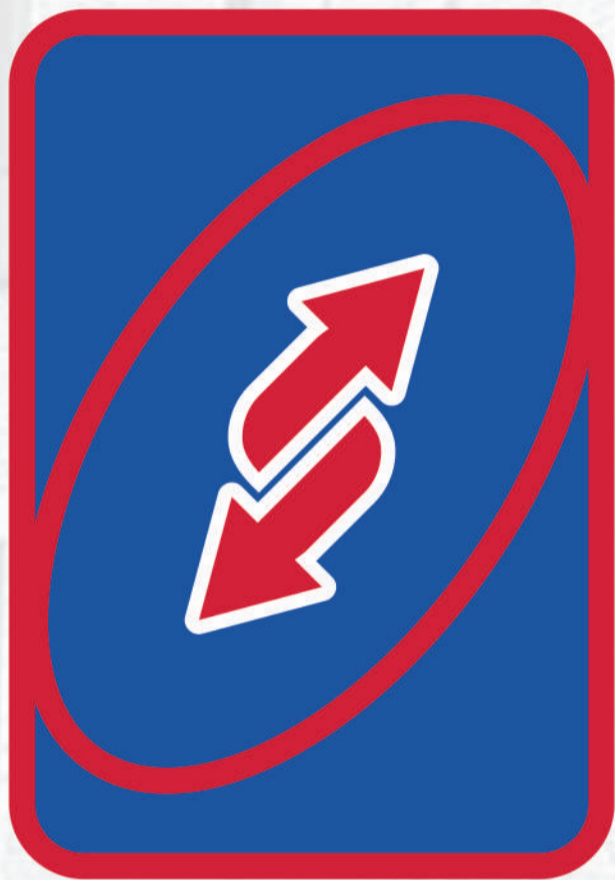


Type of 1031 Exchanges

There are several types of 1031 exchanges, each with its own characteristics and rules.

1. Simultaneous Exchange: In a simultaneous exchange, the sale of the relinquished property and the acquisition of the replacement property occur simultaneously. This type of exchange is relatively rare because it can be challenging to coordinate the timing of both transactions precisely.

2. Delayed Exchange (Forward Exchange): This is the most common type of 1031 exchange. In a delayed exchange, the sale of the relinquished property occurs first, and then the replacement property is acquired within 180 days. Within the first 45 days after the sale, the exchanger must identify potential replacement properties.



3. Reverse Exchange: In a reverse exchange, the replacement property is acquired before the relinquished property is sold. This is a more complex and less common type of exchange and typically requires using an Exchange Accommodation Titleholder (EAT) to facilitate the process. The exchanger must sell the relinquished property within 180 days.

4. Improvement Exchange (Construction or Build-to-Suit Exchange): In this type of exchange, the exchanger acquires the replacement property and also spends additional funds to improve or construct a new structure on the property. This allows the exchanger to use 1031 funds to upgrade their investment. The replacement property must be of equal or greater value after the improvements.

5. Personal Property Exchange: 1031 exchanges are primarily associated with real estate, but they can also be used for certain types of personal property exchanges, such as artwork or equipment used in a business. However, the rules and requirements for personal property exchanges are more restrictive.

6. Partial Exchange: If the value of the replacement property is less than the relinquished property, the difference is called "boot." In a partial exchange, the exchanger may receive some cash or non-like-kind property (boot) and still defer taxes on the remaining like-kind value.



It's essential to work with qualified professionals, such as a Qualified Intermediary (QI) and tax advisors, to ensure compliance with IRS rules and regulations, regardless of the type of 1031 exchange you're considering. Each type of exchange has specific requirements and nuances, and strict adherence to these rules is necessary to take advantage of the tax-deferral benefits offered by 1031 exchanges.

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