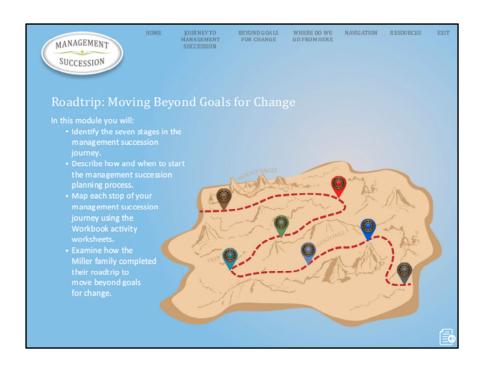
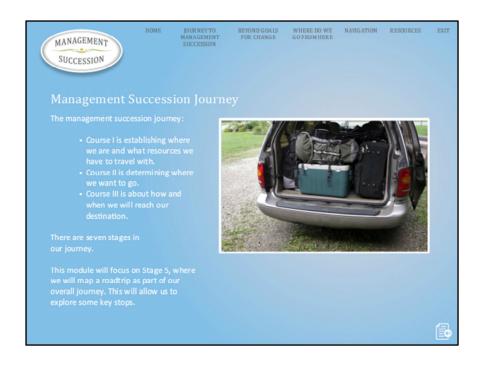


Welcome to the Beyond Goals for Change module. Click the Next button to begin.



In this module, you will examine the seven stages in the management succession journey and how and when you should start this process. Within this journey you will have the opportunity to map your specific roadtrip of the management succession planning process. While you map how and when you will move beyond goals for change, you will view how the Miller family was able to map their process.



Think of the management succession process like a journey. Management Succession Course I is establishing where we are and what resources we have to travel with. Management Succession Course II is determining where we want to go. This third course is about how and when we will reach our destination and includes our roadmaps, routes, and methods, which are all part of the overall journey.

There are seven stages to our journey to Management Succession: Executive Summary, Business Overview, Strategic Plan, Retirement Plan, Succession Planning Process, Financial Plan, and Contingency Plans.

In this module, we will map our roadtrip within Stage 5 of our journey. In the Journey to Management Succession module, we examine all the stages of the journey.



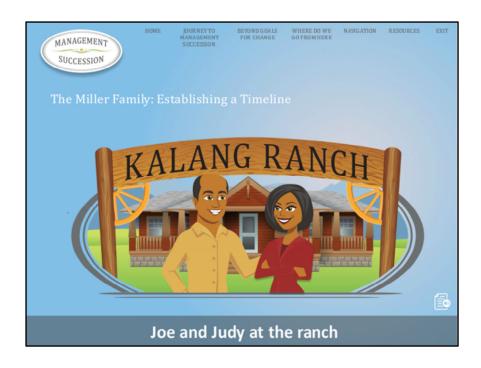
Let's begin mapping our roadtrip. Within this module, we will explore all the stops on the map.

Click the Stop 1 icon to explore the first stop on our roadtrip.



Our first stop is to establish a timeline.

Let's begin this topic by taking a look at how the Miller family completed this information.



Given Joe's health issues, he and Judy started to establish a timeline for when they retire. In addition, they changed ownership of Kalang Ranch from sole proprietorship to a corporate structure in order to make the shift in ownership to Graham smoother. Joe and Judy also began to gift shares to both Graham and Martha and their children: Joshua, Clarisa, and Jedidiah.

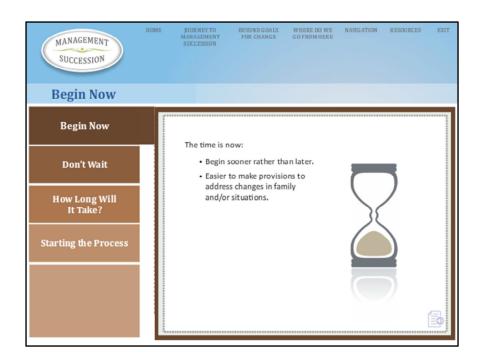
Upon Joe's death, Judy and Graham continued to work on the timeline. As Judy would like to retire soon, she felt she needed Graham's assistance to keep the momentum going and complete a full management succession plan.

To review the full story of the Miller family, click the Resources button.



The timing of the succession decision process is important – the most common error is to begin too late rather than too early. Most farm and ranch business founders are so deeply involved in the development and survival of the operation, that little time is taken to consider how the farm or ranch will pass to the next generation. Add to that the usual dimensions of starting, growing, and involving family members in the operation and, often, what should have been dealt with yesterday is put off until tomorrow.

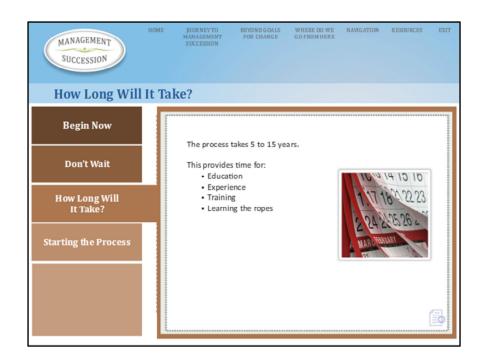
Click each tab to learn more about the timing of the process.



Succession planning is best started sooner rather than later. It is much easier to make provisions for later changes in family members or situations now, rather than allow roles and attitudes to become locked-in and hardened with few options possible.



It is much more difficult to change, modify, or adjust the course of the ship when it is already in deep water and under a full head of steam. Don't wait until you feel the business and family are all in order and there is only smooth sailing ahead. New challenges will always appear on the horizon. If you wait, you will probably never get around to dealing with these critical issues. You do not want to wait until the person you assumed would take over is on their way out because he or she has given up waiting for you to start handing over management.



Most of the succession process can be completed over a period of five to 15 years. This gives the successors time to get outside education and experience, and to be groomed for the job. Successors also have time to 6learn the ropes of the business and demonstrate their aptitude for the job. Business consultants suggest that five years is enough time to train and test the successor to ensure he or she can run the business well.



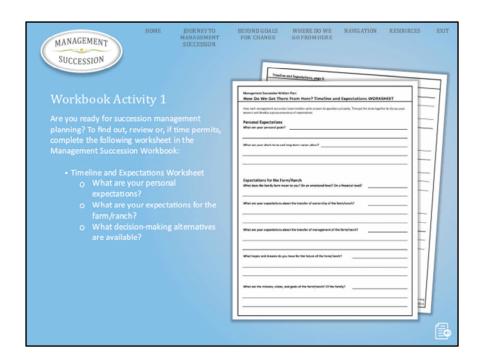
Management succession can take up to 15 years, so start preparing for succession in earnest when the present managers are in their 40s or 50s with the intention of stepping down at age 60 or 65. Typically by this time, the successors will be in their 20s and 30s.

Generally, it is best to begin the succession planning process at whatever point you become aware of the need and in the situation you find yourself, rather than not doing it at all.



Here are a few questions which may help to decide if now is the time to begin the process of working out the steps of a plan, setting a timeline, and initiating the first step.

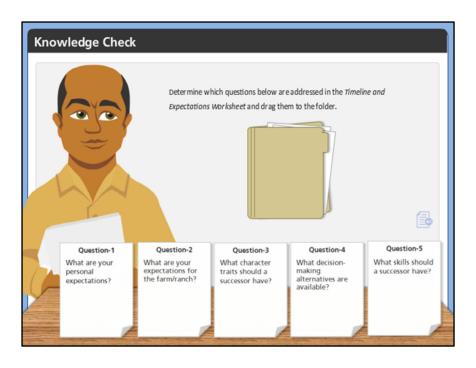
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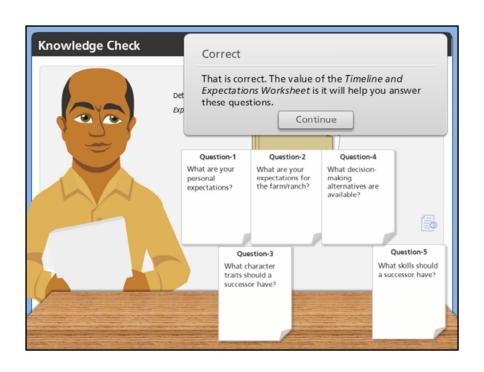
The Management Succession Workbook is located in the Resources section. In the Workbook, you will find information and a 2worksheet that can assist you in deciding whether you are ready for succession management planning.

The value of this worksheet is it will help you to answer the following questions:

- What are your personal expectations?
- What are your expectations for the farm/ranch?
- What decision-making alternatives are available?



Let's take a moment to check your knowledge.





You have completed Stop 1, Establish a Timeline. Click Stop 2 to learn how to establish a planning team.



Our second stop is to establish a planning team.

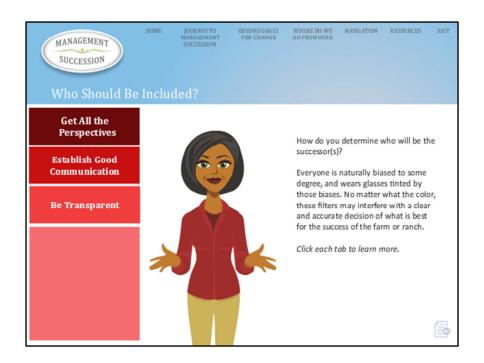
Let's take a look at how the Miller family completed this task.



Judy and Graham were not sure who would be part of the planning team. Based on how Joe ran the business, Graham felt the team should be inclusive of all family members. Graham proposed that Martha, their three children, and Joshua's wife, Cindy, should be part of the planning team.

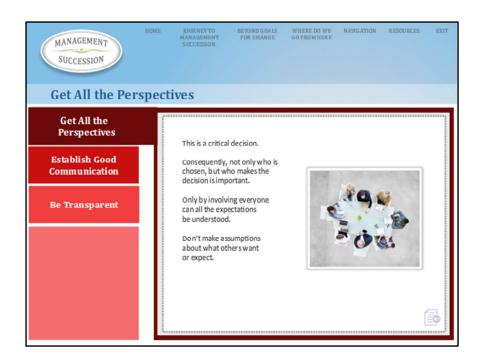
However, Judy was not sure that Cindy understood agriculture or the family goals sufficiently to make the best decisions for the long term. Judy felt Cindy was more interested in a "nice home, white picket fences, two cars and children," than making the sacrifices Judy had made to establish the ranch.

Additional discussions were necessary between Judy, Graham, Joshua, and Cindy, for Judy to agree to include Cindy. Even now, Judy is still not sure how committed Cindy is to sacrificing for the long-term stability of the ranch and intends to keep a watch over how things progress.



The present manager of the farm or ranch may simply determine the next management successor based on who he or she likes or feels would do the best job. However, seldom does one person possess all the knowledge or have the breadth of perspective to properly consider all the important aspects of the business and those involved.

Click each tab to learn more about the timing of the process.



This decision is critical to the success or failure of the transfer and the future of the operation. Of course, the founders must be intimately involved in this decision-making process, and will probably have the final word, but the input of others should be carefully considered.

Succession planning should involve all family members, whether they're involved day-to-day in the business or not. 4Avoid hard feelings and possible quarrels by considering, listening to, and involving all players in the process.



Remember from Courses I and II in this Management Succession series that it is helpful to gain perspective through multiple sources of information.

Without good communication and input from others, you could be making a critical decision based on incomplete information and depending more on emotion or sentiment than on Best Succession Management Practices (BSMPs).



Remember, only one-third of family businesses survive to the second generation and by the end of the third generation only 10 percent are still in operation. So, you want to make the best decision you possibly can, and with as much information and advice as you can garner.

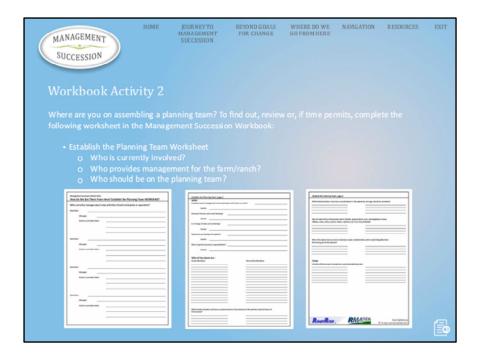
Experts should be consulted to advise you on the best methods to achieve the results you want. It should be you and your family who sit down and decide what you want to do. Do your thinking before you go to the advisors and then seek their advice on what you have developed and what methods will work best.



Family council and business meetings, plus other forms of communication and information gathering explained in Courses I & II, will help the entire team gain a complete picture of the Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Barriers (SWOB) facing your operation and who best would be qualified to lead the management team into the future with success.

Here are some questions which may help you determine who should be involved in the decision of choosing the next manager or structure of your management team.

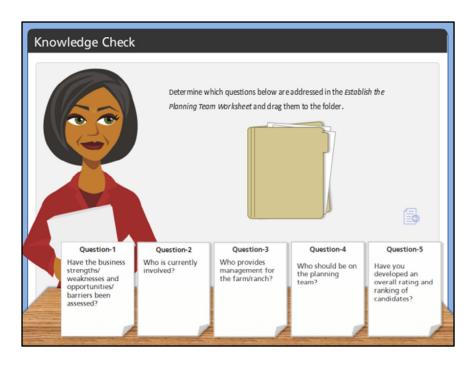
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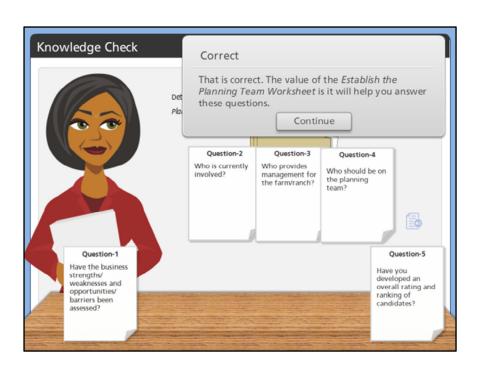
The Management Succession Workbook, located in the Resources section, has information and a worksheet that can assist you in assembling a succession management planning team.

The value of this worksheet is it will help you to answer the following questions:

- Who is currently involved?
- Who provides management for the farm/ranch?
- Who should be on the planning team?



Let's take a moment to check your knowledge.



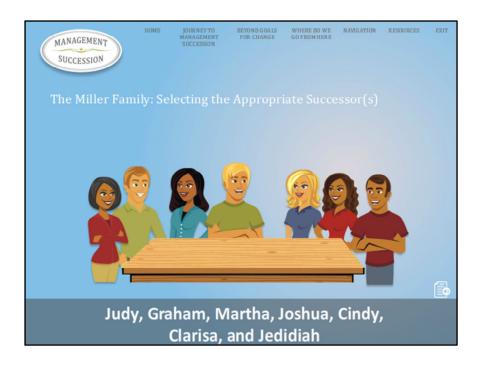


You have completed Stop 2, Establish a Planning Team. Click Stop 3 to learn how to select the appropriate successor or successors.



Our third stop is to select the appropriate successor or successors.

Let's explore how the Miller family completed this process.



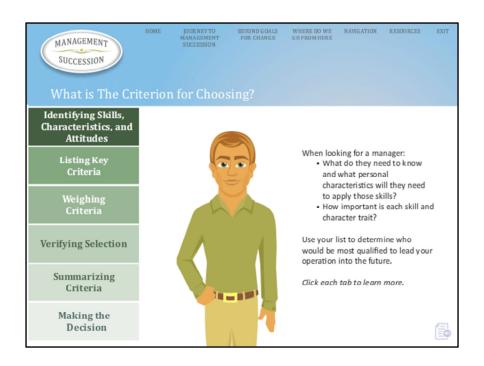
Judy and Graham took some time to research and analyze who would be the appropriate successor or successors of the ranch and submitted their findings to the rest of the seven family team members. After weighing the standards and scoring each family member, they were ready to verify their findings.

The team decided that Graham would be the best choice to manage the ranch and that he would work with Joshua to involve him further in management of the business. In addition, they would encourage Joshua to start and grow his hunting guide program.

Simultaneously, Judy would work with Clarisa on the financial management side of the business. She would also work with those animals in the hospital pen, as needed.

Jedidiah would contribute financially to the ranch, as he could, since he was starting his medical practice.

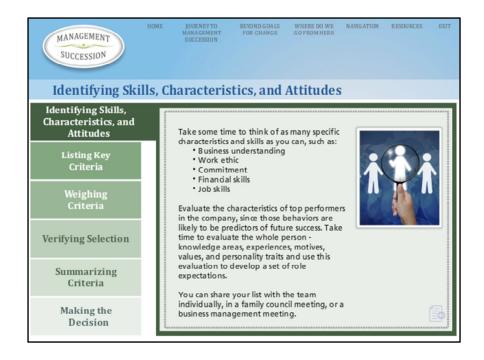
Graham would work with Joshua and Clarisa on a transition plan.



You can't make an objective decision until you know what you are looking for in a good manager. After developing a list of skills and determining their importance, verify the list with the transition team.

It is now time to determine what you are looking for in a good successor, or successors. Who will successfully lead your business into the future?

Click each tab to learn more about the process of identifying key criteria to assist you with selecting the appropriate successor or successors.



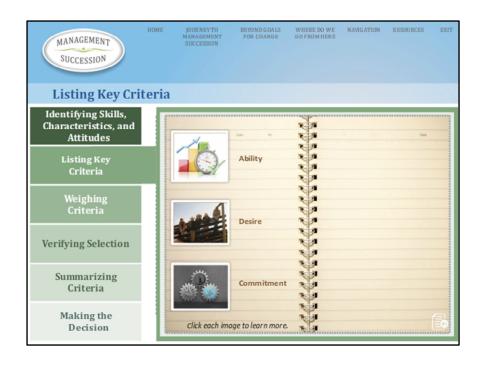
Start out by listing all the characteristics and skills it takes to run your farm or ranch business.

- Do the successor or successors need know how to handle field operations or manage the herd and pastures?
- Is it important for the successor or successors to know how to purchase new stock or determine when and how to market?
- What about risk management and financial management?

Think of all the things the present managers do.

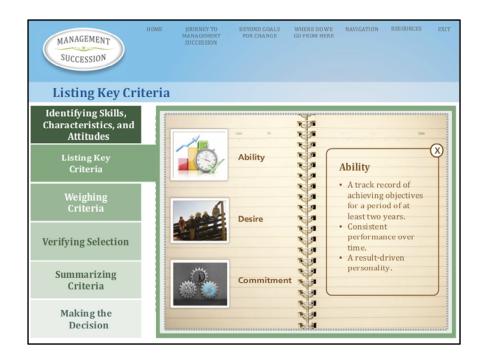
- What holes would there be if they were gone?
- Besides having the technical skills and information, which attitudes and personal characteristics would you list as critical? Dedication? Loyalty to the operation? Honesty?

Then share your list with the rest of the succession planning team and ask each to make additions or changes. Remember that you are not just planning for the talent today, but for how these will be different in the future. Key competencies will likely continue to evolve and change over time.

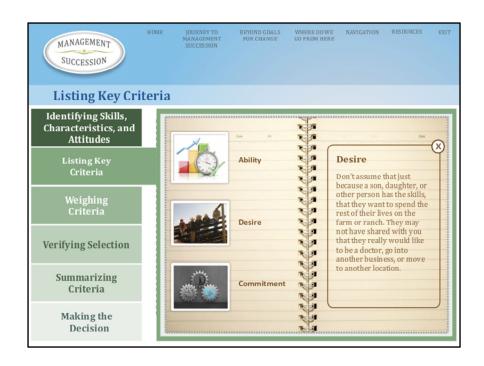


Key criteria to include in your list include ability, desire, and commitment.

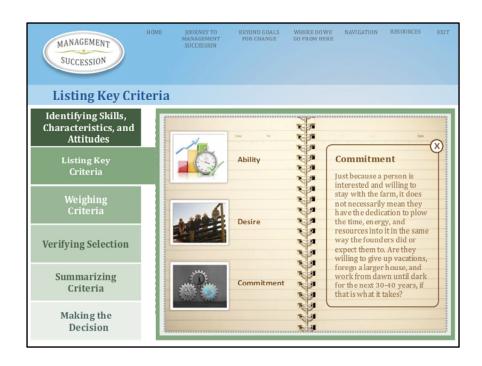
Click each image to view information about these key criteria.



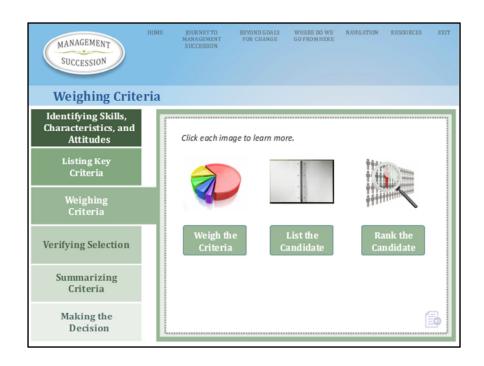
- A track record of achieving objectives for a period of at least two years.
- Consistent performance over time.
- A result-driven personality.



Don't assume that just because a son, daughter, or other person has the skills, that they want to spend the rest of their lives on the farm or ranch. They may not have shared with you that they really would like to be a doctor, go into another business, or move to another location.

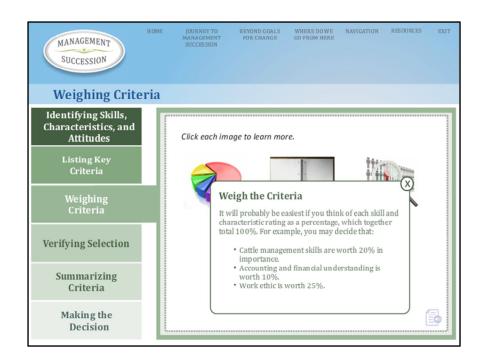


Just because a person is interested and willing to stay with the farm, it does not necessarily mean they have the dedication to plow the time, energy, and resources into it in the same way the founders did or expect them to. Are they willing to give up vacations, forego a larger house, and work from dawn until dark for the next 30-40 years, if that is what it takes?

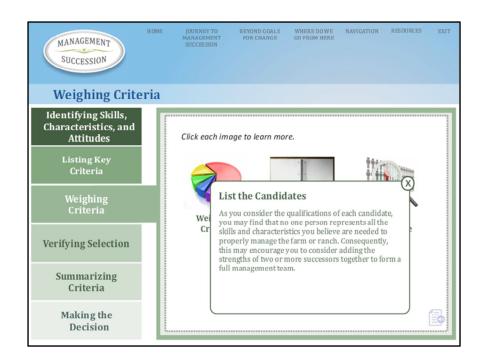


Here you want to weigh each criterion, list your potential candidates, and then discuss and rank those candidates.

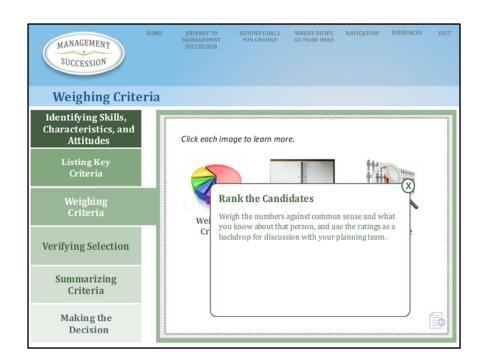
Click each image to learn more about these factors.



Once you have a complete list of skills and personal characteristics you are looking for, work with your team to develop a rating of the importance or weight for each skill and characteristic. Adjust your importance ratings for each skill and characteristic until the total of all ratings is 100.



Next, with your team, list the names of all the candidates you will consider for the position of successor, or as part of a team of successors. Keep in mind the SWOB analysis, BSMPs, and strategic goals that you developed in Course II.



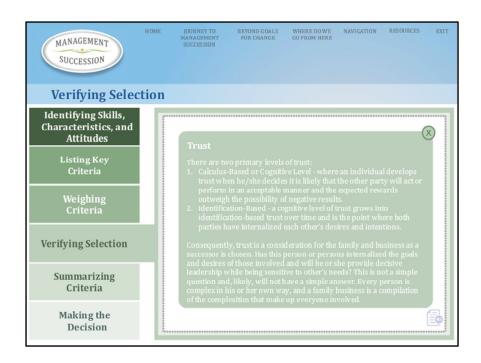
After listing all the possible candidates, it is recommended that the management team have an honest discussion and score each characteristic and skill possessed by each candidate. Total the scores for each candidate to give you a picture of how each ranks against the others. However, be cautious here. Numbers don't necessarily tell the whole story. Just because someone ranks highly in a key area does not always make them a good leader.



Three areas which often arise as hurdles, or at least important considerations, during many succession and/or estate planning processes, are the issues of trust, fairness, and equitability.

Not everyone's understanding of what these mean or how they should be applied to the process is the same. They should be discussed for a mutual understanding BEFORE a disagreement erupts down the road because what one person thought was fair, for example, may seem unfair to another. These issues arise more often than we would often like to think possible within our own family.

Click each button to learn more about these three areas.

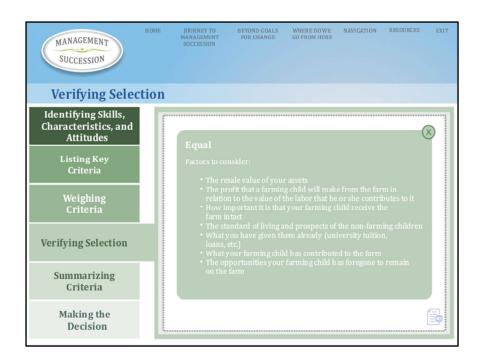


Business knowledge and job skills are important, but do you trust this person or team to keep the family goals and needs in mind? Will they lead the business while keeping in mind the individuals that make up the business?

Violations of the trust relationship usually results in a mixture of anger, disappointment, and frustration for trusting the offender. The more severe and often the violation occurs, the lower the level of trust becomes, or it may be destroyed all together. Rebuilding trust is more difficult than establishing trust in the first place and will involve dealing with the stress the violation imposed on the relationship and determining if future violations will occur. A process of reconciliation, forgiveness, and restitution may be necessary if the level of trust has been sufficiently damaged.



"What is fair?" "What is equal?" These questions have different responses, depending on who is providing the answer. What is fair and equitable depends often on your perspective. Your concern at this point is not so much what is fair and equitable, even though those are important considerations, but what is best, long-term, for your farm or ranch. Which person or persons will best lead your family operation to the goals you set for yourselves in Courses I & II? And, not only who will lead and manage, but who will own the family business or farm into the future? Often, when multiple children of the founders exist, the result is ongoing management by one or two of the children, while ownership is divided equally between all children, many of whom may be uninvolved in the management and operation of the business. Those "off-farm" family members often expect an equal share of the proceeds even though they have not contributed any of the "blood, sweat, and tears" to the business. This may be an unreasonable situation.



Treatment might be fair, but not equal. Has consideration been made of past contributions by all parties? Does desire and commitment make a difference in who receives what?

Some family members consider fair to be equal. Equal could mean equal levels of authority and responsibility, equal income or equal ownership shares, or acres owned. It could mean an equal dollar value or equal emotional value. Equal emotional value is more challenging where sentimental meaning or value of items differs for each individual.

As you see, there are many interpretations of what is "fair" and what is "equitable" and those interpretations usually are largely dependent on how you personally perceive the outcome. Serious discussions should be held within the family and the management succession team until there is more than a cursory agreement on what will be "fair" and whether that means "equal," and how those understandings will affect the succession process.



BASKET is an acronym which can summarize all the items you will need to gather in order to prepare for this roadtrip to succession.

Click each letter to learn more.



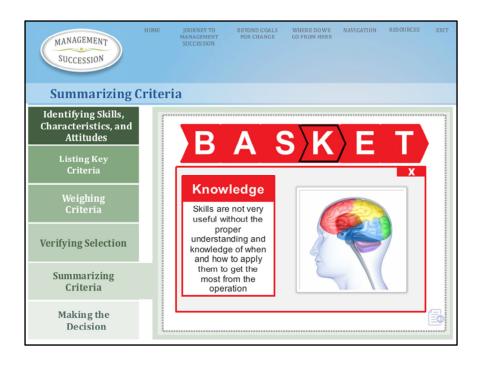
A new manager must exhibit behaviors which will bring to bear his or her skills, experience, and talents for success.



Attitudes can make or break the success of the farm or ranch, long term.



Skills come in many forms from how to calibrate a drill to developing long-term risk and financial management principles.



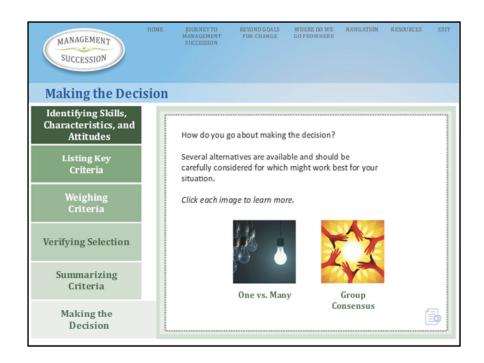
Skills are not very useful without the proper understanding and knowledge of when and how to apply them to get the most from the operation.



We can have innate skills and attitudes, and yet not possess the experience with procedures "on the ground" to properly use those skills.

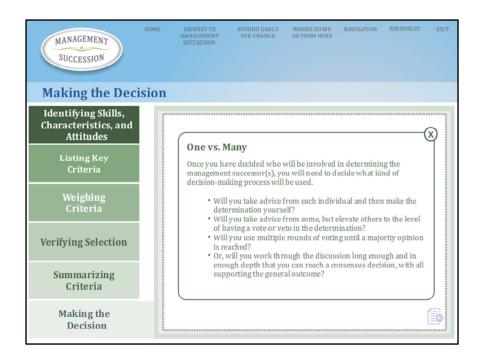


Each person is born with various talents and we need to capitalize on those attributes by putting the best suited person in the various management positions.



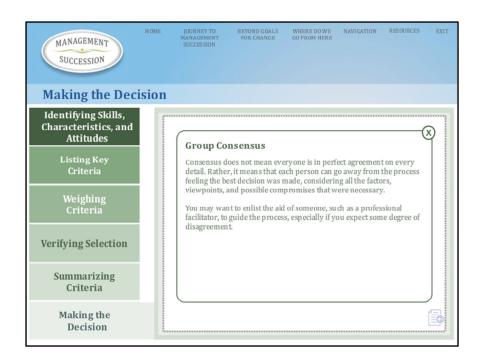
There are various ways decisions can be made. If you have been a sole manager, it may not occur to you that there is any other way to make an important decision than to decide alone, using your own private reasoning. By considering alternatives BEFORE finding yourselves faced with needing to make a decision may reduce disagreement on various fronts about how or who actually carries the responsibility and authority.

Click each image to learn more.



You could use one or a combination of several options in actually making your choice of a successor or successors. There are numerous approaches to making business decisions, depending on the situation and type of management system.

As in estate planning, the owner has the final authority in management succession planning. However, it is recommended that some form of family council or leadership team process is used. A group discussion and decision-making process with the entire family, or management team, may help ensure that, not only are you considering all perspectives and viewpoints, but that the whole team is on board with the decision. Such decisions may cause anxiety or non-acceptance on the part of some family or even founders. The more they can be involved in the decision, the more likely they are to support the final outcome.



Group consensus is not always easy to achieve. However, it is worth one's time and energy to accomplish a consensus decision; especially when a decision is important and has long-lasting implications or you need buy-in from those people affected by the decision.

Hiring or enlisting the aid of a non-biased non-family facilitator will help ensure that:

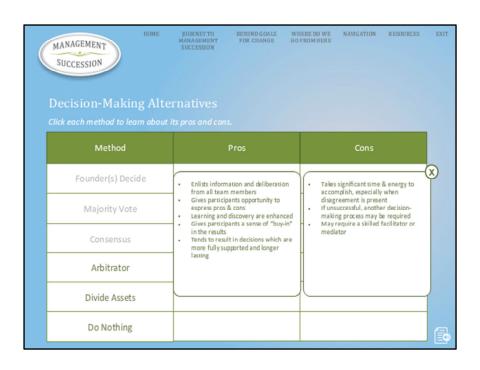
- All view points and important information are considered,
- A decision is reached that is agreeable to the largest number of those affected, and
- The founder is seen as open-minded and fair rather than as heavy-handed and dictatorial.



Click each method to view the pros and cons for the different decision-making alternatives. This information can also be found in the Workbook, located in the Resources section.











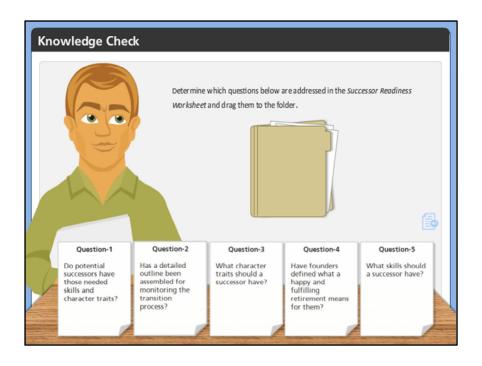




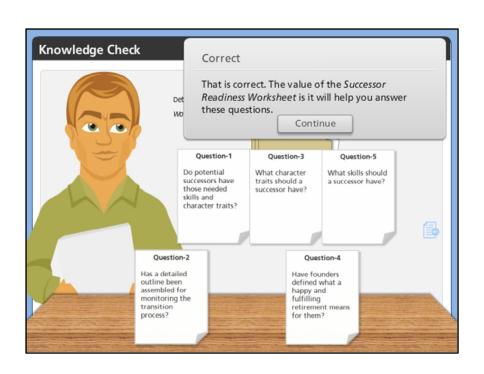
The Management Succession Workbook, located in the Resources section, has information and a worksheet that can assist you in scoring management candidates. Use multiple worksheets, if necessary.

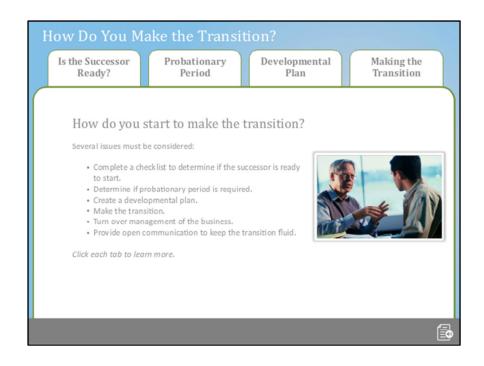
The value of this worksheet is it will help you to answer the following questions:

- What skills should a successor have?
- What character traits should a successor have?
- Do potential successors have those needed skills and character traits?



Let's take a moment to check your knowledge.



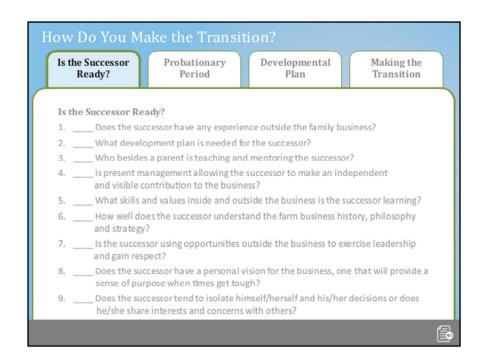


Is the successor ready? Yes or no.

- If yes, how do you start the transition?
- If no, how can you coach/mentor him/her?

Once the transition team has made the selection of who to establish as successor or successors, you must begin the transition process. Several issues must be considered in determining the timing and speed with which you start turning over management decisions, responsibility, and accountability.

Click each tab to learn more about these issues.



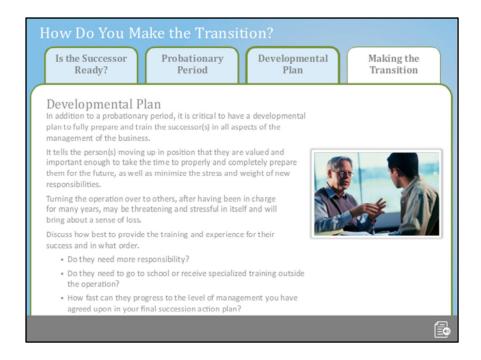
First, is the successor ready to start today? You would probably have different expectations for someone who is 18 years of age and finishing high school versus another who is in their mid-forties and has been working side by side with you for the past 20 years.

Here is a checklist to help you develop a program to ensure the successor or successors are well prepared. This checklist is also located in the Resources section.



It may be wise to establish a trial or probationary period for the new manager, in which you slowly increase his or her roles and responsibilities, while judging his or her skills and commitment to the position of manager.

If you are unsure of the abilities of the person or persons you have chosen as a management successor, then such a trial period could be written into any succession plan, with the provision that the plan will be revisited and open to amendment as needed.

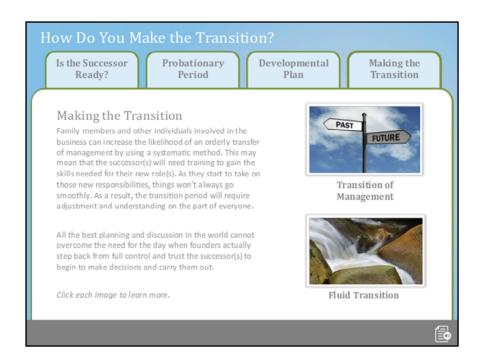


In addition to a possible probationary period, every succession plan should contain a developmental plan, outlining the steps for training and increased responsibility by the new manager or managers.

It is seldom satisfactory, unless in an emergency situation, for the present manager to simply step down in one fell swoop. New managers should be given time and training to properly learn each new level of responsibility until they have the reins of the entire operation firmly in hand. This process is good for all involved.

At the same time, such a process allows the outgoing manager or managers time to adjust to less responsibility and authority within the operation and prepare for retirement. Minimizing the stress of such a change by working through it over time often makes the most sense.

Discuss with the successor or successors which skills and tasks they and you feel comfortable with them handling, which ones need strengthening, and which are new to them. Be as complete and specific as you can. Leave these discussions with an agreed-upon, comprehensive list of prioritized skills with needed training and timelines.

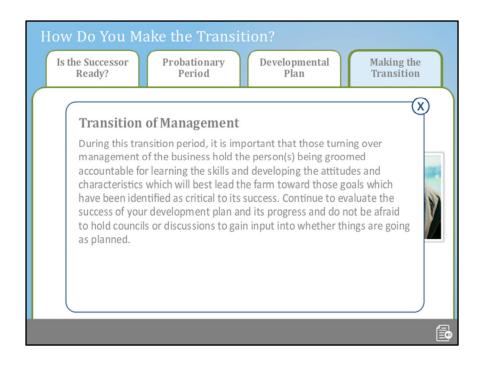


Transferring management of the family business is challenging. In addition to the feelings and needs of everyone involved, individual interests and skills should also be taken into account. Many founders fail to stop and consider that family members may have accepted a role in the family business only because it needed filling. They may have experience and interest in something different than what they are doing today.

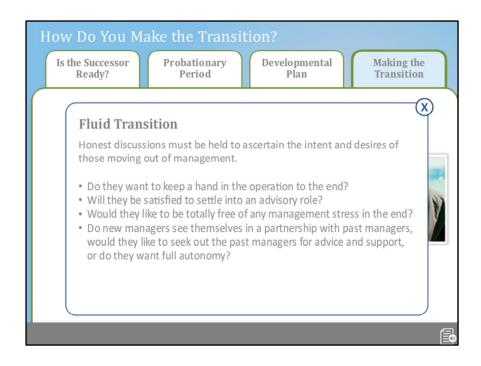
There comes a point when the management team, founders and successors, must actually take that first step in beginning the transition from one to the other.

How do you move from the planning stage to actually turning over control? It will vary with the situation and those involved, but it is advisable to set benchmark dates on your calendar for various steps of transition to happen and then write them into your transition plan.

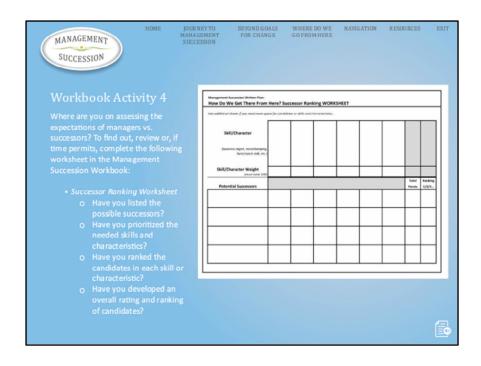
Click each image to view information making the transition.



Use a blend of learning methods such as outright teaching, sharing of information, hands-on experience, and latitude to make decisions and deal with the consequences.



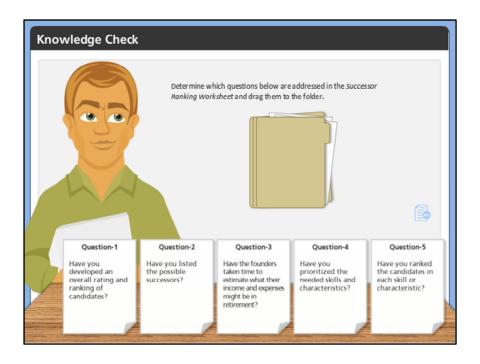
These considerations must be balanced with the needs, vision, and desires of those moving into management from the next generation.



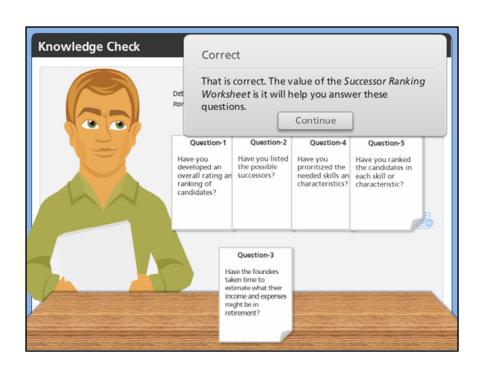
The Management Succession Workbook, located in the Resources section, has information and a worksheet that can assist you in assessing expectations of present managers or founders versus the successor or successors.

The value of this worksheet is it will help you to answer the following questions:

- Have you listed the possible successors?
- Have you prioritized the needed skills and characteristics?
- Have you ranked the candidates in each skill or characteristic?
- Have you developed an overall rating and ranking of candidates?

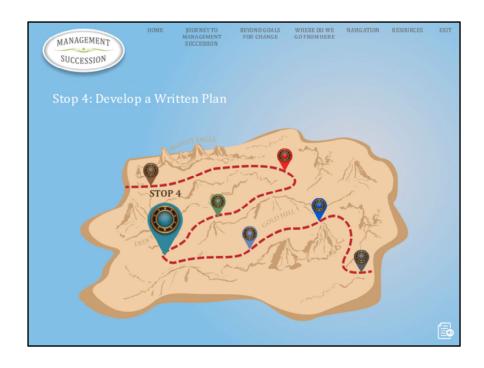


Let's take a moment to check your knowledge.



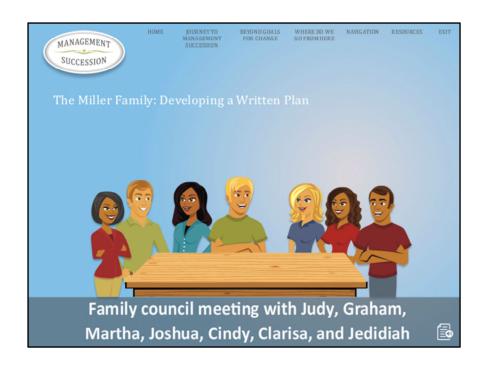


You have completed Stop 3, Select the Appropriate Successor or Successors. Click Stop 4 to learn how to develop a written plan.



Our fourth stop is to develop a written succession plan.

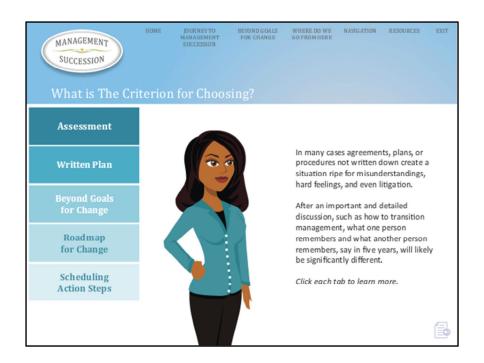
Let's explore how the Miller family developed their plan.



Judy and Graham develop a written plan outlining the management succession and submit it to the rest of the team at a family council meeting. At this point they want to focus on actions, critical goals for change needed to complete the management succession, and begin to implement the plan.

They start this process by outlining their goals for change on the Kalang Ranch. Next, they create a Gantt chart to map out the start and end dates for each goal and associated action steps in their plan.

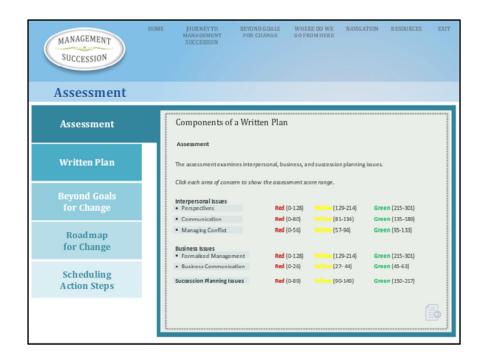
One of the most significant components was to contact and engage a 3professional to provide formal communication skills and conflict resolution training for all the individuals in the family. This was intended to directly address their very low assessment scores in these areas and avoid the big problems previously experienced by the family and the ranch.



Managers who are used to carrying their management information in their heads and making their decisions "on the shirt sleeve" or in a pocket notebook, may think it unnecessary to write out an entire succession and management plan.

Don't ignore this step and set the management transition process up for failure down the road.

Click each tab to learn more about developing a written plan.



This portion of the plan begins with the assessment scores completed as part of the first course in this series, Management Succession: Where Are We? If you did not complete this course, it would be a good idea to do so before proceeding.

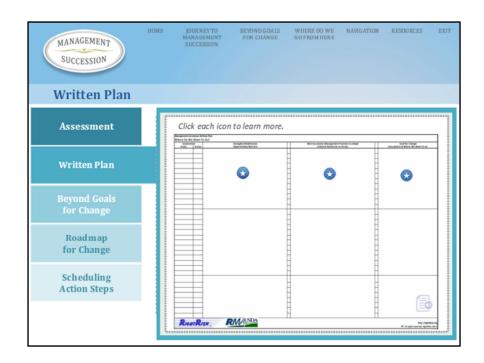
You should include these assessments at the beginning of your written plan to help expand the rest of the plan and to monitor your progress.

Scoring for each of the issue areas is arranged using a Red-Yellow-Green approach to indicate increasing improvement.

Click each area of concern to show the assessment score range.

RED indicates an area that should raise an alert. The score for this area indicates attention is needed to increase the chances of a successful management transition. YELLOW indicates an area that you should be cautious about. The score for this area indicates improvement is needed to increase the chances of a successful management transition.

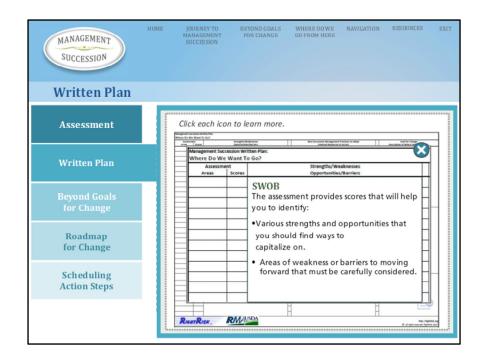
GREEN indicates an area of strength. Congratulations! The score for this area is strong and suggests a high chance of a successful management transition.



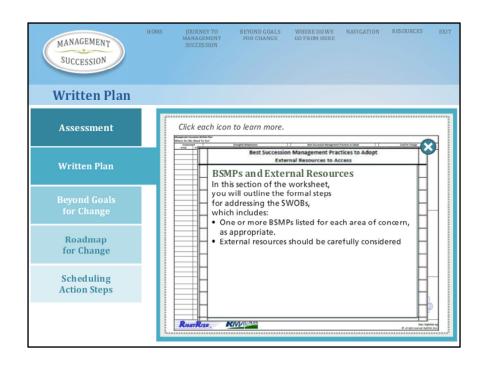
This portion of the plan requires completing the worksheets introduced in the second course in this series, Management Succession: Where Do We Want To Go? If you did not complete this course, it would be a good idea to do so before proceeding.

Let's review how these worksheets are set up.

Click each icon to learn more.

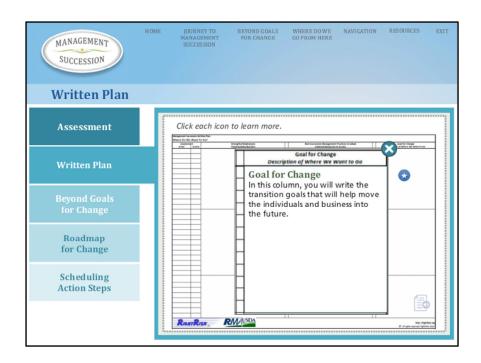


Where the assessment identifies various strengths and opportunities, the team will look for ways to capitalize on them. Conversely, where the assessment process identifies areas of weakness or barriers to moving forward, those must be very carefully considered. Critical questions must be asked with the intention of seeking out reasons and explanations behind why certain practices have not been previously adopted. The time and attention devoted to thoroughly evaluating past practices will determine the success of the succession process.

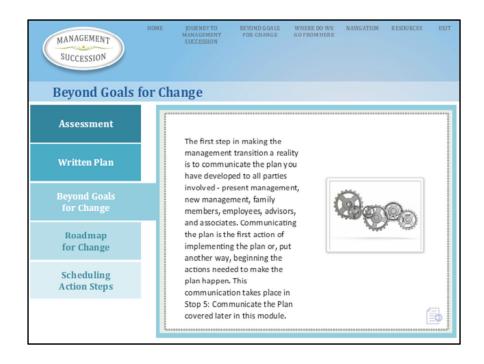


Once it is well understood why existing weaknesses and barriers in the current methods of conducting the business exist, the process may move to outline the formal steps for addressing the SWOBs. This step involves identifying the appropriate BSMPs to adopt and which external resources may be needed to move the business toward its transition goals.

One or more BSMPs should be listed for each area of concern, as appropriate. In addition, external resources should be carefully considered in how they may help to accomplish each BSMP selected. Several may be required for each succession goal listed.



Finally, the plans should provide a description of the transition goals for the area you are working on. Multiple goal statements may be needed to adequately describe where the individuals and business are intending to move toward into the future.

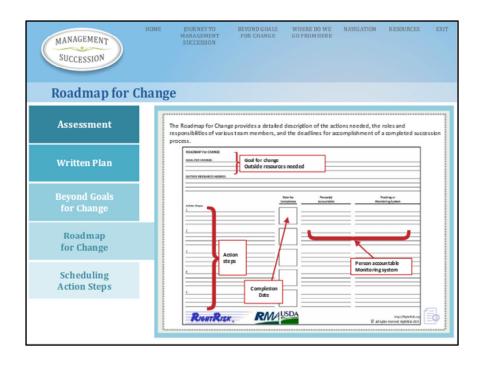


Moving beyond the written succession plan and goals for change, requires action. The strengths and weaknesses, BSMPs, external resources and goals must be acted on in order for management transition to be completed.

The Roadmap for Change describes the resources and activities necessary to complete the succession process. The part each team member will play in the transition process is outlined, additional resources needed are considered, and a detailed timeline with specific action steps are described.

Next, you identify which goals for change are most critical for successful transition of management responsibilities. This may include goals that are critical because they must take place before others. Other goals may be critical because they are more important or have greater significance to the situation than other goals.

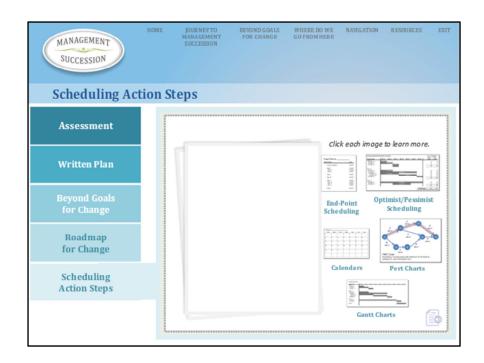
Prioritized goals for change can help guide carrying out the plan, as well as give management direction in the monitoring and adjustment point of the process.



The roadmap for change describes how you will get from where you are to where you want to go.

To give the succession plan the greatest chance of success, those plans should:

- Address a specific goal for change,
- Provide a detailed description of any outside resources that may be required to complete the goal,
- · Break plans down into specific action steps,
- · Schedule the order of action steps,
- · Assign a date for completing each action,
- Describe the team members responsible for each action step, and
- Describe the approach that will be used to track progress.

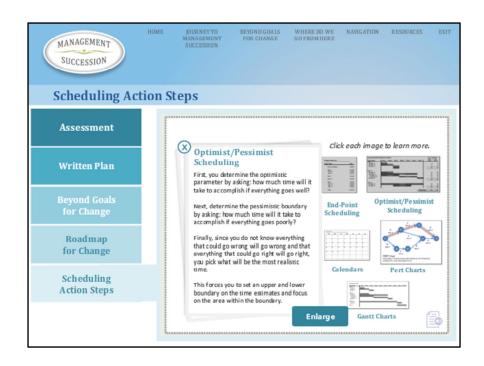


There are many and varied methods used by business managers for scheduling and tracking business actions. Not all approaches are suitable for all situations. Some managers prefer one approach more than another. Certain methods may work better for some types of change, like transition management responsibilities, but may not work so well for something like inventory management.

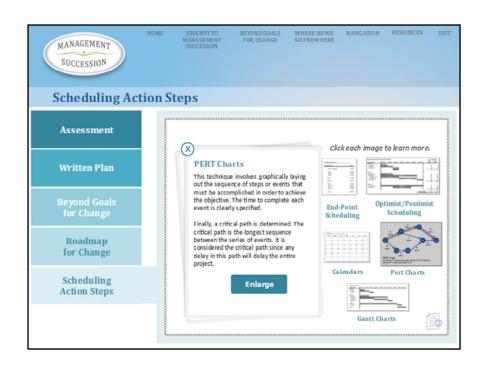
When moving beyond the goals for change, the transition team will need to take a hard look at the implied action steps and select an appropriate method for tracking those changes. Several alternative approaches are offered here, although there are also others available. Select the scheduling approach that seems most appropriate for the changes planned.

Click each image to view information about these key criteria.





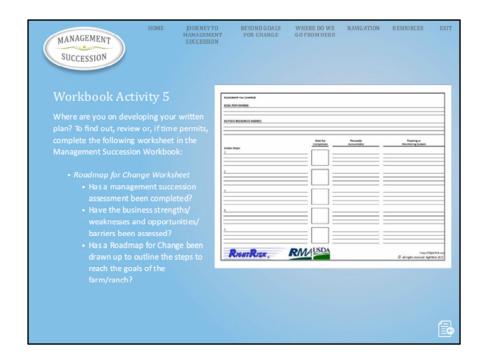








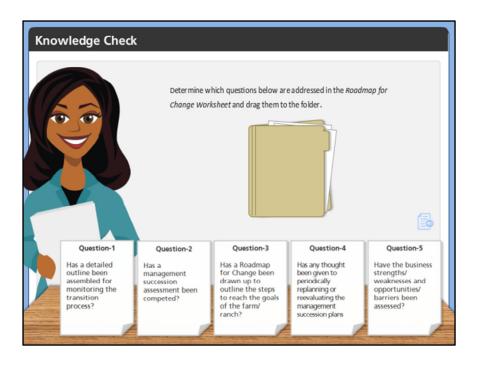
Click each Fact icon to learn the importance of time and how it is a key resource needed to starting and completing a succession plan.



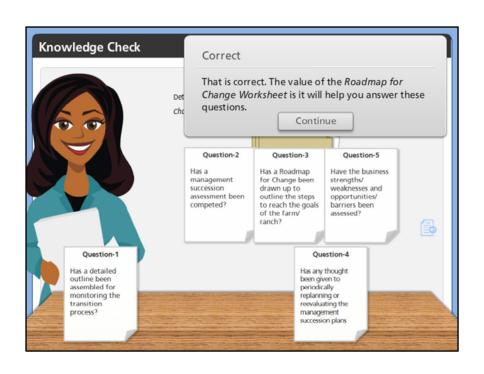
The Management Succession Workbook, located in the Resources section, has information and a worksheet that can assist you in developing the first portion of a written plan.

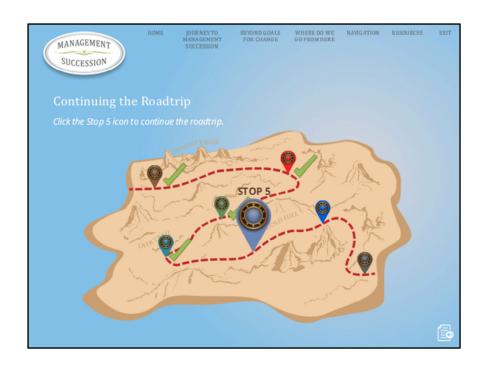
The value of this worksheet is it will help you to answer the following questions:

- Has a management succession assessment been completed?
- Have the business strengths/weaknesses and opportunities/barriers been assessed?
- Has a Roadmap for Change been drawn up to outline the steps to reach the goals of the farm/ranch?



Let's take a moment to check your knowledge.





You have completed Stop 4, Develop a Written Plan. Click Stop 5 to learn how to communicate the plan.



Our fifth stop is to communicate the plan.

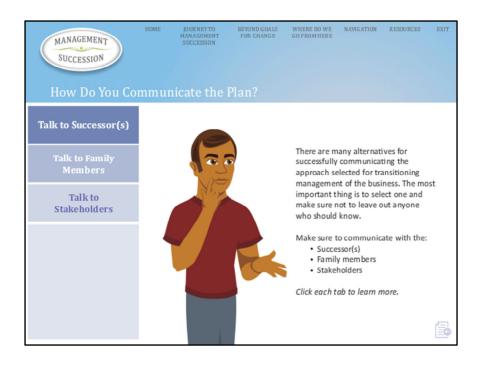
Let's explore how the Miller family has communicated their plan to the rest of the family.



Judy and Graham worked closely with the family during this process. Everyone was aware of the initial plans. However, not all family members were aware of developments since the initial draft. Judy and Graham gathered the family together to present their plan in its entirety. During this meeting they gathered some additional feedback from everyone and discussed sharing the plan with stakeholders and outside resource people to get some additional perspectives.

It was decided through the discussions that Graham should involve Joshua in future meetings with the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and Natural Resource Conservation Service. The two of them would share appropriate portions of the Kalang Ranch transition plan with representatives of these agencies.

In addition, Graham and Clarisa would arrange to meet with their lender to share portions of the plan and discuss upcoming role changes.



Once the plan is written, you should communicate the details to family members, employees, and others who have interests in the continuity and success of the business. The existence of a plan will likely reassure everyone involved and allow them to align their own future plans to ensure a smooth transition.

There are three primary groups of persons you need to communicate with: the chosen successor or successors; the entire family, including those off-farm; and other stakeholders like advisors, accountants, attorneys, financial lenders, and other stakeholders.

Click each tab to learn about communicating with each of these groups.



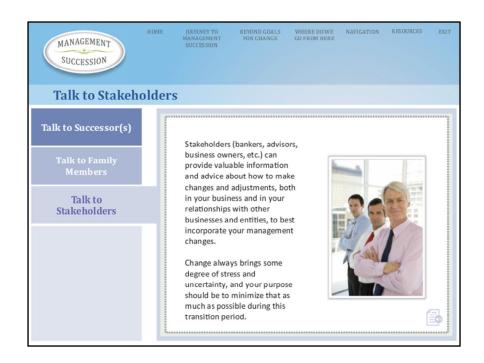
Before announcing your decision, be sure to spend time in an honest and in-depth discussion with the person or persons whom you have chosen as successor or successors. Management is an honor and sign of trust, but also a long-term responsibility and burden.

Don't assume until you have had more than a cursory talk with the persons you have in mind, explaining all they will gain, but, also, all they will be giving up by taking on this responsibility. Ask them if they really want to do this. They may whole-heartedly accept the honor, responsibility, and sacrifice, or they might be hesitant and want to give it a trial run, or they could totally reject the idea.



There are multiple ways to communicate the choice, once the decision has been made. To hold such a decision in secret, even if it may be unpopular with certain people or factions, will only contribute to rumors, suspicion, confusion, and fertile ground for hard feelings. The sooner the decision is shared with those concerned, the sooner each can come to terms with the decision and start to move forward with the transition.

If a group gathering or celebration is not possible, have a personal conversation with each of those who need to know.



It is important that the choice also be communicated to the succession team, employees, and any other stakeholders involved or concerned with the ongoing operation of the enterprise. As with family members, the sooner the decision is shared with those concerned, the sooner each can come to terms with the decision and start to move forward.

When the choice is communicated, make clear the terms of the transition.

- Is it immediate and permanent?
- Is it a trial or probationary period?
- If probationary, when will the decision become permanent?
- Will present managers transition out as the responsibility and authority of the new manager or managers is increased?

Those working in the business will need to know what the chain of command is and what has changed if they are to work efficiently and without undue stress and anxiety.

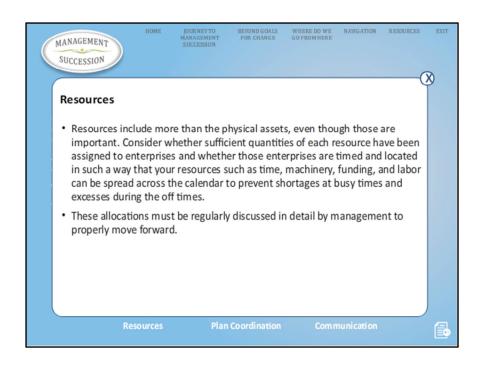


Implementation is about making sure the correct resources are available where and when they are needed. Those resources may include financial assets, additional skills, or even outside expertise.

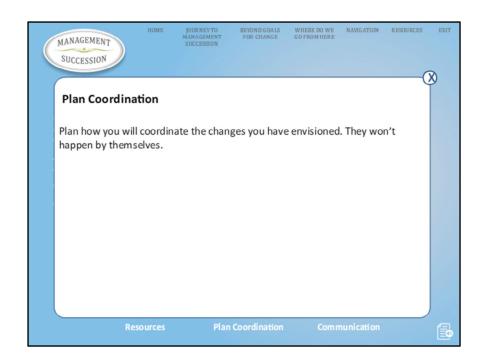
The retiring managers and successors and any associated management team members should hold regular and thorough conversations to detail how and when changes are made and who is responsible. Without a conscious effort toward clear and complete planning for change and its implementation, the transition will be incomplete and uncoordinated at best and a possible disaster at worst.

Communication among team members is key to coordinating resources, especially regarding team roles and responsibilities.

Click each image to learn more about how to implement your plan.



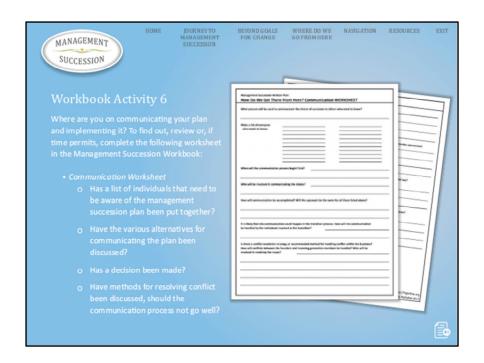
Decisions must be made concerning how much and what type of land is dedicated to each part of the enterprise, whether the family labor force is sufficient and possesses the necessary skills needed for each enterprise, and whether there are sufficient capital and capital goods to properly support the operation and attainment of identified goals. In addition, it is important to assess whether there are enough hours in the day to accomplish your goals and how the time of each team member and employee is best spent to meet your needs.



The management team needs to plan and orchestrate each step as they move through the process.



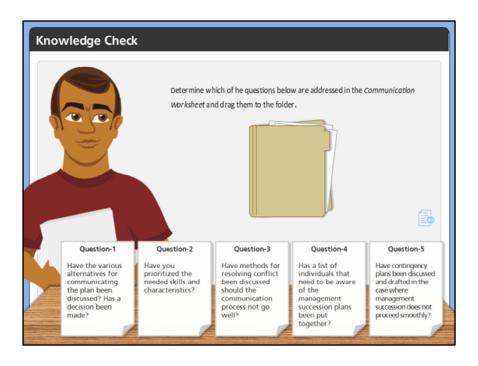
Changing your communication habits may be difficult, especially if you are used to making decisions and implementing them independently. It is advisable to establish a formal communication process rather than rely on chance discussions while hitching up the grain drill or vaccinating calves. Courses I & II provided information on how to establish family council meetings, business management meetings, and other communication processes. Discuss how you will communicate your observations, thoughts, ideas, and assessments to provide feedback on your success and adjustment to your implementation steps.



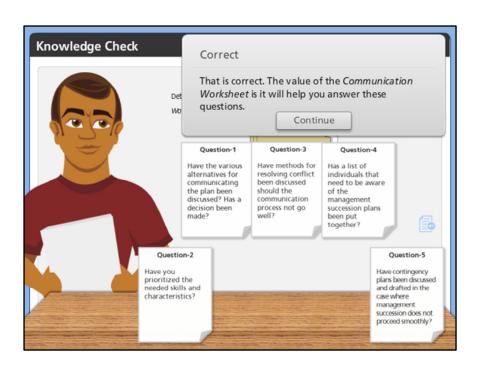
The Management Succession Workbook, located in the Resources section, has information and a worksheet that can assist you with communication and implementation.

The value of this worksheet is it will help you to answer the following questions:

- Has a list of individuals that need to be aware of the management succession plans been put together?
- Have the various alternatives for communicating the plan been discussed? Has a decision been made?
- Have methods for resolving conflict been discussed should the communication process not go well?



Let's take a moment to check your knowledge.





You have completed Stop 5, Communicate the Plan. Click Stop 6 to learn how to plan for retirement.



Our sixth stop is to plan for retirement.

Let's examine how the Miller family has planned for Judy's retirement.



Based in part on feedback from Jedidiah, the stakeholders, and outside resources, Judy and Graham, in consultation with the rest of the team, mapped out a financial plan for Judy to retire.

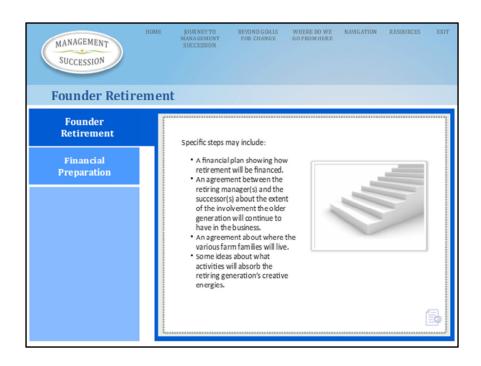
This included Clarisa beginning to take over the book keeping role under Judy's mentorship. They considered how wildlife on the ranch could be used as an additional source of income for Joshua's growing family. The family also discussed how Judy would be cared for, should her health begin to decline during retirement, as suggested by the Lasting Legacy courses.

The ranch will provide for Judy as long as she is able to live unassisted in her own house, as she has been doing since Joe passed. This includes a monthly stipend in addition to her social security check.



One more important step of planning remains. It is vital to determine specific steps to move the present managers from full day-to-day management of the farm or ranch to full time, retirement, and transition the new manager or managers to full authority, so that, they can begin to plan and prepare for the next successors, who will carry the operation on into another generation.

Click each tab to learn more about founder retirement and financial planning.



Determine the specific steps from now to full retirement.

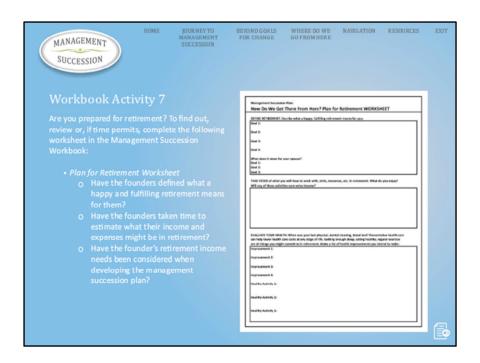


Oftentimes, so much money has been invested in the farm or ranch, that no savings, investments, or retirement funds have been established for those who are at the retirement stages of their lives.



Your role is to create viable alternatives, not immediately solve the problem. Many decisions need to be made along the way and generating options for each should be your first goal. Here are some questions you should consider in developing options for consideration.

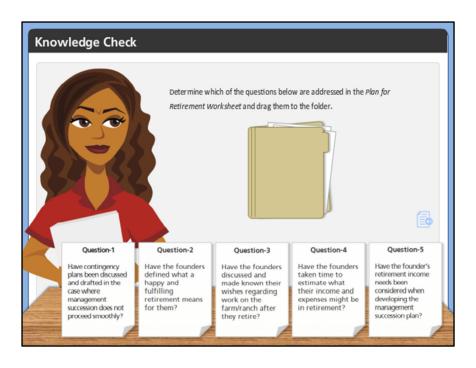
Upon completing your answers, you can print them by clicking the print icon.



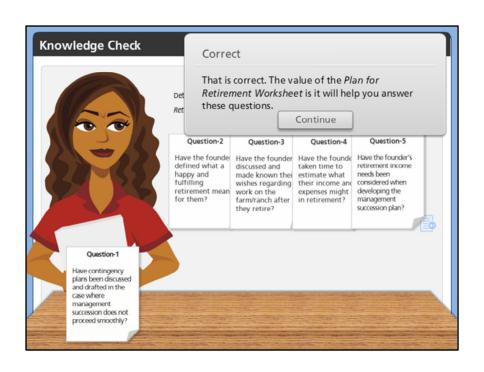
The Management Succession Workbook is located in the Resources section. In the Workbook, you will find information and a worksheet that can assist you in developing a retirement budget.

The value of this worksheet is it will help you to answer the following questions:

- Have the founders defined what a happy and fulfilling retirement means for them?
- Have the founders discussed and made known their wishes regarding work on the farm/ranch after they retire?
- Have the founders taken time to estimate what their income and expenses might be in retirement?
- Have the founder's retirement income needs been considered when developing the management succession plan?

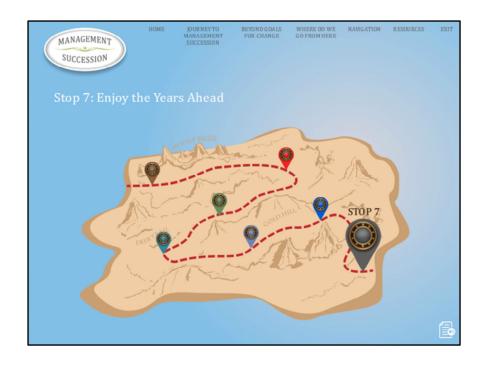


Let's take a moment to check your knowledge.



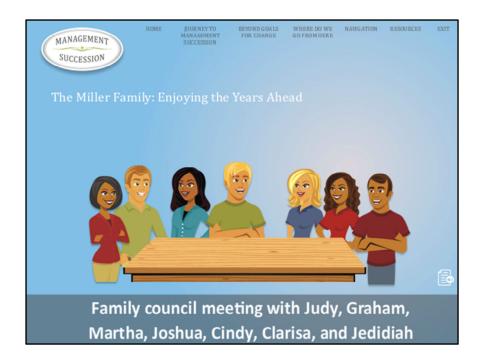


You have completed Stop 6, Plan for Retirement. Click Stop 7 to learn how to enjoy the years ahead.



Our seventh stop is to enjoy the years ahead.

Let's explore how the Miller family is enjoying their life.



Judy and Graham set up regular meetings with the team that includes revisiting the transition plan to confirm it is on track and to adjust as needed.

In addition, given the experience of losing Joe so suddenly, they decided to plan for a variety of contingencies, including looking at making sure a backup person was familiar with as many critical ranch business roles and responsibilities as possible.

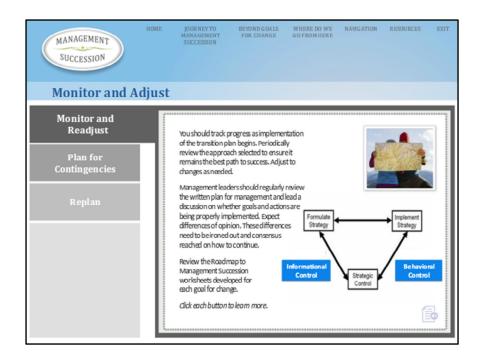
Graham strongly argued that they should begin developing a strategy to include any children (Joshua, Clarisa, or Jedidiah) who might have an interest in the ranch. This would require meetings with outside resources, including their tax accountant, legal counsel, and perhaps a professional estate planning advisor.

They also developed a monitoring strategy that included new business roles for family members not directly involved with day-to-day operations to make sure the transition strategies put in place were properly carried out.



You have reached your initial destination, and it will create peace of mind for the founders and in-coming generation. But you will need to forge ahead and blaze the trail for the next generations through monitoring and readjusting, planning for contingencies, and/or replanning the journey.

Click each tab to learn about communicating with each of these groups.



Even with the best of plans, changes occur as those plans are put into action. In order to minimize the impact of change, succession plans must be monitored and reviewed as plans unfold to allow for mid-course correction and adjustment, as needed.

As indicated earlier, this makes the establishment of an effective communication system critical for success. Tracking the progress of your action steps and reviewing the need for adjustments can be casual observations made while involved in the process, but notes need to be compared and agreement on continuation or adjustment should be formalized.

The Roadmap to Management Succession worksheets contain sections to indicate who will be responsible for various action steps and the tracking or monitoring systems that will be used.

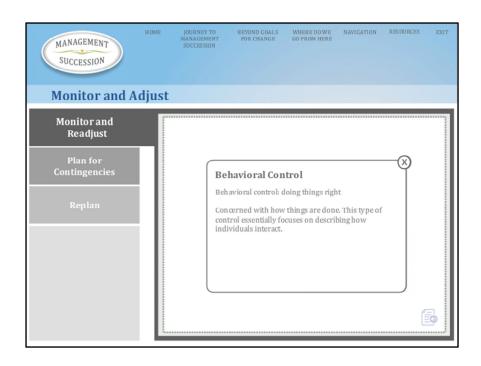
Proper management and management transition is not a simple or easy process, but remember your goal is to pass your farm or ranch on to the next generation and not let it become one of the 9 out of 10 that dies by the third generation!

When monitoring and adjusting your plans, there are two types of control for the

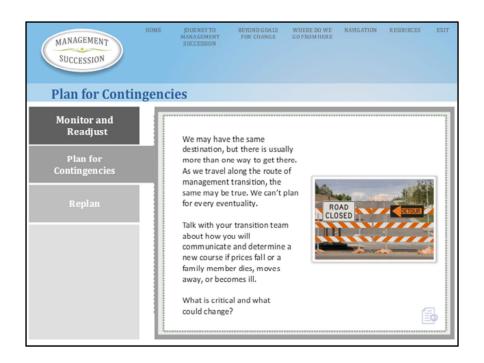
implementation process. Click each button to learn about each type.



Informational control describes the responsibility of management to constantly check that the day-to-day activities of implementation are following the operational plans. It is concerned with doing the right things.



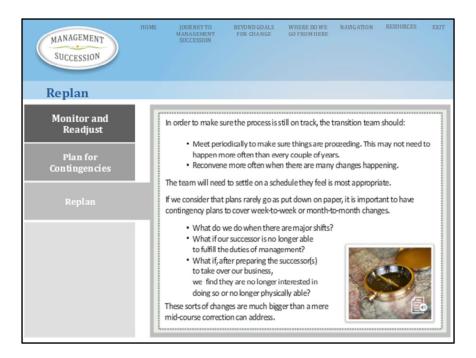
Behavioral control is focused on making sure plans are accomplished according to the philosophy of the organization. Behavioral control can be broken into three separate dimensions: culture, rewards, and boundaries. A well-defined system for behavioral control may help to diminish conflicts. To implement this type of control, management must monitor employee interactions with others inside the organization, as well as with suppliers and customers outside the organization.



Sometimes, when on a trip, we run into road construction or a washed-out bridge and are forced to replan our route. We may not have all the answers when we first encounter a failure or major roadblock, but we should have a process in mind to deal with such situations and to plan a new route. Again, communication is critical in dealing with contingencies.

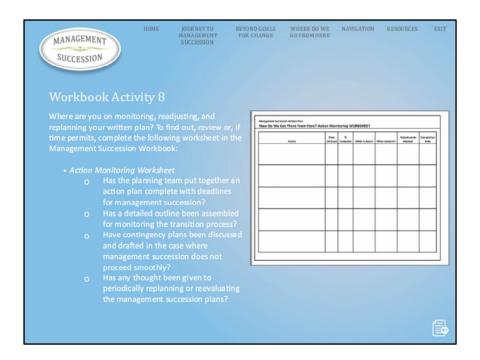
Sometimes we just can't get there from here. If the roads and bridges are totally destroyed, we may have to settle for a new destination. Consequently, every strategic plan needs a system for changing the course of action.

Never assume things will go just as you planned – they seldom do.



It is critical to ensure that all members of the business remain committed to the succession plan and understand what headway is being made toward accomplishment. To make sure this takes place, regular meetings should be scheduled and family members updated on progress. If needed, replanning or adjustments to the overall direction, roles, responsibilities, and timeline should be made to allow the succession process to proceed to the desired outcome.

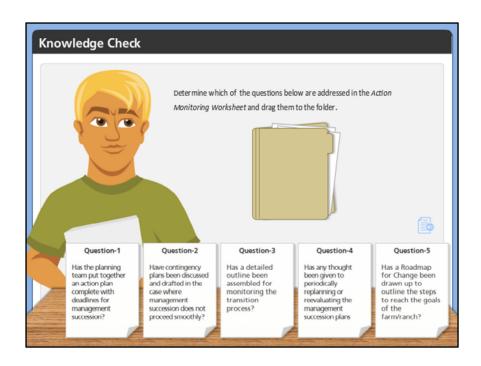
The main thing here is to ensure that everyone involved is still committed to the same journey. If major changes have occurred and individuals feel it is needed, it may be necessary to revisit all the stages planned for the journey to ensure that the business and the people involved arrive at the destination desired.



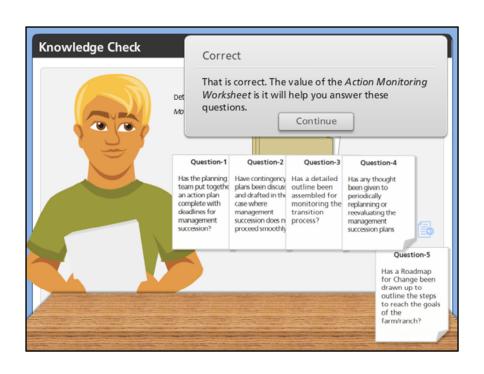
The Management Succession Workbook, located in the Resources section, has information and a worksheet that can assist you with developing the monitoring and replanning portions of your written plan.

The value of this worksheet is it will help you to answer the following questions:

- Has the planning team put together an action plan complete with deadlines for management succession?
- Has a detailed outline been assembled for monitoring the transition process?
- Have contingency plans been discussed and drafted in the case where management succession does not proceed smoothly?
- Has any thought been given to periodically replanning or reevaluating the management succession plans?



Let's take a moment to check your knowledge.





You have completed Stop 7, Enjoy the Years Ahead. Click Next to return to the main menu and select another module.