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Selling Your Home

Avoiding Tax Problems
When You Sell Your Home

Gain or Loss on Sale

A taxpayer's main home and other homes are considered personal-use property. Gains from personal-use property are generally taxable, but losses from personal-use property are not deductible. Therefore, if you sell your home at a loss, the loss is not deductible.

On the other hand, if you sell a home for a gain and the gain is more than your allowable exclusion, or you do not qualify for the main home exclusion, then the gain from the home sale becomes taxable as a capital gain in the year of sale.

Determining Gain or Loss

The gain or loss from the sale of a home is the sales price less the sum of (1) the costs of selling the home and (2) the basis. Basis is a technical term used in taxes that generally represents the original cost plus the costs of improvements to the home.

That is why it is so important to maintain records and keep track of your home's cost and subsequent improvements. In the tax business, this is referred to as tracking your basis. The exclusion amount may seem like a lot right now, but after a few years of inflation, you may discover it is not enough to offset the potential gain.

Other Factors Affecting Basis – There are numerous tax situations that can affect a home's basis. The following are those most frequently encountered:

- **Deferred Gain** – Prior to May 7, 1997, home sale rules allowed taxpayers to avoid paying on home sale gains by deferring the gain into their replacement home. If you deferred gain under those rules, the deferred gain reduces the replacement home's basis.
- **Casualty Loss** – Usually, a casualty loss resulting from damages to a home, taken as a tax deduction, will reduce a home's basis.
- **Depreciation** – Generally, depreciation resulting from the business use of a home may also reduce the basis (see "Business Use of Your Home" below).
- **Inherited Home** – If a home is inherited, the portion inherited will have a new basis that is usually the fair market value of the home on the date of the decedent's death. This is frequently referred to as a step-up (or step-down) in basis. If you inherited the home you are about to sell, please call this office for further details and clarification.

Business Use of the Home

Depreciation – The tax law assumes business assets will decline in value due to obsolescence and wear and tear. Therefore, taxpayers are allowed to take an annual deduction called depreciation, which represents the decline in value.

If the value increases instead, then upon its sale, any gain attributable to the depreciation is generally taxed at rates higher than the gain would otherwise be taxed.

In addition, the home sale exclusion does not apply to any depreciation taken on the home after May 6, 1997. This means that even if the gain is less than the allowable exclusion, the portion that represents depreciation after May 6, 1997 will still be taxable and generally at a higher rate than the other portion.

Mixed-Use or Separate Property? When a home that was used entirely or partially for business is sold, the home gain exclusion may be limited, and some portion of the business deduction for depreciation may be taxable. How much of the gain is taxable, and the amount of gain that is subject to the gain exclusion, depends if the business portion was part of the dwelling unit (mixed-use property) or whether it was a separate structure.

- **Mixed-Use Property:** When the business use was within the same dwelling unit, no allocation of gain is required between the business portion and the personal (home) use portion. However, any depreciation attributable to periods after May 6, 1997, would be taxable to the extent of any gain. Allowable depreciation reduces the basis of the home.



Home Sales With Home Office (Figure #2)

Example: Jake, a single taxpayer, sells his home for \$300,000. He had originally purchased the home for \$65,000 and added a room, which cost \$20,000, giving him a cost basis of \$85,000. He also had a business office in the home for which the allowable depreciation before May 7, 1997, was \$2,500 and after May 6, 1997, was \$3,000. The cost of selling the home was \$27,000. He meets all of the qualifications for a home sale gain exclusion of up to \$250,000.

Sale Price	.....	\$300,000
Less Sales Expenses	.....	<27,000>
Cost Basis	.....	85,000
Allowable depreciation	.....	<5,500>
Tax Basis	.....	<79,500>
Gain	.....	193,500
Home Sale Exclusion	.....	<250,000>
Net Gain (losses not allowed – not less than zero)	.....	0
Taxable Amount (depreciation after 5/6/97)	.....	3,000

- **Separate Property:** If the business use was within a separate structure, such as a guesthouse or detached garage, the tax treatment will depend upon whether the separate structure itself meets the exclusion qualification requirements. Generally, if a home office in a separate structure does not meet the ownership and use tests, the home gain exclusion will not apply to the gain attributable to the office portion. Please call this office for assistance.

Rental Converted to a Home

The sale of residential rental property is governed by an entirely different set of tax rules than those applying to an individual's main home. However, had the home also been used as the taxpayer's main home either before or after being used as a rental, then it can still qualify for the home sale exclusion if it meets the ownership and use tests. This can provide a significant tax benefit for individuals who carefully plan their sales. As with the home office, the rental's depreciation is not subject to exclusion, and all or part may be taxable to the extent of the sale profit (gain).

However, if the home was previously used as other than a taxpayer's main home (non-qualified use), for example, as a second home or a rental, and converted to a personal residence after December 31, 2008, the portion of the prorated gain attributable to the non-qualified use will not qualify for the home gain exclusion.

Taxpayers contemplating such a tax strategy should consult with this office in advance to verify qualifications and determine the tax implications, including depreciation recapture.

Special Considerations

Separate Returns – If you and your spouse sell a jointly-owned home and file separate returns, each of you should figure your own gain or loss according to your ownership interest in the home.

Joint Owners Not Married – If you own a home jointly with other joint owner(s), other than your spouse, each of you would apply the rules discussed in this brochure to your individual ownership.

Other Dispositions – Foreclosures, repossessions, and exchanges of your home are generally treated as sales.

The advice included in this brochure is not intended or written by this practitioner to be used, and it cannot be used by a practitioner or taxpayer, for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the practitioner or taxpayer.

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Selling Your Home



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Federal tax laws allow each individual taxpayer to exclude up to \$250,000 of gain from the sale of his/her main home, if he/she meets certain ownership and occupancy requirements. (A married couple that meets the qualifications can exclude up to \$500,000.) If an individual/couple is unable to exclude all or part of the gain, then the gain is taxable as a capital gain in the year of sale.

Exclusion Qualifications

Unless they meet the reduced exclusion qualifications, taxpayers must meet the ownership and use tests in order to qualify for exclusion of gain. This means that during the **five-year period** ending on the date of the sale, taxpayers must have:

- 1) **Owned** the home for at least **two years** (if a joint return only one spouse need meet the ownership test), and
- 2) Except for short temporary absences, **lived in** (used) the home as their **main home** for at least **two years**.

The required two years of ownership and use during the five-year period ending on the date of the sale do not have to be continuous. Taxpayers meet the tests if they can show that they owned and lived in the property as their main home for either 24 full months or 730 days during the five-year period ending on the date of sale. [Also see ownership-use exceptions elsewhere in this brochure.](#)

Temporary Absence: Generally, a temporary absence would be for illness, education, business, vacation, military service, etc. for less than one year, and the taxpayer intends to return to the home, and continues to maintain the home in anticipation of such return.

Land: Generally, if a taxpayer sells the land on which his/her main home is located, but not the house itself, the taxpayer cannot exclude any gain from the sale of the land. However, the home sale exclusion will apply to vacant land sold or exchanged if the taxpayer owned or used the land as part of the principal residence, provided the disposition of the dwelling unit occurs within two years before or after the disposition of the vacant land, the land was adjacent to land containing the dwelling unit and the land sale or exchange otherwise satisfies the home gain exclusion requirements. Only one maximum exclusion amount applies to the combined sales/exchanges of both the home and the vacant land.

Ownership and Use Exceptions

Use Test After Divorce – In divorce situations, the terms of the divorce or separation document often allow one spouse to use the jointly-owned home for an extended period of time, then to sell the home and split the proceeds with the former spouse. When this happens, the spouse who does not occupy the home will no longer

meet the use test and would be barred from excluding the gain except for a special rule for divorced couples. Under this special exemption, that spouse is considered to have used the property as his or her main home during any period they owned it.

Disability – Individuals who have become physically or mentally unable to care for themselves are considered to have used their home during any period that they own the home and live in a licensed facility, including a nursing home that cares for individuals with the taxpayer's condition. However, to qualify for this exception, the individual must have owned and lived in his or her home for at least one year. This exception does not apply to the ownership test.

Irrevocable Trust Is Owner – Some taxpayers use revocable (*living*) trusts as an alternative to having their property transferred by will. A home owned in the name of a revocable trust is treated as being owned by the taxpayers for purposes of the ownership test, and such ownership does not jeopardize the ownership test for claiming the exclusion. However, when the first spouse dies, two things occur. The decedent's trust becomes irrevocable and the **portion of the home inherited receives a new basis**. If all or part of the home is placed in the decedent's (bypass) trust, the IRS has ruled that to the extent a home is owned by an irrevocable trust, it is not owned by the surviving spouse, even if the surviving spouse continues to reside in the home. As a result, the portion of the home owned by the irrevocable trust would not qualify for the exclusion.

Death of Spouse Before Sale – If your spouse died before the date of sale and you do not meet the ownership and use tests yourself, you are considered to have owned and lived in the property as your main home during any period of time when your deceased spouse owned and lived in it as a main home.

Home Transferred in Divorce – If the home was transferred to you by your spouse, or former spouse, incident to divorce, and you do not meet the ownership test, you are considered to have owned it during any period of time when your spouse, or former spouse, owned it.

Home Destroyed or Condemned – If you were able to defer gain from a prior home to your current home because it was destroyed or condemned, you can add the time you owned and lived in that previous home when figuring the ownership and use tests for the current home.

Maximum Exclusion

A taxpayer who meets the ownership and occupancy tests can exclude the entire gain on the sale of his/her main home up to \$250,000, provided gain has not been excluded on a sale of another home within two years of the sale of the current home. The maximum exclusion amount is \$500,000 if all the following are true:

- a) The taxpayers are married and file a joint return for the year.
- b) Either the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse meets the ownership test.
- c) Both the taxpayer and taxpayer's spouse meet the use test.
- d) During the two-year period ending on the date of the sale, neither the taxpayer nor the taxpayer's spouse excluded gain from the sale of another home.

Two-Year Period Between Sales

Unless taxpayers qualify for the reduced exclusion, they can only exercise the exclusion once every two years. Therefore, taxpayers cannot exclude the gain on the sale of their home, if during the two-year period ending on the date of the sale, they sold another home at a gain and excluded all or part of that gain.

Home Acquired by Tax-Deferred Exchange

If the home was originally acquired via a Sec 1031 tax-free exchange, the home must be owned for a minimum of five years before a home-sale gain exclusion can be utilized, provided the taxpayer also meets the 2-year use test.

Reduced Exclusion

A taxpayer who does not qualify for the full exclusion may still qualify to exclude a reduced amount if the taxpayer(s) did not meet the ownership and use tests, or the exclusion was disallowed because of the once every two-year rule, but sold the home due to:

- a) A change in place of employment;
- b) Health; or
- c) Unforeseen circumstances, to the extent provided in IRS regulations.

Amount of Reduced Exclusion – If qualified, the reduced exclusion is determined on an individual basis, and in the case of married taxpayers, the individually computed amounts are combined for the joint exclusion. To determine the reduced exclusion, multiply \$250,000 (*maximum exclusion amount*) by a fraction whose denominator is 730 and numerator is the shorter of:

- (1) The number of days during the five-year period just prior to the current sale that the property was owned and used by the taxpayer as his/her principal residence; or
- (2) The number of days between that sale and the current sale, if

a home was sold just prior to the current sale and the exclusion applied to that sale.

More Than One Home

If a taxpayer has more than one home, the taxpayer can only exclude gain from the sale of the taxpayer's main home, even if the other home meets the two-out-of-five-year ownership and use test.

Main Home: The property that the taxpayer uses the **majority of the time during a year** will ordinarily be considered the taxpayer's main home or principal residence. A taxpayer's main home can be a house, houseboat, mobile home, cooperative apartment, or condominium.

Example: *Figure #1 illustrates a situation where a taxpayer has two homes, both of which meet the ownership test. The taxpayer also meets the occupancy test, since the taxpayer has lived in both homes more than two years of the prior five-year period. However, only the New York home qualifies, since the taxpayer lived in the New York home the majority of the time in all five preceding years, thus qualifying it as the taxpayer's main home.*

New York Home		California Home		
Months Lived In	Main Home Qualifying Months	Calendar Year	Months Lived In	Main Home Qualifying Months
7	7	One Two Three Four Five	5	0
7	7		5	0
7	7		5	0
7	7		5	0
7	7		5	0
35	35	Total	25	0

Figure #1

In addition to the taxpayer's use of the property, the home sale regulations list relevant factors in determining a taxpayer's principal residence which include, but are not limited to: the taxpayer's place of employment; the principal place of abode of the taxpayer's family members; the address listed on the taxpayer's Federal and state tax returns, driver's license, automobile registration and voter registration card; the taxpayer's mailing address for bills and correspondence; the location of the taxpayer's banks; and the location of religious organizations and recreational clubs with which the taxpayer is affiliated.