

TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE

Tax Test on Cancelled Debt

March 21, 2011

With the tax deadline rapidly approaching and almost every other deal involving a short sale or modification a review of the tax implications for homeowners involved in those situations is appropriate.

Normally, when any creditor cancels a debt the result is ordinary taxable income. So when a bank forgives a student loan or the unpaid balance on a credit card, those amounts are treated as taxable income by the IRS. Notwithstanding, congress has carved out a few special rules for homeowners in distress.

A close look at the rules is critical. In order for a homeowner to qualify for special treatment, and avoid paying tax on the debt forgiven in a short sale the following test is essential to understand.

- The debt the lender cancelled must have been used by the homeowner “to buy, build or substantially improve your principal residence.”
- Focus on the words. Only your main residence qualifies. It can’t be a second home or an investment condo. Then look at the purpose of the loan. Only a qualifying purpose relieves the tax burden. The unpaid mortgage balance cancelled by your lender in a modification or short sale must have been used to acquire or build.
- Refinanced mortgage debt used to consolidate bills or pay college tuition doesn’t pass the test.
- Finally, keep in mind that debt cancellation relief is capped at \$1,000,000 for individuals filing separately and \$2,000,000 for married taxpayers.
- For further information see IRS Form 982 and Publication 4681.
- If you’ve had mortgage debt cancelled make sure you receive a 1099-C from the lender.