SB 1520 Tax Subtraction – Settlement Received from Wildfire

Senate Committee on Finance and Revenue – Informational Meeting 2/21/2024 | LRO



Overview of Presentation

- Viewed in connection to one-pager
- Discuss tax treatment of payments from settlement / judgment
- Treatment of legal fees
- Federal legislation
- Simplified upshot



General Provisions



Qualified Disaster Relief Payment

- Federal law, IRC 139 Oregon connected to provision
 - Excludes from income: any amount received by an individual as a qualified disaster relief payment (specific to federally declared disasters)
 - Payments to reimburse or pay reasonable & necessary personal, family, living, and funeral expenses
 - Payments to repair or rehabilitate personal resident or repair/replace its contents
 - Excludes payments compensated by insurance or otherwise





Judgement / Settlement: Non-Taxable and Taxable

Non-Taxable	Taxable
 Personal physical injury or sickness Emotional distress or mental	 Proceeds for emotional distress &
anguish, if attributable to personal	mental anguish (not attributable to
physical injury or sickness If not otherwise deducted	physical injury)





Property Damage Compensation

Key Term: <u>Adjusted basis</u> in property

- Adjusted basis= Purchase price + cost of subsequent improvements depreciation (business/rental property)
- If settlement amount **less** than adjusted basis
 - Amount is not taxable, basis in property reduced by amount of settlement
- If settlement amount greater than adjusted basis
 - Amount in excess of adjusted basis is income





Example – Property Damage Compensatory Payment

Settlement Exceeds Basis

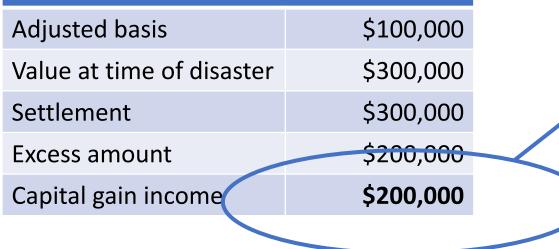
Adjusted basis	\$100,000
Value at time of disaster	\$300,000
Settlement	\$300,000
Excess amount	\$200,000
Capital gain income	\$200,000





Example – Property Damage Compensatory Payment

Settlement Exceeds Basis



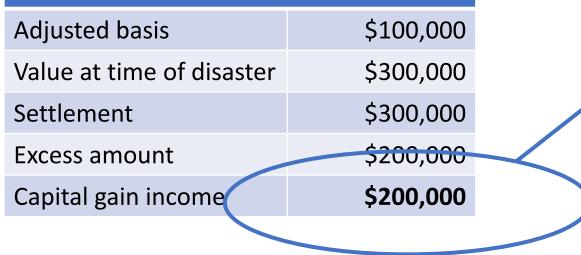
Replace the Property

- Treated as an involuntary conversion
- Tax is deferred on gain of property until replacement property is sold, basis unchanged
- Replacement period, typically 2 to 4 years
- Gain deferred cannot exceed the Fair Market Value of the replacement property



Example – Property Damage Compensatory Payment

Settlement Exceeds Basis



Exclusion of gain for primary residence

• May qualify to exclude \$250K (S) \$500K (J) of capital gain of primary home

Replace the Property

- Treated as an involuntary conversion
- Tax is deferred on gain of property until replacement property is sold, basis unchanged
- Replacement period, typically 2 to 4 years
- Gain deferred cannot exceed the Fair Market Value of the replacement property



Compensatory & Punitive Damages

- "Origin of the claim"
- Compensatory damages for taxable sources of income (e.g. wages) are taxable
- Punitive Damages
 - OR Dept. of Justice becomes judgment creditor, receives portion of punitive damages
 - 60% for deposit in Criminal Injuries Compensation Account
 - 10% for deposit in State Court Facilities & Security Account
 - Attorney fees limited to 20% of overall punitive damages awarded
 - Individual taxed on entire 30% of award







- Generally, legal fees are not deductible and entire settlement is reported as income, including dollars paid to attorney (aligned with settlement source)
- If the settlement award is non-taxable, legal fees are not taxable (personal physical injury & illness)
- Potential to capitalize if recovery is for capital asset
- Class action, legal fees not taxable when paid on their behalf (where no express contractual liability exists)





Legal Fees Continued

- Certain Miscellaneous Deductions
 - Itemized deduction
 - Allowed deduction of legal fees
 - Only deduct amount exceeding 2% of AGI
 - Pease limit on itemized deduction, AMT (federal)
- Federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA)
 - Eliminated certain misc. deduction for tax years 2018 through 2025



Federal Legislation

HR 7024 – Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024

Sec. 403 – Exclusion from gross income for compensation for losses or damages resulting from certain wildfires



Federal HR 7024

- Pending federal legislation, passed house chamber 1/31/2024
- Oregon connected to changes via rolling reconnect
- Excludes from income
 - "Qualified wildfire relief payment"
 - Any amount received by or on behalf of an individual as compensation for losses, expenses, or damages...incurred as a result of a qualified disaster (federally declared disaster)
 - Not compensated for by insurance or otherwise
 - Denial of double benefit
 - Applies to payments received during taxable years 2020 through 2025
 - Applicable to any forest or range fire declared federal disaster after 12/31/2014





Upshot

Economic Damages	Non-Economic Damages	Punitive Damages
 Non-taxable or potentially taxable depending on actions following award (attributable to physical injury, involuntary conversion, replacement of property, etc.) 	Generally taxable	 70% to Oregon for deposit in Criminal Injuries Compensation Acct. (60%), and State Court Security & Facilities Acct. (10%) Remaining 30% is taxable

Legal Fees: Generally not tax deductible in tax years 2018 through 2025, some exception for class-action & award amounts due to physical injury/sickness

Federal proposed legislation: Exclusion from income (economic & non-economic), specific to federally declared disasters

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