



2020 Tax Update

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1

Agenda


- Farming changes
- Government payments
- Unexpected income sources
- Loans
- Tax planning strategies



2

Farming Changes

- Availability of government payments
 - Expected vs. unexpected
- Access to loans/grants
- Changes to commodity prices
- Weather differences from the prior year
- Crop insurance claims (some from two different crop years)



3

Government Payments

- Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP and CFAP 2.0)
 - Taxable in the year received
 - Cannot be deferred
- Market Facilitation Payment (MFP)
 - 3rd payment received and taxable in 2020
 - Cannot be deferred
- Wildlife and Hurricane Indemnity Program Plus (WHIP +)
 - Expanded to include excess moisture
 - Maybe based on prior year's crop which cannot be deferred



4

Unexpected Sources

- Syngenta settlement income
 - Received 65% of the settlement in the spring of 2020
 - Remaining 35% expected to be received late 2020 or early 2021
 - Taxable on Schedule F when received
- Economic Income Payments
 - Stimulus payments generated from the CARES Act
 - \$1,200 per taxpayer plus \$500 per qualifying child under the age of 17
 - Not taxable
 - Subject to income thresholds – will be reconciled on 2020 tax return



5

Loans


- Not generally important for tax because it is simply an influx of cash to be paid back over time
- Forgiven loans are considered cancellation of debt (taxable income)
- Two loans introduced in 2020
 - SBA introduced Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)
 - Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans



6

Loans


- Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL)
 - Part of the loan includes \$1,000 advance per employee
 - Remainder of loan to be paid back
 - Advance is taxable since the funds were used for deductible expenses and excluded from repayment



7

Loans


- Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Loans
 - Designed to provide incentive to keep employees on payroll during the pandemic
 - If certain criteria are met, the loan may be 100% forgiven
 - Congress ensured that the forgiven loan would not be taxable income. However, they were silent on how to treat the expenses.
 - IRS has issued guidance that any expenses paid with PPP loan proceeds are not deductible if the loan is forgiven OR expected to be forgiven



8

Tax Planning Strategies


- Deferring crop insurance
 - Payment received for current year crop if normal business practice to sell in the following tax year
 - All or nothing
 - Revenue assurance is not deferrable



9

Tax Planning Strategies


- Deferred grain contracts
 - Normally taxable when income is received (Ex. 2021)
 - If grain is sold and delivered, can elect to pull that income back into the previous year (2020)
 - Must elect by contract
 - Final decision made when filing the tax return




10

Tax Planning Strategies

- Income averaging
 - Utilized in high income tax years
 - Elected farm income pushed back equally to the prior three tax returns
 - Tax is figured based on the tax brackets/rates in those prior years
 - Common strategy is to have three low tax returns followed by one higher tax return
 - This also works well with going above the social security tax limit (\$137,700 for 2020) and saving 12.4% social security tax on any self employment income above that



11



QUESTIONS?

12
