**SUPPORTING STATEMENT**

**Internal Revenue Service**

**Form 8824, Like-Kind Exchanges**

**OMB Control Number 1545-1190**

 **1. CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATING COLLECTION OF INFORMATION**

Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code allows for the non-recognition of gain or loss on the exchange of business or investment property. Section 1043 allows for the non-recognition of gain from dispositions made by certain members of the executive branch of the Federal government as a result of a conflict of interest.

Form 8824 provides taxpayers with an easy method of determining whether a transaction qualifies for like-kind exchange treatment, the gain or loss, if any recognized as a result of the exchange, and the basis in the new property received in the exchange.

 **2. USE OF DATA**

The information is used by IRS to verify the provisions of sections 1031 and 1043 have been met and that the deferral of gain (or loss) under those sections is allowable to the taxpayer.

 **3. USE OF IMPROVED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TO REDUCE BURDEN**

Electronic filing for Form 8824 is currently available.

 **4. EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY DUPLICATION**

The information obtained through this collection is unique and is not already available for use or adaptation from another source.

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

The IRS proactively works with both internal and external stakeholders to minimize the burden on small businesses, while maintaining tax compliance. The Agency also seeks input regarding the burden estimates from the public via notices and tax product instructions. Filers can file Form 8824 electronically, which further reduces any burden to small businesses.

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

A less frequent collection would result in the IRS being unable to determine the amount of gain deferred on the like-kind exchange which would result in less taxes being collected on any future sale of the property and therefore not allow the IRS to meet its mission.

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

There are no special circumstances requiring data collection.

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

In response to the Federal Register notice dated May 4, 2021, (86 FR 23788), we received no comments during the comment period regarding Form 8824.

1. **EXPLANATION OF DECISION TO PROVIDE ANY PAYMENT OR GIFT TO RESPONDENTS**

No payment or gift has been provided to any respondents.

**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**

A privacy impact assessment (PIA) has been conducted for information collected under this request as part of the “Business Master File (BMF)” system and a Privacy Act System of Records notice (SORN) has been issued for this system under IRS 24.046-Customer Account Data Engine Business Master File and IRS 34.037 IRS Audit Trail and Security Records System. The Internal Revenue Service PIAs can be found at <https://www.irs.gov/uac/Privacy-Impact-Assessments-PIA>Title 26 USC 6109 requires inclusion of identifying numbers in returns, statements, or other documents for securing proper identification of persons required to make such returns, statements, or documents and is the authority for social security numbers (SSNs) in IRS systems.

**12. ESTIMATED BURDEN OF INFORMATION COLLECTION**

Section 1031 requires individuals, partnerships, and other entities to report the exchange of business or investment property, and the deferral of gains from such transactions. The burden associated with individual filers is covered under 1545-0074. Section 1043 allows certain members of the executive branch to defer the gain from conflict-of-interest sales.

Form 8824 is used to satisfy the reporting requirements of IRC section 1031 and 1043. The total burden for these requirements is estimated to be 665,269 hours.

 The burden estimate is as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Authority** | **Description** | **# of Respondents** | **# of Responses per** **Respondent**  | **Annual****Response** | **Hours per****Response** | **Total Burden** |
| IRC §§1031, 1043 | Form 8824 | 137,547 |  1 | 137,547 | 4.84 hours | 665,269 |
|  | Total | 137,547 |  |  |  | 665,269 |

**13. ESTIMATED TOTAL ANNUAL COST BURDEN TO RESPONDENTS**

To ensure more accuracy and consistency across its information collections, IRS is currently in the process of revising the methodology it uses to estimate burden and costs. Once this methodology is complete, IRS will update this information collection to reflect a more precise estimate of burden and costs.

**14. ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

The Federal government cost estimate is based on a model that considers the following three cost factors for each information product: aggregate labor costs for development, including annualized start-up expenses, operating and maintenance expenses, and distribution of the product that collects the information.

The government computes cost using a multi-step process. First, the government creates a weighted factor for the level of effort to create each information collection product based on variables such as; complexity, number of pages, type of product and frequency of revision. Second, the total costs associated with developing the product such as labor cost, and operating expenses associated with the downstream impact such as support functions, are added together to obtain the aggregated total cost. Then, the aggregated total cost and factor are multiplied together to obtain the aggregated cost per product. Lastly, the aggregated cost per product is added to the cost of shipping and printing each product to IRS offices, National Distribution Center, libraries and other outlets. The result is the Government cost estimate per product.

The government cost estimate for this collection is summarized in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Product** | **Aggregate Cost per Product (factor applied)** |  | **Printing and Distribution** |  | **Government Cost Estimate per Product** |
| Form 8824 | 65,908 |  | 0 |  | 65,908 |
| Instruction 8824 | 24,166 |  | 0 |  | 24,166 |
| Total | 90,075 |  | 0 |  | 90,075 |
| Table costs are based on 2021 actuals obtained from IRS Chief Financial Office and Media and Publications |

**15. REASONS FOR CHANGE IN BURDEN**

There is no change to the Paperwork Burden previously approved by OMB. We are making this submission for renewal purposes only.

**16. PLANS FOR TABULATION, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION**

There are no plans for tabulation, statistical analysis and publication.

1. **REASONS WHY DISPLAYING THE OMB EXPIRATION DATE IS INAPPROPRIATE**

IRS believes 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.

1. **EXCEPTION TO THE CERTIFICATION STATEMENT**

There are no exceptions to the certification statement.

**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.