

Join us for the next

FARM OFFICE LIVE

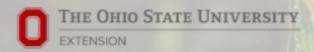
September Topics:

- > Federal Farm Program Update
- ➤ Crop Input Costs & Margins Outlook and Implications for Farmland Rents and Values
- ➤ Renewable Energy Development Update
- ➤ Strategies to Mitigate Long Term Care Risk
- **▶** Employee Retention Tax Credit

Register or watch replays at go.osu.edu/farmofficelive

Register once and receive links to join future programs

Each session includes timely updates and Q&A time on topics of interest.



OSU Extension's Farm Office Team

Peggy Kirk Hall David Marrison Barry Ward Robert Moore Jeff Lewis

Sept. 22 10:00 - 11:30 AM

Save the date! We will be back Oct. 21 at 10 AM

Farm Office - Your farm's ag law and farm management resource partner.

farmoffice.osu.edu



In Loving Memory of Julie Strawser 1960-2022





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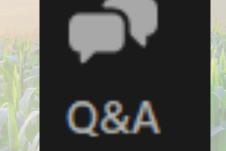
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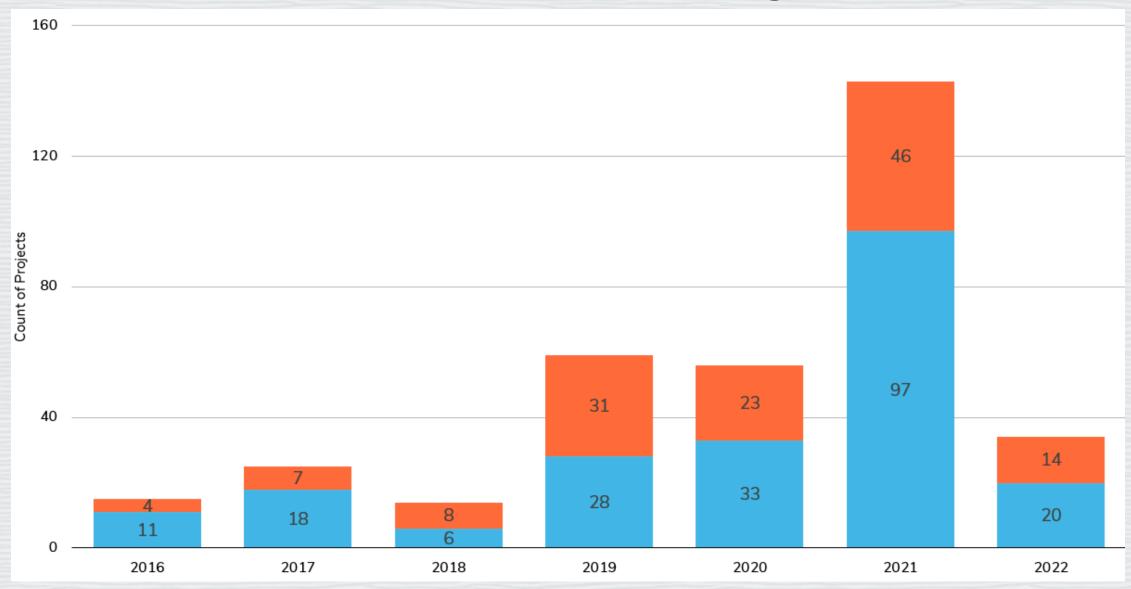
❖ You can also email questions to David Marrison at marrison.2@osu.edu

• We will try to answer as many questions as we can at the end of the presentation.

Renewable Energy Development Update

Peggy Kirk Hall
Attorney/Director
OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program

PJM Interconnection Queue in Ohio for solar and solar + storage



Project Status

Certificated Projects Total: (5,420.2 MW) (55,026 Acres)

Operational (450.0 MW) (4,312 Acres)

Under Construction (2,479.0 MW) (23,622 Acres)

Preconstruction (2,491.2 MW) (27,092 Acres)

Non-Certificated Projects Total: (4,126.6 MW) (37,679 Acres)

Pending (4,126.6 MW) (37,679 Acres)

Pre-Application (0.0 MW) (0 Acres)



Strategies to Mitigate Long-Term Care Risks

Robert Moore
Attorney/Research Specialist
Agriculture and Resource Law Program

LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

- Purchase an insurance policy that will pay for LTC costs
- Many types of policies and coverages

Advantages

- Provides protection to assets without giving up control of assets

Disadvantages

- Premiums can be expensive, must purchase long before needed
- Some people are not insurable
- How much coverage to carry? How long is the term?

DO NOTHING

- For some people, assume adequate resources are available to pay all LTC costs so no need to do anything
- For other people, must keep every asset to live and/or cannot afford to transfer assets away
- The most common strategy

Advantages

- No cost
- Keep full control of assets

Disadvantages

No assets are protected

GIFT ASSETS THAT ARE TO BE PROTECTED

• Gift assets that are to be protected from LTC costs and incur the improper transfer penalty or wait the five-year lookback period

Advantages

• Relatively inexpensive to execute

Disadvantages

- Loss of ownership, control and income from the assets
- Giftee may develop their own financial issues and jeopardize the assets
- Loss of stepped-up tax basis at death

IRREVOCABLE TRUST

- Transfer assets to an irrevocable trust

Advantages

- Trust can include an estate planning component
- Trust can be set up to retain the income and stepped-up basis at death
- Can protect against giftee's financial problems and/or poor management Disadvantages
- Can be expensive to establish and maintain trust
- Transfer to the trusts are improper transfers subject to five-year lookback
- Loss of ownership and control of the assets
- Loss of stepped-up tax basis if income is not provided
- Trust cannot be changed except for beneficiaries (limited power of appointment)

SELF-INSURE

- Intentionally reserve assets for LTC costs
- Usually, savings or investment accounts but can be land or other farm assets

Advantages

- No fees or expenses required
- Keep full control of assets

Disadvantages

- How much is needed? All assets at risk if LTC costs exceed reserves
- Impoverished spouse issue

WAIT AND SEE

- Wait to see if LTC will be needed
- Have enough resources to pay for five years of care
- Gift assets that wish to protect at beginning of five-year look back period
- After five years, gifted assets are protected

Advantages

- Provides flexibility
- Reduces unknown aspect of LTC planning

Disadvantage

Does not protect assets for five years

Summary

- There are no easy solutions for LTC planning
- What are potential LTC costs?
- What resources are available if LTC would be incurred?
- What is the true risk to the farmer?
- Which strategy may work best based on risk assessment?
- Each situation is different, and planning should reflect the situation

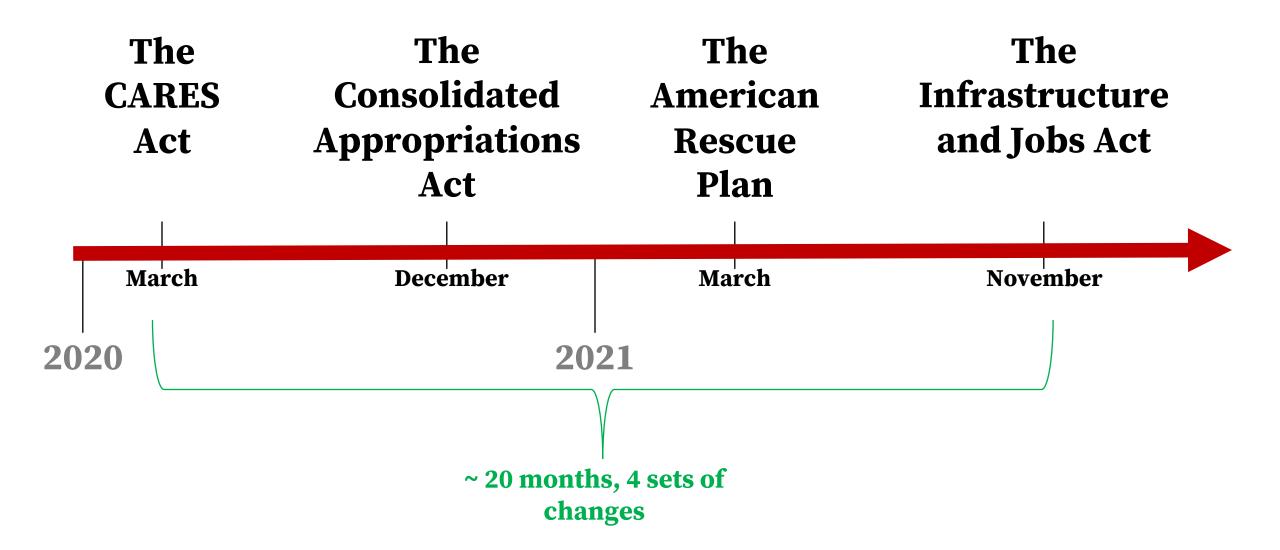
A farmer has little control over the long-term care they may need, but they do have options as to how to plan for those costs



Employee Retention Credit – Where Are We Now?

Jeffrey K. Lewis, Esq. Attorney/Program Coordinator OSU Income Tax Schools, ANR

Employee Retention Credit ("ERC") – A History



ERC – A Bird's Eye View

The CARES Act:

- ERC equal to 50% of **Qualified Wages** that **Eligible Employers** pay to their employees.
- \$10,000 Maximum amount of Qualified
 Wages per employee for Q3 <u>AND</u> Q4
- \$5,000 Maximum ERC, per employee, that an Eligible Employer could claim.
- Originally, employers that participated in the Paycheck Protection Program could not claim the ERC

The Consolidated Appropriations Act:

- Employers that participated in the Paycheck Protection Program can claim ERC. Employers able to amend 2020 tax filings to claim ERC for Q3 and Q4 in 2020.
- Extended ERC to Q1 and Q2 in 2021.
- Increased credit amount of ERC from 50% of Qualified Wages to 70% of Qualified Wages
 - Employer can claim up to \$7,000 per employee
- Increased limit of ERC to allow employer to claim ERC on each employee in each of the first two calendar quarters of 2021

ERC – A Bird's Eye View

The American Rescue Plan

- ERC extended to Q3 and Q4 of 2021.
 - Employer could potential claim \$28,000 per employee in 2021 (\$7,000 x 4 calendar quarters in '21)
- Business started after February 15, 2020 and with average annual gross receipts of \$1,000,000 or less could only claim up to \$50,000 in each Q3 and Q4 in 2021, regardless of number employees.
- Large employers that experienced a decline of 10% or more in gross receipts could claim ERC on all qualified wages.
- Statute of limitations increased to 5 years.

The Infrastructure and Jobs Act

- Eliminated the ERC for Q4 in 2021 for all employers, except employers considered to be a recovery startup business.
 - Most employers are now only able to claim up to \$21,000/per employee in 2021.

Claiming the ERC

Form 941 or Form 943 (agricultural employers)

Report total Qualified Wages

Form 941-X or 943-X (agricultural employers):

- Used to adjust employment taxes already filed.
- Employers can use the appropriate form to take advantage of the retroactive changes included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act.

Form 7200 – Advance Payment of Employer Credits Due to COVID-19:

• Employers can reduce employment tax deposits during the current calendar quarter by the anticipated ERC to be received.

Deduction Reduction:

- If employer retroactively applies ERC to already filed taxes, employer must file an amended income tax return and reduce the employee wage deduction taken on the original tax return.
 - Cannot receive a deduction on income tax return for Qualified Wages for which the employer received the ERC

ERC - Where Are We Now?

Answer: In a giant mess.

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) recently released a report detailing ERC processing delays, which has caused a backlog of unprocessed refund payments.

But why?

- 1. The numerous changes to the ERC in a short amount of time.
 - Too much, too quickly?
- 2. An influx of claims to process due to the numerous COVID-19 tax relief options for individuals and employers.
- 3. Lack of labor force to process influx of claims.

ERC - Fraud

A distracted IRS + numerous Changes, in a short amount of time + unclear regulations = FRAUD!

ERC - Fraud

Beware of "ERC Mills."

- Growing trend of "specialty tax consulting companies" holding themselves out to be ERC experts.
- Typically, ERC Mills will sign a client engagement, charging a fixed percentage of the ultimate ERC received by their client.
 - This incentivizes these companies to claim the largest ERC possible for each of their clients, regardless of whether their clients legitimately qualify for the ERC.

How is this going to effect employers?

- Audit by IRS
- Penalties for unpaid employment taxes
 - CARES Act does allow penalty removal but only under a "reasonable anticipation" standard.
- Law 101: "Ignorance of the law is defense at all."
 - Unjust enrichment
 - Inviting a litigation headache
 - Where is the company going to be in a few years when the IRS starts to pursue legal action?

ERC - Fraud

How can an employer avoid ERC Fraud?

- 1. Research
 - When was the company founded? During the pandemic?
 - Do founders have legitimate tax experience?
 - What is the company's reality?
 - High rise office building on its website v. strip mall location

2. Document EVERYTHING!

- Employee wages
- Governmental orders
- Gross receipts
- PPP documents
- Tax forms
- Maintain documents until after the statute of limitations has run... 5 years!
- 3. Seek out a licenses professional (e.g. Attorney; CPA)
- 4. Trust your gut if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is.

