

## Supporting Statement

### 1. CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSITATING COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

Section 179C of the Internal Revenue Code provides that a taxpayer can elect to treat 50% of the cost of “qualified refinery property” as a deductible expense not chargeable to capital account. The taxpayer makes an election under section 179C by entering the amount of the deduction at the appropriate place on the taxpayer’s timely filed original federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the qualified refinery property is placed in service and by attaching a report specifying (a) the name and address of the refinery and (b) the production capacity requirement under which the refinery qualifies.

If the taxpayer making the expensing election described above is a cooperative described in section 1381, and one or more persons directly holding an ownership interest in the taxpayer are organizations described in section 1381, the taxpayer can elect to allocate all or a portion of the deduction allowable under section 179C to those persons. The allocation must be equal to the person’s ratable share of the total amount allocated, determined on the basis of the person’s ownership interest in the taxpayer/cooperative. If the taxpayer/cooperative makes such an election, it must provide written notice of the amount of the allocation to any owner receiving an allocation by written notice on Form 1099-PAT “Taxable Distributions Received from Cooperatives”. This notice must be provided before the due date (including extensions) of the cooperative owner’s federal income tax return for the taxable year for which the election applies.

### 2. USE OF DATA

The information is required so that a taxpayer who is a patron in a cooperative may claim the section 179C deduction amount and the IRS can determine the accuracy of the deduction amount.

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

There are no plans to provide electronic filing because electronic filing is not appropriate for the collection of information in this submission.

### 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

This notice of proposed rulemaking will be published in the Federal Register to provide the public a 60-day period in which to review and provide public comments relating to any aspect of the proposed regulation. A public hearing will be held with respect to this NPRM if any person who has submitted written comments requests one.

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 U.S.C. 6103.

11. JUSTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE QUESTIONS

Not applicable.

12. ESTIMATED BURDEN OF INFORMATION COLLECTION

In order for a taxpayer to claim the section 179C deduction, the taxpayer must enter the amount of the deduction at the appropriate place on its timely filed original income tax return for the taxable year for which the qualified refinery

property is placed in service and by attaching a report specifying certain information.

Further, if the taxpayer taking the deduction described above is a cooperative described in section 1381, and one or more persons directly holding an ownership in the taxpayer are organizations described in section 1381, the taxpayer can elect to allocate all or a portion of the deduction allowable under 179C to those persons. If the taxpayer/cooperative makes such an election, it must provide written notice of the amount of the allocation to any owner receiving such an allocation by written notice on Form 1099-PAT.

The total number of taxpayers making section 179C elections and allocations is unknown; however, we estimate that it would not exceed 12. We estimate that it will take between 2 and 10 hours for each taxpayer to properly make the election to expense 50 percent of the cost of the qualified refinery property and to comply with the notice requirements section 179C(g) for a total burden estimated to be no more than 120 hours.

Estimates of the annualized cost to respondents for the hour burdens associated with the information collection are not available at this time.

13. ESTIMATED TOTAL ANNUAL COST BURDEN TO RESPONDENTS

Estimates of the costs of making a section 179C election to expense 50 % of the cost of qualified refinery property and for making allocations and providing notices thereof to a taxpayer's patrons is unknown.

14. ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Not applicable.

15. REASONS FOR CHANGE IN BURDEN

Not applicable.

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 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.