Instructions for Forms 1099-A and 1099-C

(Rev. April 2025)

Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property and Cancellation of Debt

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Forms 1099-A and 1099-C and their instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to *IRS.gov/Form1099A* and *IRS.gov/Form1099C*.

You can get the General Instructions for Certain Information Returns at *IRS.gov/1099GeneralInstructions*.

What's New

Mortgage and student loan forgiveness relief expires in 2025. The exclusion from income of discharged mortgage debt for qualified principal residence indebtedness and qualified student loan debt under section 108(f)(5) expires on December 31, 2025.

Reminders

In addition to these specific instructions, you should also use the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns. Those general instructions include information about the following topics.

- Who must file.
- When and where to file.
- Electronic reporting.
- Corrected and void returns.
- Statements to recipients.
- Taxpayer identification numbers (TINs).
- Backup withholding.
- Penalties.
- Other general topics.

Continuous-use revision. Use these instructions for tax year 2025 and subsequent years until a superseding revision is issued.

Online fillable Copy B. To ease statement furnishing requirements, Copy B has been made fillable online in a PDF format available at *IRS.gov/Form1099A*. You can complete the copy online for furnishing statements to recipients and for retaining in your own files.

Guidance for creditors regarding discharged student loans under section 6050P. Rev. Proc. 2020-11 establishes a safe harbor extending relief under Rev. Proc. 2015-57; Rev. Proc. 2017-24, 2017-7 I.R.B. 916; and Rev. Proc. 2018-39. See Rev. Proc. 2020-11, available at *IRS.gov/irb/2020-06_IRB#REV-PROC-2020-11*, to determine whether a creditor or taxpayer qualifies for relief. See *Student loan indebtedness* under *Exceptions*, later.

Specific Instructions for Form 1099-A

File Form 1099-A, Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property, for each borrower if you lend money in connection with your trade or business and, in full or partial satisfaction of the debt, you acquire an interest in property that is security for the debt, or you have reason to know that the property has been abandoned. You need not be in the business of lending money to be subject to this reporting requirement.

Coordination With Form 1099-C

If, in the same calendar year, you cancel a debt of $600 or more in connection with a foreclosure or abandonment of secured property, it is not necessary to file both Form 1099-A and Form 1099-C, Cancellation of Debt, for the same debtor. You may file Form 1099-C only. You will meet your Form 1099-A filing requirement for the debtor by completing boxes 4, 5, and 7 on Form 1099-C. However, if you file both Forms 1099-A and 1099-C, do not complete boxes 4, 5, and 7 on Form 1099-C. See the *Specific Instructions for Form 1099-C*, later.

Property

"Property" means any real property (such as a personal residence), any intangible property, and tangible personal property except the following.

- No reporting is required for tangible personal property (such as a car) securing a loan to an individual and held for personal use. You are still required to report when the property is held for investment or used in a trade or business.
- No reporting is required if the property securing the loan is located outside the United States and the borrower has furnished the lender a statement, under penalties of perjury, that the borrower is an exempt foreign person (unless the lender knows that the statement is false).

Who Must File

In addition to the general rule specified above, the following rules apply.

Multiple owners of a single loan. If there are multiple owners of undivided interests in a single loan, such as in pools, fixed investment trusts, or other similar arrangements, the trustee, record owner, or person acting in a similar capacity must file Form 1099-A on behalf of all the owners of beneficial interests or participations. In this case, only one form for each borrower must be filed on behalf of all owners with respect to the loan. Similarly, for bond issues, only the trustee or similar person is required to report.

Governmental unit. A governmental unit, or any of its subsidiary agencies, that lends money secured by property must file Form 1099-A.

Subsequent holder. A subsequent holder of a loan is treated as a lender and is required to report events occurring after the loan is transferred to the new holder.

Multiple lenders. If more than one person lends money secured by property and one lender forecloses or otherwise acquires an interest in the property and the sale or other acquisition terminates, reduces, or otherwise impairs the other lenders' security interests in the property, the other lenders must file Form 1099-A for each of their loans.

For example, if a first trust holder forecloses on a building, and the second trust holder knows or has reason to know of such foreclosure, the second trust holder must file Form 1099-A for the second trust even though no part of the second trust was satisfied by the proceeds of the foreclosure sale.

When To File

File Form 1099-A in the year following the calendar year in which you acquire an interest in the property or first know or have reason to know that it has been abandoned.

Abandonment

An abandonment occurs when the objective facts and circumstances indicate that the borrower intended to and has permanently discarded the property from use. You have “reason to know” of an abandonment based on all the facts and circumstances concerning the status of the property. You will be deemed to know all the information that would have been discovered through a reasonable inquiry when, in the ordinary course of business, you become aware or should become aware of circumstances indicating that the property has been abandoned. If you expect to commence a foreclosure, execution, or similar sale within 3 months of the date you had reason to know that the property was abandoned, reporting is required as of the date you acquire an interest in the property or a third party purchases the property at such sale. If you expect to but do not commence such action within 3 months, the reporting requirement arises at the end of the 3-month period.

Statements to Borrowers

If you are required to file Form 1099-A, you must provide a statement to the borrower. Furnish a copy of Form 1099-A or an acceptable substitute statement to each borrower. For more information about the requirement to furnish a statement to the borrower, see part M in the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

Truncating borrower's TIN on statements. Pursuant to Regulations section 301.6109-4, all filers of Form 1099-A may truncate a borrower's TIN (social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN)) on payee statements. Truncation is not allowed on any documents the filer files with the IRS. A lender's TIN may not be truncated on any form. See part J in the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

Account Number

The account number is required if you have multiple accounts for a borrower for whom you are filing more than one Form 1099-A. Additionally, the IRS encourages you to designate an account number for all Forms 1099-A that you file. See part L in the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

Box 1. Date of Lender's Acquisition or Knowledge of Abandonment

For an acquisition, enter the date you acquired the secured property. An interest in the property is generally acquired on the earlier of the date title is transferred to the lender or the date possession and the burdens and benefits of ownership are transferred to the lender. If an objection period is provided by law, use the date the objection period expires. If you purchase the property at a sale held to satisfy the debt, such as at a foreclosure or execution sale, use the later of the date of sale or the date the borrower's right of redemption, if any, expires.

For an abandonment, enter the date you knew or had reason to know that the property was abandoned unless you expect to commence a foreclosure, execution, or similar action within 3 months, as explained earlier. If a third party purchases the property at a foreclosure, execution, or similar sale, the property is treated as abandoned, and you have reason to know of its abandonment on the date of sale.

Box 2. Balance of Principal Outstanding

Enter the balance of the debt outstanding at the time the interest in the property was acquired or on the date you first knew or had reason to know that the property was abandoned. Include only unpaid principal on the original debt. Do not include accrued interest or foreclosure costs.

Box 4. Fair Market Value (FMV) of Property

For a foreclosure, execution, or similar sale, enter the FMV of the property. See Temporary Regulations section 1.6050J-1T, Q/A-32. In the absence of clear and convincing evidence to the contrary, the FMV is considered to be the proceeds of the sale. If an abandonment or voluntary conveyance to the lender in lieu of foreclosure occurred and you placed an “X” in the checkbox in box 5, enter the appraised value of the property. Otherwise, make no entry in this box.

Box 5. Was Borrower Personally Liable for Repayment of the Debt

If the borrower was personally liable for repayment of the debt at the time the debt was created or, if modified, at the time of the last modification, enter an “X” in the checkbox.

Box 6. Description of Property

Enter a general description of the property. For real property, you must generally enter the address of the property, or, if the address does not sufficiently identify the property, enter the section, lot, and block.

For personal property, enter the applicable type, make, and model. For example, describe a car as "Car—2024 Honda Accord." Use a category such as "Office Equipment" to describe more than one piece of personal property, such as six desks and seven computers. Enter "CCC" for crops forfeited on Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

Specific Instructions for Form 1099-C

The creditor's phone number must be provided in the creditor's information box. It should be a central number for all canceled debts at which a person may be reached who will ensure the debtor is connected with the correct department.

Do not file Form 1099-C when fraudulent debt is canceled due to identity theft. Form 1099-C is to be used only for cancellations of debts for which the debtor actually incurred the underlying debt.

File Form 1099-C, Cancellation of Debt, for each debtor for whom you canceled a debt owed to you of $600 or more if:

1. You are an entity described under *Who Must File*, later; and
2. An identifiable event has occurred. It does not matter whether the actual cancellation is on or before the date of the identifiable event. See *When Is a Debt Canceled*, later.

Form 1099-C must be filed regardless of whether the debtor is required to report the debt as income.

The debtor may be an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, estate, association, or company.

Do not combine multiple cancellations of a debt to determine whether you meet the $600 reporting requirement unless the separate cancellations are under a plan to evade the Form 1099-C requirements.

Coordination With Form 1099-A

If, in the same calendar year, you cancel a debt of $600 or more in connection with a foreclosure or abandonment of secured property, it is not necessary to file both Form 1099-A, Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property, and Form 1099-C for the same debtor. You may file Form 1099-C only. You will meet your Form 1099-A filing requirement for the debtor by completing boxes 4, 5, and 7 on Form 1099-C. However, you may file both Forms 1099-A and 1099-C; if you do file both forms, do not complete boxes 4, 5, and 7 on Form 1099-C. See the *Specific Instructions for Form 1099-A*, earlier, and *Box 4. Debt Description*, *Box 5. Check Here if the Debtor Was Personally Liable for Repayment of the Debt*, and *Box 7. Fair Market Value (FMV) of Property*, later.

Who Must File

File Form 1099-C if you are any of the following.

1. A financial institution described in section 581 or 591(a) (such as a domestic bank, trust company, building and loan association, or savings and loan association).
2. A credit union.
3. Any of the following, its successor, or subunit of one of the following.
   a. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
   b. National Credit Union Administration.
   c. Any other federal executive agency, including government corporations.
   d. Any military department.
   e. U.S. Postal Service.
   f. Postal Rate Commission.
4. A corporation that is a subsidiary of a financial institution or credit union, but only if, because of your affiliation, you are subject to supervision and examination by a federal or state regulatory agency.
5. A federal government agency including:
   a. A department,
   b. An agency,
   c. A court or court administrative office, or
   d. An instrumentality in the judicial or legislative branch of the government.
6. Any organization whose significant trade or business is the lending of money, such as a finance company or credit card company (whether or not affiliated with a financial institution). The lending of money is a significant trade or business if money is lent on a regular and continuing basis. Regulations section 1.6050P-2(b) lists three safe harbors under which reporting may not be required for the current year. See *Safe harbor rules* next.

Safe harbor rules. The three safe harbor rules in which an entity will not be considered to have a significant trade or business of lending money are the following.

1. No prior year reporting required. An organization will not have a significant trade or business of lending money for the current year if the organization was not required to report in the prior year and if its gross income from lending money in the most recent test year (see (3) below) is less than both 15% of the organization's gross income and $5 million.
2. Prior year reporting requirement. An organization that had a prior year reporting requirement will not have a significant trade or business of lending money for the current year if, for each of the 3 most recent test years, its gross income from lending money is less than both 10% of the organization's gross income and $3 million.
3. No test year. Newly formed organizations are considered not to have a significant trade or business of lending money even if the organization lends money on a regular and continuing basis. However, this safe harbor does not apply to an entity formed or availed of for the principal purpose of holding loans acquired or originated by another entity. In this instance, the transferee entity (including real estate mortgage investment conduits (REMICs) and pass-through securitized indebtedness arrangements) may be required to report cancellation of indebtedness on Form 1099-C. See Regulations section 1.6050P-1(e)(5).

Test year defined. A test year is a tax year of the organization that ends before July 1 of the previous calendar year.

For example, X, a calendar year taxpayer who has a significant trade or business of lending money, is formed in year 1. X will not have a test year in year 1 or year 2. However, for year 3, X's test year will be year 1. In year 3, year 1 is the only year that ended before July 1 of the previous calendar year (in this example, year 2).

Penalties. There are penalties for failure to file correct information returns by the due date and for failure to furnish correct payee statements. See part O in the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns for details.

Exceptions. Until further guidance is issued, no penalty will apply for failure to file Form 1099-C, or provide statements to debtors, for amounts:

- Discharged in nonlending transactions, or
- Forgiven under the terms of a debt obligation.

Multiple creditors. If a debt is owned (or treated as owned for federal income tax purposes) by more than one creditor, each creditor that is described under *Who Must File*, earlier, must issue a Form 1099-C if that creditor's part of the canceled debt is $600 or more. A creditor will be deemed to have met its filing requirements if a lead bank, fund administrator, or other designee of the creditor complies on its behalf. The designee may file a single Form 1099-C reporting the aggregate canceled debt or may file Form 1099-C for that creditor's part of the canceled debt. Use any reasonable method to determine the amount of each creditor's part of the canceled debt.

Debt owned by a partnership is treated as owned by the partners and must follow the rules for multiple creditors.

Pass-throughs and REMICs. Until further guidance is issued, no penalty will apply for failure to file Form 1099-C, or provide statements to debtors, for a canceled debt held in a pass-through securitized debt arrangement or held by a REMIC. However, see item 3 under *Safe harbor rules*, earlier.

A pass-through securitized debt arrangement is any arrangement in which one or more debts are pooled and held for 20 or more persons whose interests in the debt are undivided co-ownership interests that are freely transferable. Co-ownership interests that are actively traded personal property (as defined in Regulations section 1.1092(d)-1) are presumed to meet these requirements.

Debt Defined

A debt is any amount owed to you, including stated principal, stated interest, fees, penalties, administrative costs, and fines. The amount of debt canceled may be all or only part of the total amount owed. However, for a lending transaction, you are required to report only the stated principal. See *Exceptions*, later.

When To File

File Form 1099-C in the year following the calendar year in which the identifiable event occurs. See *Exceptions*, later. If you cancel a debt before an identifiable event occurs, you may choose to file Form 1099-C for the year of cancellation. No further reporting is required even if a later identifiable event occurs with respect to an amount previously reported. Also, you are not required to file an additional or corrected Form 1099-C if you receive payment on a prior year debt.

When Is a Debt Canceled?

A debt is deemed canceled on the date an identifiable event occurs or, if earlier, the date of the actual discharge if you choose to file Form 1099-C for the year of cancellation. An identifiable event is one of the following.

1. A discharge in bankruptcy under title 11 of the U.S. Code. For information on certain discharges in bankruptcy not required to be reported, see *Exceptions*, later. Enter "A" in box 6 to report this identifiable event.

2. A cancellation or extinguishment making the debt unenforceable in a receivership, foreclosure, or similar federal nonbankruptcy or state court proceeding. Enter "B" in box 6 to report this identifiable event.

3. A cancellation or extinguishment when the statute of limitations for collecting the debt expires, or when the statutory period for filing a claim or beginning a deficiency judgment proceeding expires. Expiration of the statute of limitations is an identifiable event only when a debtor's affirmative statute of limitations defense is upheld in a final judgment or decision of a court and the appeal period has expired. Enter "C" in box 6 to report this identifiable event.

4. A cancellation or extinguishment when the creditor elects foreclosure remedies that by law extinguish or bar the creditor's right to collect the debt. This event applies to a mortgage lender or holder who is barred by local law from pursuing debt collection after a "power of sale" in the mortgage or deed of trust is exercised. Enter "D" in box 6 to report this identifiable event.

5. A cancellation or extinguishment making the debt unenforceable under a probate or similar proceeding. Enter "E" in box 6 to report this identifiable event.

6. A discharge of indebtedness under an agreement between the creditor and the debtor to cancel the debt at less than full consideration (for example, short sales). Enter "F" in box 6 to report this identifiable event.

7. A discharge of indebtedness because of a decision or a defined policy of the creditor to discontinue collection activity and cancel the debt. A creditor's defined policy can be in writing or an established business practice of the creditor. A creditor's established practice to stop collection activity and abandon a debt when a particular nonpayment period expires is a defined policy. Enter "G" in box 6 to report this identifiable event.

8. Other actual discharge before identifiable event. Enter "H" in box 6 if there is an other actual discharge before one of the identifiable events listed above.

Exceptions

You are not required to report on Form 1099-C the following.

1. Certain bankruptcies. You are not required to report a debt discharged in bankruptcy unless you know from information included in your books and records that the debt was incurred for business or investment purposes. If

you are required to report a business or investment debt discharged in bankruptcy, report it for the later of:

a. The year in which the amount of discharged debt can first be determined, or

b. The year in which the debt is discharged in bankruptcy.

A debt is incurred for business if it is incurred in connection with the conduct of any trade or business other than the trade or business of performing services as an employee. A debt is incurred for investment if it is incurred to purchase property held for investment (as defined in section 163(d)(5)).

2. Interest. You are not required to report interest. However, if you choose to report interest as part of the canceled debt in box 2, you must show the interest separately in box 3.

3. Nonprincipal amounts. Nonprincipal amounts include penalties, fines, fees, and administrative costs. For a lending transaction, you are not required to report any amount other than stated principal. A lending transaction occurs when a lender loans money to, or makes advances on behalf of, a borrower (including revolving credit and lines of credit). For a nonlending transaction, nonprincipal amounts are included in the debt. However, until further guidance is issued, no penalties will be imposed for failure to report these amounts in nonlending transactions.

4. Foreign debtors. Until further guidance is issued, no penalty will apply if a financial institution does not file Form 1099-C for a debt canceled by its foreign branch or foreign office for a foreign debtor, provided all the following apply.

a. The financial institution is engaged in the active conduct of a banking or similar business outside the United States.

b. The branch or office is a permanent place of business that is regularly maintained, occupied, and used to carry on a banking or similar financial business.

c. The business is conducted by at least one employee of the branch or office who is regularly in attendance at the place of business during normal working hours.

d. The indebtedness is extended outside the United States by the branch or office in connection with that trade or business.

e. The financial institution does not know or have reason to know that the debtor is a U.S. person.

5. Related parties. Generally, a creditor is not required to file Form 1099-C for the deemed cancellation of a debt that occurs when the creditor acquires the debt of a related debtor, becomes related to the debtor, or transfers the debt to another creditor related to the debtor. However, if the transfer to a related party by the creditor was for the purpose of avoiding the Form 1099-C requirements, Form 1099-C is required. See section 108(e)(4).

6. Release of a debtor. You are not required to file Form 1099-C if you release one of the debtors on a debt as long as the remaining debtors are liable for the full unpaid amount.

7. Guarantor or surety. You are not required to file Form 1099-C for a guarantor or surety. A guarantor is not a debtor for purposes of filing Form 1099-C even if demand for payment is made to the guarantor.

8. Seller financing. Organizations whose principal trade or business is the sale of nonfinancial goods or nonfinancial services, and who extend credit to customers in connection with the purchase of those nonfinancial goods and nonfinancial services, are not considered to have a significant trade or business of lending money, with respect to the credit extended in connection with the purchase of those goods or services, for reporting discharge of indebtedness on Form 1099-C. See Regulations section 1.6050P-2(c). But the reporting applies if a separate financing subsidiary of the retailer extends the credit to the retailer's customers.

9. Student loan indebtedness. For discharges occurring after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2021, you are not required to file Form 1099-C for student loan indebtedness if the discharge of the debt is due to the student's death or permanent and total disability. From December 31, 2020, until January 1, 2026, you are not required to file Form 1099-C for student loan indebtedness if the discharged debt consists of:

a. Loans provided for post-secondary expenses by a government body (federal, state, territorial, or any subdivision thereof) or an eligible educational institution (as defined in section 24A);

b. Private educational loans;

c. Loans made by an educational organization which normally maintains a regular faculty, curriculum, and enrolled student body, the last of which attends educational activities at the place in which they are regularly carried on, for purposes described in sections 108(f)(5)(C)(i) and (ii); and

d. Loans made by an educational organization described in (c) above, or by a section 501(a) tax-exempt organization, if the loans were for refinancing purposes under a program as described in section 108(f)(5)(C)(iii). Item (d) will not apply to loans made by a item (c) organization or a private education lender if they are provided in exchange for services performed for either lender.

Rev. Proc. 2020-11 establishes a safe harbor extending the relief provided under Rev. Proc. 2015-57, 2015-51 I.R.B. 863, Rev. Proc. 2017-24, 2017-7 I.R.B. 916, and Rev. Proc. 2018-39, 2018-34 I.R.B. 319, to additional taxpayers who took out federal or private student loans to finance attendance at a nonprofit or for-profit school. Relief is also extended to any creditor that is an applicable entity, as defined by section 6050P and the regulations thereunder, that would otherwise be required to file information returns and furnish payee statements pursuant to section 6050P for the discharge of any indebtedness within the scope of this revenue procedure. The IRS will not assert that a creditor that is an applicable entity, as defined by section 6050P and the regulations thereunder, must file information returns and furnish payee statements pursuant to section 6050P for the discharge of any indebtedness within the scope of these revenue

procedures. See *Rev. Proc. 2020-11* to determine whether a creditor or taxpayer qualifies for relief.

Multiple Debtors

For debts of $10,000 or more incurred after December 31, 1994, that involve debtors who are jointly and severally liable for the debt, you must report the entire amount of the canceled debt on each debtor's Form 1099-C. Multiple debtors are jointly and severally liable for a debt if there is no clear and convincing evidence to the contrary. If it can be shown that joint and several liability does not exist, a Form 1099-C is required for each debtor for whom you canceled a debt of $600 or more.

For debts incurred before January 1, 1995, and for debts of less than $10,000 incurred after December 31, 1994, you must file Form 1099-C only for the primary (or first-named) debtor.

If you know or have reason to know that the multiple debtors were husband and wife who were living at the same address when the debt was incurred, and you have no information that these circumstances have changed, you may file only one Form 1099-C.

Recordkeeping

If you are required to file Form 1099-C, you must retain a copy of that form or be able to reconstruct the data for at least 4 years from the due date of the return.

Requesting TINs

You must make a reasonable effort to obtain the correct name and TIN of the person whose debt was canceled. You may obtain the TIN when the debt is incurred, unless you are aware that the TIN provided is incorrect. Your request must clearly notify the debtor that the IRS requires the debtor to furnish its TIN and that failure to furnish such TIN subjects the debtor to a $50 penalty imposed by the IRS. You may use Form W-9, Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification, to request the TIN. However, a debtor is not required to certify their TIN under penalties of perjury.

Statements to Debtors

If you are required to file Form 1099-C, you must provide a copy of Form 1099-C or an acceptable substitute statement to each debtor. In the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns, see:

- Part M for more information about the requirement to furnish a statement to the debtor, and
- Part J for specific procedures to complete Form 1099-C for debtors in bankruptcy.

Truncating debtor's TIN on payee statements. Pursuant to Regulations section 301.6109-4, all filers of Form 1099-C may truncate a debtor's TIN (social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN)) on payee statements. Truncation is not allowed on any documents the filer files with the IRS. A creditor's TIN may not be truncated on any form. See part J in the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

Account Number

The account number is required if you have multiple accounts for a debtor for whom you are filing more than one Form 1099-C. Additionally, the IRS encourages you to designate an account number for all Forms 1099-C that you file. See part L in the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

Box 1. Date of Identifiable Event

Enter the date of the identifiable event. See *When Is a Debt Canceled*, earlier. However, if you actually cancel a debt before an identifiable event and you choose to report that cancellation, enter the date that you actually canceled the debt.

Box 2. Amount of Debt Discharged

Enter the amount of the canceled debt. See *Debt Defined* and *Exceptions*, earlier. The amount of the canceled debt cannot be greater than the total debt less any amount the lender receives in satisfaction of the debt by means of a settlement agreement, foreclosure sale, a short sale that partially satisfied the debt, etc.

Box 3. Interest if Included in Box 2

Enter any interest you included in the canceled debt in box 2. You are not required to report interest in box 2. But if you do, you must also report it in box 3.

Box 4. Debt Description

Enter a description of the origin of the debt, such as student loan, mortgage, or credit card expenditure. Be as specific as possible. If you are filing a combined Form 1099-C and 1099-A, include a description of the property.

Box 5. Check Here if the Debtor Was Personally Liable for Repayment of the Debt

If the debtor was personally liable for repayment of the debt at the time the debt was created or, if modified, at the time of the last modification, enter an “X” in the checkbox.

Box 6. Identifiable Event Code

Enter the appropriate code to report the nature of the identifiable event. For more information about the code to use when reporting each identifiable event, see *When Is a Debt Canceled*, earlier, and Regulations section 1.6050P-1(b)(2). Also see Pub. 4681.

Box 7. Fair Market Value (FMV) of Property

TIP *FMV should include the appraised value of the property if the property is sold in a short sale.*

If you are filing a combined Form 1099-C and 1099-A for a foreclosure, execution, or similar sale, enter the FMV of the property. Generally, the gross foreclosure bid price is considered to be the FMV. If an abandonment or voluntary conveyance to the lender in lieu of foreclosure occurred, enter the appraised value of the property.