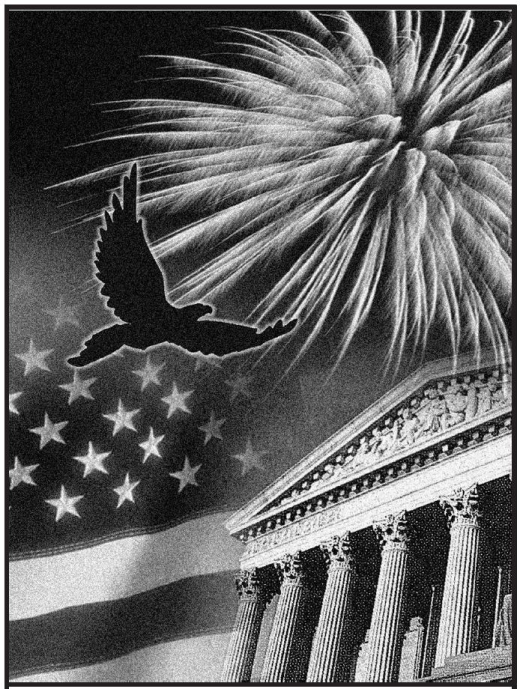
Instructions for Form 1098

Mortgage Interest Statement

(Rev. January 2022)

Volume 1 of 1



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Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

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

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 1098 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to *IRS.gov/Form1098*.

What's New

Continuous-use form and instructions. Form 1098 and these instructions have been converted from an annual revision to continuous use. Both the form and instructions will be updated as needed. For the most recent version, go to *IRS.gov/Form1098*.

Reminders

General instructions. In addition to these specific instructions, you should 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.

You can get the general instructions at *General Instructions for Certain Information Returns*, available at *IRS.gov/1099GeneralInstructions,* or *IRS.gov/Form1098*.

Online PDF fillable Copies B and C. To ease statement furnishing requirements, Copies B and C are fillable online in a PDF format, available at *IRS.gov/Form1098*. You can complete these copies online for furnishing statements to recipients and for retaining in your own files.

Specific Instructions

Use Form 1098, Mortgage Interest Statement, to report mortgage interest (including points, defined later) of $600 or more you received during the year in the course of your trade or business from an individual, including a sole proprietor. Report only interest on a mortgage, defined later.

File a separate Form 1098 for each mortgage. The $600 threshold applies separately to each mortgage, so you are not required to file Form 1098 for a mortgage on which you have received less than $600 in interest, even if an individual paid you over $600 in total on multiple mortgages. You may, at your option, file Form 1098 to report mortgage interest of less than $600, but if you do, you are subject to the rules in these instructions.

If an overpayment of interest on an adjustable rate mortgage or other mortgage was made in a prior year and you refund (or

credit) that overpayment, you may have to file Form 1098 to report the refund (or credit) of the overpayment. See *Reimbursement of Overpaid Interest*, later.

Also use Form 1098 to report mortgage insurance premiums (MIP) of $600 or more you received during the calendar year in the course of your trade or business from an individual, including a sole proprietor, but only if section 163(h)(3)(E) applies. See the instructions for *Box 5. Mortgage Insurance Premiums*, later.

Exceptions

You need not file Form 1098 for interest received from a corporation, partnership, trust, estate, association, or company (other than a sole proprietor) even if an individual is a co-borrower and all the trustees, beneficiaries, partners, members, or shareholders of the payer of record are individuals.

IF an obligation is…	**THEN…**
incurred after 1987	it is a mortgage if real property that is located inside or outside the United States secures all or part of the obligation.[1]
incurred after 1984 but before 1988	it is a mortgage only if secured primarily by real property.
in existence on December 31, 1984	it is not a mortgage if, at the time the obligation was incurred, the interest recipient reasonably classified the obligation as other than a mortgage, real property loan, real

	estate loan, or other similar type of obligation.[2]

[1] This applies even though the interest recipient classifies the obligation as other than a mortgage, for example, as a commercial loan.

[2] For example, if an obligation incurred in 1983 was secured by real property, but the interest recipient reasonably classified the obligation as a commercial loan because the proceeds were used to finance the borrower's business, the obligation is not considered a mortgage and reporting is not required. However, it is not reasonable to classify those obligations as other than mortgages for reporting purposes if over half the obligations in a class established by the interest recipient are primarily secured by real property.

Mortgage Defined

A mortgage is any obligation secured by real property. Use the Obligation Classification Table to determine which obligations are mortgages.

Real property is land and generally anything built on it, growing on it, or attached to the land. Among other things, real property includes a manufactured home with a minimum living space of 400 square feet and a minimum width of more than 102 inches and which is of a kind customarily used at a fixed location. See section 25(e) (10).

If the loan is not secured by any real property, you are not required to file Form 1098. However, the borrower may be entitled to a deduction for qualified residence interest, such as in the case of a loan for a boat. The boat must have sleeping space, cooking facilities, and toilet facilities. The borrower must use the boat as a home.

Lines of credit and credit card obligations. Interest (other than points) received on any mortgage that is in the form of a line of credit or credit card obligation is reportable regardless of how you classified the obligation. A borrower incurs a line of credit or credit card obligation when the borrower first has the right to borrow against the line of credit or credit card, whether or not the borrower actually borrows an amount at that time.

Who Must File

File this form if you are engaged in a trade or business and, in the course of such trade or business, you receive from an individual $600 or more of mortgage interest (or $600 or more of MIP, if section 163(h)(3)(E) applies for the reporting year) on any one mortgage during the calendar year. See the instructions for box 5, later, for MIP reporting requirements. You are not required to file this form if the interest is not received in the

course of your trade or business. For example, you hold the mortgage on your former personal residence. The buyer makes mortgage payments to you. You are not required to file Form 1098.

For information about who must file to report points, see *Who must report points*, later.

Not in the lending business. If you receive mortgage interest of $600 or more in the course of your trade or business, you are subject to the requirement to file Form 1098, even if you are not in the business of lending money. For example, if you are a real estate developer and you provide financing to an individual to buy a home in your subdivision, and that home is security for the financing, you are subject to this reporting requirement. However, if you are a physician not engaged in any other business and you lend money to an individual to buy your home, you are not subject to this reporting requirement because

you did not receive the interest in the course of your trade or business as a physician.

Governmental unit. A governmental unit (or any subsidiary agency) receiving mortgage interest from an individual of $600 or more must file this form.

Cooperative housing corporation. A cooperative housing corporation is an interest recipient and must file Form 1098 to report an amount received from its tenant-stockholders that represents the tenant-stockholders' proportionate share of interest described in section 216(a)(2). This rule applies only to tenant-stockholders who are individuals and from whom the cooperative has received at least $600 of interest during the year. See the *TIP* under box 1, later.

Collection agents. Generally, if you receive reportable interest payments (other than points) on behalf of someone else and you are the first person to receive the interest, such as a servicing bank collecting payments

for a lender, you must file this form. Enter your name, address, TIN, and telephone number in the recipient entity area. You must file this form even though you do not include the interest received in your income but you merely transfer it to another person. If you wish, you may enter the name of the person for whom you collected the interest in box 10. The person for whom you collected the interest need not file Form 1098.

However, there is an exception to this rule for any period that (a) the first person to receive or collect the interest does not have the information needed to report on Form 1098, and (b) the person for whom the interest is received or collected would receive the interest in its trade or business if the interest were paid directly to such person. If (a) and (b) apply, the person on whose behalf the interest is received or collected is required to report on Form 1098. If interest is received or collected on behalf of another person other

than an individual, such person is presumed to receive the interest in a trade or business.

Foreign interest recipient. If you are not a U.S. person, you must file Form 1098 if the interest is received in the United States. A U.S. person is a citizen or resident of the United States, a domestic partnership or corporation, or a nonforeign estate or trust. If the interest is received outside the United States, you must file Form 1098 if (a) you are a controlled foreign corporation, or (b) at least 50% of your gross income from all sources for the 3-year period ending with the close of the tax year preceding the receipt of interest (or for such part of the period as you were in existence) was effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

Designation agreement. An interest recipient, including a recipient of points, can designate a qualified person to file Form 1098

and to provide a statement to the payer of record.

A qualified person is either (a) a trade or business in which the interest recipient is under common control as specified in Regulations section 1.414(c)-2, or (b) a designee, named by the lender of record or by a qualified person, who either was involved in the original loan transaction or is a subsequent purchaser of the loan.

A lender of record is the person who, at the time the loan is made, is named as the lender on the loan documents and whose right to receive payment from the payer of record is secured by the payer of record's principal residence. Even if the lender of record intends to sell or otherwise transfer the loan to a third party after the close of the transaction, such intention does not change who is the lender of record.

The agreement must be in writing, identify the mortgage(s) and calendar years for which

the qualified person must report, and be signed by the designator and the designee. A designee may report points on Form 1098 (as having been paid directly by the payer of record) only if the designation agreement contains the designator's representation that it did not lend such amount to the payer of record as part of the overall transaction. The agreement need not be filed with the IRS, but the designator must keep a copy of it for 4 years after the close of the year in which the loan is made.

A designated qualified person is subject to any applicable penalties as if it were the interest recipient. Thus, a designator is relieved from liability for any applicable penalties.

Nonresident Alien Interest Payer

You must file Form 1098 to report interest paid by a nonresident alien only if all or part

of the security for the mortgage is real property located in the United States.

Report the interest based on the following.

- If the interest is paid within the United States, you must request from the payer the applicable Form W-8 (withholding certificate) as described in Regulations section 1.1441-1(e)(1).
- If the interest is paid outside the United States, you must satisfy the documentary evidence standard described in Regulations section 1.6049-5(c).

Payer of Record

The payer of record is the individual carried on your books and records as the principal borrower. If your books and records do not indicate which borrower is the principal borrower, you must designate one.

If you permit a subsequent purchaser of the property to assume the loan without releasing the first purchaser from personal liability, the subsequent purchaser is the payer of record. Such subsequent purchaser's name, address, and TIN must appear on Form 1098.

Multiple borrowers. Even though there may be more than one borrower on the mortgage, you are required to prepare Form 1098 only for the payer of record, and only if such payer of record is an individual, showing the total interest received on the mortgage. Even if an individual is a co-borrower, no Form 1098 is required unless the payer of record is also an individual.

Payments by Third Party

Report all interest received on the mortgage as received from the borrower, except as explained under *Seller Payments*, later. For example, if the borrower's mother makes payments on the mortgage, the interest

received from the mother is reportable on Form 1098 as received from the borrower.

However, do not report mortgage interest received from any governmental unit (or any subsidiary agency). For example, do not report any interest received as housing assistance payments from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on mortgages insured under section 235 of the National Housing Act.

The IRS will not assert information reporting penalties against mortgage servicers that report as interest mortgage assistance payments received under a state program funded by the Housing Finance Agency Innovative Fund for the Hardest Hit Housing Markets (HFA Hardest Hit Fund) if the mortgage servicer notifies the homeowner that the amounts reported on the Form 1098 are overstated because they include governmental subsidy payments. State housing finance agencies receiving funds

allocated from the HFA Hardest Hit Fund may comply with the mortgage interest reporting requirement by reporting payments on either Form 1098-MA, Mortgage Assistance Payments, available at *IRS.gov/Form1098MA*, or on the statement described in section 2.04 of Rev. Proc. 2011-55, available at *IRS.gov/irb/2011-47_IRB#RP-2011-55*. For more information, see Notice 2017-40, available at *IRS.gov/irb/2017-32_IRB#NOT-2017-40,* amplified and modified by Notice 2018-63, available at *IRS.gov/irb/ 2018-34_IRB#NOT-2018-63.*

Seller Payments

Do not report in box 1 of Form 1098 any interest paid by a seller on a purchaser's/borrower's mortgage, such as on a “buy-down” mortgage. For example, if a real estate developer deposits an amount in escrow and tells you to draw on that escrow account to pay interest on the borrower's mortgage, do not report in box 1 the interest

received from that escrow account. Also, do not report in box 1 any lump sum paid by a real estate developer to pay interest on a purchaser's/borrower's mortgage. However, if you wish, you may use box 10 to report to the payer of record any interest paid by the seller. See *Points* next for information about reporting seller-paid points in box 6.

Points

You must report certain points paid for the purchase of the payer of record's principal residence on Form 1098. You must report points if the points, plus other interest on the mortgage, are $600 or more. For example, if a borrower pays points of $300 and other mortgage interest of $300, the lender has received $600 of mortgage interest and must file Form 1098.

Report the total points on Form 1098 for the calendar year of closing regardless of the accounting method used to report points for federal income tax purposes.

Who must report points. The lender of record or a qualified person must file Form 1098 to report all points paid by the payer of record in connection with the purchase of the principal residence. If a designation agreement is in effect for a mortgage, only the person designated in the agreement must file Form 1098 to report all points on that mortgage. See *Designation agreement*, earlier.

Amounts received directly or indirectly by a mortgage broker are treated as points to the same extent they would be treated as points if paid to and retained by the lender of record. The lender of record must report those points paid to a mortgage broker.

Reportable points. Report on Form 1098 points that meet all the following conditions.

1. They are clearly designated on the Settlement Statement (Form HUD-1) or HUD Closing Disclosure as points; for example, “loan origination fee”

(including amounts for VA and FHA loans), “loan discount,” “discount points,” or “points.”

2. They are computed as a percentage of the stated principal loan amount.

3. They are charged under an established business practice of charging points in the area where the loan was issued and do not exceed the amount generally charged in that area.

4. They are paid for the acquisition of the payer of record's principal residence, and the loan is secured by that residence. You may rely on a signed written statement from the payer of record that states that the proceeds of the loan are for the purchase of the payer of record's principal residence.

5. They are paid directly by the payer of record. Points are paid directly if either (a) or (b) below applies.

a. The payer of record provides funds that were not borrowed from the lender of record for this purpose as part of the overall transaction. The funds may include down payments, escrow deposits, earnest money applied at closing, and other funds actually paid over by the payer of record at or before closing.

b. The seller pays points on behalf of the payer of record. Points paid by the seller to the interest recipient on behalf of the payer of record are treated as paid to the payer of record and then paid directly by the payer of record to the interest recipient.

Report points paid under items 5a and 5b on the payer of record's Form 1098 in box 6.

Exceptions. Do not report as points on Form 1098 amounts paid:

- For loans to improve a principal residence;
- For loans to purchase or improve a residence that is not the payer of record's principal residence, such as a second home, vacation, investment, or trade or business property, even though the borrower may be entitled to amortize points paid for the purchase of a second home, vacation home, etc., and deduct them over the life of the loan;
- For a home equity or line of credit loan, even if secured by the principal residence;
- For refinancing (see *Construction loans*, later), including a loan to refinance a debt owed by the borrower under a land contract, a contract for deed, or similar forms of seller financing;

- In lieu of items ordinarily stated separately on the Form HUD-1, such as appraisal fees, inspection fees, title fees, attorney fees, and property taxes; and
- To acquire a principal residence to the extent the points are allocable to an amount of principal in excess of the amount treated as acquisition indebtedness. Generally, the amount treated as acquisition indebtedness cannot exceed $750,000, but it may be up to $1 million if the borrower entered into a written binding contract before December 15, 2017, to close on the purchase before January 1, 2018, and purchased the residence before April 1, 2018 (the "written binding contract exception"). If you know that the written binding contract exception applies, report points that are allocable

to an amount of principal up to $1 million.

Construction loans. Amounts paid on a loan to construct a residence (construction loan) or to refinance a loan incurred to construct a residence are reportable on Form 1098 as points if they:

- Are clearly designated on the loan documents as points incurred in connection with the loan, such as loan origination fees, loan discount, discount points, or points;
- Are computed as a percentage of the stated principal loan amount;
- Conform to an established business practice of charging points in the area where the loan is issued and do not exceed the amount generally charged in the area;
- Are paid in connection with a loan incurred by the payer of record to

construct (or refinance construction of) a residence that is to be used, when completed, as the principal residence of the payer of record;

- Are paid directly by the payer of record; and
- Are not allocable to an amount of principal in excess of $750,000, or $1 million if you know that the written binding contract exception applies.

Amounts paid to refinance a loan to construct a residence are not points to the extent they are allocable to debt that exceeds the debt incurred to construct the residence.

Prepaid Interest

Report prepaid interest (other than points) only in the year in which it properly accrues.

Example. Interest received on December 20, of the current year, that accrues by December 31, of the current year, but is not

due until January 31, of the following year, is reportable on the current year Form 1098.

Exception. Interest received during the current year that will properly accrue in full by January 15 of the following year may be considered received in the current year, at your option, and is reportable on Form 1098 for the current year. However, if any part of an interest payment accrues after January 15, then only the amount that properly accrues by December 31 of the current year is reportable on Form 1098 for the current year. For example, if you receive a payment of interest that accrues for the period December 20 through January 20, you cannot report any of the interest that accrues after December 31 for the current year. You must report the interest that accrues after December 31 on Form 1098 for the following year.

Prepaid Mortgage Insurance

Except for amounts paid to the Department of Veterans Affairs or the Rural Housing Service, payments allocable to periods after 2007 are treated as paid in the periods to which they are allocable.

The Treasury Department has issued regulations for allocating prepaid qualified mortgage insurance premiums. Regulations section 1.163-11 applies to prepaid qualified mortgage insurance premiums paid or accrued on or after January 1, 2011, provided by the Federal Housing Administration or private mortgage insurers. For regulations applicable before January 1, 2011, see Regulations section 1.163-11T.

Reimbursement of Overpaid Interest

You are required to report reimbursements of overpaid interest aggregating $600 or more

to a payer of record on Form 1098. You are not required to report reimbursements of overpaid interest aggregating less than $600 unless you are otherwise required to file Form 1098. That is, if you did not receive at least $600 of mortgage interest during the year of reimbursement from the person to whom you made the reimbursement, you are not required to file Form 1098 merely to report a reimbursement of less than $600. However, you may report any reimbursement of overpaid interest that you are not otherwise required to report, but if you do, you are subject to the rules in these instructions.

The reimbursement must be reported on Form 1098 for the year in which the reimbursement is made. No change should be made to the prior year Form 1098 because of this reimbursement. Report the total reimbursement even if it is for overpayments made in more than 1 year.

To be reportable, the reimbursement must be a refund or credit of mortgage interest received in a prior year that was required to be reported for that prior year by any interest recipient on Form 1098. Only the person who makes the reimbursement is required to report it on Form 1098. For example, if you bought a mortgage on which interest was overpaid in a prior year, you made a reimbursement of the overpaid interest, and the previous mortgage holder was required to report mortgage interest on Form 1098 in the prior year, you must file Form 1098 to report the reimbursement because you are the one making the reimbursement.

Example. In the previous year, you received $5,000 of mortgage interest from the payer/borrower and reported that amount on Form 1098 for the previous year. In the current year, you determined that interest due on the mortgage for the previous year was $4,500, and the payer/borrower had

overpaid $500. You refunded the $500 overpayment to the payer/borrower in the current year. If you received $600 or more of interest on the mortgage from the payer/borrower in the current year, you must report the $500 refund in box 4 of the current year Form 1098. No change to the previous year Form 1098 is required. If, instead of refunding the $500 overpayment, you credited the payer’s/borrower's current year mortgage interest payments due, $500 is still shown in box 4, and the interest received from the payer/borrower in the current year shown in box 1 must include the $500 credit.

Overpayment and reimbursement in same year. If you reimburse interest in the same year it is overpaid, do not report the overpayment on Form 1098 as interest received during the year or as a reimbursement of overpaid interest. For example, if the borrower paid $5,000 and you reimbursed $500 of that amount in the

current year, enter $4,500 in box 1 as interest paid by the borrower. Do not enter the $500 reimbursement in box 4.

Interest on reimbursement. A financial institution (or its middleman) that pays interest of $10 or more on the reimbursement must report that interest (under section 6049) on Form 1099-INT, Interest Income. Others that pay $600 or more of such interest in the course of their trade or business must report that interest (under section 6041) on Form 1099-INT. Do not include such interest on Form 1098.

Statements to Payers of Record

If you are required to file Form 1098, you must provide a statement to the payer of record. For more information about the requirement to furnish a statement to the payer of record, see part M in the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

Truncating payer's/borrower's TIN on payee statements. Pursuant to Regulations section 301.6109-4, all filers of this form may truncate a payee’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 recipient's/lender's TIN may not be truncated on any form. See part J in the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns for additional information.

Recipient's/Lender's Name, Address, and Telephone Number Box

Enter the name, address, and telephone number of the filer of Form 1098. Use this same name and address on Form 1096.

Payer's/Borrower's Name and Address Boxes

Enter the name and address, in the appropriate boxes, of the person who paid the interest (payer of record).

Be careful to enter the recipient's and payer's information in the proper boxes.

Account Number

The account number is required if you have multiple accounts for a payer/borrower for whom you are filing more than one Form 1098. Additionally, the IRS encourages you to designate an account number for all Forms 1098 that you file. See part L in the current General Instructions for Certain Information Returns.

Box 1. Mortgage Interest Received From Payer(s)/Borrower(s)

Enter the interest (not including points) received on the mortgage from borrowers during the calendar year. Include interest on a mortgage, a home equity loan, or a line of credit or credit card loan secured by real property. Do not include government subsidy payments, seller payments, or prepaid interest that does not meet the exception explained under *Prepaid Interest*, earlier. Interest includes prepayment penalties and late charges unless the late charges are for a specific mortgage service.

A cooperative housing corporation that receives any cash part of a patronage dividend from the National Consumer Cooperative Bank must reduce the interest to be reported on each tenant-stockholder's Form 1098 by a proportionate amount of the

cash payment in the year the cooperative receives the cash payment. See Rev. Proc. 94-40, 1994-1 C.B. 711.

Box 2. Outstanding Mortgage Principal

Enter the amount of outstanding principal on the mortgage as of January 1, of the current year. If you originated the mortgage in the current year, enter the mortgage principal as of the date of origination. If you acquired the mortgage in the current year, enter the outstanding mortgage principal as of the date of acquisition.

Box 3. Mortgage Origination Date

Enter the date of the origination of the mortgage. If you acquired this mortgage, do not enter the date of acquisition (see *Box 11*, later). Enter the date the mortgage originated with the original lender.

Box 4. Refund of Overpaid Interest

Enter the total refund or credit of a prior year(s) overpayment of interest. See *Reimbursement of Overpaid Interest*, earlier.

Box 5. Mortgage Insurance Premiums

To see if the applicability of this provision has been extended, and therefore reporting is required, go to IRS.gov/Form1098.

If section 163(h)(3)(E) applies for the tax year being reported, enter the total premiums of $600 or more paid (received) for the tax year being reported, including prepaid premiums, for qualified mortgage insurance. Qualified mortgage insurance is mortgage insurance under a contract issued after December 31, 2006, and provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Federal

Housing Administration, or the Rural Housing Service (or their successor organizations), and private mortgage insurance, as defined by section 2 of the Homeowners Protection Act of 1998 (as in effect on December 20, 2006).

Receipt of $600 or more of MIP is determined on a mortgage-by-mortgage basis. Do not aggregate MIP received on all of the mortgages of an individual to determine whether the $600 threshold is met. You do not need to report MIP of less than $600 received on a mortgage, even though you receive a total of $600 or more of MIP on all of the mortgages for an individual in a calendar year.

See *Prepaid Mortgage Insurance*, earlier, for the tax treatment of prepaid MIP.

Box 6. Points Paid on Purchase of Principal Residence

Enter points paid on the purchase of the payer of record's principal residence. For an explanation of reportable points, see *Reportable points*, earlier.

Box 7. Address of Property Securing Mortgage

If the address of the property securing the mortgage is the same as the payer’s/borrower’s mailing address, either check the box or leave the box blank and complete box 8. If the address or description of the property securing the mortgage is not the same as the payer’s/borrower’s mailing address, complete box 8.

Box 8. Address or Description of Property Securing Mortgage

If the address of the property securing the mortgage is not the same as the payer's/borrower's mailing address, or you did not complete box 7, enter the street address (including the apartment number) of the property securing the mortgage. Immediately below the street address, enter the city or town; state or province; country; and ZIP or foreign postal code of the property securing the mortgage.

If the property securing the mortgage has no address, enter the property's jurisdiction and the property's Assessor Parcel Number(s) (APN), as indicated in the examples below. Synonyms for the APN include the Assessor's Identification Number (AIN), the Property Identification Number (PIN), the Property Account Number, and the Tax Account Number. Examples:

Washtenaw County, MI
VV-WW-XX-YYY-ZZZ

Jackson County, MO
AA-BBB-CC-DD-EE-F-GG-HHH

Nashua, NH
XX-YY

If an APN or other such identifying number needed to complete box 8 is not readily available for the property (having no address) securing the mortgage, enter a description of the property, using metes and bounds if available, or other descriptive language to properly identify the property. You may abbreviate as necessary.

The following statement applies to boxes 7 and 8. If there is more than one property securing the mortgage, you may report the address of any one of the properties using boxes 7 and 8 and enter in box 9 the total number of properties securing the mortgage.

Box 9. Number of Mortgaged Properties

If there is more than one property securing the mortgage, enter in box 9 the total number of properties secured by this mortgage. If only one property secures the mortgage, you may leave this box blank. For purposes of determining the number of properties, you may consider any single physical street address, 911 address, lot, parcel, APN, or tract of land to be one property.

Box 10. Other

Enter any other item you wish to report to the payer, such as real estate taxes, insurance paid from escrow, or, if you are a collection agent, the name of the person for whom you collected the interest.

Box 11. Mortgage Acquisition Date

If you acquired the mortgage in the calendar year, enter the date of acquisition. Otherwise, leave this box blank.

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