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February 29, 2012

The Honorable Emily S. McMahon
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The Honorable Douglas H. Shulman Commissioner Internal Revenue Service 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20224

The Honorable William J. Wilkins Chief Counsel Internal Revenue Service 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20224

Re: Report on Proposed Regulations under Section 469

Dear Ms. McMahon, Mr. Wilkins, and Mr. Shulman:

We write to submit comments on the recent proposed regulations under section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Proposed Regulations"). Published in the Federal Register on November 28, 2011, the Proposed Regulations propose to modify the current definition of "limited partner" under section 469.

By way of background, section 469(a)(1) limits the ability of individuals and certain other taxpayers to deduct losses from passive activities. For this purpose, a "passive activity" is any trade or business activity in which a taxpayer does not "materially participate." Although most individual partners may establish material participation in an activity under one of seven tests, more restrictive limitations apply to limited partners.

The current temporary regulations treat an interest as a limited partnership interest if it is designated as a limited partnership interest in the partnership agreement or if the holder of the interest has limited liability under the laws of the state in which the partnership is organized. The Proposed Regulations propose to redefine a limited partnership interest as any

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interest in an entity treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes if the holder thereof does not have "rights to manage" the entity at all times during the entity's taxable year. The primary rationale for the new definition is that a limited partner may now actively participate in the trade or business of a partnership without becoming subject to unlimited liability under the laws of most states.

We commend the government for abandoning limited liability as the touchstone for distinguishing a limited partner from a general partner. According to the legislative history, Congress presumed at the time of enactment of section 469 that a limited partner who actively participated in the business of a partnership could lose limited liability protection under state law. As described in the preamble, the subsequent elimination of these restrictions in most states, coupled with the birth of LLCs and other entities taxable as partnerships, have largely invalidated this presumption.

Our primary recommendation is that the government revisit the fundamental question of whether the absence of "rights to manage" is the appropriate standard for defining a limited partner in the present legal environment. Given the developments in state law described in the preamble, together with the focus of the statute on material participation in the operations of a trade or business without regard to their nature, we question whether final regulations should continue to perpetuate *any* distinction between types of partnership interests on the basis of attributes that no longer infringe upon the ability of a partner to actively participate in the trade or business of a partnership at any level.

As described more fully in the report, we recommend that final regulations either (i) continue the statutory distinction between a limited and general partner under one of two proposed standards, but allow a limited partner to establish material participation on less restrictive terms; or (ii) abandon the distinction altogether.

If the government decides to retain the "rights to manage" standard in final regulations, we recommend that such regulations provide clear and objective guidance regarding its meaning, including specific examples of the types of rights that will or will not qualify. We also provide a number of other technical comments and recommendations.

We appreciate your consideration of our recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

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Andrew W. Needham

Chair

Enclosure

Ms. McMahon Mr. Wilkins Mr. Shulman February 29, 2012 Page 3

cc: Jennifer Alexander

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