

If a bank or mortgage company cancelled your loan and forgave your debt of \$600 or more, you probably will get a form like this:

CORRECTED (if checked)						
CREDITOR'S name, street address, city, state, ZIP code, and telephone no.		1 Date canceled	OMB No. 1545-1424			
		2 Amount of debt canceled \$ 3 Interest if inc. ded in box 2	2009		Cancellation of Debt	
			Form 1099-C		0	
CREDITOR'S federal identification number DEBTOR'S identification	nun er	· DeL description			Copy B For Debtor	
DEBTOR'S name	uding					
Street address (including			5 Was borrower personally liable for repayment of the debt?			
City, state, and ZIP code			Yes	No	from this transaction	
Account number (see instructions)		6 Bankruptcy (if checked)	7 Fair market value of \$	property		
Form 1099-C	(keep f	or your records)	Department of the T	reasury -	Internal Revenue Service	

The IRS considers the amount of the debt that was cancelled to be taxable income. The IRS may try to make you pay a tax on the money you owed on the cancelled loan but did not pay.

You may not have to pay the tax under certain conditions.

If you get one of these Cancellation of Debt forms or a letter from the IRS, take them to your tax preparer. To find free tax help, dial 211 or 216-436-2000 or toll free 800-829-1040.

If you are a low-income person and need more information, check with the Legal Aid office in your county. In Ashtabula County call 440-576-8120 or toll free 866-873-9665; Cuyahoga County 216-687-1900 or toll free 888-817-3777; Lake or Geauga County 440-352-6200 or toll free 888-808-2800; Lorain County 440-323-8240 or toll free 800-444-7348.



LSC



Ways the IRS may Forgive a Cancelled Debt

The Internal Revenue Service recognizes situations in which a cancelled debt does not have to be reported as income.

Three situations are most likely to apply in either a foreclosure, a principal forgiveness as part of a restructuring of a loan, or to a credit card or other debt when you have reached a settlement that reduced the amount you owed.

You may not have to report cancelled debt as income in these situations:

• FORECLOSURE, WORKOUT OR SHORT SALE

if this occurred under certain circumstances during or after 2007.

• BANKRUPTCY

if the debt was already discharged through a bankruptcy proceeding.

• INSOLVENCY

if your total debts exceeded your total assets at the time your debt was cancelled, settled, or deemed non-collectable.

How do you know you are insolvent?

- You are insolvent if your total liabilities or debts were greater than your total assets at the time your debt was cancelled. Basically - you owe more than your assets.
- For example, if your total debts were \$8,000 and your total assets at the time were \$6,000, you subtract your assets from your debt and you are insolvent in the amount of \$2,000.

How do you decide the value of your assets?

- Use the fair market value or what you would get if you sold them, rather than what you paid for them or what you think they are worth.
- Take all of your financial records to your tax preparer at one of the **free** tax help sites. If you are insolvent you or your tax preparer must explain your insolvency to the IRS in one of two ways:
 - By filling out IRS Form 982: Reduction of Tax Attributes Due to Discharge of Indebtedness

OR

• By attaching a detailed letter to your tax return explaining the calculation of your total debts and assets.

