



Agribusiness solutions | Proposal

Opportunities for more control of your future

Your personalized agribusiness analysis

Presented to:

Husband and Wife

Presented by:

Valued Producer



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Your legacy

You've put in long hours building your operation, and your legacy, so that you can pass it on intact. Because no one knows what tomorrow will bring, now is the time to plan for that transition. Thankfully, you have options. And we'll help you through some simple steps to create a strategy that allows you and your family to:

- Live your best life
- Protect the legacy you've worked hard to build
- Keep peace in the family

Reviewing this personalized report is an important next step.

Your personalized agribusiness planning report from Principal[®] uses information you provided to develop a simplified starting point. It will help you begin creating a plan for your personal financial future, or for the next generation's ownership. From here, we'll work with you and your tax and legal advisors to develop solutions that work best for you. Below is the five-step method we'll follow:



Reviewing this personalized report is an important next step.

Take a look at these four planning categories designed to help you and your family work together to realize long-term planning goals.



Your profile

You

Name	Date of birth	Number of remaining working years	Notes
Husband	January 1, 1961	7	
Wife	January 1, 1961	7	

Your children

Name	Date of birth	Spouse	Number of children	Notes
Son #1	1/1/90	Yes	3	
Son #2	1/1/92	Yes	2	
Son #3	1/1/94	Yes	0	
Son #4	1/1/88	Yes	0	

Your parents

Name	Date of birth	Health	Number of children	Do they have an estate plan?
Father	1/1/30	Deceased	0	Yes
Mother	1/1/36	Good	3	Yes
Father-in-law	1/1/30	Deceased	0	Yes
Mother-in-law	1/1/36	Deceased		Yes

Summary information

Agribusiness name	Successor(s)	Entity type	Primary asset(s)
Family Farms	Son #1	LLC	Land & Equipment

Your goals

Plan for your transition with a succession strategy

If you're like most farmers and ranchers, you have given hours of thought to how, when, and to whom you will transfer your operation. Too often, your everyday business gets in the way of long-term planning. Someday, you will leave your operation, whether predetermined or by an unplanned event.

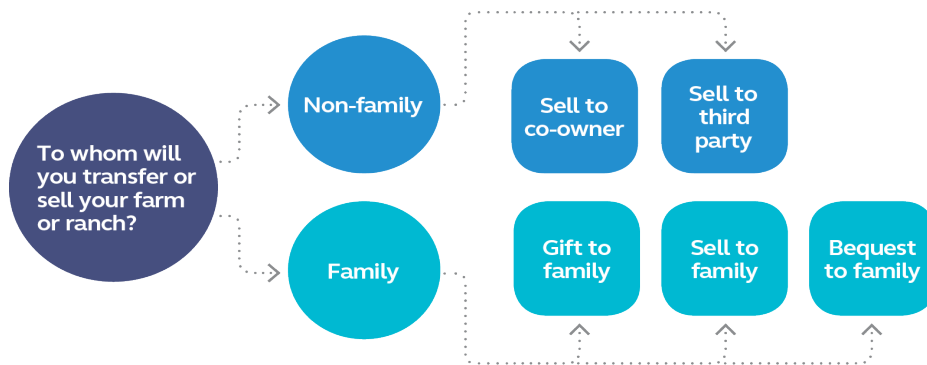
It's important to make plans to exit your operation on your terms - no matter what the circumstances are. This planning can help protect you and your family under all contingencies: retirement, death, disability, personal bankruptcy, or even a divorce.

Key items to consider

Who – To whom will you sell or transfer the operation?

Timing – When do you want to transition out of the operation?

Funding – What will it take to generate the income you need for estate liquidity, succession strategies, and replacement income after your working years?



Your goals (continued)

Who

You identified your family as your likely successor to your agribusiness. As you're preparing for your business succession, it's equally important that your identified successor also prepares. Coordinating resources helps ensure a smoother, more efficient, and time-controlled transfer. Consider sharing this report with your successor in order to communicate the potential succession plan.

Timing

You indicated that your plan is to transition the agribusiness ownership during your lifetime. Ensure this goal can be accomplished. Coordinate your legal documents with funding sources to make sure sufficient funds are available before planned and unplanned events occur.

Asset distribution

Your goal is to treat heirs as fairly as possible. This means that the inheritances may not be exactly equal. This goal may require additional funding strategies. Review the Inheritance Equalization page to compare potential asset distribution and funding scenarios.

Legacy and estate planning

You're unsure if you will have to pay federal estate taxes. Review the Estate Tax Protection, Gifting, and Entity Discounting pages to determine your potential federal estate tax liability and examine a common technique to reduce that liability.

Retirement income

You're unsure if you have adequate income-producing assets and savings to generate enough income for your retirement needs. Review the Retirement Analysis page to further consider this issue.

Financial summary

Following is a summary of your financial position based on information provided by you.

Real estate	Owner	Value	Liabilities
Residence	Joint	\$750,000	\$0
Land	Joint	\$9,500,000	\$0
Buildings	Joint	\$500,000	\$0
		Subtotals	\$10,750,000 \$0

Agribusiness	Owner	Value	Liabilities
Equipment	Joint	\$100,000	\$0
Market Livestock		\$0	\$0
Breeding Livestock		\$0	\$0
Harvested Crops		\$0	\$0
Growing Crops		\$0	\$0
Accounts Receivable			
Other			
		Subtotals	\$100,000 \$0

Other assets	Owner	Value	Liabilities
Personal Property	Joint	\$200,000	\$0
Vehicles	Joint	\$250,000	\$0
Collectibles	Joint	\$50,000	\$0
Co-Op	Joint	\$0	\$0
Future Inheritances	Joint	\$0	\$0
Other	Joint	\$0	\$0
		Subtotals	\$500,000 \$0

Financial summary (continued)

Personal assets	Owner	Value	Annual contributions
Cash & Equivalents	Joint	\$250,000	\$0
Investments	Joint	\$500,000	\$0
Annuities - You	Husband	\$0	\$0
Annuities - Spouse	Wife	\$0	\$0
Retirement Plans - You	Husband	\$200,000	\$0
Retirement Plans - Spouse	Wife	\$200,000	\$0
IRAs - You	Husband	\$0	\$0
IRAs - Spouse	Wife	\$0	\$0
Roth IRAs - You	Husband	\$0	\$0
Roth IRAs - Spouse	Wife	\$0	\$0
Other			

Subtotals	\$1,150,000	\$0
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Net worth*	\$12,500,000
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Income sources	Annual income	Age income begins	Age income ends
Wages - You	\$100,000	59	64
Wages - Spouse	\$100,000	57	64
Social Security - You	\$30,000	67	90
Social Security - Spouse	\$30,000	67	90
Rental Income	\$0	59	90
Agribusiness Income	\$400,000	59	64
Investment Income	\$0	59	90
Pension Income - You	\$0	65	90
Pension income - Spouse	\$0	65	90
Other Income	\$0	59	90

Life insurance	Insured	Face amount	Owner	Beneficiary
Principal Term	Husband	\$1,000,000	Husband	Wife

Disability insurance	Insured	Face amount	Owner	Elimination period
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This data is provided for informational purposes and is based on information you provided which may include assets that are not held by any member company of the Principal Financial Group®. Any assets not held by Principal Securities, Inc. may not be covered by SIPC. Refer to the financial statements you receive from your financial services provider(s) for information regarding SIPC membership.



Business organizations

Understanding entity types

What potential issues should I consider about my operation now and after I'm gone?

A formal business structure can provide advantages over a sole proprietorship. For example, having a Limited Liability Company ("LLC") creates memberships units which can be more readily gifted, sold, or discounted for tax purposes. At the same time, the LLC will likely have additional start-up expenses and separate bookkeeping. Other factors, such as income allocation, taxation, liability protections, and management control should be considered when determining which entity-type, if any, may best suit you.

- Does your business structure protect personal assets from business liabilities?
- How does your business structure affect your income taxes?

Entity type	Sole proprietorship	General partnership	Family limited partnership	S Corp.	C Corp.	Limited Liability Co. (LLC)
Maximum number of owners	1	Unlimited	Unlimited	100	Unlimited	Varies*
Liability	Unlimited personal	Unlimited personal	Unlimited for general partners	Limited to business assets	Limited to business assets	Limited to business assets
Control	Sole owner	General partners	General partners	Voting shareholders	Voting shareholders	Managing members
Allocation of profits	All to sole owner	Allocated by agreement	Allocated by agreement	Pro rata to shareholders	Taxed to corporation	Varies*
Units to transfer	None	Partnership interests	Limited partnership interests	Shares	Shares	Membership units
Income	Taxed to individual	Passed through to partners	Passed through to partners	Passed through to shareholders	Double taxation	Varies*

* Limited Liability Companies can elect to be taxed as Partnerships, S Corporations, or C Corporations. Single member LLC's who have elected partnership will be taxed as a sole proprietorship. The attributes of an LLC will depend on how it has elected to be taxed.

Comments and considerations

- You have indicated that transitioning the agribusiness to the family is important.
- You currently have a business entity for your agribusiness.
- A business entity will help with the transition process.
- The benefits include potential liability protection, management control, ability to transfer fractional interests and additional flexibility to allocate profits.
- Disadvantages include additional recordkeeping and business tax returns to maintain.
- The business entity must be operated as a separate business.
- Consult with your tax and legal advisor(s) about reviewing your existing business entity.



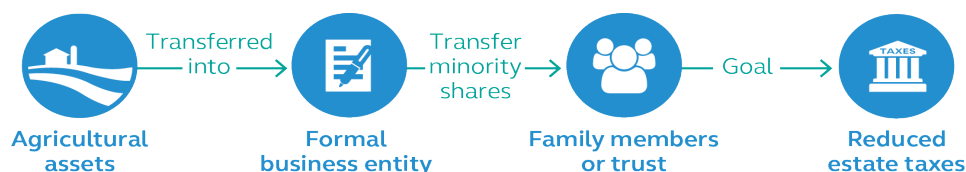
Business organizations

Understanding entity types (continued)

Farm and ranch owners are often looking for a solution to reduce their taxable estate while still maintaining control over their assets. Most common solutions for reducing a taxable estate involve gifting or otherwise transferring ownership of the asset(s) in question. This can also impact the owners' federal estate tax liability. Another common way to achieve the same goal is by employing an entity discounting strategy.

How it works

If an appreciated asset (such as land) is not already inside a formal entity, the land or other assets can be transferred into a formal business entity (e.g., family limited partnership or LLC). Then, business interests can be gifted among family members to create minority owners. This may result in the minority ownership interests being 'discounted' in value, due to lack of control and voting rights.



		No entity discounting		With entity discounting
Land value		\$8,000,000		\$8,000,000
Hypothetical entity discount	x	0%	x	30%
Less discount	–	\$0	–	-\$2,400,000
Post-discount value	=	\$8,000,000	=	\$5,600,000
Less estate tax exemption	–	\$27,220,000	–	\$27,220,000
Taxable portion	=	\$0	=	\$0
Federal estate tax rate	x	40%	x	40%
Estate tax liability	=	\$0	=	\$0
Hypothetical difference				\$0
Additional available Unified Credit				\$2,400,000

For illustrative purposes only. This hypothetical example is not intended to predict specific values and is used to help explain how discounting works.

Comments and considerations

- You indicated that you would like to transition the agribusiness to the family using minority interest and entity discounts.
- Taking advantage of entity discounts may help you achieve these goals.
- Consult with your tax and legal advisors about appraising the value of any gifts and determining the appropriate discounts (if any).



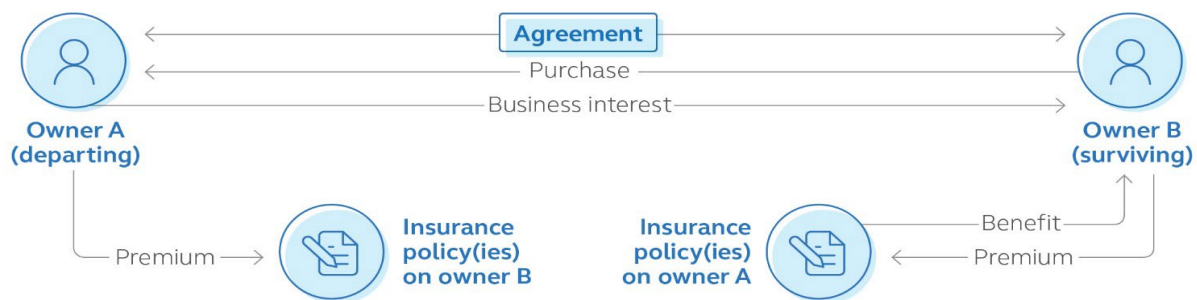
Succession strategies

Buy-sell arrangements

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? Transitions are more successful when you have established a plan for your departure – whether expected or unexpected. You can protect your business by putting a buy-sell agreement in place. A cross purchase buy-sell agreement arranges for the remaining owners (rather than the business) to purchase a departing owner's interest. The purchase can be triggered by death, disability, divorce, retirement, or other events.

How a cross purchase buy-sell works

Once the agreement is in place, each owner purchases a life and/or disability insurance policy on each of the other owners. Each owner is the premium payer and beneficiary of the policies they own. Upon the triggering event, the remaining owners purchase the departing owner's business interest using policy cash values or benefits from the policy.



What you need to know

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

Taxes could be minimized upon a subsequent sale – Insurance proceeds are received income tax free. Remaining owners receive an increased cost basis as a result of the purchase price paid to the departing owner.

Business may pay premiums – Dollars used to pay premiums are taxable as a bonus to the policy owner and are generally deductible to the business.

Multiple policies may be necessary on each owner – If there are more than two business owners, multiple policies on each are required. Each business owner is the owner, premium payer, and beneficiary of policies on each of the other owners. So, if there are multiple business owners, this may become cumbersome.

Tax implications can vary by triggering event – Family members generally receive an adjusted basis following an owner's death. For disability or other lifetime triggering events, the selling owner may recognize capital gain.

Comments and considerations

- Consider establishing a buy-sell agreement with your successor.
- Based on the information provided, discuss with your legal advisor(s) whether a cross purchase buy-sell is best suited for your needs.
- See the Buy-Sell Funding page to examine funding options.



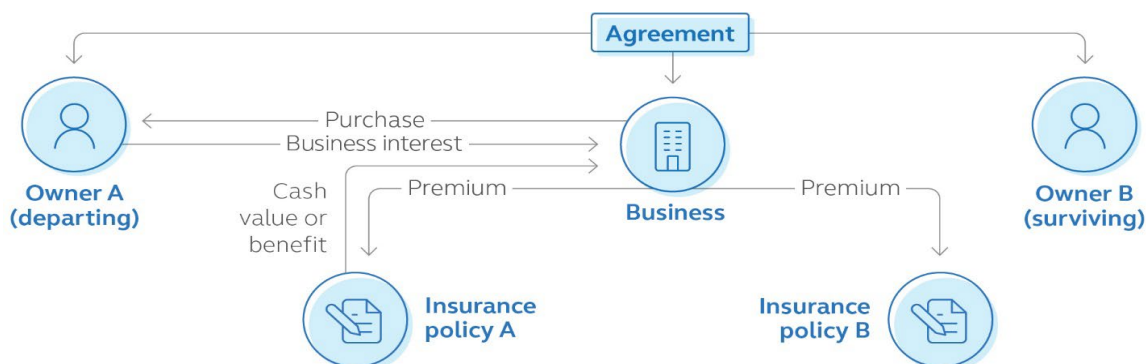
Succession strategies

Buy-sell arrangements

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? Transitions are more successful when you have established a plan for your departure – whether expected or unexpected. You can protect your business by putting a buy-sell agreement in place. An entity purchase buy-sell agreement arranges for the business (rather than the other owners) to purchase a departing owner's interest. The purchase can be triggered by death, disability, divorce, retirement, or other events.

How an entity purchase buy-sell works

Once the agreement is in place, the business purchases a life and/or disability insurance policy on each owner. The business is the owner, premium payer, and beneficiary of those policies. Upon the triggering event, the business purchases the departing owner's business interest using policy cash values or benefits from the policy.



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.

Remaining owners may pay higher taxes later – Since the remaining owners don't purchase the departing owner's shares directly, they might not receive a full increase in basis, depending on the structure of the business.

Family-owned businesses may require additional planning – If departing owner's family members remain owners, special planning may be necessary.

Tax implications can vary by triggering event – Family members generally receive an adjusted basis following an owner's death. For disability or other lifetime triggering events, the selling owner may recognize capital gain.

Comments and considerations

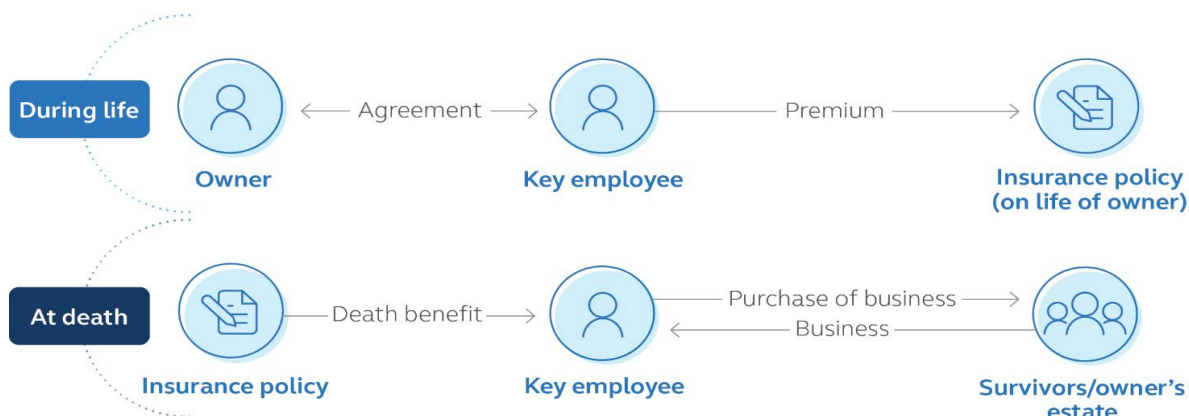
- Consider establishing a buy-sell agreement with your successor.
- Based on the information provided, discuss with your legal advisor(s) whether an entity purchase buy-sell is best suited for your needs.
- See the Buy-Sell Funding page to examine funding options.

Succession strategies

Do you have a strategy in place to transfer your business to the right people, at the right time, for the right amount of money? Transitions are more successful when you have established a plan for your departure – whether expected or unexpected. One way you can protect your business is by putting a buy-sell agreement in place. A one way buy-sell agreement arranges for a potential buyer, ideally a key employee, to purchase your business interest. The purchase can be triggered by death, disability, retirement, or other departure.

How a one way buy-sell works

Once the agreement is in place, the key employee (buyer) purchases a life and/or disability insurance policy on you for the agreed upon business purchase price. He or she is then the owner, premium payer, and beneficiary of the policy, and uses the proceeds to purchase the business from you or your estate after the triggering event. Proceeds from the sale can then be used by you or your estate to help pay off any outstanding liabilities.



What you need to know

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

You're properly compensated – Selecting a buyer, implementing the agreement, and properly funding it helps assure you're compensated for the value of the business you created.

Business may pay premiums – Dollars used to pay premiums are taxable as a bonus to the policy owner and are generally deductible by the business.

Business can avoid disruption – Having a plan in place, can help retain faithful, long-term employees.

Key employee can be protected – A "right of first refusal" provision in the agreement provides some security to the key employee that the business won't be sold to a third party with no recourse.

Key employee can be required to maintain the policy – This may mean paying the premiums and notifying you before any policy rights are exercised.

Disability buy-out insurance is available – Principal offers coverage for this purpose.

Comments and considerations

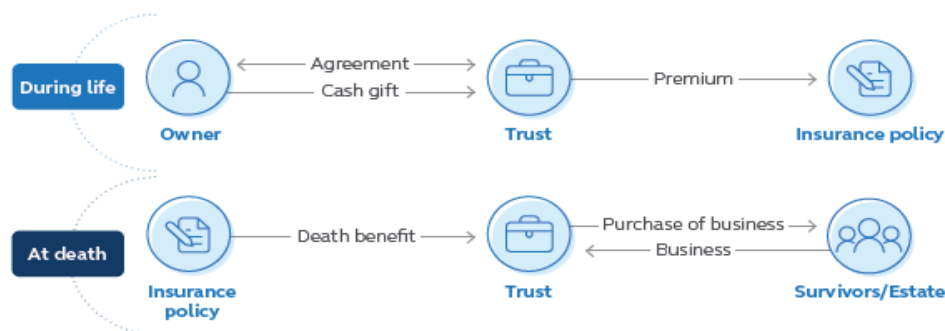
- Consider establishing a buy-sell agreement with your successor.
- Based on the information provided, discuss with your legal advisor(s) whether a one way buy-sell is best suited for your needs.
- See the Buy-Sell Funding page to examine funding options.

Succession strategies

As you think about the future of your business and your family, some things might not be clear right now. It's okay to not have all the answers today, but that's where a little planning can be a big help. A no sell buy-sell agreement can be a good solution when your major asset is your business and you have no identified buyer. Rather than agreeing to sell to a particular person or entity, you use an irrevocable life insurance trust (ILIT) to transfer the value of the business, rather than the business itself, to your family.

How a no sell buy-sell works

You determine the value of your business interest and purchase a life insurance policy on your life for that amount. The owner and beneficiary of the policy is an ILIT for the benefit of your family. Upon your death, the ILIT uses the insurance proceeds to purchase your business interest from your estate. Your family gets the cash from the insurance. The ILIT retains the business interest or sells it when the time is right. The ILIT retains all growth potential until a future sale.



What you need to know

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

Family members benefit – They get cash from the insurance and are assured the amount is generally equal to the value of the business. It also prevents a forced sale at a potentially heavily discounted value.

The business isn't sold until the time is right – The ILIT holds onto the business interest until it's advantageous to sell – perhaps when the business goes public, when it's at the top of its business cycle, or when it matures and its stock peaks in value.

Taxes may be reduced – Proper planning can mean life insurance proceeds are income and estate tax-free. And, they may be used to pay estate taxes on the business interest, leaving the business intact.

Professional service businesses aren't a good fit – Values after death may be diminished, and trust ownership might not be permitted.

Comments and considerations

- Consider establishing a buy-sell agreement with your successor.
- Based on the information provided, discuss with your legal advisor(s) whether a no sell buy-sell is best suited for your needs.
- See the Buy-Sell Funding page to examine funding options.

Succession strategies

Need for funding

Buy-sell agreements involve the selling and buying of a departing owner's interest in accordance with the formal agreement. It's important for all owners to have a plan for securing the money needed to complete this transaction when it occurs. Various options exist for the owners.

Funding methods

Cash - Requires that sufficient funds be available to pay the full price in the designated timeframe.

Borrowing - Involves future unknown factors such as credit availability and cost of borrowing. Any borrowed funds must be repaid with interest.

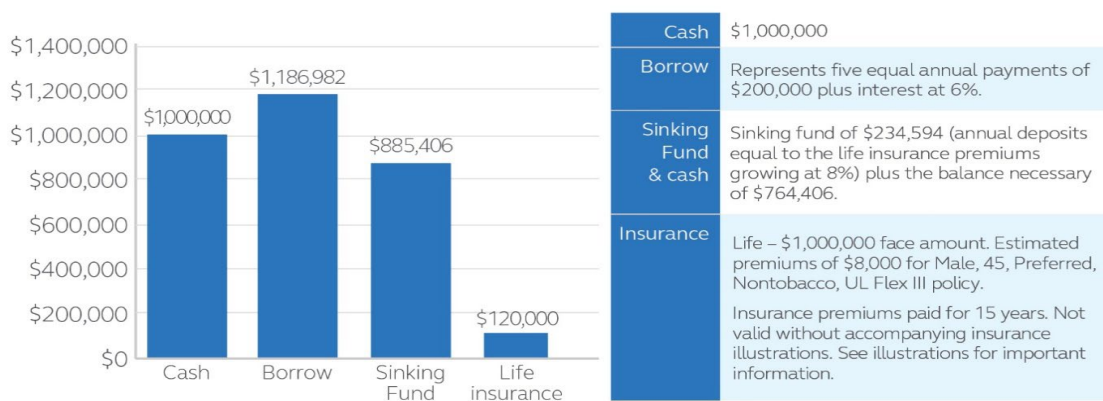
Savings - Does not assure sufficient funds will be available when needed because the timing of departure is not predictable.

Installment sale - Requires repayment from earnings and forces your heirs to rely upon the future success of the business in order to make payments.

Life Insurance - Is purchased on the owners at the time the buy-sell agreement is implemented. This option provides liquidity when needed. Upon death, the buyer receives the insurance benefit which can be used to fund the purchase of the operation.

Timing of liquidity and cost are important considerations when determining an appropriate funding method for your situation. Compare these hypothetical protection costs for a \$1,000,000 purchase price.

Hypothetical funding method cost at end of 15 years



Assumptions:

Cash: \$1,000,000

Borrow: Represents five equal annual payments of \$200,000 plus interest at 6%.

Cash & sinking fund: Sinking fund of \$146,621 (annual deposits equal to the life insurance premiums growing at 8%) plus the balance necessary of \$853,379 in cash.

Life insurance: Estimated premiums of \$8,000 for Male, 45, Preferred, Non-tobacco, UL Flex III policy

Comments and considerations

- If the operation had to transfer tomorrow, would cash flow needed for daily activities be impacted?
- Consider fully funding the buy-sell with life insurance.
- Consult your advisors about what type of insurance will best meet your needs.



Succession strategies

Oftentimes, family members or key employees don't have the resources to purchase the operation outright. An installment sale can help facilitate the transaction, provide long-term income, and spread the capital gains tax burden over time.

How it works

The buyer makes a down payment, then using an installment note, the buyer pays the remaining amount based on a predetermined payment schedule of principal and interest. Life insurance is often used on the seller and buyer to protect the sale in the event of an untimely death.

Year	Installment note			Cost to buyer		Net to seller			
	Beginning-of-year note value	Interest & principal payment	End-of-year note value	Pre-tax annual cost	After-tax annual cost	Annual proceeds	Personal income taxes	Capital gains taxes	Net proceeds to seller
0	0	0	0	224,100	344,769	224,100	0	41,619	182,481
1	2,015,900	261,068	1,855,627	261,068	401,643	261,068	35,278	29,765	196,025
2	1,855,627	261,068	1,687,340	261,068	401,643	261,068	32,473	31,253	197,342
3	1,687,340	261,068	1,510,639	261,068	401,643	261,068	29,528	32,816	198,724
4	1,510,639	261,068	1,325,102	261,068	401,643	261,068	26,436	34,457	200,175
5	1,325,102	261,068	1,130,289	261,068	401,643	261,068	23,189	36,180	201,699
6	1,130,289	261,068	925,735	261,068	401,643	261,068	19,780	37,989	203,300
7	925,735	261,068	710,954	261,068	401,643	261,068	16,200	39,888	204,980
8	710,954	261,068	485,433	261,068	401,643	261,068	12,442	41,882	206,744
9	485,433	261,068	248,636	261,068	401,643	261,068	8,495	43,977	208,597
10	248,636	261,068	0	261,068	401,643	261,068	4,351	46,175	210,542

Assumptions

Farm or ranch value	\$8,000,000	Note term	10
Ownership interest to be sold	40%	Note interest rate	5%
Value of ownership interest	\$3,200,000	Seller's income tax rate	35%
Less minority discounts	30%	Seller's capital gains	20%
Sales price	\$2,240,000	Seller's basis	\$400,000
Down payment	\$224,100		
Note value	\$2,015,900		

* This is a hypothetical example only and is used to illustrate how an installment sale works. Assumed rates and values will vary based on your specific situation. Work with your tax advisor to ensure note interest rates are consistent with current requirements.

Comments and considerations

- Consider the after-tax cost of buying the operation on an installment basis if transferring the operation to a family member.
- Consider the potential tax benefits of gifting to heirs.
- Consider protecting the sale with life insurance.

Succession strategies

Oftentimes, the most valuable assets of any farm or ranch are the key people who contribute most to its success. They generate revenue, handle major responsibilities, and have a unique wealth of knowledge that seems irreplaceable. If their loss would create a financial burden that puts the future profitability of the entire operation at risk, a key person insurance policy can be a simple and efficient solution.

The reality

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries have the highest fatal work injury rate at 21.5 deaths per 100,000 full-time workers compared to the rate of 3.6 for all industries.*

How it works

Your operation is the owner and beneficiary of a life insurance policy for each key employee chosen, which can include agribusiness owners. If the unexpected does happen, the business receives cash, generally income tax-free, to help overcome the financial burden of the loss.



* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) program description. February 17, 2022. <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/programs/agff>

Comments and considerations

- Identify the employees who are key to your operation.
- Consider obtaining key person insurance on your key employees.



Succession strategies

Plans for select key employees

An effective tool to help recruit, reward, and retain employees is a nonqualified supplemental retirement plan. When properly designed and financed, these plans can help select key employees reduce the challenges created by qualified plan limits. These solutions can also be tailored by employees to meet the needs of both the agribusiness and the plan participants they select.

By offering a valuable benefit, these plans can help you recruit, retain and reward the key employees that contribute the most to the success of your operation. These plans:

- Enhance your total benefits package by offering a financial reward.
- Encourage loyalty by helping to secure their financial futures.
- Incentivize key employees to grow the operation
- Are subject to simplified government reporting and disclosure rules – or none at all.

Consideration for common nonqualified plans

Considerations	Nonqualified deferred compensation plans					
	Bonus ¹	Loan Split Dollar	Select Reward	SERP	NQ Defined Contribution	NQ Defined Benefit
Immediate business tax deduction	Yes	Yes ²	No ³	No ³	No ³	No ³
Golden handcuffs	Yes, but limited	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Immediate taxation to employee	Yes, but "gross-up" available ⁴	Yes, but low until termination ⁵	Yes, but low through the service period ⁶	No, deferred until payout ⁷	No, deferred until payout ⁷	No, deferred until payout ⁷
Cost recovery for business	No	Yes	Yes ⁸	Yes ⁹	Yes ⁹	Yes ⁹
Administrative support	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cost for administrative services	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Who is allowed to contribute?	Employer & employee	Employer	Employer	Employer	Employer & employee	Employer
Limit on number of participants	No	No	No	Yes (1-5)	No	No
Subject to "top hat" ¹⁰	No	No	Yes ¹¹	Yes	Yes	Yes

Comments and considerations

- Discuss with your tax and legal advisor(s) whether a key person retention plan can be beneficial to your operation.

Legacy and estate planning

Estate planning is equally important for both married and single people to distribute your personal and business assets. It can also help minimize the impact of taxes and expenses while helping maximize distributions to heirs.

Preservation techniques involve both estate and business planning. Numerous effective techniques are available to successfully protect and transfer your assets.

Medical power of attorney

You reported that you do not have a medical power of attorney.

A medical power of attorney names an “attorney-in-fact” to make medical decisions on your behalf upon physician certification that you are unable to do so. Your attorney-in-fact has a legal obligation to always act in your best medical interest. Therefore, no court-appointed guardian is necessary to make such decisions.

Financial power of attorney

You reported that you are unsure if you have a financial power of attorney.

A financial power of attorney provides a designated person, your “attorney-in-fact,” authority to make financial decisions on your behalf at your discretion either [a] immediately; or [b] upon physician certification that you are unable to do so. In the absence of a financial power of attorney, a court conservatorship proceeding would be necessary to appoint a representative conservator to make your financial decisions in the event you could not do so.

Living will

You reported that you are unsure if you have a living will.




A living will is a legal document that explains your end of life care instructions regarding pain medication, artificial life support, and resuscitation efforts. This document relieves your family from having to make these difficult decisions by obligating your health care provider to follow these previously written instructions.

Will

You reported that you have a current will in place.

A will allows you to direct how your assets will be distributed after your death. With a will, a judicial “probate” is likely required to settle your affairs. Consult with your legal and tax advisors whether additional planning may be appropriate.

Key:

		
Do not have	Unsure	Have



Legacy and estate planning

Wills and trusts (continued)

Revocable trust

You reported that you do not have a revocable trust.

A revocable living trust, when properly funded, owns your assets for your personal use and control during your lifetime. This trust can be amended any time before you pass away and, upon your death, the trust assets bypass judicial probate and provide additional flexibility to your distribution plan. A common mistake is to fail to re-title or transfer assets into the trust. As a result, the assets that you intended to bypass judicial probate end up there anyway. Confirm with your legal and tax advisors that your trust has been properly funded.

Family trust

You reported that you are unsure if you have a family trust.

A family trust, also known as a bypass or credit shelter trust, is used by married couples to minimize the estate taxes payable. This arrangement is one of the strategies that can help both spouses fully utilize their estate tax exemption. Upon the death of the first spouse, the family trust receives assets from the deceased up to the amount that is exempt from estate tax under current law. This trust generally pays income for life to the surviving spouse. Assets inside a family trust are typically outside the reach of the surviving spouse's creditors. Upon the death of the surviving spouse, any remaining assets can be distributed to the heirs without being included in the surviving spouse's estate.

Irrevocable life insurance trust

You reported that you do not have an irrevocable life insurance trust (ILIT).

An ILIT is an irrevocable trust that owns a life insurance policy on your life. The objective is to exclude the death benefit from your estate for federal estate tax purposes and, ultimately, purchase assets from your estate, which can provide cash for estate taxes and other debts. Because it is irrevocable, it can be very difficult to undo once put into place.

Distribution plans

You reported that you have a distribution plan.

You reported that your distribution plan attempts to treat heirs as fairly as possible. This means that the inheritances may not be exactly equal. This distribution plan may result in a great deal of negotiations between your surviving children/beneficiaries if the assets are not easily divided. This distribution plan, when applied to the unique characteristics of an agribusiness, can result in family conflict and litigation.

Comments and considerations

- You reported that your estate plans do not include:
 - a medical power of attorney, a revocable trust, or an irrevocable life insurance trust.
- Consult with your legal advisor(s) about reviewing/updating your estate plans.

Legacy and estate planning

While the inheritance you leave each of your kids may not be identical and equal, it can still be fair and equitable, which keeps peace in the family. You might feel like you are trying to divide the indivisible because the non-liquid operation is your biggest asset. First, decide what legacy you want to leave, and what fair looks like (because only you can). Then you'll be able to assess the options and find a solution.

If you can't leave an inheritance you think is fair without risks to the future success of the operation, life insurance can be a critical tool. It will allow you to keep the operation intact while maintaining peace in the family, which is the ultimate goal.

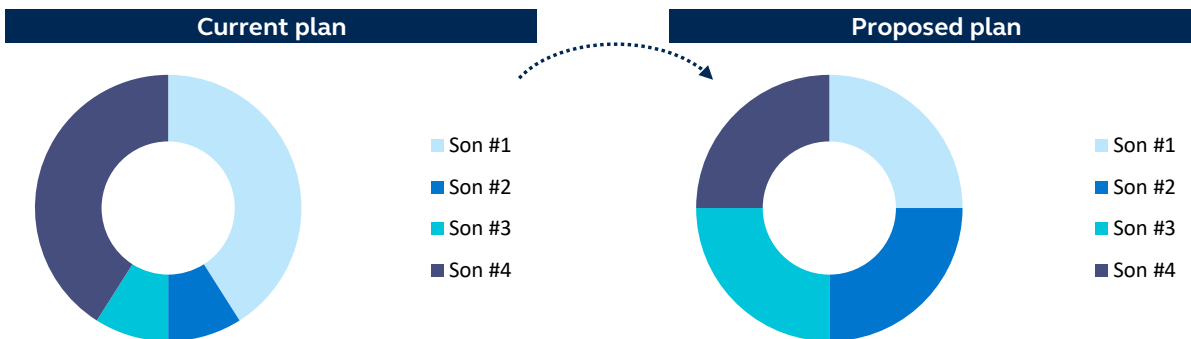
To start, determine the amount of business and non-business assets, and what fair distribution looks like to them. Calculate the additional assets needed to achieve the distribution goal. Then purchase life insurance in the amount needed. Upon the owner's death, the business can go to one heir, and the non-business assets and life insurance benefit goes to the other. Review the current plan and proposed solution charts on the following summary, then consider adding life insurance as a solution to treat your heirs equitably, while keeping your assets intact.

Current plan

Type	Total	Son #1	Son #2	Son #3	Son #4
Ag assets	\$8,000,000	50%	0%	0%	50%
Other assets	\$4,500,000	25%	25%	25%	25%

Proposed plan

Type	Total	Son #1	Son #2	Son #3	Son #4
Ag assets	\$8,000,000	50%	0%	0%	50%
Other assets	\$4,500,000	0%	50%	50%	0%
New insurance	\$3,500,000	0%	50%	50%	0%



Comments and considerations

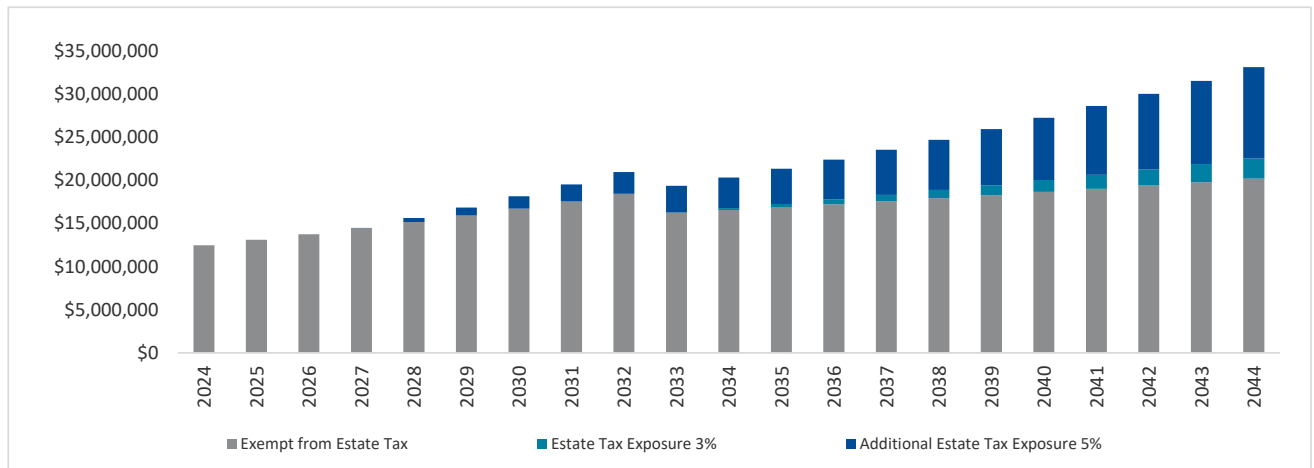
- You indicated that being "fair" is more important than being "equal."
- Consider purchasing life insurance to create fair inheritances among your heirs.



Legacy and estate planning

Estate tax protection

Death-related taxes can be devastating to a family agribusiness. The 2024 federal estate tax exclusion (which can be passed on without paying federal estate taxes) is \$13,610,000 per person, and \$27,220,000 for married couples (using portability) to combine each married person's respective federal estate tax exclusion. However, these exemptions are temporary and scheduled to sunset, or revert, to \$6,805,000 per person, and \$13,610,000 for married couples in 2026. The chart below shows future values and estate projections for an estate worth \$12,500,000 today.



Year	Estimated at 3% Growth			Estimated at 5% Growth	
	Estate Tax Exemption	Estate Value	Estate Tax Exposure	Estate Value	Estate Tax Exposure
2024	\$27,220,000	\$12,500,000	\$0	\$12,500,000	\$0
2029	\$15,026,540	\$14,490,926	\$0	\$15,953,520	\$370,792
2034	\$16,590,514	\$16,798,955	\$83,376	\$19,391,603	\$1,508,268
2039	\$18,317,268	\$19,474,593	\$462,930	\$25,986,602	\$3,067,734
2044	\$20,223,744	\$22,576,390	\$941,059	\$33,166,221	\$5,176,991

For illustrative purposes only.

Comments and considerations

- Based on the information you provided, your estate may have a federal estate tax liability. As your estate grows, so will your potential federal estate tax liability.
- Review these numbers with your tax and legal advisor(s).
- If you have insufficient funds to cover your federal estate tax liability, it may be necessary to liquidate farm/ranch assets with a private sale or public auction.
- Consider techniques to minimize potential estate and inheritance taxes.
- Consider a permanent life insurance policy to help pay any federal estate taxes.

Legacy and estate planning

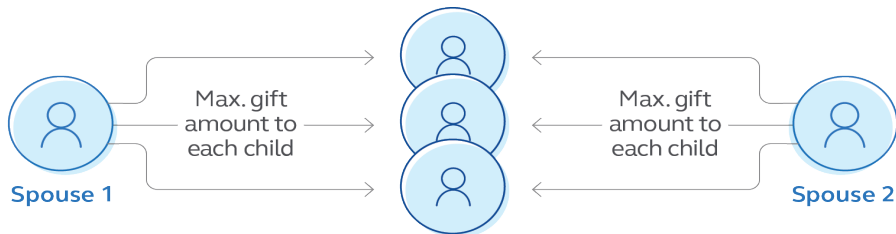
Gifting techniques can help you accomplish a number of potential estate planning goals:

- Reduce federal estate taxes.
- Facilitate your business succession plan.
- Provide immediate use of the gift.
- Provide additional support for loved ones.
- Move future appreciation out of the taxable estate.

The 2024 annual exclusion gift amount is \$18,000. This is the amount you can gift without paying federal gift taxes or filing a federal gift tax return. The \$18,000 is per donee, per year. Therefore, married couples can gift a combined \$36,000 per donee in 2024.

Example

A married couple with three children could gift \$108,000 annually.



Your scenario

Number of donors		Your number of beneficiaries		2024 annual gift exclusion amount		Combined annual gift exclusions
2	x	3	x	\$18,000	=	\$108,000

Using this gifting method, you could possibly remove \$108,000 worth of potentially taxable assets from your estate and transfer it to your children/heirs without paying any federal gift tax.

Legacy and estate planning

Another common use of the gift exclusion is to fund life insurance premium payments for a policy inside an irrevocable life insurance trust (ILIT). This creates a federal estate tax-free and income tax-free death benefit for the beneficiaries.



Hypothetical example

Annual exclusion gifts					Gift to trust and hold as investment		Gift to trust and purchase life insurance		Difference
Year	Number of donors	Number of donees	Annual exclusion amount	Total annual gift	Annual investment	Trust assets after 5% growth	Annual life insurance premiums	Life insurance death benefit	Additional benefit to heirs
1	2	3	18,000	108,000	108,000	113,400	108,000	6,375,000	6,261,600
5	2	3	18,000	108,000	108,000	596,768	108,000	6,375,000	5,778,232
10	2	3	18,000	108,000	108,000	1,358,412	108,000	6,375,000	5,016,588
15	2	3	18,000	108,000	108,000	2,330,485	108,000	6,375,000	4,044,515
20	2	3	18,000	108,000	108,000	3,571,123	108,000	6,375,000	2,803,877

This assumes the purchase of a \$6,375,000 life insurance policy for \$108,000 annual premiums. For Preferred Non-Tobacco, male age 65. Not valid without accompanying insurance illustration. Please see illustration for important information.

Comments and considerations

- Consider using your annual gift exclusions to gift agribusiness interests. As the annual gifts accumulate over time, a substantial portion of your operation can be transferred from your taxable estate to your successors.
- Alternatively, consider using your annual gift exclusions to pay life insurance premiums for a policy owned by an ILIT. These income tax-free death benefits can be used towards estate debt reduction and/or other needs.

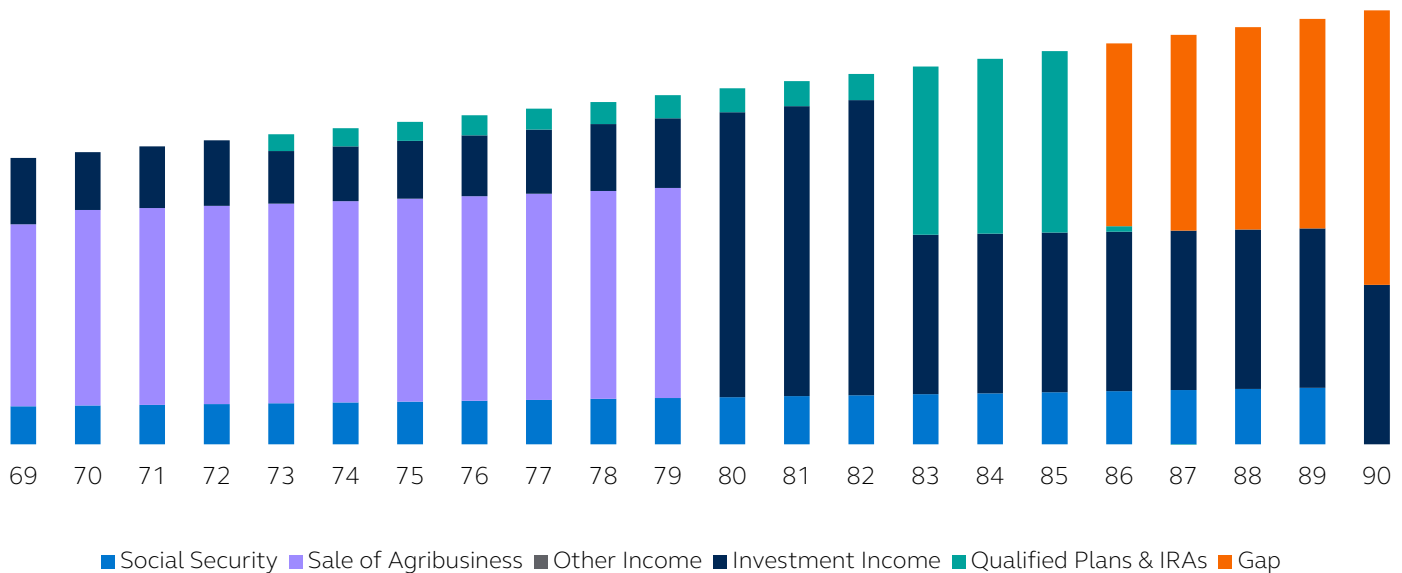


Retirement income

Let's look at your retirement income based on the sale of your operation and other savings. Based on the information you provided, we have put together the following analysis.

Assumptions			
Current age	62	Qualified plans and taxable IRAs	\$400,000
Spouse's age	62	Annual qualified plan contributions	\$0
Retirement age	69	Roth IRA balance	\$0
Mortality age	90	Annual Roth IRA contributions	\$0
Desired annual income	\$250,000	Investment Account Balance	\$500,000
Annual social security income	\$30,000	Annual investment contributions	\$0
Age to begin social security	67	Other income	\$0
Spouse social security income	\$30,000	Pre-retirement rate of return	5.0%
Spouse age to begin social security	67	Inflation rate	2.0%
Rental income	\$0	Federal and State income tax rate	35%
Operation income	\$400,000		

Your retirement gap at age 69 is \$399,951



Comments and considerations

- Based on the information you provided, you may not have enough savings and income producing assets to support your retirement income goals.
- Consider qualified retirement plan and nonqualified plan options.
- Consider additional savings and strategies for supplementing your income.



Retirement income

Your farm/ranch will likely play a key role in providing your income source during retirement, whether through rental income or your continued labor. A supplemental retirement plan may provide you with necessary additional income; which can be funded in a variety of ways. Diversifying your income source based upon timing and income tax characterization can also be beneficial. See advantages and disadvantages of common financial tools below.

Investments | Investment vehicles such as stocks, bonds, CDs or mutual funds

Advantages

- Long-term gains taxed at capital gain rates
- Flexible contributions
- Many investment options

Disadvantages

- Earnings taxable to owner, annually
- No insurance death benefit
- Distributions in excess of basis are taxable

Annuities | Premiums in an annuity contract — either fixed or variable

Advantages

- Earnings accumulate tax deferred
- No medical underwriting
- Guaranteed death proceeds bypass probate process
- Can provide a guaranteed income for life

Disadvantages

- Surrender charges may apply*
- Income in respect of decedent at death
- 10% penalty on earnings for distributions prior to age 59½
- Distributions are "gain first" (taxable at ordinary income tax rates), unless annuitized. If annuitized, distributions are treated as part basis, part gain.

Life insurance | Premiums into a life insurance policy

Advantages

- Earnings accumulate tax deferred
- Tax-advantaged distributions such as loans and partial surrenders (subject to policy limitations/charges)**
- Tax-free life insurance proceeds may bypass probate process and protect dependents

Disadvantages

- Underwriting process
- Owner may not be insurable
- Policy charges, fees, and expenses
- Impact of loans and withdrawals**

* If the contract has surrender charges, withdrawals beyond the free withdrawal provision may have an additional charge.

** Withdrawals and loans taken from life insurance policies classified as modified endowment contracts may be subject to income tax and may also be subject to federal tax penalty if the withdrawal or loan is taken prior to age 59½. Withdrawals and loans will also reduce the policy cash surrender value and may cause the policy to lapse. Lapse of a life insurance policy can cause loss of death benefit and adverse income tax consequences.

Comments and considerations

- A cash value life insurance policy can provide supplemental retirement income and provide a lump sum benefit upon your death.
- Consider whether investments, annuities, and/or a life insurance policy is best suited for your supplemental retirement income needs.



Retirement income

You can help protect your family from the financial hardships of a serious, long-term illness. Some life insurance policies have a rider that allows you to access part of your policy's death benefit if you're diagnosed with a chronic illness. The money could be used to help:

- Pay for quality care
- Cover medical expenses not paid by insurance
- Protect your retirement savings
- Stay more financially secure
- Live the best life possible



60% of adults have one chronic disease;

40% of adults have two or more¹

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, cdc.gov/chronicdisease/resources/infographic/chronic-diseases.htm, May 2022.



\$4,957 per month for homemaker services²

² Fidelity Retiree Health Care Cost Estimate, 2021.



About \$300,000

average couple is expected to pay for medical expenses during retirement³

³ Genworth Cost of Care Survey, 2021.



Most Americans turning age 65 will need **long-term care** services at some point in their lives.

Source: LongTermCare.gov, The Basics: Who Needs Care?, as of February 2020

Comments and considerations

- A chronic illness can interfere with retirement, succession and estate plans.
- You indicated that you are concerned about a chronic illness.
- Consider purchasing a life insurance policy which includes provisions to protect you in case of a chronic illness.

Your customized planning considerations

We're here to help you achieve your goals. We understand that some of your goals are more important to you than others so make sure to let us know which issues are your priorities so we can focus our attention and your resources there first.



Business organizations

Understanding entity types

- Consult with your tax and legal advisor(s) about reviewing your existing business entity.

Priority

Target date

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Entity discounting

- You would like to transition the operation using entity-discounting.
- Please consult with your tax and legal advisors about appraising the value of any gifts and determining the appropriate discounts (if any).

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Succession strategies

Buy-sell arrangements

- Consider establishing a buy-sell agreement with your successor.
- Based on the information provided, discuss with your legal advisor(s) whether a buy-sell will help facilitate the succession of your operation.

Priority

Target date

Buy-sell funding

- Consider fully funding the buy-sell with life insurance.
- Consult with your advisors about what type of insurance will best meet your needs.

Key person protection

- Identify the employees who are key to your operation.
- Consider obtaining key person insurance on your key employees.

Key person retention

- Discuss with your tax and legal counsel whether a key person retention plan can be beneficial to your operation.

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Your customized planning considerations (continued)



Legacy and estate planning

- Consult with your legal advisor(s) about reviewing/updating your estate plans.

Inheritance equalization

- You indicated that being "fair" is more important than being "equal."
- Consider purchasing a life insurance policy to create fair inheritances among your heirs.

Estate tax protection

- Continue to monitor your estate over time. As your estate grows, so will your potential estate tax liability.
- Consider techniques to minimize potential estate and inheritance taxes.
- Consider a permanent life insurance policy to help pay any federal estate taxes your estate may incur.

Gifting techniques

- Consider using your annual gift exclusions to gift agribusiness interests.
- Alternatively, consider using your annual gift exclusions to pay life insurance premiums for a policy owned by an ILIT. These income tax free death benefits can be used towards estate taxes, inheritance equalization, debt reduction and/or other needs.

Priority	Target date

Your customized planning considerations

(continued)



Retirement income

Retirement analysis

- Based on the information provided, you may not have enough savings and income-producing assets to support your retirement income goals.
- Consider qualified retirement plan and nonqualified plan options.
- Consider additional savings and strategies for supplementing your income.

Priority

Target
date

Supplemental retirement income

- Consider whether investments, annuities, and/or a life insurance policy is best suited for supplementing your retirement income needs.

Chronic illness protection

- You indicated that you are concerned about a chronic illness. Consider purchasing a life insurance policy which provides protection for a Chronic Illness chronic illness.

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Your goals, our purpose

No matter what's important to you, Principal is here to help you identify and implement solutions that are right for your operation's needs.

We help farmers and ranchers protect and achieve their financial dreams through financial solutions that can help them live their best lives.

We work with people like you every day and help make it a priority to understand where you want to be and how you plan to get there. This means you'll get expertise and innovative ideas when you need them to make your financial progress possible. Our life insurance solutions have been protecting people for more than a century. And by working with a leading provider of business insurance solutions¹, you'll know you're in good company.

Our leadership in delivering insurance protection solutions for individuals, employers, and their key people runs deep. Our comprehensive product portfolio, paired with unique and flexible plan designs mean you get solutions tailored to your specific needs.

Work with a leader¹

- Leader in small-case business life insurance markets.
- No. 2 provider IDI based on 2020 annualized new sale premium for non-can policies.
- No. 3 provider of group benefits based on 2021 fully insured in-force contracts.
- No. 1 provider of nonqualified deferred compensation plans.

¹ Principal® 2022 Company Profile. December 2022. <https://secure02.principal.com/publicsupply/GetFile?fm=DD730&ty=VOP&EXT=.VOP>

Appendix - Retirement income sources

Client age	Annual need	SS & pension	Rental income	Ag income	Sale of ag assets	Qualified plans & IRAs	Investment income	Other income	Gap
69	\$287,171	\$38,079	\$0	\$0	\$182,481	\$0	\$66,611	\$0	\$0
70	\$292,915	\$38,841	\$0	\$0	\$196,025	\$0	\$58,049	\$0	\$0
71	\$298,773	\$39,617	\$0	\$0	\$197,342	\$0	\$61,814	\$0	\$0
72	\$304,749	\$40,410	\$0	\$0	\$198,724	\$0	\$65,615	\$0	\$0
73	\$310,844	\$41,218	\$0	\$0	\$200,175	\$16,781	\$52,670	\$0	\$0
74	\$317,060	\$42,042	\$0	\$0	\$201,699	\$18,311	\$55,008	\$0	\$0
75	\$323,402	\$42,883	\$0	\$0	\$203,300	\$19,213	\$58,006	\$0	\$0
76	\$329,870	\$43,741	\$0	\$0	\$204,980	\$20,129	\$61,020	\$0	\$0
77	\$336,467	\$44,616	\$0	\$0	\$206,744	\$20,993	\$64,115	\$0	\$0
78	\$343,196	\$45,508	\$0	\$0	\$208,597	\$21,983	\$67,108	\$0	\$0
79	\$350,060	\$46,418	\$0	\$0	\$210,542	\$23,022	\$70,078	\$0	\$0
80	\$357,062	\$47,346	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,108	\$285,607	\$0	\$0
81	\$364,203	\$48,293	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,111	\$290,798	\$0	\$0
82	\$371,487	\$49,259	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$26,281	\$295,947	\$0	\$0
83	\$378,917	\$50,244	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$168,720	\$159,953	\$0	\$0
84	\$386,495	\$51,249	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$175,293	\$159,953	\$0	\$0
85	\$394,225	\$52,274	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$181,998	\$159,953	\$0	\$0
86	\$402,109	\$53,320	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,325	\$159,953	\$0	\$183,512
87	\$410,151	\$54,386	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$430	\$159,953	\$0	\$196,242
88	\$418,355	\$55,474	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$159,953	\$0	\$202,928
89	\$426,722	\$56,583	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$159,953	\$0	\$210,186
90	\$435,256	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$159,953	\$0	\$275,304

The chart is for illustrative purposes only and is made available as a self help resource for your planning convenience. Retirement income sources are calculated on an after-tax basis. The results are based on your inputs and are not intended to be a financial plan or investment advice from Principal, but may be used as a general guideline to help you make personal planning and financial decisions. Responsibility for these decisions is assumed by you, not Principal.

All projections, analysis and calculation results are estimates and depend on many factors, including the data and assumptions you provide, and may not reflect all your sources of income or expenditures. Actual results may vary and do not guarantee future results not represent the returns of any particular investment.



The previous pages depict certain business planning options. All of these options are based on the information you shared with us for this purpose and the assumptions stated throughout the report. Of course, any variance in the information or assumptions could change the results.

All assets assume specific growth rates, calculated based on information from the client. These individual rates are used to project the possible growth of the business. These projections are made to estimate future business insurance needs.

Although the informal business valuation from The Principal can provide a valuable starting point in helping you determine the value of your business, the valuation will not be a substitute for a formal valuation nor does it establish a value for tax purposes. A formal valuation should be constructed with the guidance of your legal and/or tax advisors.

Solutions outlined in this report do not imply a recommendation that a specific business planning option should be implemented. Rather it represents a summary of potential considered strategies, which each individual should discuss with his or her tax advisor, attorney, and/or other professional advisor before taking any action.

Because your business planning goals may change in the future, periodic monitoring should be an essential component of your program.

Disability income insurance has certain limitations and exclusions. For costs and complete details of coverage, contact your Principal Life financial representative. Individual disability income insurance Series 700. Not all products available in all states.

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