

Wealth & Investment Management

# The Shifting Buy-sell Landscape

If you own a business with a partner(s) beware: the buy-sell landscape has shifted significantly.

On June 6, 2024, the US Supreme Court ruled in *Connelly v. the United States* that the proceeds of a life insurance death benefit owned by the company under a buy-sell agreement were includable in the business value for estate tax purposes. This scenario is commonly called a redemption buy-sell agreement. And *Connelly* overruled a prior circuit court case by holding that the company's obligation to pay the insurance proceeds to redeem the stock of the deceased shareholder was not an offsetting deduction when valuing the business for estate tax purposes. The ruling in *Connelly* is important for business owners to be aware of because it could lead to some nasty surprises: It could increase the value of the business, the business owner's estate, and potentially what is owed to the IRS in estate tax payments. How can this unexpected result be avoided?

#### #1 Now is the time to review your buy-sell agreement

Given the *Connelly* decision, every business owner should review their buy sell agreement now - changes may be needed. Owners should review their buy sell agreement regularly (e.g., every two years), and any time there is a major change to ownership or value of the business. Items to review include the triggering events (death, disability, divorce, etc.), valuation formulas and funding mechanisms to make sure each still makes sense and fits with where the business is today. If your business is in an LLC, the buy-sell language typically is in the operating agreement and if you own a corporation, the language typically is in a separate buy-sell or shareholders agreement.

#### #2. Pay special attention to the buy-out mechanism

#### Key points:

- You should review your buy-sell every two years and any time when there are changes to ownership, or changes in governing or tax laws.
- Connelly vs. United States is an estate tax decision about the inclusion of life insurance in business value as part of a buysell redemption mechanism.
- Become familiar with what mechanism your buy-sell utilizes. If a redemption, discuss if a change maybe appropriate; cross purchase and hybrid mechanisms may be acceptable alternatives.
- Review your valuation methodology and appropriateness of the formulas used.
- This review should also include a review of your estate plan.

The *Connelly* decision of life insurance death benefit inclusion in value came down to the funding mechanism used in the buy-sell document. If you have a redemption provision funded by insurance, this is a potential red flag. Review by your attorney is a great place to start. Ask if your arrangement relies on redemption of shares by the company. The two other methods that are used in buy-sell agreements are cross-purchase and a hybrid. You, your other co-owners and your attorney should discuss which mechanism is best for your scenario.

Investment and Insurance Products are:

- Not Insured by the FDIC or Any Federal Government Agency
- Not a Deposit or Other Obligation of, or Guaranteed by, the Bank or Any Bank Affiliate
- Subject to Investment Risks, Including Possible Loss of the Principal Amount Invested

#### #3 Review how your buy-sell is funded

Many buy-sells are funded with insurance policies (just as in the Connelly case). Ask a professional to consider the suitability of your insurance in your current situation and discuss what insurance products may meet your needs. Consider including both death benefits and disability.

#### #4 Valuation is a critical factor

To determine share purchase values, buy-sell agreements typically rely on valuation formulas. Again, a timely review is important to ensure valuation metrics are current and appropriate. In the *Connelly* case, the valuation was outdated which further exacerbated the estate liability issue.

#### #5 Estate documents are companion elements of your buy-sell agreement

You should also review your estate planning documents when you review your buy-sell agreement – your business is likely the largest asset in your estate. The value of your estate will determine your estate tax liability, and the provisions of your buy-sell agreement will impact that value. An attorney can recommend adjustments to help minimize tax liability and ensure a smooth transition of ownership.

Bottomline: Now is the time to dust off your buy sell agreement and make sure it is structured appropriately, especially in light of the *Connelly* decision. Many owners may choose to switch from a redemption arrangement to a cross purchase or other structure.

## Get started today

Your relationship manager from Wells Fargo can help you with getting the process started and can connect you with a specialist.

### Disclosures

Wells Fargo Wealth and Investment Management (WIM) is a division within Wells Fargo & Company. WIM provides financial products and services through various bank and brokerage affiliates of Wells Fargo & Company. Bank products are offered through Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Brokerage services are offered through Wells Fargo Advisors. Wells Fargo Advisors is a trade name used by Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC and Wells Fargo Advisors Financial Network, LLC, Members SIPC, separate registered broker-dealers and non-bank affiliates of Wells Fargo & Company.

Wells Fargo and Company and its Affiliates do not provide tax or legal advice. This communication cannot be relied upon to avoid tax penalties. Please consult your tax and legal advisors to determine how this information may apply to your own situation. Whether any planned tax result is realized by you depends on the specific facts of your own situation at the time your tax return is filed.

Insurance products are offered through nonbank insurance agency affiliates of Wells Fargo & Company and are underwritten by unaffiliated insurance companies. This is not, in any way, intended as an invitation to replace your existing coverage. Such an exchange is often not appropriate due to such factors as surrender charges on your existing policy, the surrender charge period on the new policy, transaction costs associated with the exchange, the values of the new policy versus the old policy, and the various fees and expenses associated with the new product. Therefore, replacing an existing policy should only be considered after a careful evaluation of these factors as well as a thorough review of your existing coverage.