

Please help us by completing today's evaluation

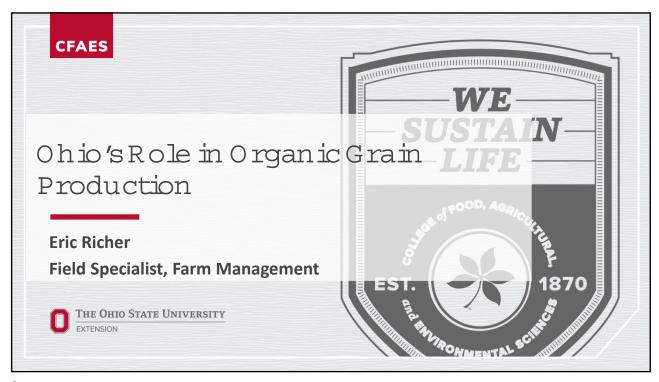
go.osu.edu/folevaluation





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Organic topics to cover Consumer demand for organics Ohio's organic production position Hurdles to organic transition Professional development opportunity

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Organic food consum ption-Sum mary

Domestically...

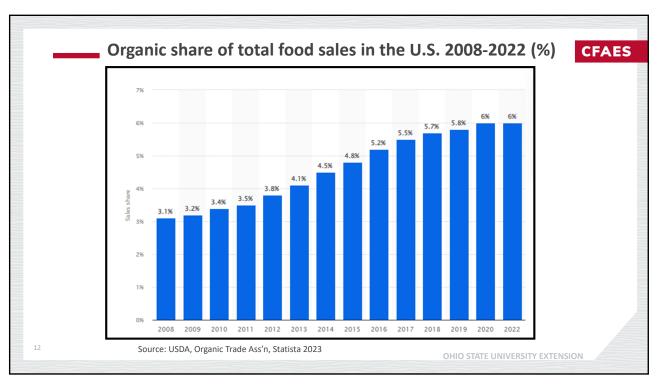
- ~6% of food sales are certified organic
- Nearly \$62 billion in 2022 sales
- Expected growth rate of 10-13% (YoY)

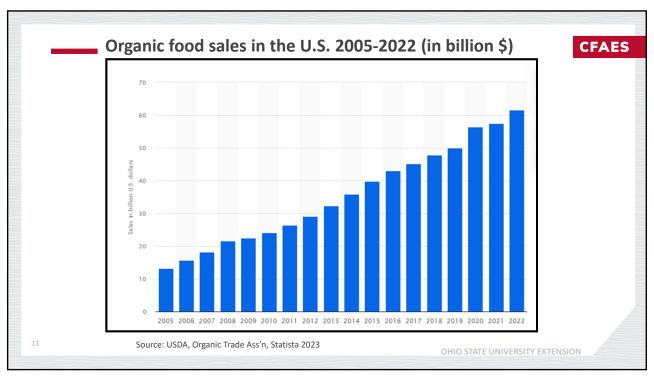


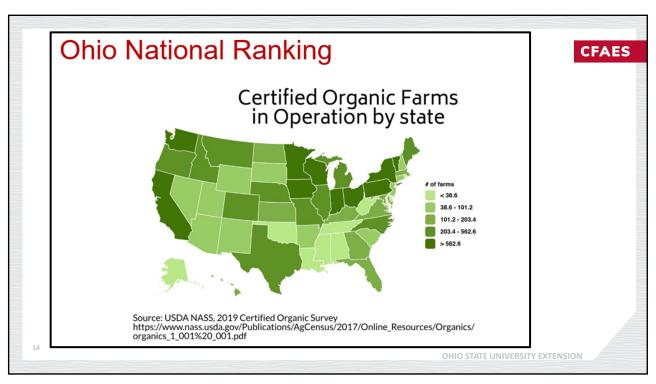
Source: USDA, OTA

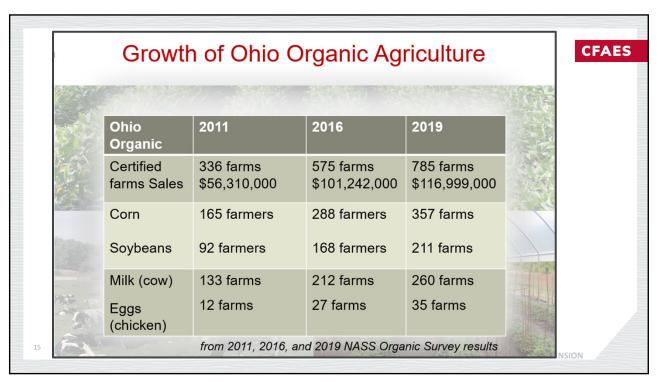
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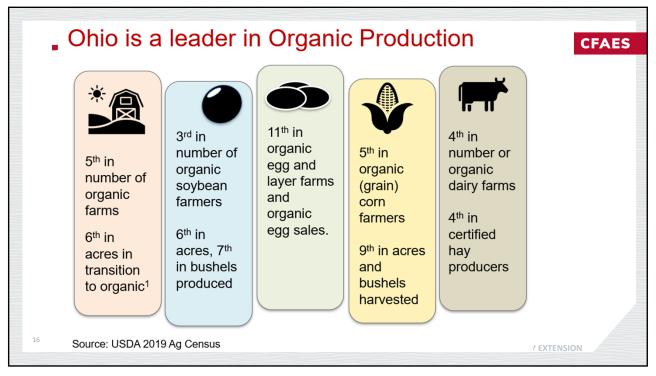
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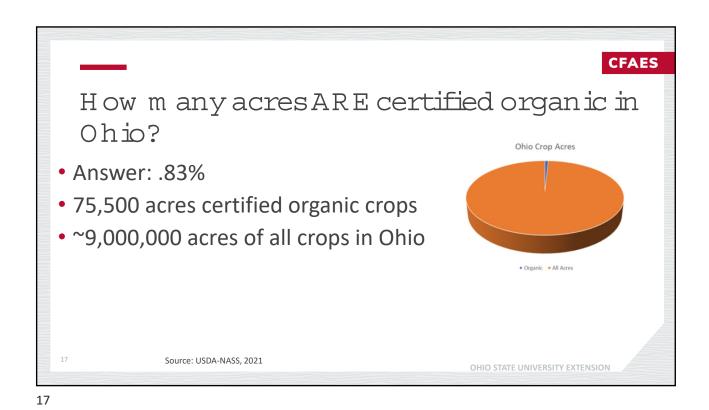












- 4 Barriers to Transition

Weeds

Paper

Nitrogen

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Ohio Average Organic Yields

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Source: OSU Organic Grain Conference Attendees

	Responses	AVERAGE
Corn, bu	53	137
Soybean (Feed), bu	40	44
Soybean (Food), bu	29	40
Wheat (SRW), bu	48	58
Sunflower, lbs	16	1,806

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Ohio Average Organic Yields

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Source: OSU Organic Grain Conference Attendees, USDA-NASS

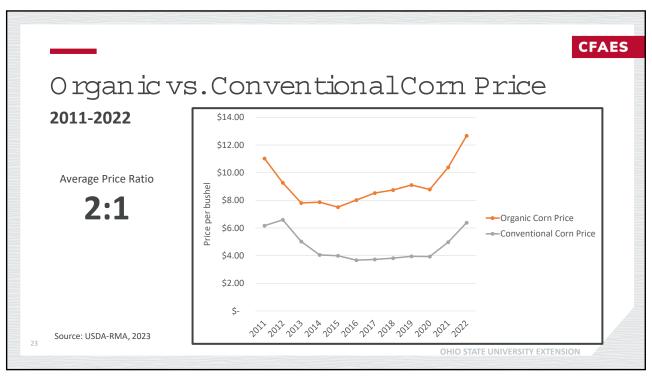
	Responses	Organic AVERAGE	10-year Ohio AVERAGE
Corn, bu	53	137	174
Soybean (Feed), bu	40	44	52.7
Wheat (SRW), bu	48	58	72.2

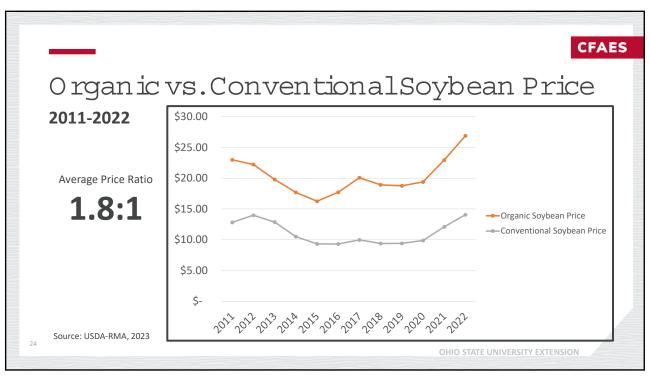
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In Sum m ary:

- Consumer demand for organics 4-6% of food sales
- Ohio's organic production position Top 5 nationally
- Hurdles to organic transition not insurmountable
- Professional development opportunity...

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2024 Ohio State Organic Grains Conference

January 4 - 5, 2024

Maumee Bay Lodge and Conference Center

Featuring...

- •Klaas Martens, Lakeview Organic Grain of New York
- •Eugene Law, USDA-Ag Research Service (soon OSU)
- ◆Ryan Haden, The Ohio State University
- Steve Culman, Washington State University
- ◆Léa Vereecke, Rodale Institute
- *Dozen+ OSU researchers, educators
- Area Farmer Panelists and Roundtables



For more information, visit www.go.osu.edu/organicgrains or contact Eric Richer (richer.5@osu.edu)



Financial Challenges for Retiring Farmers

- Significant tax on sale of assets
 - Many assets will have little or no tax basis
 - Sale will trigger significant depreciation recapture or capital gains
 - High income in a year will result in higher tax brackets
 - Little no expenses to offset income
- · Retirement income management
 - Where will income come from?

125,00 95,054 97,511 154,568 99,011 56,845 125,058 99,216 110,000 101,090 125,487 150,000 101,684 124,000 35,000 101,962 105,450 83,000 102,747 86,502

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Charitable Remainder Trust

- A Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT) can help overcome these challenges
- A CRT can:
 - Reduce taxes on sale of assets
 - Provide a charitable donation to offset income
 - Provide a steady, secure stream of income

A CRT can be a good strategy for a retiring farmer, but it is not for everyone.

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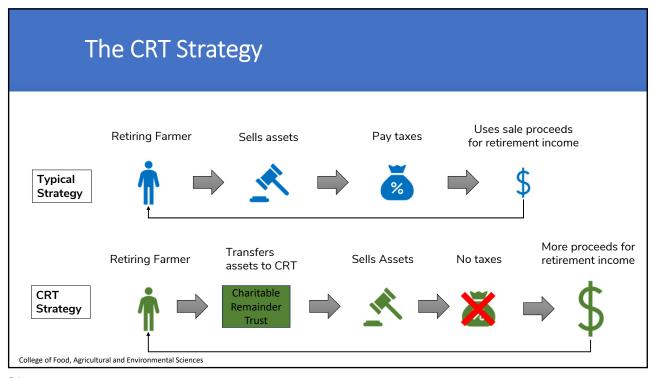
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The CRT Strategy

- The CRT is charitable in nature and central to the CRT strategy
- A CRT may sell assets without paying tax on the sale
- Instead of the retiring farmer selling the assets, they establish a CRT and transfer the assets to the CRT
- The CRT sells the assets and establishes annuity payments to the retiring farmer
- Upon the termination of the CRT, the remaining funds are donated to the charity of choice

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The CRT Process

- 1. Assemble a team of advisors and develop a CRT strategy.
- 2. Farmer/Donor establishes a CRT. The trust document declares the income beneficiaries and the charitable beneficiaries.
- 3. Donor determines the assets to be contributed to the CRT.
- 4. Donor contributes assets into the CRT, typically grain, machinery and/or livestock.
- 5. The CRT sells the assets but does not pay tax.
- 6. The Trustee of the CRT uses the sale proceeds to establish an annuity. The annuity must be designed to provide at least 10% of the sale proceeds to the charity.
- 7. The annuity pays out to the Donor over a number of years. The Donor pays income tax on the annuity distributions.
- 8. When the trust is terminated, the charity is paid the remaining assets

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The Team

- Must have a team of advisors to help assist with developing a plan and implementing a strategy
- Attorney
 - Drafts the trust and other legal documents
- Accountant
 - Analyzes taxes and files tax return for trust
- Financial advisor
 - Calculates annuity payments and establishes financial account

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Management of the CRT

- The CRT is managed by a Trustee
- The Trustee cannot be the Donor
- The Trustee manages the assets and pays out income to the beneficiary
- The Donor must be willing to give up control of the assets in the trust

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Assets to Contribute to CRT



\$

Best assets to contribute:

Grain, market livestock

- These assets have no tax basis and will otherwise create large tax liability
 Equipment, breeding livestock, buildings, grain setups
- These assets likely have little or no tax basis due to depreciation
- Will create tax liability upon sale

Assets to not contribute to CRT:

Assets with high tax basis

• There will be little or no tax on the sale so do not tie up in the CRT

<u>Land</u>

 Land is a good source of income, low management requirements, family heritage

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Examples of Asset Contribution

Farmer owns a green tractor with a current value of \$100,000. Farmer has fully depreciated the tractor so that the current tax basis is \$0. If Farmer sells the tractor, it will create \$100,000 of depreciation recapture taxed at ordinary income tax rates.

Farmer also owns a red tractor valued at \$100,000. However, Farmer only recently purchased the tractor and it has \$90,000 of tax basis. If Farmer sells the red tractor, it will create only \$10,000 of depreciation recapture.

Farmer owns \$500,000 of machinery which has been fully depreciated. Farmer also owns \$2,000,000 of farmland. Farmer decides to donate the machinery to a CRT but retains ownership of the farmland. The farmland is leased to a local farmer for \$200/acre.

The Income Stream

- The CRT pays out income to the income beneficiary at least annually
- The income beneficiary is usually the grantor of the trust and often the spouse
 - The income beneficiary can be anyone
- The income must be paid out over a minimum of two years or a maximum of 20 years for fixed terms
- The income can also be paid out over the life of the beneficiaries
- The income beneficiary pays income taxes on the income



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What About the Charity?

- The CRT document identifies the charity(s)
- When planning the annuity investment, it must be set up to provide at least 10% of the trust principal to the charity when the trust is terminated
 - Depending on variable factors like stock market returns and interest rates, the actual amount left to the charity may be more or less than 10%
 - The CRT must show that calculations were done in good faith to leave at least 10% to the charity
- Charities can be changed throughout the life of the CRT

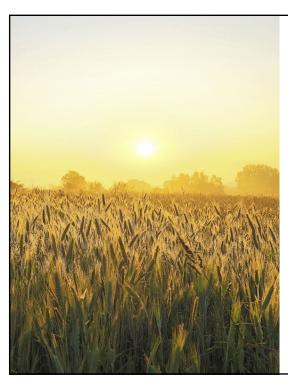
Disadvantages of CRTs

- Irrevocable Trust
 - The trust cannot be changed once established
 - The charitable beneficiaries can be changed
- Cost
 - Legal fees to establish trust
 - Accountant fees to analyze taxes and file tax return
 - Financial advisor fees to calculate annuity and establish financial instrument
 - Fees can be \$10,000+

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When Should a CRT Not Be Used?

- If transferring farming assets to the next generation
 - Assets must be sold in the CRT so cannot be passed to next generation
 - Families transferring a farming operation should not use a CRT
- If small amount of taxes will be incurred upon sale of assets
 - Must be enough tax savings to justify cost of CRT
 - Must be enough tax savings to justify giving up control of the sale proceeds
- If not willing to give up control of assets
 - The assets in the CRT cannot be controlled by the grantor

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"Charitable Remainder Trusts as a Retirement Strategy for Farmers"

Available at farmoffice.osu.edu



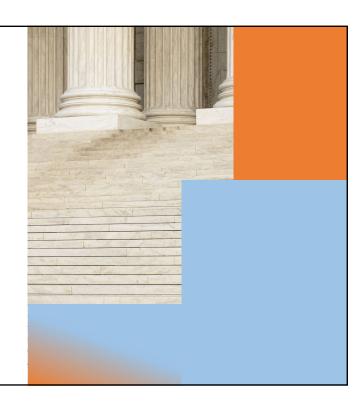
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Questions?

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Agronomy and Farm Management Podcast

Over 125 Podcast Episodes completed! New Episodes Every 2 Weeks!

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- Elizabeth OSU Extension Field Specialist, Agronomy
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Why a Podcast...?



Who's our Audience?



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What have our guests talked about...?



What's coming up next?...Dec and Jan



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A BriefH istory Lesson

- 1973 United States Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz, calls on American farmers to plant "fencerow to fencerow" and "get big or get out"
 - Farm income reaches a record high of \$92.1 billion
- 1979 Soviet Union invades Afghanistan and a grain embargo is placed in effect.
 - To fight rampant inflation the Federal Reserve Board increases interest rates.
 - Total farm liabilities reach \$162 billion, more than triple the 1970 mark.
- 1980 Farm income falls to \$22.8 billion. Prime rate averaged 15.3% for the year.
- 1982 Farmland values peak. They rose 355% from 1970.
- 1983 Farm income falls to \$8.2 billion
- 1985 62 agricultural banks fail nationwide accounting for 52% of all bank failures
- 1988 American Bankers Association call for standardization in ag sector financial reporting and analysis and creates the Farm Financial Standards Task Force

Source: FDIC History of the Eighties: Lessons for the Future

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Farm Financial Standards Council

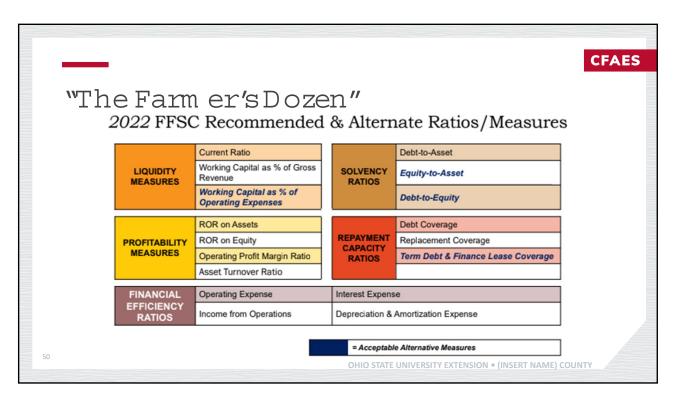
The task force called for...

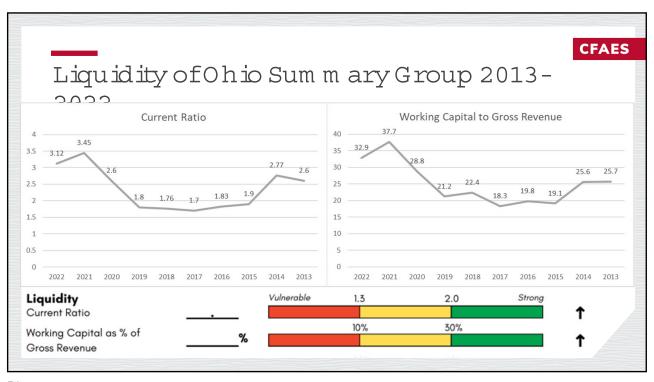
- Universal Financial Reports
 - Procedures and concepts for constructing balance sheets, income statements, etc.
- Universal Financial Criteria and Measures
 - Definitions and calculations for widely used measures of financial position and performance
- Universal Information Management
 - Standardized collection of farm financial data
- The "Sweet 16" original guidelines for measuring financial health were developed.

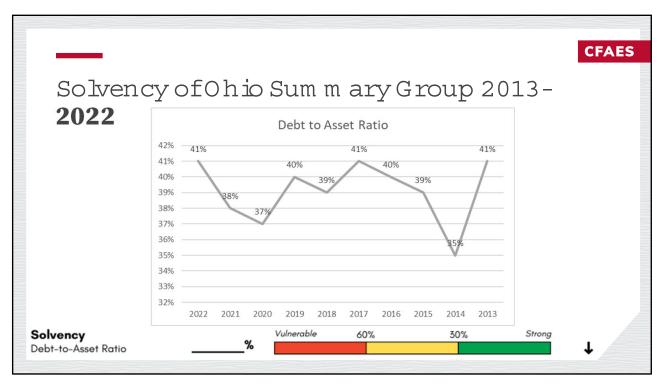


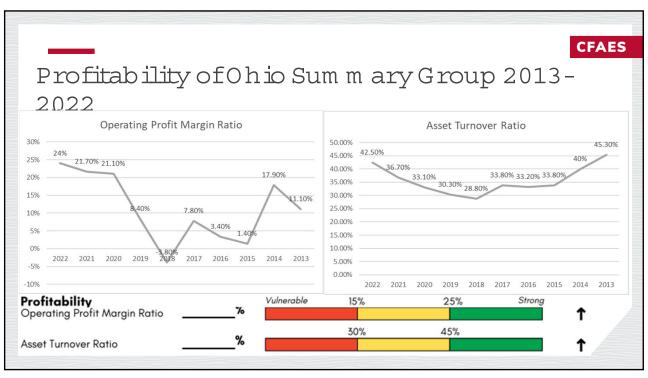
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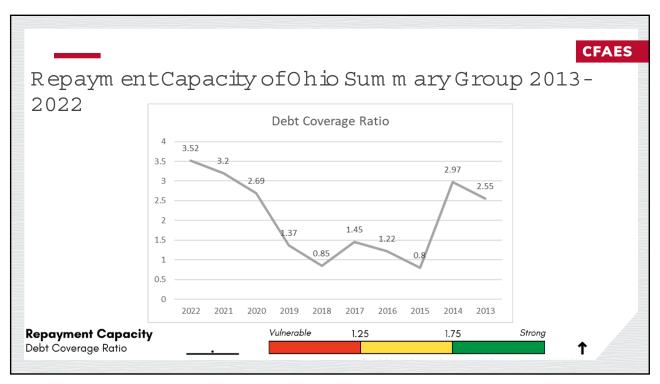
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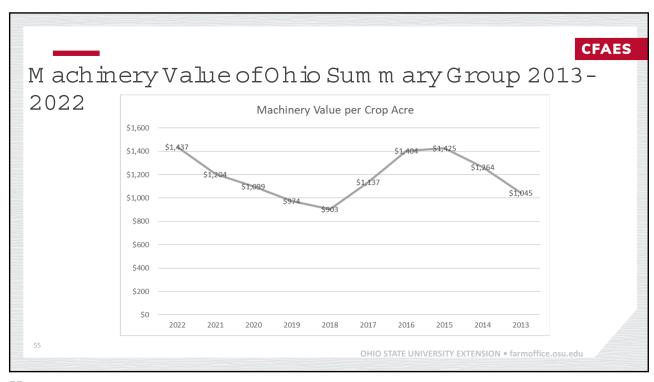














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What is Farm Stress?

- If stress is how we react when we experience pressure, fear, or threatened
 - Farm stress is taking those reactions into the context of the pressures of farming and agriculture lifestyle.
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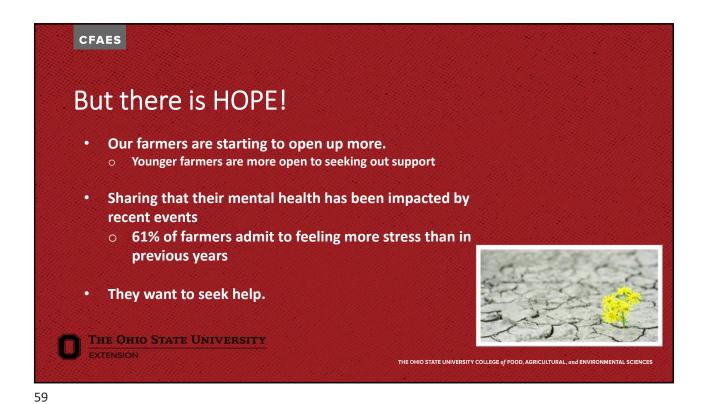
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Why is it Important to talk about?

- There has been an increase in mental challenges among our Ag and rural communities.
- Rates of suicides in both communities continue to rise.
 Cause?
- · Break down the stigma! If we don't do it who else will?
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Farm Stress Certified Training

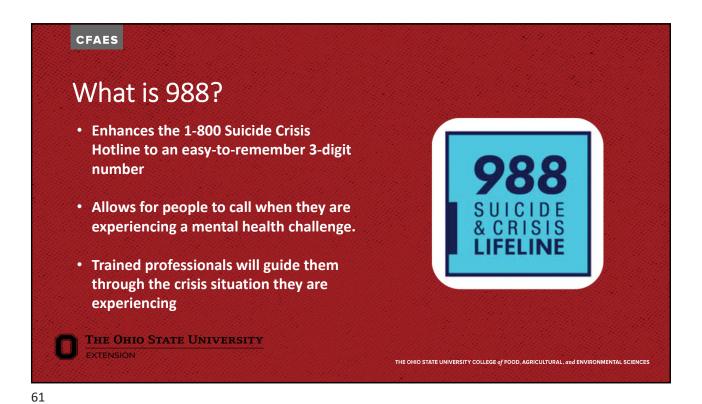
What is it?

How does it benefit you?

Where can the resources be found?

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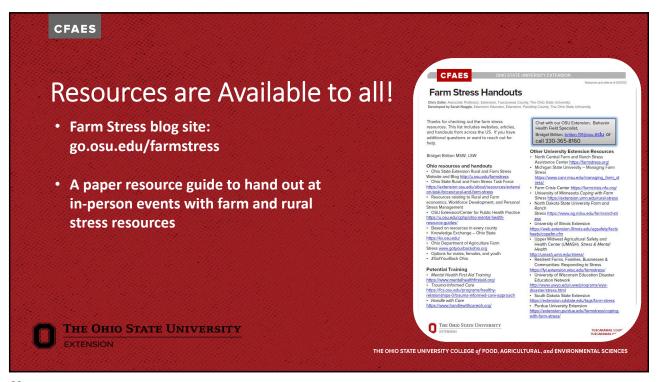
Mental Health First Aid

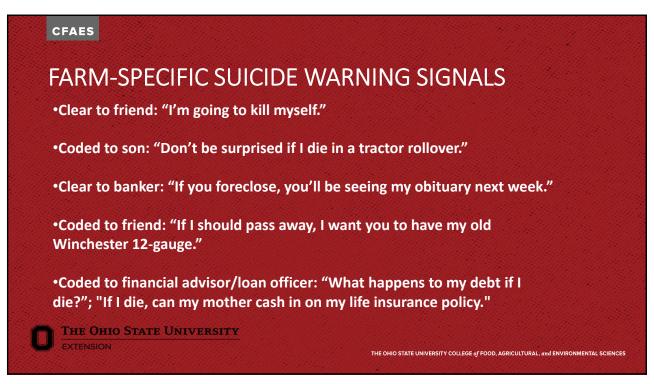
• Virtual or in-person format

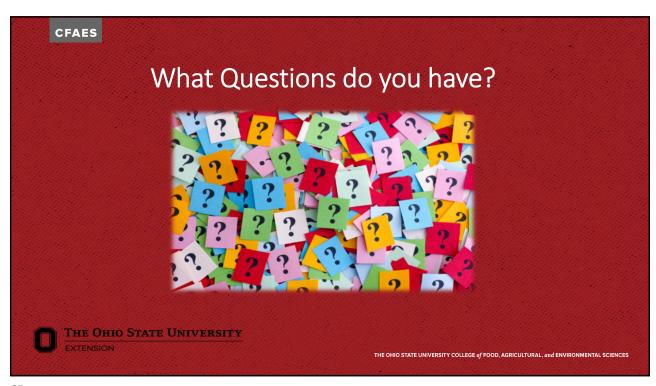
• Cost is FREE

• Time frame is 5.5 face-to-face hours

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Foreign ownership of agricultural land





Ohio's Save our Farmland and Protect our National Security Act

- Ohio Secretary of State must establish a "registry" of persons that
 constitute a threat to Ohio's agricultural production by consulting
 federal list of foreign adversaries, terrorist exclusion list, list of
 countries that have provided support for acts of international
 terrorism, two Executive Orders.
- A person on the registry cannot acquire title or any interest in agricultural land after October 3, 2023.
- If a person does gain title to land, Ohio Attorney General must file a legal action to take ownership of the land.
- The state must then **sell the land at public auction** and apply proceeds, in order, to court costs, registered person for amount paid for the land, county general fund.
- A person who receives land through inheritance, gift, debt collection, foreclosure, or lien may take title to the land but must divest interests within two years of receiving the land.

