## Tax Reduction Letter

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## Reg. Section 1.61-6(a)

Gains derived from dealings in property
(a) In general. Gain realized on the sale or exchange of property is included in gross income, unless excluded by law. For this purpose property includes tangible items, such as a building, and intangible items, such as good will. Generally, the gain is the excess of the amount realized over the unrecovered cost or other basis for the property sold or exchanged. The specific rules for computing the amount of gain or loss are contained in section 1001 and the regulations thereunder. When a part of a larger property is sold, the cost or other basis of the entire property shall be equitably apportioned among the several parts, and the gain realized or loss sustained on the part of the entire property sold is the difference between the selling price and the cost or other basis allocated to such part. The sale of each part is treated as a separate transaction and gain or loss shall be computed separately on each part. Thus, gain or loss shall be determined at the time of sale of each part and not deferred until the entire property has been disposed of. This rule may be illustrated by the following examples:

Example (1). A, a dealer in real estate, acquires a 10 -acre tract for $\$ 10,000$, which he divides into 20 lots. The $\$ 10,000$ cost must be equitably apportioned among the lots so that on the sale of each A can determine his taxable gain or deductible loss.

Example (2). B purchases for $\$ 25,000$ property consisting of a used car lot and adjoining filling station. At the time, the fair market value of the filling station is $\$ 15,000$ and the fair market value of the used car lot is $\$ 10,000$. Five years later B sells the filling station for $\$ 20,000$ at a time when $\$ 2,000$ has been properly allowed as depreciation thereon. B's gain on this sale is $\$ 7,000$, since $\$ 7,000$ is the amount by which the selling price of the filling station exceeds the portion of the cost equitably allocable to the filling station at the time of purchase reduced by the depreciation properly allowed.

