

Section 197.—Amortization of Goodwill and Certain Other Intangibles

26 CFR 197-2: Amortization of goodwill and certain other intangibles.

If, pursuant to section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(f) of the Income Tax Regulations, a partnership revalues a section 197 intangible, may the partnership allocate amortization with respect to the section 197 intangible so as to take into account the built-in gain or loss from the revaluation? See Rev. Rul. 2004-49, page 939.

26 CFR 1.197-2: Amortization of goodwill and certain other intangibles.
(Also §§ 704; 1.704-1; 1.704-3.)

Partnerships; amortization of intangibles. This ruling provides that if a section 197(f)(9) intangible is amortizable in the hands of a partnership, the anti-churning rules under section 1.197-2(h)(12)(vii)(A) of the regulations do not apply to curative or remedial reverse section 704(c) allocations of amortization. It also provides that if a section 197(f)(9) intangible was not amortizable in the hands of the partnership, then remedial, not curative, reverse section 704(c) allocations of amortization are permitted.

Rev. Rul. 2004-49

ISSUE

If, pursuant to § 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(f) of the Income Tax Regulations, a partnership revalues a section 197 intangible, may the partnership allocate amortization with respect to the section 197 intangible so as to take into account the built-in gain or loss from the revaluation?

FACTS

Situation 1. A and B are partners in the AB partnership. C contributes money (more than a *de minimis* amount) to the partnership in exchange for a partnership interest. The partnership revalues the assets of the partnership under § 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(f). The AB partnership owns several assets, including Asset 1, a section 197 intangible. Asset 1 is

amortizable in the hands of the partnership. A, B, and C are not related.

Situation 2. Situation 2 is the same as Situation 1 except that Asset 1 is not amortizable in the hands of the partnership.

LAW

Section 197(a) provides that a taxpayer is entitled to an amortization deduction with respect to any amortizable section 197 intangible. The amount of the deduction is determined by amortizing the adjusted basis (for purposes of determining gain) of the intangible ratably over the 15-year period beginning with the month in which the intangible was acquired.

Section 197(c)(1) provides that, with certain exceptions, the term “amortizable section 197 intangible” means any section 197 intangible, (A) that is acquired by the taxpayer after the date of the enactment of § 197, and (B) that is held in connection with the conduct of a trade or business or an activity described in § 212.

Section 197(d)(1) provides that the term “section 197 intangible” means (A) goodwill; (B) going concern value; (C) any of the following intangible items: (i) work-force in place including its composition and terms and conditions (contractual or otherwise) of its employment, (ii) business books and records, operating systems, or any other information base (including lists or other information with respect to current or prospective customers), (iii) any patent, copyright, formula, process, design, pattern, knowhow, format, or other similar items, (iv) any customer-based intangible, (v) any supplier-based intangible, and (vi) any other similar item; (D) any license, permit, or other right granted by a governmental unit or an agency or instrumentality thereof; (E)) any covenant not to compete (or other arrangement to the extent the arrangement has substantially the same effect as a covenant not to compete) entered into in connection with an acquisition (directly or indirectly) of an interest in a trade or business or substantial portion thereof; and (F) any franchise, trademark, or trade name.

Under § 197(f)(9)(A), the term “amortizable section 197 intangible” does not in-

clude any section 197 intangible that is goodwill or going concern value (or for which depreciation or amortization would not have been allowable but for § 197) and that is acquired by the taxpayer after the date of the enactment of § 197, if (i) the intangible was held or used at any time on or after July 25, 1991, and on or before such date of enactment by the taxpayer or a related person, (ii) the intangible was acquired from a person who held such intangible at any time on or after July 25, 1991, and on or before such date of enactment, and, as part of the transaction, the user of such intangible does not change, or (iii) the taxpayer grants the right to use such intangible to a person (or a person related to such person) who held or used such intangible at any time on or after July 25, 1991, and on or before such date of enactment.

An intangible described in § 197(f)(9) (a section 197(f)(9) intangible) is treated as an amortizable section 197 intangible only to the extent permitted under § 1.197-2(h). The purpose of the anti-churning rules of § 197(f)(9) and § 1.197-2(h) is to prevent the amortization of section 197(f)(9) intangibles unless they are transferred after the applicable effective date in a transaction giving rise to a significant change in ownership or use. Section 1.197-2(h)(1)(ii). Section 1.197-2(h)(12) provides special rules that apply for purposes of determining whether transactions involving partnerships give rise to a significant change in ownership or use.

Under § 1.197-2(h)(5), a section 197(f)(9) intangible may be amortized by the acquirer of the intangible if the intangible was an amortizable section 197 intangible in the hands of the seller (or transferor), but only if the acquisition transaction and the transaction in which the seller (or transferor) acquired the intangible or interest therein are not part of a series of related transactions.

Under § 704(b), a partner’s distributive share of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit (or item thereof) is determined in accordance with the partnership agreement provided that those allocations have substantial economic effect. If the allocations under the partnership agreement do not have substantial economic effect or the

partnership agreement does not provide as to a partner's distributive shares of partnership items, then the partner's distributive share of such items is determined in accordance with the partner's interest in the partnership (determined by taking into account all facts and circumstances).

Section 1.704-1(b) describes various requirements that must be met for partnership allocations to have substantial economic effect. Among these requirements is that (except as otherwise provided in § 1.704-1(b)) the partnership agreement must provide for the determination and maintenance of capital accounts in accordance with the rules of § 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv).

Section 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(f) provides that, if certain criteria are met, the capital account maintenance rules of § 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv) will not be violated if a partnership agreement, upon the occurrence of certain events, increases or decreases the capital accounts of the partners to reflect a revaluation of partnership property (including intangibles such as goodwill) on the partnership's books.

Section 704(c)(1)(A) provides that, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, income, gain, loss, and deduction with respect to property contributed to the partnership by a partner shall be shared among the partners so as to take account of the variation between the basis of the property to the partnership and its fair market value at the time of contribution.

Section 1.704-3 provides rules applicable to partnership allocations under § 704(c)(1)(A). Section 1.704-3(a)(1) provides that allocations under § 704(c)(1)(A) must be made using a reasonable method that is consistent with the purpose of § 704(c). Section 1.704-3 describes three allocation methods that are generally reasonable: the traditional method, the traditional method with curative allocations, and the remedial allocation method.

Section 1.704-3(a)(6)(i) provides that the principles of § 1.704-3 apply to allocations with respect to property for which differences between book value and adjusted tax basis are created when a partnership revalues partnership property pursuant to § 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(f) (reverse § 704(c) allocations). Partnerships are not required to use the same allocation method for reverse § 704(c) allocations as for contributed property, even if at the

time of revaluation the property is already subject to §§ 704(c)(1)(A) and 1.704-3.

Section 1.197-2(g)(4)(i) provides that, to the extent that an intangible was an amortizable section 197 intangible in the hands of the contributing partner, a partnership may make allocations of amortization deductions with respect to the intangible to all of its partners under any of the permissible methods described in the regulations under § 704(c).

Section 1.197-2(g)(4)(ii) provides that, to the extent that an intangible was not an amortizable section 197 intangible in the hands of the contributing partner, the intangible is not amortizable by the partnership. However, if a partner contributes a section 197 intangible to a partnership and the partnership adopts the remedial allocation method for making § 704(c) allocations of amortization deductions, the partnership generally may make remedial allocations of amortization deductions with respect to the contributed section 197 intangible in accordance with § 1.704-3(d).

Section 1.197-2(h)(12)(vii)(A) provides that the anti-churning rules do not apply to curative or remedial allocations of amortization with respect to a section 197(f)(9) intangible if the intangible was an amortizable section 197 intangible in the hands of the contributing partner (unless § 1.197-2(h)(10) causes the intangible to cease to be an amortizable section 197 intangible in the hands of the partnership).

Section 1.197-2(h)(12)(vii)(B) provides that, if a section 197(f)(9) intangible was not amortizable in the hands of the contributing partner, a non-contributing partner generally may receive remedial allocations of amortization under § 704(c) that are deductible for federal income tax purposes. However, such a partner may not receive remedial allocations of amortization under § 704(c) if that partner is related to the partner that contributed the intangible or if, as part of a series of related transactions that includes the contribution of the section 197(f)(9) intangible to the partnership, the contributing partner or related person (other than the partnership) becomes (or remains) a direct user of the contributed intangible. Under § 1.197-2(h)(12)(vii)(B), taxpayers may use any reasonable method to determine amortization of the asset for book purposes, provided that the method used

does not contravene the purposes of the anti-churning rules.

ANALYSIS

If, under § 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(f), a partnership revalues a section 197 intangible that is amortizable in the hands of the partnership, then the partnership may make allocations of amortization deductions with respect to the built-in gain or loss from the revaluation (*i.e.*, the increase or decrease, respectively, in the book value of the intangible as a result of the revaluation) to all of its partners under any of the permissible methods described in § 1.704-3. If the revalued section 197 intangible is not amortizable in the hands of the partnership, then §§ 1.197-2(g)(4)(ii) and 1.197-2(h)(12)(vii) generally prevent the partnership from allocating amortization with respect to the intangible under § 1.704-3(a)(6)(i), but do not prevent the partnership from making remedial allocations of amortization with respect to the intangible. However, remedial allocations of amortization with respect to built-in gain or loss from the revaluation of a section 197(f)(9) intangible are not allowed to the extent that such allocations are, in substance, the equivalent of a remedial allocation of amortization to a partner that is related to the "contributing partner" (with respect to the revaluation). Also, under § 1.197-2(h)(12)(vii)(B), remedial allocations of amortization with respect to the built-in gain or loss from the revaluation of a section 197(f)(9) intangible are not allowed if, as part of a series of related transactions that includes the revaluation, the "contributing partners" (with respect to the revaluation) or related persons (other than the partnership) become (or remain) direct users of the intangible.

In *Situation 1*, the partnership may make traditional, curative, or remedial allocations of amortization under § 1.704-3 to take into account the built-in gain or loss from the revaluation of Asset 1. Section 1.197-2(g)(4)(i). Because Asset 1 is amortizable in the hands of the AB partnership, the anti-churning rules do not apply to reverse § 704(c) allocations of amortization from Asset 1.

In *Situation 2*, because Asset 1 is not amortizable in the hands of AB, the anti-churning rules apply. Under § 197-2(g)(4)(ii) and (h)(12)(vii)(B), the

partnership may make deductible remedial, but not traditional or curative, allocations of amortization to take into account the built-in gain or loss from the revaluation of Asset 1, provided that such allocations are not limited by § 1.197-2(h)(12)(vii)(B).

HOLDING

If, pursuant to § 1.704-1(b)(2)(iv)(f), a partnership revalues a section 197 intangible that was amortizable in the hands of the partnership, then the § 197 anti-churning rules do not apply and the partnership may make reverse § 704(c) allocations (including curative and remedial allocations) of amortization to take into account the built-in gain or loss from the revaluation of the intangible. If the revalued section 197 intangible was not amortizable in the hands of the partnership, then the partnership may make remedial, but not traditional or curative, allocations of amortization to take into account the built-in gain or loss from the revaluation of the intangible, provided that such allocations are not limited by § 1.197-2(h)(12)(vii)(B).

DRAFTING INFORMATION

The principal author of this revenue ruling is Laura C. Nash of the Office of Associate Chief Counsel (Passthroughs and Special Industries). For further information regarding this revenue ruling, contact Ms. Nash at (202) 622-3050 (not a toll-free call).