

Speaker

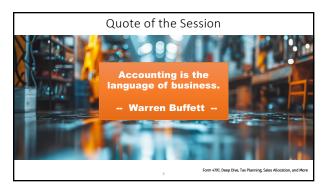
Allan J "A J" Reynolds, EA

AJ was the recipient of the 2024 Excellence in Education award from NAEA and one of the 2024 Top Educators in MyCPE ONE Excellence Awards. AJ has over 35 years of experience in diverse areas of taxation. He brings his every day "in the trenches" experience when assisting attendees with real issues affecting tax professionals. AJ's clientel ranges from average workers to Fortune 500 executives. AJ started his tax career with a National CPA firm in San Diego, CA after proudly serving in the United States Navy onboard the Guided Missile Destroyer USS Callaghan.

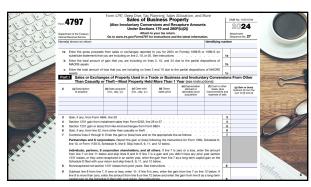


Form 4797, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and More

4



5



Objectives

- ✓ Explain rules on how to compute gain or loss and depreciation recapture
- ✓ What is a trade or business
- ✓ What sales go where on Form 4797
- ✓ Eliminate the confusion and solve the mystery of Form 4797

Form 4797, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and Mor

7

Objectives

- ✓ Examine the difference between a 1245 and 1250 property
- √ Correctly identify a 1231 property
- √ Ascertain the sales price
- ✓ Calculate basis and categorize transactions into their appropriate parts on Form 4797
- ✓ Differentiate between depreciation recapture and capital gain
- ✓ Identify unrecaptured depreciation
- ✓ Calculate 199A in reference to §§ 1231, 1245 and 1250

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8

Agenda

- ☐ IRC §1231
- ☐ IRC §1245
- ☐ IRC §1250
- ☐ IRC §167
- ☐ IRC §179

Form 1040. INCOME TAX. THE PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO HAVE THIS RETURN IN THE HANDS OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1 IS \$20 TO \$1,000. SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 4) UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. OF ANNUAL NET INCOME OF IN

Agenda

- $\hfill \square$ Held more than one year
- ☐ Held more than 24 months
- ☐ Held short term
- ☐ Held long term
- ☐ Four parts of Form 4797



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10

Form 4797



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11

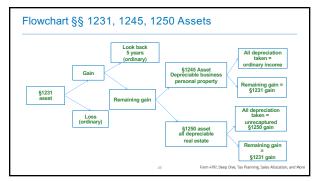
Form 4797 Overview

- ☐ Two of the purposes for Form 4797
 - ❖ The sale or exchange of:
 - ✓ Real property used in a *trade or business*
 - ✓ Depreciable and amortizable tangible property used in a *trade or business*

Form 4797, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and Mc

Form 4797 Overview	
□ Form 1099-S	
□ HUD-1 Settlement Statement	
Form 499; Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and More	
13	
Carlo and Crata and HIID 4	1
Settlement Statement - HUD-1	
✓ Real Estate Taxes	
✓ Commissions	
✓ Title Fees	
✓ Assessments	
✓ Loan origination fee (points)	
✓ Inspection fees, et al ✓ Prepaid expenses	
Form 497), Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and More	
14	
	7
Trade or Business	
☐ What is a trade or business expense under IRC §162?	
☐ Although "trade or business" is a widely used term in the IRC, neither the code nor the Treasury Regulations provide a definition	
☐ The definition of a "trade or business" comes from	
common law	
☐ The concepts have been developed and refined by the courts	
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Trade or Business	
Courts have held that for an activity to rise to the level of constituting a trade or business, "the taxpayer must be involved in the activity with continuity and regularity and that	
the taxpayer's primary purpose for engaging in the activity must be for income or profit."	
☐ Commissioner v. Groetzinger, 480 U.S. 23, 35 (1987) > Regular / Ongoing / Continuous / Rather than Sporadic /	
Activities must be Substantial / Profitable.	
16 Form 479, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and More	
16	
Form 4797 Overview	1
☐ Business assets are §1231 assets☐ Reports sale of business assets and creates	
confusion	
☐ Capital gain or ordinary income tax consequences	
☐ Depreciation recapture	
☐ Unrecaptured depreciation	
Form 4/97, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and More	
17	•
Form 4797 Overview	
☐ §1001 dictates to simply take the difference	
between the amount realized and the tax basis to determine gain or loss	
☐ However, determining the character of the resulting	
gain or loss – that is what is confusing – Congress	
has made it a complex process	
☐ Do we have an ordinary gain or a capital gain — important, as that determines how the sale is taxed	
Form 4797, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and More	
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Form 4797 Sales price Amount realized; ✓ Total of all money received ✓ Liabilities assumed by the buyer ✓ Fair market value of services or property received

20

Form 4797 ☐ Basis = original cost (cash, debt obligations, other property or services) "plus"; ❖Increases to basis: ✓ Capital improvements ✓ Assessments for local improvements ✓ Restoring damaged property

Form 4797

☐ Decreases to basis

✓ Regular depreciation and amortization

✓ Insurance reimbursements

✓ Section 179 and bonus depreciation

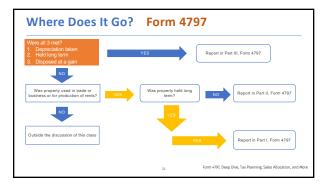
✓ Credits or refunds

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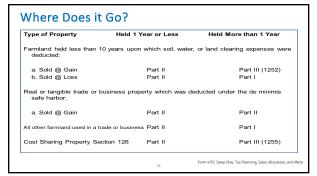
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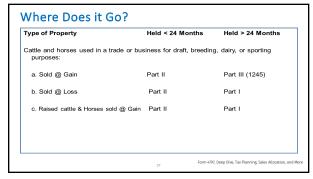
Form 4797 ☐ Other basis issues ✓ Gifted property ✓ Inherited property ✓ Change from personal use to business

23



Type of Property	Held 1 Year or Less	Held More than 1 Year
Depreciable Tangible Tra	ade or Business Property:	
a. Sold @ Gain	Part II	Part III (1245)
b. Sold @ Loss	Part II	Part I
a. Sold @ Gain b. Sold @ Loss	Part II Part II	Part III (1250) Part I
		Form 4797. Deep Dive: Tax Plannins. Sales Allocation





Held < 12 Months s used in a trade or busin	Held > 12 Months ess for draft, breeding,
Part II	Part III (1245)
Part II	Part I
Part II	Part I
	s used in a trade or busing Part II Part II

Where Does it Go?

- •Part I
 - √ Held long term
 - ✓ Sold at loss
 - ✓ Land or non-depreciable asset sold at gain
 - ✓ Eligible capital gain from Part III is carried to Part I

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29

Where Does it Go?

- Part II
 - ✓ Short-term transactions
 - ✓ Aggregate section for all ordinary gains and losses

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Where Does it Go?

- Part III (i.e. the cool section)
 - ✓Long-term
 - ✓ Depreciable and/or amortizable asset
 - ✓ Sold at gain
- •Part IV

✓Recapture under §179 and §280F(b)(2) when business use drops to less than 50%

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31



32

§ 1231 Property

☐"Cream of the Crop" for Sale of Business Assets

- √ Net losses are fully deductible as ordinary losses
 - Can create a NOL
- ✓ Capital gain treatment when sold at a gain

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§ 1231 Property	7
3 1251 Property	
☐ What is §1231 property?	
✓Used in a trade or business	
✓ All depreciable assets held longer than one year	
are §1231 assets	-
✓ Real property, depreciable or not, held longer than one year are §1231 assets	
one year are \$1231 assets	
Form 4797, Deep Dive; Tax Pfanning, Sales Allocation, and M	ore
34	
§ 1231 Property	
3 1201 110 1010 101	
☐ Section 1231 property includes:	
✓ Buildings	
✓ Machinery	
✓ Land	-
✓ Timber and other natural resources – coal/ore	
✓ Unharvested crops	
Form 4997, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and M	
35	
\$ 1221 Droporty	7
§ 1231 Property	
☐ Section 1231 property includes:	
✓ Cattle and horses held 24 months or more	
✓ Livestock held 12 months or more for draft, breeding, dairy or sporting. (Does not include	
poultry, chickens, turkeys, pigeons, geese, other	
birds, fish, frogs, reptiles, etc.)	
✓Leaseholds that are at least a year old	

§ 1231 Property ☐ Section 1231 property does not include: ✓Inventory or property held primarily for sale to customers ✓Patents, inventions, models or designs, secret formulas or processes, copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, letters or memoranda or similar property

Sale of Business Assets

☐ What is IRC §1245 property?

✓ Code stating that depreciable property that sold at a price in excess of depreciated value may qualify for favorable capital gains tax treatment

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38

Sale of Business Assets

☐ What is IRC §1250 property?

✓ Code that states that a gain from selling real property that has been depreciated should be taxed as ordinary income, to the extent accumulated depreciation exceeds straight line depreciation

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Sale of §1245 Proper	ty – Example
Purchased §1245 property	\$200,000
Less A/D	\$ 55,000
Adjusted basis	\$145,000
Sales price	\$245,000
Less adjusted basis	<u>\$145,000</u>
Gain	<u>\$100.000</u>
Ordinary income up to deprec	ciation = \$55,000
Remaining gain {\$100K-\$55K}	of \$45,000 taxed at capital gains rates

Sale of Business Assets

☐ What is the difference between IRC
§§1245/1250 and §1231 property?

✓§1231 is a Categorization Provision

✓ Section 1231 regulates tax treatment of gains and losses of real and depreciable property held over one year in a trade or business

✓ Net §1231 losses are fully deductible as ordinary loss

41

Sale of Business Assets

☐ What is the difference between IRC §§1245/1250 and §1231 property?

✓ §§1245 and 1250 contains recapture rules of depreciation applying to gains from dispositions

✓ Capital losses limited to \$3,000 a year

Sale of Business Assets

Beware of the §1231 Trap

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43



44

Sale of Business Assets

- ☐ If §1231 losses have been deducted in prior five (5) years, then capital gain treatment in current year is limited and you could have ordinary income
 - √ Capital gain goes to Schedule D
 - ✓ Ordinary income to Part II of Form 4797
 - √ Need last five years of tax returns
 - Software should track if existing client

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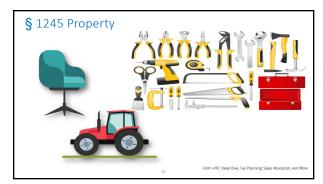


Sale of Business Assets EXAMPLE: Beth sells a §1231 asset in 2023 which results in §1231 gain of \$20,000. However, Beth had §1231 (losses) and gains from preceding five years of: (\$3,000.00) (\$1,000.00) 2019 2020 2021 (\$1.000.00) Net 1231 (\$5,000,00) 2023 capital gain to Schedule D \$15,000.00 2023 ordinary income to Part II 4797 \$ 5,000.00 Form 4797, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and Me

47

§ 1245 Property	
	gible property would fixtures, equipment,
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§ 1245 Property	
☐ Examples of intangible assets (§197 assets) would include goodwill, going concern, business books/records and customer-based intangibles, client lists	
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49	
§ 1245 Property	
☐ Section 1245 property is not land or land improvement, nor its buildings or inherently permanent structures, nor its structural components	
50	1
§ 1245 Property	
□ IRC §1245 requires taxpayers to recapture the gain from a sale of the property, to the extent of depreciation claimed or the gain on the sale of property, whichever is less	
51. Form 4797, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and More	
51	1



§1245 Property Example – Part 1

□ Sally Farmer sold a tractor used in her farming operation for \$8,000. She purchased this tractor five years ago for \$20,000 and has claimed depreciation in the amount \$13,800. Her §1245 gain is \$1,800, calculated by \$8,000 – \$6,200 (\$20,000-\$13,800). The character of this \$1,800 will be all ordinary income.

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53

Purchased tractor	\$20,000
Less A/D	<u>\$13,800</u>
Adjusted basis	\$ 6,200
Sales price of tractor	\$ 8,000
Less adjusted basis	<u>\$ 6,200</u>
Gain	<u>\$ 1,800</u>
Ordinary income up to depreciat	ion = \$1,800
Remaining gain of \$0 taxed at car	oital gains rates

§1245 Property Example – Part 2

☐ If Sally Farmer sold tractor for \$24,000, her gain would be \$17,800. \$13,800 of the gain (depreciation taken) would be ordinary income and the balance, \$4,000 would be §1231 and potential capital gain

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55

§1245 Property Example - Part 2 Purchased tractor \$20,000 Less A/D \$13,800 Adjusted basis \$ 6,200 Sales price of tractor \$24,000 Less adjusted basis \$ 6,200 \$17.800 Gain Ordinary income up to depreciation = \$13,800 Remaining gain {\$17,800-\$13,800} of \$4,000 taxed at capital gains rate Form 4797, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and Mo

56

\$1250 Property □Generally described as any depreciable "real property" held long-term and that is not §1245 property •Real property •Buildings •Structural components of the building •Land.....or is it •Is a Parking Lot Section 1250 Property?

§1250 Property

□ §1250 requires recharacterization of prior depreciation as ordinary income, but with a catch

☐ It only requires recapture of prior depreciation in excess of what straight line depreciation would have been

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58



59

§1250 Property

☐ After tax reform act of 1986 which developed MACRS we rarely see this recapture

☐ Since most real property is depreciated straight line under MACRS, none of the depreciation taken was/will be in excess of straight line and thus no ordinary income recapture would result

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§1250 Property

□IRC §1(h)(1)(E) requires a taxpayer with §1250 property to take an additional step

- ☐ Section 1 requires taxpayer to pay a special maximum 25% tax rather than the typical preferential top capital gains rate @ 20%
- ☐ This is called unrecaptured §1250 gain

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61

§1250 Property vs. §1245 Property

62

§1250 Property vs. §1245 Property

☐ Real Property

✓ Land, anything growing on the land, and any structures permanently attached to it.

□ Personal Property

✓ All property that is not real property.

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□ Sales price \$350,000 □ Cost \$250,000 □ S/L A/D \$50,000 □ Gain \$150,000 □ Section 1250 unrecaptured tax of 25% is limited to A/D of \$50,000	§1250 Property	- Example
□ S/L A/D \$ 50,000 □ Gain \$150.000 □ Section 1250 unrecaptured tax of 25% is limited	Sales price	\$350,000
☐ Gain \$150.000 ☐ Section 1250 unrecaptured tax of 25% is limited	☐ Cost	\$250,000
□ Section 1250 unrecaptured tax of 25% is limited	□ S/L A/D	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
·	☐ Gain	<u>\$150.000</u>
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Property Type	Sold @ Gain / Loss Long Te	erm Code Section That Applies
Personal Property	Loss	§1231
Personal Property	Gain > than Depreciation Taken	§1245 & §1231
Personal Property	Gain < than Depreciation Taken	§1245
Real Property	Loss	§1231
Real Property G	ain > than Depreciation Taken	§1250 (unrecaptured) & §1231
Real Property G	ain < than Depreciation Taken	§1250 (unrecaptured)
Land	Gain or Loss	§1231

§1231 Chart	
Asset Descriptions	IRC Section 1231 Asset
Cash	NO
Accounts Receivables	NO
Inventory	NO
Machinery & Equipment	YES
Furniture & Fixtures	YES
Vehicles	YES
Building	YES
Land	YES
Goodwill – Acquired	YES
Goodwill – Self-created	YES
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Other Issues ☐ Information on 1065 and 1120-S K-1's ✓ Sale of §179 assets ❖ Listed separately ☐ Sale of Lots Safe Harbor §1237 ✓ No substantial improvements that enhanced ✓ Hold for 5 years

Other Issues

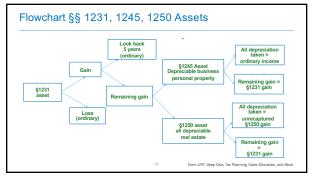
- ☐ Form 4797 in the new era of de minimis safe harbor
 - ✓ Asset purchases of \$500 or \$2,500 or less treated as de minimis materials and supplies
 - √What happens upon disposition of these safe harbor expenses
 - ✓ Guidance and even the Form 4797 Instructions seems to suggest that we do use Form 4797, Part II, which results in ordinary income treatment for the full sales price, no capital gain treatment will be allowed for any part of the sale proceeds

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70

Other Issues IRC §1245 recapture IS QBI for §199A Unrecaptured §1250 IS NOT QBI for §199A Net IRC §1231 gain IS NOT QBI for §199A Net IRC §1231 loss REDUCES QBI for §199A

71



Other Types of Property

- ✓ §1252 property, which is farmland held less than 10 years, on which soil, water or land-clearing expenses were deducted
- √ §1254 property, including intangible drilling and development costs, exploration costs and costs for developing mining operations
- √ §1255 property, which is cost-sharing payment property described in §126 of the Internal Revenue Code

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73

Tax Planning

- ☐ Tax treatment of assets included in the sale of a business for individuals and pass-through entities
 - ✓ Asset sold
 - ✓ Seller's tax treatment
 - ✓Buyer's tax treatment

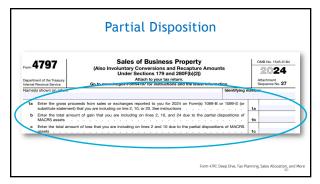
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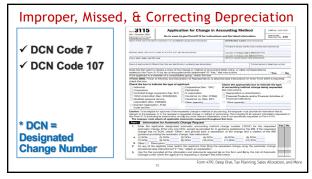
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Asset Sold	Seller's Treatment	Purchaser Treatment
§ 1245	§ 1245 Recap & LT Capital Gains	Depreciate, Bonus, §179
§ 1250	§ 1250 Unrecap & LT Capital Gains	Depreciate
Land	§ 1231 Gain	Non-Depreciable
Inventory	Ordinary Income	Cost of Goods Sold
Goodwill & Client Lists	§ 1245 Recap & LT Capital Gains	Amortizable 15 Years - § 197
Covenant not to compete	Ordinary Income, not subject to S/E Tax	Amortizable 15 Years - § 197
	75 Form	n 4797, Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and

Tax Planning	
✓Covenant not to compete	
 Consideration surrounding FTC ban on non-compete contracts 	
Form 499), Deep Dive, Tax Planning, Sales Allocation, and More	
76	
Depreciation Allowed or Allowable	
(\$4046(a)(2)	
✓ §1016(a)(2) ✓ Determine depreciation calculation	
✓ Defined as the amount allowed or allowable	
✓ Even if taxpayer fails to claim depreciation	
✓ Basis of property still reduced	
✓ Revenue Ruling 56-407	
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77	
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Other Issues	
☐ Qualified Improvement Property	
□ CARES Act Fix	
☐ Depreciation fixes of QIP	
□ Cost Segregation Study	
□ §179 Depreciation & TCJA ✓ Residential Property	
✓ Non-residential Property	









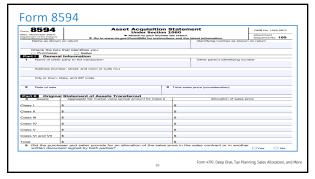
Allocation of Sales Prices

■ Basic choices

- ✓ County assessor's valuation
- √ Certified independent appraisal
- ✓ Cost segregation study
- ✓ Agreement between buyer and seller
- √Treasury regulations
- √ Court cases
- ✓ Private letter ruling

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83



Form 8594

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Both the seller and purchaser of a group of assets that makes up a trade or business must use Form 8594 to report such a sale if goodwill or going concern value attaches, or could attach, to such assets and if the purchaser's basis in the assets is determined only by the amount paid for the assets.

Form 8594 must also be filed if the

the assets.

Form 8594 must also be filed if the purchaser or seller is amending an original or a previously filed supplemental Form 8594 because of an increase or decrease in the purchaser's cost of the assets or the amount realized by the seller.

85

Form 8594

Who Must File

Who Must File
Generally, both the purchaser and seller
must file Form 8594 and attach it to their
income tax returns (Forms 1040, 1041,
1065, 1120, 1120-5, etc.) when there is a
transfer of a group of assets that makes
up a trade or business (defined below)
and the purchaser's basis in such assets
is determined wholly by the amount paid
for the assets. This applies whether the
group of assets constitutes a trade or
business in the hands of the seller, the
purchaser, or both.

86

Form 8594

☐ Form 8594, Asset Acquisition Statement

- I. Savings & Checking Accounts
- II. Publicly trades securities
- III. A/R, debt instruments
- IV. Inventory
- V. Furniture, fixtures, equipment, buildings, land, vehicles
- VI. § 197 intangibles
- VII. Franchise, trademark, trade name

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