Transferring The Business

2013

Farm & Ranch Succession Planning Presented By Anderson Valley Land Trust

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Business Succession Planning:

Business remains viable
Senior's retirement is secure
(objectives are met)
Junior's objectives are met
Integrates with Estate Planning

Objectives For Today:

Retirement Planning

Operational & Management Transfers

Business Structures & Valuation

How Planning Benefits Individuals:

Helps families grow their business
Helps improves profitability
Helps diversify sources of income
Helps evaluate alternative investments
Helps manage risks
Improves communication among
family members and with advisors

How Planning Benefits Family Businesses:

Improves profits (growth)
Improves professionalism

Better business plans

Better accounting

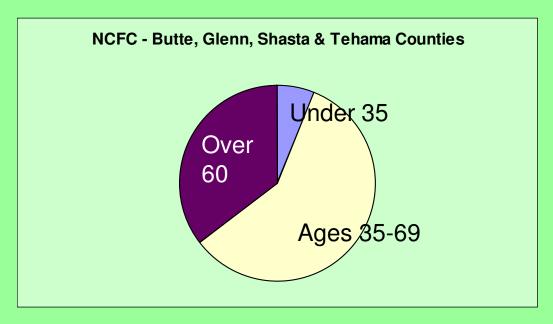
Better communication (owners, advisors, lenders, etc.)

Recapitalization

Economy of scale

Increases long-term viability

Farmer Age Demographics:



8 over 60 for each one under 35

Source: 2002 Census of Agriculture - County Data

Succession Planning Requires:

Mutual Commitment of:

Seniors and

Junior Members of the Business

Effective Family Business Meetings

Succession Planning Requires:

Timely & Appropriate Retirement Planning

Transfer of Operations & Management

Appropriate Business Structures (with Buy-Sell Agreements)

Retirement Planning:

Why is Farm & Ranch Retirement Different?

What Does Retirement Mean?

What is the Process?

Retirement Planning:

Why is Farm & Ranch Retirement Different?

Farm or Ranch is Residence

Retiree Depends on Business Income

Reluctance to "let go"

Lack of Operational Successors

Retirement Planning:

Jonovic & Messick; Passing Down The Farm

Suggests Real Retirement:

Provides Security for Retirees

Absorbs Retiree's Creative Energies

Allows Successors to Manage

Fits Spouses' Desires

Retirement Planning:

NCFC Business Consulting Focus

Flexibility

Adequacy

Amount of resources Economic Yield vs. Inflation How Long

Liquidity

Diversification

Retirement Planning, The Process:

Set Aside Funds

Insulate Funds From Other Uses

Estimate Amount Required

Start Soon (never too early)

Consider Liquidity a Diversification

Seek Professional Investment Advice

Retirement Planning, The Participants:

Business Planning Specialist

Facilitation Specialist

CPA and Attorney

Insurance Specialist

Investment Advisor

Family Members (successors)

Retirement Planning, helpful links:

choosetosave.org/ballpark

californiafarmlink.org/successionplanning/farm-succession-guidebook

Operational & Management Transfer:

Operational Transfer

Method of Operation (direct, leasing, Custom, etc.)

Mentoring

Resources (re-lending – equipment rent)

Shifting Business Opportunities

Management Transfer

Operational Management (retain governance)

Financial Management

Mentoring

Defining and Redistributing Roles (duties, job description):

Functions (Listfamily members, including spouses, and employees)

Functions	Names	Names	Names	Names
Business Leadership				
Meetings				
Blls				
Loans Taxes Record/Bookkeeping Insurance Government programs and compliance Landdecisions (rental/purchase)				
Сф				

Adapted from Jolene Brown, 2006

Ownership (Asset) Transfer:

Operational Asset Ownership Transfer

Equipment

Leaseholds

Custom and Other Operating Agreements

Creating Opportunities to Accumulate Assets

Mentoring

Real Estate Asset Transfer

Land or Land Entities Improvements (Leased Orchards, etc.)

Ownership (Asset) Transfer Examples:

Sales to Junior Family Members

Cash Sales

Installment Sales

Options – Lease with Options or 1st Rights

Partitions

Deferred Compensation (sweat equity)

Trust (Including Generation Skipping)

Spin-off and Split-ups (entities)

Succession Planning Requires Appropriate Business Structure:

Our Purpose

Not to Provide Legal or Tax Advice
Review Practical Business Alternatives
Understand Appropriate Use of Structures
Facilitate Better Informed Discussion With
Qualified professionals
Family members
Others

Succession Planning Requires Appropriate Business Structure:

Proprietorship May be Appropriate Partnership May be Easy, Are They Appropriate? Entities

More Cost and Accounting

Perpetual

Provide Decision-making Process

May Improve Divisibility

May Enhance Use of "Buy-Sell Agreements

May Separate Business & Personal Risks / Assets

May Enhance Governance and Professionalism

Forming Business Structures:

Seek Advice From Business Specialist

Seek Specialized Tax Advice (CPA)

Seek Specialized Legal Advice (Attorney)

How Do You Conduct Business?

Proprietorship

General Partnership (informal or formal)

Limited Partnership

Corporation
"S" Corporation
"C" Corporation

Limited Liability Company

Why Create Entities?

May make unlike assets devisable and identical

Establish "understandable decision-making"

Reduce exposure to liability

May provide tax management opportunities

May allow the business to continue indefinitely

Proprietorships:

Individual ownership

No separation of business and personal

Risks

Assets

Taxes filing by the owner

Terminates with life of owner

General Partnerships:

Informal General Partnerships

Not filed with Secretary of State

Typically have no partnership agreement

Typically no "understandable decision-making process"

Typically no "buy-sell agreement

Partners can bind other partners

Partners can dissolve "at will"

Taxes filing by the partners

Terminates with life of owner

General Partnerships:

Formal General Partnerships

Filed with Secretary of State

Have partnership agreement

Defines "understandable decision-making process"

Typically includes "buy-sell agreement"

Partners can bind other partners

Partners can dissolve "at will"

Taxes filing by the owner

Terminates with life of owner (unless agreement provides otherwise)

General Partnerships:

Tenant-In-Common Agreements (similar to formal general partnership)

Have formal agreement

Defines "understandable decision-making process"

May include "buy-sell agreement"

Provides for management control

Typically not dissolved "at will"

Taxes filing by the owner

May provide for ownership transfer and inheritance

Limited Partnerships: (Ltd. Family Partnerships)

General Partners

Same characteristics as general partners in general partnerships (no limited liability, etc.)

Limited Partners

Typically are investors

Liability limited to their investment

Governance

Decouples ownership and control (may be useful for succession)

Have formal agreement

Defines "understandable decision-making process"

May include "buy-sell agreement"

Provides for management control

Typically not dissolved "at will"

Taxes filing by the owner

May provide for ownership transfer and inheritance

Corporations: ("C" and "S" Corporations)

Owned by Shareholders

Limits liability of all shareholders

Established Governance (in family corporations, members may have multiple roles)

Shareholders elect directors

Directors set policy and hire management

Management make operational decisions and conducts business

Have formal agreement

Defines "understandable decision-making process" (ownership controls) May include "buy-sell agreement"

Taxes filing according to IRS election established with IRS ("C" or "S")

Continues beyond shareholders lifetime (perpetual) ownership may be transferred and inherited

Shareholders interests (stock) is personal property

Corporations:

"C" Corporation

File taxes as a corporation

No pass through to shareholders

Special tax rate (no capital gains rate)

Governed by articles and bylaws filed with Secretary of State (same as "S" corporations)

Typically not considered appropriate for ownership of real estate (or other appreciating assets)

"S" Corporation

Pass income to shareholders for tax filing at individual level May reduce "double taxation" associated with "C" corporations

Limited Liability Companies:

Newest type of business entity (less case law established)

Combines features of partnerships and corporations

Typically taxed like partnerships (pass through to owners)

Governed similar to corporations

Operating agreement instead of bylaws

Members instead of shareholders

Ownership and control decoupled similar to Limited Partnerships

Managing members (similar to general partners)

Non-managing members (similar to limited partners)

All members have limited liability (similar to corporations)

Continues beyond members' lifetime (perpetual)

Ownership may be transferred and inherited

Typically includes "buy-sell agreement"

Vesting of Title:

Joint Tenancy (typical between spouses)

Right of survivorship

Take precedence over directives of a will

Tenancy in Common

Trusts

Entities

Divided Interests (deed restrictions, conservation easements, etc.)

Business Structure Exercise to:

(Select an appropriate way to conduct business for each of the following situations):

Allow your business to continue indefinitely (beyond your lifetime)

Create a firewall between personal or business risks and assets

Establish an understandable decision-making process to:

allow some owners to control while other would own by not control establish control based on ownership interest

Prevent one owner from binding others without their agreement

Prevent owners from stopping land sales by refusing to sign a deed

Allow your share of entity income to be taxed at your individual tax rates

Allow entity income to be taxed at entity rates

Maximize the use of employee benefit programs (401k, etc.)

Reduce the potential for "double taxation" of proceeds for the sale of entity assets

Make your property equally devisable among all your children

Combined Business Succession & Estate Planning Strategies:

For Discussion With Your Tax & Legal Advisors

Plan for discounted values (create partial interests, etc.)

Special use valuation for farm real estate (2032 A)

Extension of time for paying estate taxes

Reduce value of farm estate tax value to "use value"

Family Owned Business Deduction (may include real and personal property)

Combined Business Succession & Estate Planning Strategies:

For Discussion With Your Tax & Legal Advisors

Preserve both spouses' estate tax exemptions (A & B trusts or use "portability")

Gifting during grantor's life (exceeding exclusion may create gift tax liabilities)

Plan to reduce taxes on pension distributions

Life Insurance programs to pay estate taxes and costs of business succession (including life insurance trusts)

Combined Business Succession & Estate Planning Strategies:

For Discussion With Your Tax & Legal Advisors

Shifting business opportunities (referral of customers) to juniors

Skip generations to which assets are distributed to reduce estates to be taxed

Charitable donations (bequests, charitable remainder trusts, conservation easements, etc.)

Combine sales, donations, bargain sales to reduce total taxes and estates values

Combined Business Succession & Estate Planning Strategies:

For Discussion With Your Tax & Legal Advisors

A generation may "disclaim" inherited assets and pass them on to their heirs

For real estate held in a "C" corporation, ask your advisors about conversion to "S" corporation (conversion to "S" corporation requires time to eliminate double taxation)

"Spin-Off or Split-Up" of Entities

Send an E-Mail For Examples Rod.Carter@GSFarmCredit.com

Succession Planning Requires Appropriate Team:

Legal Specialist

Tax Specialist

Facilitation Specialist

Financial Planning Specialist

Business Specialist

The Family Business Advisor, 2003 (familybusiness.com)

Questions

&

Answers???

Send an E-Mail For Examples:

Rod.Carter@GSFarmCredit.com www.keepthefarm.com