## ATX™ Learning Portal

## Reporting the Sale of a Principal Residence

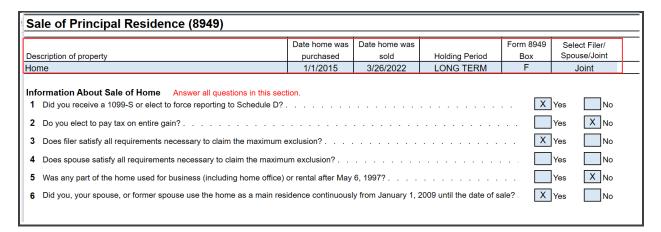
If you receive an informational income-reporting document such as Form 1099-S, *Proceeds from Real Estate Transactions*, you must report the sale of the home even if the gain from the sale is excludable. Additionally, you must report the sale of the home if you can't exclude all your capital gain from income.

Use Schedule D (Form 1040), Capital Gains and Losses and Form 8949, Sales and Other Dispositions of Capital Assets when required to report the home sale.

For additional on the Sale of a Home, review IRS Publication 523.

To record the proceeds for the sale of your home,

- **1.** Open Form 8949.
- 2. Select the Sale Principal Residence Input tab.
- 3. On the worksheet, complete the following information.
  - Description of property
  - Date the home was purchased
  - Date home was sold
- **4.** Answer all the questions in the Information About Sale of Home section.



- If the return is married filing joint, it is important that you answer both questions 3 and 4.
- 5. If the home was used for business or rental use, enter the accumulated depreciation for:
  - Home office use after May 6, 1997
  - Business/Rental (not home office) after May 6, 1997
  - Depreciation before May 7, 1997 (not included above)

preciation From Business/Rental Use			
	Fed	AMT	State
ter accumulated depreciation for home office use after May 6, 1997	0	0	0
ter accumulated depreciation for business/rental use (not home office) after May 6, 1997	0	0	0
ter depreciation before May 7, 1997 (do not duplicate amounts already entered)	0	0	0
ter depreciation before May 7, 1997 (do not duplicate amounts already entered)	0	0	

- **6.** For this lesson, we will assume that the home was not used for either business or rental use.
- 7. In the How to Figure Your Gain or Loss section, enter the requested information to determine the
  - Sale Price
  - Selling Expenses
  - Amount Realized
  - Your Basis on you Home

How to Figure Your Gain or Loss See Publication 523 for expanded instruction and line references.			
Determine the sale price. This is everything you received in exchange for your home.	Fed	AMT	State
a All money (currency, check, wire transfer)	750,000	750,000	750,000
<b>b</b> Value of any notes, mortgage, or other debts buyer agreed to assume (take over) as part of the sale		0	0
c Any real estate taxes buyer paid on your behalf		0	0
d The fair market value of any other property or services you received		0	0
e Any amount you received for granting an option to buy your home, if option was exercised 1e		0	0
f Add lines 1a through 1e. This is your sale price	750,000	750,000	750,000
Determine your selling expenses.			
a Any sales commissions	7,500	7,500	7,500
b Any fees for a service that helped you sell your home without a broker		0	0
c Any advertising fees	500	500	500
d Any legal fees	2,500	2,500	2,500
Any mortgage points or other loan charges you paid that would normally have been buyer's			
responsibility		0	0
f Add lines 2a through 2f. These are your selling expenses	10,500	10,500	10,500
3 Figure your "amount realized" (sale price minus selling expenses)			
<b>a</b> Your sale price (line 1f)	750,000	750,000	750,000
b Subtract your selling expenses (line 2f)	10,500	10,500	10,500
c This is your amount realized	739,500	739,500	739,500
4 Determine your total basis. (See Pub 523)			
Basis adjustments from Fixed Assets		0	0
a Amount you paid for your home	220,000	220,000	220,000
b Any settlement fees/closing costs paid when you bought your home, except for financing			
costs (such as seller paid points)	12,500	12,500	12,500
c Any real estate taxes or other costs you paid on behalf of the seller you bought your home from 4c		0	0
d Any amounts you spend on construction, renovation, or other improvements that are still part of			
your home (not repairs or maintenance)		0	0
e Any amounts you spent to repair damage to home or the land it sits on		0	0
f Any special assessments for local improvements (such as special tax or condo association			
assessments that are not repairs or maintenance)		0	0
g Add lines 4a through 4f. This is your total basis	232,500	232,500	232,500
5 Determine your basis adjustments. (See Pub 523)		· · ·	· · ·

**8.** Determine if there are any basis adjustments and enter the amounts in the corresponding fields. For information on what qualifies as a basis adjustment review Publication 523.

	assessments that are not repairs or maintenance)	U
1_	g Add lines 4a through 4f. This is your total basis. 4g 237,500 23	37,500 237,500
5	Determine your basis adjustments. (See Pub 523)	
ľ	a Any depreciation you took for using your home as a home office	0 0
	b Any depreciation you took - or didn't take but could have taken - for any business or investment	
	(rental) use of your home other than home office use	0 0
	c Any casualty losses (such as flood or fire damage) you claimed as a deduction on a federal tax return 5c	0
	d Any insurance payments you received or expect to receive for casualty losses 5d	0 0
	e Any payments you received for granting an easement, conservation restrictions, or right-of-way 5e	0 0
	f Any energy credits or subsidies that effectively paid you back for improvements you included in	
	your total basis	0 0
	g Any adoption credits you claimed, or any nontaxable payments from an employer-sponsored	
	adoption assistance program used for improvements you included in your total basis	0 0
	h Any DC first time homebuyer credit you claimed	0 0
	i Any real estate taxes the seller paid on your behalf. If you reimburse the seller it does not affect basis 5i	0 0
	j Any mortgage points the seller paid for you when you bought your home (See Pub 523) 5j	0 0
	k Any canceled or forgiven mortgage debt amount that was excluded due to bankruptcy or	
	insolvency you did not declare as income (See Pub 4681)	0 0
	I Any sales tax you paid on your home (such as mobile home or houseboat) and then claimed	
	as deduction on federal tax return	0 0
	m The value of temporary housing the builder of your home provided you (See Pub 523)	0 0
	n Any gain you postponed from a home you sold before May 7, 1997	0 0
	o Add lines 5a through 5n. This is your basis adjustment. 5o 0	0 0
6	Figure your "adjusted hasis" (total hasis minus hasis adjustment)	<del></del>

- **9.** In step 6, ATX calculates the adjusted basis based on the information calculated above. Adjusted basis is Total Basis minus basis adjustments.
- **10.** In step 7, ATX figures the gain or loss by taking the amount realized and subtracting the adjusted basis.

232,500 0 232,500	232,500 0 232,500
0	0
232,500	232,500
232,500	232,500
739,500	739,500
232,500	232,500
507,000	507,000
	<del></del>

**11.** Click the **Sale Principal Residence Calc** tab to see the calculation of the taxable gain/loss based on the new worksheet in Publication 523.

Sale of Principal Residence - How to Figure Your Taxable Gain or Loss (8949)							
		Fed		AMT	State		
a En	ter the gain from line 7c	a 50	7,000	507,000	507,000		
2 Re	ad the following tests carefully.						
a	Test 1: You did not use any part of your home for business or						
	rental after May 6, 1997	X Yes	No				
b	Test 2: You, your spouse, or your former spouse used your home						
	as a main residence continuously from Jan 1, 2009 until the date						
	of sale	X Yes	No				
	If either question is NO, then go to line 3a. If both are YES skip to line 4						
3 De	termine any taxable gain.						
а	Total depreciation after May 6, 1997	<u> </u>	0	0	0		
	Subtract line 3a from line 1a. If the result is less than zero, enter 0. 3b		0	0	0		
С	Did you have non-residence gain?						
	(1) Total number of days after 2008 when neither you nor your						
	spouse (or former spouse) used the home as a main	)	0				
	residence (non-use days)	·					
		)	0				
	(3) Divide non-use days by the days owned.						
		)	0.000				
	Calculate non-residence gain (Multiply line 3b X non-residence						
	factor)		0	0	0		
d	Add your total depreciation (line 3a) to your non-residence gain						
	(line 3c). This is your ineligible gain		0	0	0		
4 De	termine gain eligible for exclusion.						
a	Enter your gain (from line 3b)	1	0	0	0		
b	Subtract your non-residence gain (line 3c)		0	0	0		
C	This is your gain eligible for exclusion		0	0	0		
5 De	termine your exclusion limit.						
	If you meet the Eligibility Test for the full exclusion, enter						
	exclusion limit	a 50	0,000				
Ifv	ou did not meet the Eliqibility Test (for the full exclusion), but DO qualify						
	a partial exclusion and						
	You are not married and filing jointly, this is your exclusion limit 5th	)	0				
	You are married and filing jointly, this is your exclusion limit 50		0,000				
6 De	termine your amount of exclusion.						
	Your gain eligible for exclusion (line 4c, or line 1a if you met						
•	both tests in line 2)	50	7.000	507,000	507,000		
b	Your exclusion limit (line 5a, 5b or 5c)		0,000	500,000	500,000		
		50	0.000	500.000	500,000		

**<sup>12.</sup>** The information entered on the input sheet flows to the appropriate sections of Form 8949. In this case the long-term capital gain is reported on page 2 of the 8949.

<b>Part II</b> Long-Term. Transactions involving capital assets you held more than 1 year are generally long-term (see instructions). For short-term transactions, see page 1.									
Note: You may aggre	Note: You may aggregate all long-term transactions reported on Form(s) 1099-B showing basis was reported								
	to the IRS and for which no adjustments or codes are required. Enter the totals directly on Schedule D, line								
	8a; you aren't required to report these transactions on Form 8949 (see instructions).  You <i>must</i> check Box D, E, <i>or</i> F below. Check only one box. If more than one box applies for your long-term transactions, complete								
		-					•		
a separate Form 8949, page 2, for		-	-		is than will fit	on this page for o	ne or		
more of the boxes, complete as ma	any forms with	the same bo	x checked as yo	u need.					
(D) Long-term transactions	reported on F	orm(s) 1099-E	3 showing basis	was reported to t	he IRS (see	Note above)			
(E) Long-term transactions	reported on Fo	orm(s) 1099-E	3 showing basis	wasn't reported	to the IRS				
(F) Long-term transactions i	not reported to	you on Form	n 1099-B						
1 (a)	(b) Date acquired	(c) Date sold or	(d) Proceeds	(e) Cost or other basis. See the Note below	If you enter an enter a co	any, to gain or loss. amount in column (g), de in column (f). arate instructions.	(h) Gain or (loss). Subtract column (e)		
Description of property (Example: 100 sh. XYZ Co.)	(Mo., day, yr.)	disposed of (Mo., day, yr.)	(sales price) (see instructions)	and see Column (e) in the separate instructions	(f) Code(s) from instructions	(g) Amount of adjustment	from column (d) and combine the result with column (g)		
Primary Home	1/1/2015	3/26/2022	739,500	232,500	Н	-500,000	7,000		
				-		•			
<b> </b>									

## **13.** The information then flows to Sch D.

See instructions for how to figure the amounts to enter on the lines below.  This form may be easier to complete if you round off cents to whole dollars.		(d) Proceeds (sales price)	(e) Cost (or other basis)	(g) Adjustments to gain or loss from Form(s) 8949, Part II, line 2, column (g)	(h) Gain or (loss) Subtract column (e)	
					from column (d) and combine the result with column (g)	
8a	Totals for all long-term transactions reported on Form 1099-B for which basis was reported to the IRS and for which you have no adjustments (see instructions). However, if you choose to report all these transactions on Form 8949, leave this line blank and go to line 8b.				0	
8b	,	739,500	232,500	-500,000	7,000	
9	Totals for all transactions reported on Form(s) 8949 with <b>Box E</b> checked	•		•	0	