

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATING COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

Sections 1.56(g)-1(f), (m), (r) and (s) provide guidance concerning the computation of the alternative minimum tax, including the adjustment for adjusted current earnings, by corporations. Foreign corporate taxpayers apply the rules of section 1.56(g)-1 to their income that is effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business. All corporate taxpayers compute their LIFO inventory adjustment in accordance with the statute, 26 U.S.C. 56. The regulation prevents taxpayers from obtaining a double benefit from the special energy deduction of 26 U.S.C. 56(h) by requiring a reduction in the amount of deductions for intangible drilling costs under section 1.56(g)-1(f)(1).

The regulation provides all corporate taxpayers with an elective, simplified method of determining their inventories for purposes of computing their alternative minimum tax, including the adjustment for adjusted current earnings. Taxpayers making the election do not have to recalculate separate inventory amounts by applying alternative minimum tax and adjusted current earnings rules. They instead use their regular tax inventory amounts in computing their alternative minimum tax and adjusted current earnings. They then adjust their alternative minimum taxable income and adjusted current earnings to reflect the difference in depreciation allowed, as compared to that allowed in computing their regular tax. Taxpayers making the election have to attach a statement indicating they are making the election to the federal income tax return for the taxable year in which they make the election.

2. USE OF DATA

The information is used on audit to verify that the taxpayer has properly made the election.

3. USE OF IMPROVED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TO REDUCE BURDEN

IRS Publications, Regulations, Notices and Letters are to be electronically enabled on an as practicable basis in accordance with the IRS Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998.

4. EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY DUPLICATION

We have attempted to eliminate duplication within the agency wherever possible.

5. METHODS TO MINIMIZE BURDEN ON SMALL BUSINESSES OR OTHER SMALL ENTITIES

Not applicable.

6. CONSEQUENCES OF LESS FREQUENT COLLECTION ON FEDERAL PROGRAMS OR POLICY ACTIVITIES

Not applicable.

7. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRING DATA COLLECTION TO BE INCONSISTENT WITH GUIDELINES IN 5 CFR 1320.5(d)(2)

Not applicable.

8. CONSULTATION WITH INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE OF THE AGENCY ON AVAILABILITY OF DATA, FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION, CLARITY OF INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS, AND DATA ELEMENTS

These regulations were initially published as a Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on March 15, 1991 in the Federal Register. These proposed regulations provided the public a 60 day period in which to review and comment upon any aspect of the proposed regulation. No public hearing was requested and none was held. No comments were received regarding the reporting requirement. The final regulations were published in the Federal Register (57 FR 60474), on December 21, 1992.

We received no comments during the comment period in response to the Federal Register notice (74 FR 11815), dated March 19, 2009.

9. EXPLANATION OF DECISION TO PROVIDE ANY PAYMENT OR GIFT TO RESPONDENTS

Not applicable.

10. ASSURANCE OF CONFIDENTIALITY OF RESPONSES

Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential as required by 26 USC 6103.

11. JUSTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE QUESTIONS

Not applicable.

12. ESTIMATED BURDEN OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

We estimate the following burden:

Section 1.56(g)-1(r) of the regulation sets forth rules pursuant to section 56(g) of the Code that permit taxpayers to elect a simplified method of computing their inventory amounts in order to compute their alternative minimum tax.

We estimate that the requirement specified in section 1.56(g)-1(r) will affect 1,000 taxpayers and they will expend approximately 1 hour each in activities relating to this requirement. The total burden for this requirement is 1,000 hours.

Estimates of the annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens shown are not available at this time.

13. ESTIMATED TOTAL ANNUAL COST BURDEN TO RESPONDENTS

As suggested by OMB, our Federal Register notice dated March 19, 2009 (74 FR 11815), requested public comments on estimates of cost burden that are not captured in the estimates of burden hours, i.e., estimates of capital or start-up costs and costs of operation, maintenance, and purchase of services to provide information. However, we did not receive any response from taxpayers on this subject. As a result, estimates of the cost burdens are not available at this time.

14. ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Not applicable.

15. REASONS FOR CHANGE IN BURDEN

There is no change in the paperwork burden previously approved by OMB. We are making this submission to renew the OMB approval.

16. PLANS FOR TABULATION, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

Not applicable.

17. REASONS WHY DISPLAYING THE OMB EXPIRATION DATE IS INAPPROPRIATE

We believe that displaying the OMB expiration date is inappropriate because it could cause confusion by leading taxpayers to believe that the regulation sunsets as of the expiration date. Taxpayers are not likely to be aware that the Service intends to request renewal of the OMB approval and obtain a new expiration date before the old one expires.

18. EXCEPTIONS TO THE CERTIFICATION STATEMENT ON OMB FORM 83-I

Not applicable.

Note: The following paragraph applies to all of the collections of information in this submission:

An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection of information displays a valid OMB control number. Books or records relating to a collection of information must be retained as long as their contents may become material in the administration of any internal revenue law. Generally, tax returns and tax return information are confidential, as required by 26 U.S.C. 6103.

OMB EXPIRATION DATE

We believe the public interest will be better served by not printing an expiration date on the form(s) in this package.

Printing the expiration date on the form will result in increased costs because of the need to replace inventories that become obsolete by passage of the expiration date each time OMB approval is renewed. Without printing the expiration date, supplies of the form could continue to be used.

The time period during which the current edition of the form(s) in this package will continue to be usable cannot be predicted. It could easily span several cycles of review and OMB clearance renewal. In addition, usage fluctuates unpredictably. This makes it necessary to maintain a substantial inventory of forms in the supply line at all times. This includes supplies owned by both the Government and the public. Reprinting of the form cannot be reliably scheduled to coincide with an OMB approval expiration date. This form may be privately printed by users at their own expense. Some businesses print complex and expensive marginally punched continuous versions, their expense, for use in their computers. The form may be printed by commercial printers and stocked for sale. In such cases, printing the expiration date on the form could result in extra costs to the users.

Not printing the expiration date on the form(s) will also avoid confusion among taxpayers who may have identical forms with different expiration dates in their possession.

For the above reasons we request authorization to omit printing the expiration date on the form(s) in this package.