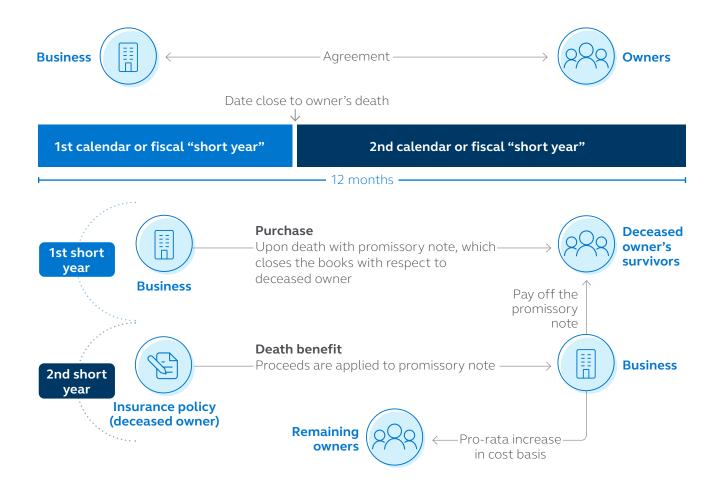


Prepare today for the unknown future of your business.

Do you and your co-owners have a strategy in place to transfer your business to the right people, at the right time, for the right amount of money? A short-year election is a special provision in the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) that may help protect the future of select S corporations. For those companies that use the cash-basis accounting method for tax purposes, this can be a good fit. It takes an entity purchase buy-sell agreement and amends it to require an IRC Section 1377(a)(2) short-year election upon the death of a business owner.

Here's how it works

Once an entity purchase buy-sell agreement is in place, the business purchases a life insurance policy on each owner. Upon the death of one owner, the remaining owners elect to split the current fiscal year into two short years. The first short year generally ends on a date closely following the owner's death, when the stock is redeemed from the estate. The second short year opens the next day and ends at regular year end.





Short tax year election example:

Alex, Brody, and Chris equally own an S corporation valued at \$3 million. The company has an entity purchase arrangement, funded with \$1 million of life insurance on each owner. If Alex passes away, the \$1 million of life insurance flowing into the company will increase

each owner's basis by \$333,000. However, Alex's family will receive a stepped up basis upon the purchase of Alex's shares, so Alex's basis increase is "wasted." Without a short tax year election, Brody and Chris's basis in the company would be increased by just \$333,000, but with the election, each one's basis increases by \$500,000. This reduces their capital gain, in the event of a future sale.

For illustrative purposes only.

What you need to know

There are advantages to this sort of an agreement, just as there are some other things to consider.

Fewer policies are needed. The business owns and pays premium on one policy per owner.

Business faces tax implications prior to death. Premiums aren't deductible and reduce cost basis in the business, pro rata (to the extent a cash value increase doesn't offset cost basis reduction from the premium payment).

Business receives a tax-free death benefit. Business receives death proceeds from the life insurance policy on the deceased owner (assuming compliance with IRC Section 101(j)).

Remaining owners receive tax benefits upon a future sale. They receive an increase in cost basis in the business, pro rata.

Deceased owner's survivors benefit. Unnecessary cost basis increase for the deceased owner is avoided and no capital gains tax will be due, since the sale price will likely be adjusted cost basis.



Contact your financial professional today.



principal.com

Principal National Life Insurance Company and Principal Life Insurance Company, Des Moines, Iowa 50392

Insurance products issued by Principal National Life Insurance Company (except in NY), Principal Life Insurance Company®, and the companies available through the Preferred Product Network, Inc. Plan administrative services provided through Principal Life Insurance Company®. Securities offered through Principal Securities, Inc., member SIPC, and/or independent broker/dealers. Referenced companies are members of the Principal Financial Group®, Des Moines, IA 50392.

The subject matter in this communication is educational only and provided with the understanding that Principal® is not rendering legal, accounting, investment, or tax advice. You should consult with appropriate counsel, financial professionals, and other advisors on all matters pertaining to legal, tax, investment, or accounting obligations and requirements.

All guarantees and benefits of the insurance policy, are backed by the claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company. Policy guarantees and benefits are not backed by the broker/dealer and/or insurance agency selling the policy, nor by any of their affiliates, and none of them makes any representations or guarantees regarding the claims-paying ability of the issuing insurance company.

Not FDIC or NCUA insured

May lose value • Not a deposit • No bank or credit union guarantee Not insured by any Federal government agency Principal®, Principal Financial Group®, and Principal and the logomark design are registered trademarks of Principal Financial Services, Inc., a Principal Financial Group company, in the United States and are trademarks and service marks of Principal Financial Services, Inc., in various countries around the world.