

## ***Carter Tiffany, 16 T.C. 1443 (1951)***

When a shareholder completely divests themselves of their entire interest in a corporation as part of an overall plan, a stock redemption as part of that plan is treated as part of the proceeds from the sale of the interest, not as a taxable dividend.

### **Summary**

The case involved a finance company that owned controlling interests in two automobile dealer companies. The company desired to completely divest itself of these interests. To achieve this, each dealer company issued preferred stock and declared a preferred stock dividend. The finance company's share of the preferred stock was then either redeemed by the dealer company or sold to a third party, concurrently with the sale of the finance company's common stock to local managers. The IRS determined that the proceeds from the disposition of the preferred stock were part of the sale price of the common stock, not a dividend. The Tax Court agreed, holding that because the finance company completely divested itself of its interests, the redemption proceeds were treated as part of the sale.

### **Facts**

The petitioner, a finance company, controlled two automobile dealer companies. After World War II, it sought to sell its interests in these companies. The company, as part of a plan to divest its entire interests in the dealer companies, caused the companies to issue preferred stock and declare a preferred stock dividend. The finance company's share of the preferred stock was then either redeemed by the dealer company or transferred to a third party, with the finance company simultaneously selling its common stock to local managers. The finance company reported the proceeds from the preferred stock disposition as dividend income. The IRS reclassified this income as part of the proceeds from the sale of its common stock.

### **Procedural History**

The IRS determined a deficiency in the finance company's tax return, reclassifying income from the preferred stock disposition. The finance company challenged this determination in the U.S. Tax Court. The Tax Court sided with the IRS, agreeing with the reclassification.

### **Issue(s)**

1. Whether the proceeds from the redemption or transfer of the preferred stock should be treated as a dividend or as part of the sale price of the common stock.

### **Holding**

1. No, because the petitioner completely divested itself of all interest in the companies as part of an overall plan, the proceeds from the preferred stock disposition were part of the sale price of the common stock.

### **Court's Reasoning**

The court focused on whether the transaction was essentially equivalent to a dividend or a sale. The court cited *\*Zenz v. Quinlivan\**, which stated, “the question as to whether the distribution in connection with the cancellation or the redemption of said stock is essentially equivalent to the distribution of a taxable dividend under the Internal Revenue Code... must depend upon the circumstances of each case.” The court distinguished the case from cases where a stockholder did not completely divest themselves of all interest in the corporation. The court considered the complete divestiture of interest as the critical factor and determined that the redemption of the preferred stock was part of the sale, not a dividend, because the shareholder completely terminated its interest in the company.

### **Practical Implications**

This case establishes a clear distinction between redemptions as dividends and redemptions as part of a sale, particularly where a complete divestiture occurs. Attorneys should carefully analyze the transaction to see if it is essentially equivalent to a dividend. If the transaction is part of a plan where the shareholder completely liquidates their holdings and separates from all interest in the corporation, the proceeds are more likely to be treated as sales proceeds. This case emphasizes the importance of structuring transactions to achieve a desired tax outcome, particularly when selling a business. Later cases have affirmed this principle when determining if a redemption should be treated as a sale or a dividend.