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Richard Smith, Esq. Pebruary 14, 1992 Page 2

constitute substantially all of the assets of S, L.P., and the undeveloped land and a partnership interest in S, L.P. will constitute substantially all of the assets of S. Inc.

It is counsel's view that the parties may treat the acquisitions of the business and the undeveloped realty as separate and allocate the value of the property between those parts that are developed and those that are not. Pursuant to § 7A(c)(1) of the Clayton Act (the "Act") and 16 C.F.R. § 801.15, the undeveloped land may be considered realty acquired in the ordinary course and need not be categorized as assets held as a result of an acquisition. Accordingly, since the portion of the acquisition price allocable to the purchase of the revenue-producing assets is less than \$15 million, both transactions are exempt from the reporting requirements of the Act.

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position.

We also believe that Interpretation 24 is distinguishable from the factual situation set forth above. In particular, we note that, as of closing, one entity (S, Inc.) will own the non-revenue producing assets, while a distinct entity (S, I.P.) will own the business assets. The fact that the assets of two distinct entities are being acquired provides a clear basis for separating the transactions. Thus, in the alternative, we request your concurrence with our position that Interpretation 24 does not govern the instant situation.

our telephone conversation: On the facts set forth above, the existence of an old excavation,

§ 7A(c)(1). Cf. Interpretation 14 in the Manual.

