



What's the difference?

Estate Planning

Transition Planning

The process of arranging for the care of a person at the end of their life, settlement of debt, and distribution of assets remaining after death.

A strategy to ensure the continued leadership and management of a business after key individuals are no longer able to fulfill their roles.

Goal: ensure assets go to heirs, minimize taxes, avoid probate

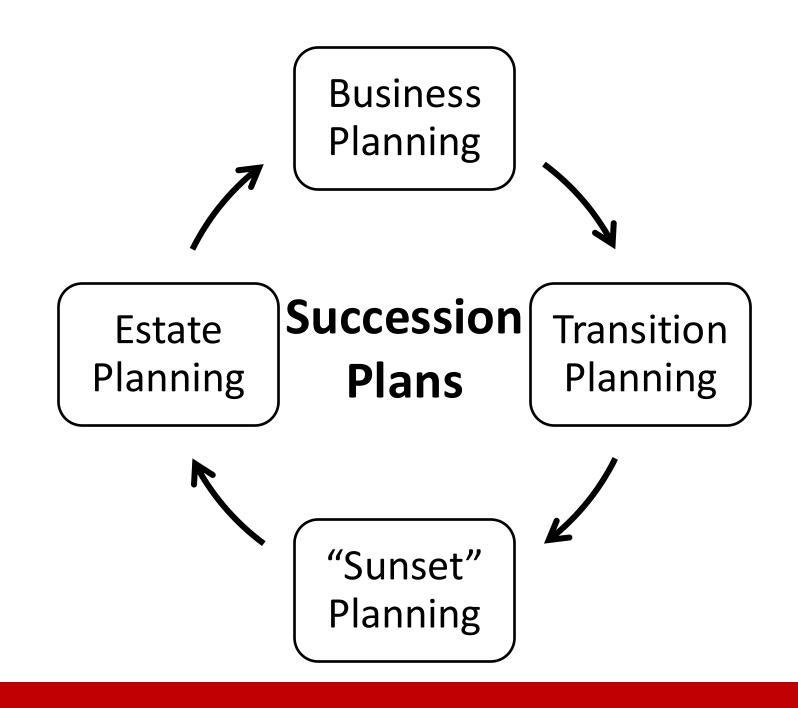
Goal: ensure that the business survives



Questions to ask yourself...

Estate Planning	Transition Planning
What would you like to happen to your <u>assets</u> at/after death?	What would you like to happen to your <u>business</u> , during your life, and after your death?
Are you the last farmer/rancher in your family?	Do you have someone "coming back" to the business?









Who is on your team?

- Lawyer
- Tax Professional
- Banker
- Financial Planner
- Others?



ESTATE PLANNING



Every <u>adult</u> needs an estate plan



Estate Planning: Anyone over 18 years old

You absolutely need....

- 1. A Will
 - Assign a guardian for minor children
 - Assign a Personal Representative (aka Executor)
 - Assets subject to probate
 - "Intestate" If you die without a Will, the state will determine how your assets will be distributed.
- 2. Power of Attorney Management of assets
- 3. Power of Attorney for Healthcare allow for someone to make healthcare decisions on your behalf
- 4. Living Will or Healthcare Directive Outlines your wishes for healthcare
 - Documents 2-4: expire at death
 - All of these documents (1-4) can be edited or replaced anytime, given that you are competent.

Estate Planning: Anyone over 18 years old

You may need/want

5. Trust

- Might not be necessary
- Avoids probate
- Make sure assets are transferred to the trust before death, or there is a mechanism for transfer at death
 - "Pour Over" or "Residuary" clause in the will

6. Funeral Instructions

7. Bequests of Personal Property

- Grandma's Yellow Pie Plate?
- Signed and dated





What do you already have in place?

When was the last time you reviewed these documents?



Common Estate Planning Concerns

- Probate
- **⇒** Federal Estate Tax
- **⇒** State Inheritance Tax
- Long-Term Care



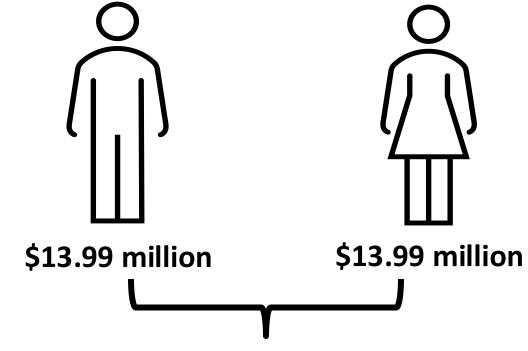
Probate

- The formal legal process that gives recognition to a will and appoints the Personal Representative (Executor) who will administer the estate and distribute assets to the intended beneficiaries.
 - Public
 - Can delay access to assets
 - Can be costly
 - Only if estate is over \$100,000 (State Specific)
- Assets that pass outside of the will
 - Trusts (make sure assets are titled to the trust)
 - Many accounts and titled assets allow for the designation of a beneficiary or remainderman.
 - Joint Tenants <u>with</u> Rights of Survivorship, Life Estate Deed, Payable on Death, Transfer on Death, Beneficiary
 - Make sure these designations, match your current estate plan



Federal Estate Taxes & Gifting

- **⇒** Federal Gift and Estate Tax Exemption "unified tax credit"
 - Exemption of \$13.99 million
 (2025) per person, taxed at 40% above this amount
 - Can gift this amount during life, or pass it at death... "unified"
 - On "taxable estate"
 - Will revert to ≈ \$7 Million on Jan.
 1, 2026 (unless the current law is extended)
 - 3-year lookback period



Under current law <u>and</u> if their estates are structured correctly, a married couple could pass \$27.98 million in assets, without paying <u>federal</u> estate tax.



*See a tax professional for exact details. Amounts change annually.

Federal Estate Taxes & Gifting

- Exclusions from Federal Gift and Estate Tax
 - Unlimited gifts to a spouse who is a U.S. citizen
 - Estate balancing shifting assets between spouses
 - Annual Exclusion of \$19,000 (2025)
 - Does not count toward \$13.99 million (2025)
 - Can gift the annual exclusion to as many people was you chose, do NOT have to be related
 - Can gift money, assets, or entity shares
 - Qualified education expenses (tuition) paid directly to the institution*
 - Medical expenses paid directly to the institution*

Nebraska Inheritance Tax

as of Jan. 1, 2023

Person	Tax % and Exemption
Surviving spouse, Under 22 years old, Qualified Charities	0%, unlimited
Class 1: Immediate Relatives Brothers and sisters, children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, parents, grandparents and great grandparents, and their spouses. Adopted children are treated as natural children.	1%, \$100,000
Class 2: Removed Relatives Aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, their descendants and their spouses.	11%, \$40,000
Class 3: All Others	15%, \$25,000

Long Term Care: 3 Options

- Nebraska DHHS
- go.unl.edu/nw72

Medicaid

- 5-year look back period
- Limits assets that can be owned See DHHS website
- Limited facility choices
- 2. Long-Term Care Insurance
 - Most affordable in Mid 50's to Early 60's
 - Some life insurance policies or annuities have long-term care riders
- 3. Private Pay/Self-Insurance
 - Annual care cost ≈ \$10,000/month
 - Average stay of 2-3 years

Booklet: Ohio State



go.unl.edu/va2g



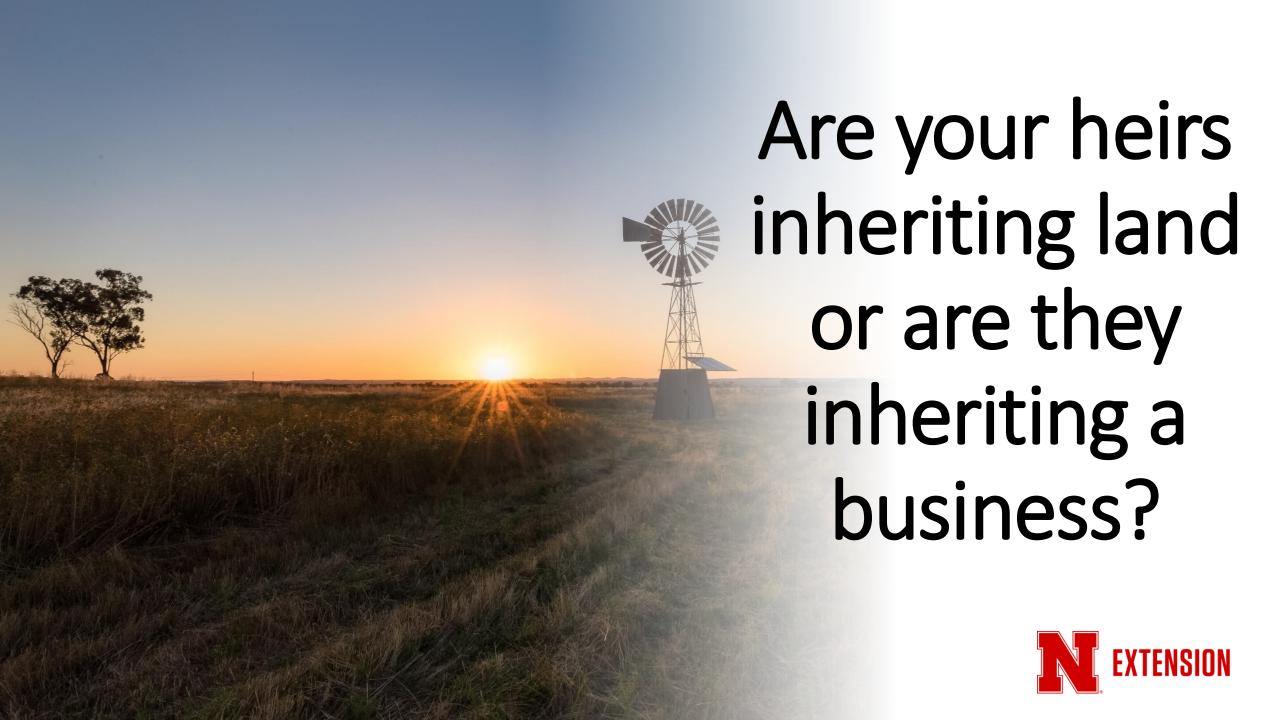
SUCCESSION PLANNING



Farmer Retirement Stats

- A survey of lowa farmers showed, ≈ 20% never plan to retire, ≈ 60% only plan to semi-retire, and only ≈ 20% plan to completely retire.
- Why are farmers retiring at a later age or only semi-retiring (2017 UNL Survey)
 - 75% Have a difficult time giving up control of the farm
 - 69% Modern equipment allows them to farm longer
 - 66% Relate retirement to their own mortality
 - 62% Cannot afford to retire
 - 50% Healthier/longer life
 - 55% Don't have a successor
 - 54% Don't know what else they would do

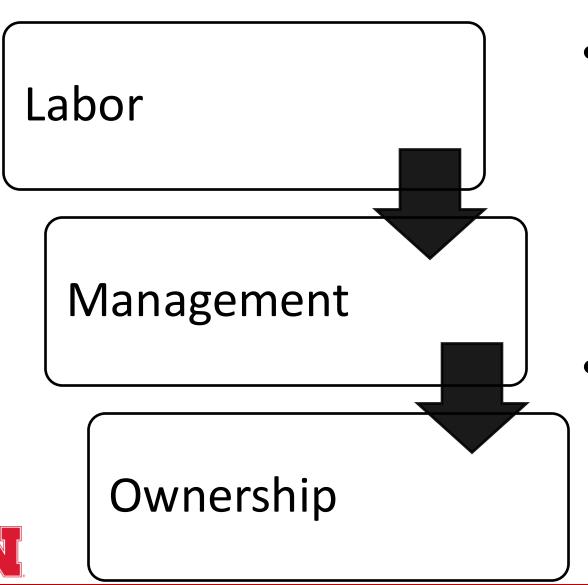




What is *succession* planning?

- Includes, but is not limited to estate planning!
- A gradual and carefully planned shift of a business to new owners/managers, it includes timelines, milestones, and written agreements.
- Considers the possibility of death, disability, divorce, disagreement, bankruptcy, felony, and/or retirement.
- "Never Ending" Process should be reviewed during major life events (birth, death, divorce), or every 3-5 years.

What is succession planning?



 Three main areas of business succession – labor, management, ownership

 Biggest key to success is management training and decision-making transfer Who is truly going to be the next owner and manager of this business?



Succession Planning

- How are you teaching the person to manage this business?
 - Bring them along to meetings with advisors and service providers
 - Requirement to work for someone else...
 - Consider handing over certain aspects of business management or giving them decision-making power over a small percentage of the operation
- What are the triggering events within your plan?
 - Death, disability, divorce, disagreement, bankruptcy, felony, or retirement
- What structures or agreements do you have in place to help the transition?



What *succession* documents do you have?

Estate Planning

Work Together

You absolutely need:

- 1. Will
- 2. Power of Attorney
- 3. Power of Attorney for Healthcare
- Living Will or a Healthcare Directive

You may need/want

- 5. Trust
- 6. Funeral Instructions
- Bequests of Personal Property

Succession Planning

You may need/want:

- 8. Entity
 - a. Partnership
 - b. LLC
 - c. Corporation
- 9. Position descriptions
- 10. Operating Agreements
- 11. Lease Agreements
- 12. Buy-Sell Agreements
- 13. Other



Your situation is unique. NOT every tool in the toolbox is right for you.





NEBRASKA LAND LINK

Connecting Landowners with Land Seekers

cap.unl.edu/landlink



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United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Rural Response Hotline

- 800-464-0258
- Monthly clinics offer a free oneon-one confidential opportunity to meet with an experienced attorney and financial counselor who specializes in agricultural legal and financial issues.





Nebraska Department of Agriculture



- 402-471-4876
- The NextGen program encourages owners of agriculture assets to rent to an eligible beginning farmer to help them get started. The owner receives the rent from the beginning farmer plus a Nebraska income tax credit. The beginning farmer benefits by securing a three-year lease and may apply for a personal property tax exemption (Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Act).
- Negotiations Program uses mediation as an effective means to resolve agricultural disputes. Mediation is a fair and neutral process led by an impartial third party to resolve differences through discussion, negotiation, and problem-solving. The mediation process maintains confidentiality, fosters positive relationships, allows you a voice in the solution, and is cost-effective.





