# General Description Booklet for <br> 1978 INDIVIDUAL TAX MODEL FILE <br> and <br> 1978 STATE TAX MODEL FILE 

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The Internal Revenue Service 1978 Individual Tax Model File （157，518 records）and the 1978 State Tax Model File（135，136 records）． were selected as part of the Statistics of Income program that was designed to tabulate and present statistical information for the $89,771,551$ Form 1040 and Form 1040A Federal tax returns filed for Tax Year 1978.

The tax model files are designed to simulate the administrative and revenue impact of tax law changes，as well as to provide general statistical tabulations；and are available from the National Archives and Records Service on a reimbursable basis．

The Individual Tax Model Files are available separately for each of the tax years 1966 through 1978 and are designed for making national level estimates．The State Tax Model Files are currently available separately for tax years 1977 and 1978 and are designed for making State level estimates．

Questions concerning cost and acquisition of any of the above mentioned tax model files should be directed to：
－Machine Readable Archives Division National Archives and Records Service General Services Administration Washington，D．C． 20408 （202）724－1080．

The order number for any of the above mentioned tax model files is 374－109－（A）．In addition to the order number，the requester must also specify the tax year and version（Individual or State）of the file under consideration．

Please refer to the sections of this booklet titled＂Individual Tax Model Sample Description＂and＂State Tax Model Sample Description＂ for a more detailed description of the two available versions of the 1978 tax model file．

1918 Individual tax model or 1978 State Tax Model
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CODE DEFINITIONS AND VALUES
page 2 of 3

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flpD Filing Pertodz (Acct. Pertod)
(A) HO = Monch T/P4 Year Ended..................01-12
ctcr genecal tax ciedit

Mintx High Income Nontaxablet

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The following explanations define data elements contained in either the 1978 Individual Tax Model File or the 1978 State Tax Model File that have not been abstracted directly from a specific line on Forms 1040, 1040A or the accompanying Schedules and Forms. Field numbers for the elements not appearing in this section have been entered on the lines from which the data were abstracted - refer to the "1978 FORMS" sectiot of this booklet.

Definition were computed by incorporating the relevant information for each item abstracted from any of the following: Form 1040, Schedule D, or Form 4798.

115 Recomputed Tax Preference Income: Field 113 minus field 114.
117 Tax Preferences subject to Tax: Field 115 minus field 116.
Zero Bracket Amount: This amount was limited to the smaller of the statutory limit or taxable income (field 133).

133

40

41
Income Tax Before Credits: Tax after credits from Form 1040 or 1040A minus the amount of earned income credit used to offset income tax before credics.

47 Total Tax Liability:
Total tax from form 1040 or 1040 A minus earned income credit used to offset income tax before credits minus eamed income credit used to offset all other taxes.
Total Tax Credits: Total credits from Form 1040 or 1040A plus the amount of earned income credit used to offset income tax before credits plus the general tax credit.

48 Total Income Tax: Field 41 plus field 43.
59 Tax Paid With Retum: This amount is written into the margin during processing of the returns for revenue purposes and corresponds to the amount of payment accompanying the return when filed.

73 through 85 Capital Gain/Loss Detail: These capital gain detail amounts

TAXABLE INCOME, NEW CONCEPT: This is a computed amount equal to adjusted gross income minus excess itemized deductions (or plus unused zero bracket amount) minus exemption amount. . This concept includes the zero bracket amount (equivalent of the former standard deduction) and $i$ s thus not comparable to taxable income as shown for tax years prior to 1977.

Definition
134 TAXABLE INCOME, OLD CONCEPT: This is a computed amount equal to adjusted gross income minus (zero bracket amount or total itemized deductions) minus exemption amount, but never less than zero. This concept does not include the zero bracket amount, and as such is comparable to taxable income as shown for tax years prior to 1977.

136 INCOME TAX BEFORE CREDITS, REGULAR COMPUTATION: This is a computed amount arrived at by applying the tax rate schedules to taxable income, without regard to the type of computation used by the taxpayer.

137 Total Earned Income Credit: Field 138 plus field 139 plus field 140.
140 through 150 Special Project Items: These items bear little relationship to similarly labeled items on the Forms or in the Tax Model File records.

The data in the 1978 Individual Tax Model file was compiled from a stratified systematic sample of unaudited individual income tax returns, Forms 1040 and 1040A, filed by U.S. citizens and residents during Calendar Year 1979 and processed in the service centers of the Intemal Revenue Service. The total sample of 157,518 returns was systematically selected from a population of $89,771,551$ returns.

The records in these files are intended to represent all returns filed for Income Year 1978. While the overwhelming majority of returns processed during 1979 were for Calendar Year 1978, a $f e w$ of them were for non-calendar years ending during 1978 and 1979 and some were delinquent returns for prior years. Returns for recent prior years were used for the 1978 statistics in place of 1978 returns processed for revenue purposes after December 31, 1979. In general, the characteristics of returns due but not yet filed could best be represented by the returns for previous income years that were processed in 1979.

All returns processed during 1979 were subjected to sampling except tentative and amended returns. Tentative returns were not subjected to sampling oecause the revised returns may have been sampled later on, while amended returns were excluded because the original returns had already been subjected to sampling.

## Sample Criteria and Selection

Forms 1040 and $1040 A$ returns filed and entered into the Internal Revenue Service's Individual Master File System during 1979 were stratified, by computer, into sample classes based on State groupings, the presence or absence of a Schedule $C$ (Profit or Loss from Business or Profession), and on combinations of (a) adjusted gross income or deficit, or the largest of specific income or loss items, and (b) business or farm receipts. The State groups, listed in table A, were based on the size of the tax return population of each State and defined in such a way as to secure
at least a minimum number of sample returns from each State. The sample for the State groups was then allocated to financial strata to minimize the variance of the estimates. Refer to table A for strata descriptions and the number of returns in the population and sample, by strata and State groups.

Method of Estimation
A separate set of rates (by sample strata) for each of the five groups of States was prescribed for the selection of the sample, the rates varying from 0.02 percent to 100 percent.

When the actual number of sample returns differed considerably from che expected number, a followup was conducted.

Sampling weights were ob rained by dividing the number of returns filed per sample stratum by the number of sample returns actually received for the stratum. All sampling weights were then converted to "integer weighting factors," which were applied to each sample return. For example, if a weight of 44.24 was computed for a stratum, 24 percent of the sample rectums in the stratum were systematically given a weighting factor of 45 , and 76 percent a weight of 44 .

## Sampling Variability

The coefficient of variation is the standard deviation of an estimate expressed as a percent of che estimate. The standard deviation when added to and subtracted from the estimate provides the computed upper and lower limits within which approximately two our of three estimates from similarly selected samples would be expected to fall.

Coefficients of variation for this booklet were computed using a sum-of-squares formula for selected frequency and amount estimates and appear in tables 1 and 2.

In transcrioing and tabulating the information from the returns in the sample, additional checks were imposed to improve the quality of the resulting estimates. Incorrect or missing entries were corrected during statistical editing to make them consistent with other entries on the return or accompanying schedules. Data were also adjusted during editing in an attempt to achieve consistent statistical definitions. Quality of the basic data abstracted at the processing centers was controlled there by means of a continuous subsampling verification system. In addition, the Statistics Division in the National office conducted an independent reprocessing of a small subsample of the returns statistically processed in the field as a further check on processing. Prior to creation of the Individual Iax Model Eile, aumerous computer tests were applied to each return record to assure that proper balance and relationships amoung return items were maintained.

However, the controls maintained over the selection of the sample retums, the processing of the source data, and the review of the statistics did not completely eliminate the possibility of error. Also, practical operating considerations necessitated the allowance of reasonable colerances in the statistical processing of the dara.

The 1978 State Tax Model File is based on the same Statistics of Income sample as the 1978 Individual Tax Model File. The individual records in the file have been sorted into 54 segments, one for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, as well as 3 segments for returns of U.S. citizens living abroad filed through the Office of Intemational Operations. In addition to entering a STATE identifying code on each record, all records with adjusted gross income (AGI) of $\$ 200,000$ or more have been deleted from the file. This was done to prevent unauthorized disclosure of tax return information with respect to a given geographic area. The sample of 135,136 records in this file are used to represent $89,703,045$ of the $89,771,551$ individual income tax return records filed
for Tax Year 1978. Table 2 of this booklet presents coefficients of variation by size of adjusted gross income for each State. Sample counts and population for all returns and for returns with adjusted gross income less than $\$ 200,000$, classified by States, are presented on the next two pages of this booklet.

In this model file, each individual return in classified by Stare according to the address shown on the return by the taxpayer. Therefore, each State tabulation should include all residents of that State. A coding system based on the reported tax return address is, however, subject to cercain limitations. There are instances in which the taxpayers residing in a given State are not included in the tabulations for that Stare. The reasons for this are that not all taxpayers give their home addresses on their tax return, some report:
(a) the address of the tax lawyer or accountant who prepared the return
(b) the address of their place of business, or.
(c) a post office box number.

To the extent that such an address was located in a State that was different from the taxpayer's State of residence, the accuracy of the data was affected.
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Table A.-Number of Form 1040 and Form 1040A Returns in the Population and Sample, 1978

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Population | Sample | Group 10 |  | Oroup ${ }^{10}$ |  | Group $3^{3}$ |  | Group ${ }^{40}$ |  | Group ${ }^{\text {s }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Populatlon | Sample | Papulation | Sample | Poputation | Sample | Poputalion | Sample | Populalion | Sample |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (4) | (7) | (8) | (0) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| Quand lotal.......................................................................... | 20.047,233 | 157,782 | 657,505 | 8,093 | 4.478,701 | 32.030 | 2,053,001 | 0,264 | 0,200,033 | 14.081 | 71,679.713 | 22,543 ${ }^{\text {F }}$ |
| Non.bushess and lem (Sctiodude F ontr), ktal.............................................. | 01.506 .505 | 05.953 | 478.024 | 3,480 | 4.173,123 | 11,034 | 3,454,756 | 8,001 | 0,249,054 | 0.400 | 65,148,638 | 56.142N |
|  | 20,226.502 | 8,205 | 152,378 | 21 | 1,432,017 | 257 | 1.224.145 | 228 | 2.606.695 | 532 | 20.750 .536 | 4.166 N |
| Adpusled gross hicome $\$ 200.000$ ot more wilh no lea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 12.245,147 | 5.135 | 60.450 | 201 | 661.455 | 1.029 | 532.700 | 350 | 1,380,303 | 607 | 9.624.149 | 2.067N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12.925.005 | 7.383 | 31.002 | 330 | -600,070 | 8.314 | 873.871 | 732 | 1,328,616 | 780 | 10.272 .517 | 4.212 N |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10.201 .035 | 1.112 | 20,615 | 955 | 324,005 | 1.430 | 431,472 | 716 | 6. 1.056.237 | 1,119 | 8,215.916 | 4.002N |
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|  | 12.020,972 | 10.504 | 14.487 | 512 | 577.535 | 1.730 | 460.095 | 185 | 1.238,723 | 1.476 | 10.214.152 | 6.075fi |

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| \＄2，00s 11：03t．4 84，000 | 22.8 |  | 15.2 | 16．2 | 17.5 | 24.2 |  | 33.7 |
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## INJIVIDUAL IHCOME TAX KETURNS FOA 1970

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Each "data record" in the file, representing one tax return, is composed of 846 bytes. Logical tape records are made $u p$ of 5 data records and are separated by a $3 / 4$ inch "inter record gap" (IRG). There is no special indication at the end of a logical tape record other than the IRG, and no indication of the end of a data record.

Tape characters are recorded in Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange (EBCDIC) on standard 2,400 foot, $1 / 2$ inch, nine-track tape, at a density of 1600 bytes per inch (BPI) in the phase encoding (PE) mode. In this mode, a l-bit and a O-bit are recorded as signals of opposite polarity in ODD parity (a parity bit is set to 1 or 0 so that there is always an ODD number of l-bits in a ninebit character).

Each code and data field is numeric and defined as packed decimal. In the packed decimal format, each byte contains two decimal digits, except the byte containing the units digit. This byte contains the unit digit and the sign of the field. Each code and field is defined as being signed and contains a bit configuration for the positive sign (C) or the negative sign (D).

Codes are defined as 1 or 2 bytes in length. The one-byte codes contain a decimal digit from 0 through 9. The two-byte codes contain three decimal digits in the range of 000 through 999. The largest decimal value is 99 . The fields in the file are five bytes in length and contain nine decimal digits with leading zeroes. The first ten fields are number fields and contain decimal values in the range of 0 through 99. Fields 11 through 150 have a maximum of eight significant digits. Weight factors are provided to accommodate either a decimal or an integer weighting system.

The file is a single data set on multiple volumes and uses IBM Standard Labels. A standard set of $360 / 370$ labels consists of a volume label, two header labels and two trailer labels. All labels are 80 characters in length, recorded in EBCDIC, in odd parity.

The IBM Standard volume laiel (VOLI) is used to identify the tape volume and the owner. It is always the first record on an IBM Standard labeled tape.

The volume label is followed by a data set label 1 (HDRI). The HDRI label contains such information such as "HDRI", the data set name, expiration date and block count.

Data set label 2 (ZDR2) follows data set label 1 . The HDR2 label contains such information as "HDR2", the record format, i.e. fixed, variable or undefined length, record length, block length, and other attributes of the data set.

The $\mathbb{H D R}_{2}$ label is followed by a tape mark, the data set or part of the data set for multiple volumes, a tape mark, a data set label 1 (EOVI or EOFI) containing the same information as the "HDRI" label and a data set label 2 (EOV2 or EOF2) containing the same information as the "HDR2" label. An EOV2 label is followed by a tape mark. An EOF2 label is followed by two tape marks which indicate the end of the data set.

A detailed layout and description of each type of label may be found in the IBM publicatior - "IBM/360 Operating System, Tape Labels" (order number GC-28-6680-3). Pages 22 through 48 of the IBM publication describe in detail all possible IBM Standard Label formats.

A regular IBM user needs the following information:
a) Volume serial number -- on the outside of the reel
b) Data set name (DSN or DSNAME) - as requested
c) Record length $=846$ bytes per record (packed decimal format)
d) Record format - FB for fixed block

A non- 360 users would also need the' tape density, block size and the recording mode.

NOTE: Unlabeled tapes contain only data sets and tape marks.


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For Privacy Act Notice, see page 3 of Instructions | Fop the vear danuary 1-December 31. 1978, of othar taz year betinaine


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Schedule A-ltemized Deductions (Schedule B is on back)


## Part. Interest Income

1 If you received more than $\$ 400$ in interest, Completer Part I. Please see page 8 of the instructions to find out what interest to report. Then answer the questions in Part III, below. If you received interest as a nominee for another, of you received or paid accrued interest on securities transferred between inter. est payment dates, please see page 18 of the instructions.


## Part III Foreign Accounts and Foreign Trusts

If you are required to list interest in Part 1 or dividends in Part II, OR if you had a foreign account or were a granter of, or a transferor to a foreign trust, you must answer both questions in Part III. Please set page 18 of the instructions.

A Did you, at any time during the taxable year, have an interest in or signature or other authority over a bank, securities, of other financial account in a fopdeign country (see page 18 of instructions)?
B Were you the granter of, of transferor to, a foreign trust during any taxable year, which foreign trust was in being during the current taxable year, whether If not you have any beneficial interest in such trust? . If "Yes," you may be required to file forms 3520. 3520-A. or 926.

## Pant It Dividend Income

3 If you received more than 5400 in gross dividends (including capital gain distributions) and other distributions on stock, complete Part II. Please see page 9 of the instructions. Write (H). (W). (J), for stock held by husband, wile, of jointly. Then answer the questions in Part III, below. If you received devidents as a nominee for another, please see page 18 of the instructions.


Note: If you received capital gain distributions and do not need Schedule D to report any other gains or losses or to computs the alternative tax, do not file that schedule. Instead, enter the taxable part of capital gain distributions on form 1040. line 15.

Schedule are gains and losses on stocks, bonds, and similar investments, and gains (but not losses) on personal assets sueh as a home or jeweiry.)

- Attach to Form 1040. See Instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040.)


## Partle Short-term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Heid One Year or Less



## Fart II - Long-term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held More Than One Year



13 Net long-term gain or (loss), combine lines 11 and 12 . column (f).... . . . 13 . 1970 . do not complete Parts III. IV. or VI. See Form 4798 instead. Prat II.-. Computation of Capital Gain Deduction
(Complete this part only if line 14 shows a gain)
14 Combine lines 5 and 23. column ( $)$, and anter here. If result is zero or a loss, do not complete the rest of this part. Instead skip to Part IV, line 24 on page 2.
15 Enter line 13. column (f) or line 14; whichever is smaller. If zero or a loss, enter zero and skip to line 23 .
16 If line 11. column ( $g$ ) is a gain, combine lines 3 and 11 . column ( 8 ). and enter here. If this line or line 11. column (g) shows a loss or zero, enter a zero and skip tö lina 20.
17 Enter line 11. column (g) or line 16, whichever is smaller.
18 Enter line 15 or line 17, whichever is smaller.
19 Enter $60 \%$ of amount on line 18 .
20 Subtract line 18 from line 15 .
21 Enter $50 \%$ of amount on line 20

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| 23 |  |  |



## Section A.-Short-term Capital Loss Carryover



Note: The amount on line 41 is the part of your short term capital loss carryover from 1978 to 1979 that is attributable to years beginning after 1969.

## Section 8.-Long-term Capital Loss Carryover



## Supplemental Income Schedule

(From pensioas and anauities, rents and royalies, partnershipsos estates and trusts, ete)
$\rightarrow$ See Instructioas tor Schedule E (Form 1040).
Name(s) as shown on form 1040
Your social security number

2part II:- Rent and Royalty Income. If you need more space, use form 4831.



Schedule for Depreciation Claimed in Part II above. If you need more space use Form 4562.



[^2]

## Computation of Taxable Income for 1974 if You Used the Tax Tables



## Instructions

income averaging may be to your advantage if your inĉome increased substantially this year. To see if you qualify for income averaging, please read these instructions and com. plete lines 1-14 of this sehedule.

You must attach this schedule to your Form 1040 in order to choose the benefits of income averaging. Generally you may make or change this choice anytime within three years from the date you filed your return.
A. Qualification.-To be eligible for income-averaging, you must meet the requirements of (1) citizenship or residence. and (2) support. On a joint return, both spouses must meet these requirements.
(1) Citizenship or residence. - You must have been a U.S. eitizen or resident throughout 1978 . If you wera a nonresident alien at any time during the five taxable year period ending with 1978, you are not eligible.
(2) Support. -You must have fumished at least 50 pereant of your own supcort for each of the years 1974-1977. In a year in which you were married, it is only necessary that you and your spouse provided at least 50 percent of the support of both of you. For the definition of support, see form 1040 Instructions, page 7.

## Exeeptions: The support requirement is waived if-

(. 1) You were 25 or older before the end of 1978 and were not a fulltime student during at least four of your taxable years beginning atter you rasehed 21. of
(2) More than 50 percent of your 1978 taxable income (line 7) is trom work you performed in substantial part during two or more of the four taxable years before 1978, or
(3) You file a joint return for 1978 and not more than 25 percent of the total combined adjusted gross income (line 31, Form 1040) is yours.
For definition of full-time student, see form 1040 Instruc. tions, page 7.
B. Limitations.-If you file Schedule G. you may not take advantage of these tax benefits in the same year:
(1) Exclusion of income from sources outside the United States or within U.S. possessions;
(2) Alternative tax on capital gains; and
(3) Maximum tax on personal service income.
C. Effect of Marital Status on Taxable Income.-
(:) Joint return in 1978 and joint return in base period years. -Use your combined taxable income for all years.
(2) Joint return in 1978 and separate or unmarried return in base period year. -Use your combined taxabie income for

8 and the sum of your separate taxable incomes for base period year.
(3) Separate or unmarried return in 1978 and separate or unmarried return in base period years.-Use your separate taxable income for all years.
(4) Separate or unmarried return in 1978 and joint return in base peried year.-Use your separate taxable income for ali years.
(5) Qualifying widow(er) in 1978.—Use your taxable in. come for 1978 and the sum of your taxable income and that of your deceased spouse for each base period year.
(6) Married in 1978 but had a different spouse in 1978 than a base period year.-If you filed a joint return in 1978 two computations are necessary. Your separate taxable income is the larger of the following amounts:
(a) The amount of your adjusted separate income and deductions for the base period year, or
(b) Half of the total amount of taxable income from adding your adjusted separate income and deductions to the adjusted separate income and deductions of your spouse for that base period year.
However, if you and your spouse file separate returns for 1978, a third computation is necessary. Your separate taxable income will be the largest of the amounts determined under (a) and (b) above, and:
(c) Halt of the total amount of the taxable income from adding your adjusted separate income and deductions to your 1978 spouse's adjusted separate income and deductions for that base period year.
D. Computation of Separate Income and Deductions.-The amount of your separate income and deductions for a base period year is the excess of your gross income for that year over your allowable deductions.

If you filed a joint return for a base period year. your separate doductions are
(1) for deductions aliowable in figuring your adjusted gross income, the sum of those deductions attributable to your gross income, and
(2) for deductions allowable in figuring iaxable income (exemptions and itemized deductions), the amount from multiplying the deductions allowable on the joint return by a fraction whose numerator is your adjusted gross income and whose denominator is the combined adjusted gross income on the joint retum. However, if 85 percent or more of the combined adjusted gross income of you and your spouse is attributable to either spouse, all deductions allowable in figur. ing taxable income are allowable to that spouse.

In figuring your separate taxable income when eommunity property laws apply, you must take into account all of your .earned income without regard to the community property laws, or your share of the community earned income under community property laws, whichever is more.

If you must figure your separate taxable income for any of the base period years, attach a statement showing the compu. tation and the names under which the returns were filed.

Example: $H$ and $W$ are calendar year taxpayers who were married and otherwise eligiole to choose the benefits of in. come averaging for taxable year 1978, for which they filed a
joint return. W. however, was married to and filed jointly with A for :axable year 1974. H was unmarpied in 1974. H and W figure their taxable income for 1974 as follows:

(1) 7,000 (W's separate adjusted gross income) 21.000 (A and W's adjusted gross income from joint retum)
(Total of itemized deductions and personal $=2.000$
exemptions on $A \& W$ 's joint return)

- $\$ 5,000$

Method No. 1 - W's separate income and deductions
Method No. 2 - W and A's taxable income from joint return, $\$ 15,000 \times 50$ percent
. $\$ 7.500$
W's separate taxabie income is $\$ 7.500$, the larger of the two methods. $H$ and $W$ 's taxable income (since there are no adjustments) for 1974 is $\$ 12,300$ ( $H$ 's separate taxable income of $\$ 4,800$ (unmarried in 1974) plus W's separate taxable income of $\$ 7,500$ ). This amount would be entered on line 3, column (d) of Schedule G (Form 1040).

## Specific Instructions for Page 1

Line 3.- Except as noted below, enter on line 3 the amount (never less than zero) from-
(a) Form 1040 (1976 and 1975)-line 47
(b) Form 1040A (1976)-line 15
(c) Form 1040A (1975) Tax Computation Worksheetline 5
(d) Form 1040 (1974)-line 48
(e) Form 1040A (1974)-line 16

If you used the tax tables to figure your tax for 1974 or 1975. use the sehedules on page 2 to arrive at the amount to be entered on line 3 , page 1.

If the income reported on your return for any of the years was changed by an amended return or by the Internal Revenue Service, be sure to enter the corrected amounts on page 1.

Note: If you were not married to and did not file a joint retupn with the same spouse for each year, or were not singie for all those years, follow instructions $C$ and $D$ to figure the amount to enter in columns (a). (b). (c), and (d).

Line 4.-Enter on line 4 for each base period year the income (less any deductions) previously exciuded from income because it was earned income from sources outside the United States or from income within U.S. possessions. :

Line 7.-If you average your income, you must use Schedule TC. Include in the amount on line 7, income otherwise excludable under sections 911 or 931-934.

Line 8.-Enter the amount of income resulting from a premature or excessive distribution from a qualified employee's pension pian or trust to you when you are (or were) also an owner of the business. The amount of such income is the amount subject to a penalty under section $72(m)(5)$.

Line 10.-Excess Community Income. If you are married, a resident of a community property State, and file a separate return for 1978, you must include on line 10 the excess of the community earned income you reported over the amount of this income attributable to your services. No adjustment is necessary when the community earned income attributable to your services is more than 50 percent of your combined community earned income.

## Example:

| $\bullet$ | Attributable to Service of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{H}$ | W | Total |  |
| Community Earned Income |  |  |  |
| . $\$ 40,000$ | $\$ 20,000$ | $\$ 60,000$ |  |

(a) $H$ filing a separate return has no adjustment since the amount of earned income attributable to the services of $H$ ( $\$ 40,000$ ) is more than 50 percent of the combined com. munity earned income ( $\$ 30,000$ ).
(b) $W$ filing a separate return must include $\$ 10,000$ in the total for line 10, which is the excess of the community earned income reportable by $W(\$ 30,000)$ over the amount of community earned income attributable to W's services ( $\$ 20,000$ ).

For more information and a filled-in sample Schedule $G$. please get Publication 506, Computing Your Tax Under the . Income Averaging Method.
, if you had wages, including tips, of $\$ 17.700$ or more that were subject to social security or railroad retirement taxes, do not fill in nis schedule (unless you are eligible for the Earned Imome Credit). See Instructions.

- If you had more than one business, combine profits and losses from sill your businesses and fams on this Schedule SE.
important. -The sell-amploymant income reported below will be eredited to your social seeurity record and used in figuring social security benefits.
NAME OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON (AS SHOWN ON SOCLAL SECURTTY CARD)
Secial eneurity number of self-mployed persen b
If you have only farm income complete Parts I and III. - If you have only nonfarm income complete Parts il and 111 .
If you have both farm and nonfarm income complete Parts 1 , II, and ill.


## Farti .. Computation of Net Earnings from FARM Self-Employment

You may elect to compute your nat farm earnings using the OFTIONAL METHOC, line 3, instead of using the Regular Method, line 2. if your gross profits are: (1) $\$ 2,400$ or less, or (2) more than $\$ 2,400$ and net profits are less than $\$ 1,600$. However, lines 1 and 2 must be completed even if you lect to use the FARM OPTIONAL METHOD.


Part II Computation of Net Earnings from NONFARM Self-Employment

## REGULAR METHOD

## 5 Net profit or

 (loss) froms6
a Schedule C. line 34. (Enter combined amount if more than one business.).
b Partnerships, joint ventures, ete (other than farming)
c Service as minister, member of a religious order, or a Christian Seience practitioner. (Inelude rental value of parsonage or rental allowance furnished.) If you filed form 4361 and have not revoked that exemption, check here $\square \square$ and enter zero on this line.
d Service with a foreign government or international organization
Other-Specity
6 Total (add lines 5 a through e)
7 Enter adjustments if any (attach statement, see page 27 of instructions).
8 Adjusted net earnings or (loss) from nonfarm self-employment (line 6, as adjusted by line 7)
If line 8 is $\$ 1.600$ or more OR if you do not elect to use the Nonfarm Optional Method, skip lines 9 through 11 and enter amount from line 8 on line 12b, Part lil.
 than two-thirds of your gross nomfarm profits. and you nod setuov net oarning trom sulf-amoloyment of $\$ 100$ or mers for te teast 2 of the 3 foltowing years: 1975. 1976. And 1977. The nontarm optional mithed can oniy be used for $s$ tex yearm.

## NONFARM OPTIONAL METHOD

9 a Maximum amount reportable, under both optional methods combined (farm and nonfarm).
b Enter amount from line 3. (If you did not elest to use the farm optional method, enter zero) c Balance (subtract line 9 b from line 9a).
10 Enter two-thirds of gross nonfarm profits ${ }^{2}$ or $\$ 1,600$, whichever is smaller . . . . . . . .
11 Enter here and on line 12b, the amount on line 9 c or line 10 , whichever is smaller i Gross proftes trom nontarm businasa are the total of the aross profts trom Sehedule C. line 3, alua the distribu-
 structions for Sehedule sk. Alse, include erosis profits trom services reported on line se, d, and a. az adiuated by lline 7.

## Part III Computation of Social Security Self.Employment Tax

12 Net earnings or (ioss); a from farming (from line 4)
b From nonfarm (from line 8, or line 11 if you elect to use the Nonfarm Optional Method)
13 Total net earnings or (loss) from seif-employment reported on lines $\mathbf{1 2 a}$ and $\mathbf{1 2 b}$. (If line 13 is less than $\$ 400$, you are not subject to self-employment tax. Do not fill in rest of schedule.)
14 The largest amount of combined wages and self-empioyment earnings subject to social seeurity or railroad retirement taxes for 1978 is .
15 a Total "FICA" wages (from Forms W-2) and "RRTA" compensation . b Unreported tips subject to FICA tax from Form 4137, line 9 or to RRTA
$c$ Add lines $15 a$ and 0 .
Balance (subtract line 15 c from line 14).
17 Self-employment income-line 13 or 16 , whichever is smaller
18 Self-employment tax. (If line 17 is $\$ 17,700$. enter $\$ 1,433.70$; if less, multiply the amount on line 17 by .081.) Enter here and on Form 1040, line 48.

| 5 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5b |  |  |
| 3 c |  |  |
| 5d |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 98 | \$1.600 | 00 |
| 96 |  |  |
| 9 c |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |
| $11$ |  |  |
|  |  | WIIIIM |

SCHEDULE TC
(Form 1040)
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Tax Computation Schedule
intomal Rowne Service

- Attach to Form 1040.

Part :- Computation of Tax for Taxpayers Who Cannot Use the Tax Tables

Use this part to figure your tax if:

- Your income on Form 1040, line 34, is more than $\$ 20,000$ and you checked Filing Status 8ox 1, 3, of 4 on Form 1040.
- Your income on Form 1040, line 34. is more than $\$ 40,000$ and you checked Filing Status Box 2 or 5 on Form 1040.
- You had more exemptions than were covered in the Tax Table for your filing status.
- You figure your tax using the alternative tax eomputation on Schedule D (Capital Gains and Losses), Schedule G (Income Averaging), or Form 4726 (Maximum Tax on Personal Service Income).


Part Il: Computation for Certain Taxpayers Who Must Itemize Deductions

If you are included in one of the groups below, you MUST itemize. If you must itemize and the amount on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 40, is more than your itemized deductions on Schedule A, line 39, you must complete Part || before figuring your tax.

You MUST itemize your deductions if:
A. You can be claimed as a dependent on your parent's return and had interest, dividends, or other unearned income of $\$ 750$ or more and less than $\$ 2,200$ of earned income if single (less than $\$ 1.600$ if married filing a separate return).

Note: If your earned income is more than your itemized deduc. tions on Schedule A, line 39, enter your earned income in Part 11 . line 3, of this schedule, unless you are married-filing a separate return and your spouse itemizes deductions. Generally, your earned income is the total of any amounts on Form 1040, lines 8 .
13. and 19. See page 11 of the Instructions for form 1040 for more details.
B. You are married filing a saparate raturn and your spouse Itemizes deductions. There is an exception to this rule. You don't have to itemize if your spouse must itemize only because he or she is described in A and enters earned income instead of itemized deductions on Part II, line 3, of this schedule. If this is the ease, don't complete Part il. Go back to Form 1040, line 33, and enter $\$ 0$. Then go to Form 1040, line 34.)
C. You file form 4563 to exelude income from sources in U.S. poseessions. (Please see Form 4563, and Publication 570, Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Employed in U.S. Possessions, for more details.)
D. You had dual status as a nonresident alien for part of 1978, and during the rest of the year you were either a resident alien or a U.S. citizen. Howevar, you don't have to itemize if at the end of 1978, you were married to a U.S. resident or citizen and file a joint return reporting your combined wortidwide income.

[^3]

Complete all ltems in either Part I or Part II. If an item does not apply, write "DCES NOT APPLY." Faib ure to submit required information may rusuit in disallowanee of the claimand exemption or seduction.
Parti: -3 To be Completed for Bona ride Residence Only
I List the countries where you have resided and the dates of residence during your 1977 and 1978 tax years


Did any of your famiry live with you abroad during any part of the tax yeart . . . . . . . . . . . . $\square$ Yes $\square$ No
If "Yes," who and for what period?
4 (a) Have you made a statement to the authoritios of the foreign country you claim bona fide resicence in that you are not a resident of that country?
(b) Are you required to pay income tax to the country you claim bona fide residence int . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ Ho If you made a statement to the authorities of the foreign country that you are not a ressident, and the country holds you are not subject to its income tax, you do not quality for this status. (See instruction s(c).) 5 Complete the following for days present in the U.S. or its possessions during the tax year.


Do not inciude this income in Part lll. Rapont on Form 1040.
6 (a) State any contractual terms or other conditions relating to the length of your employment abroad
(b) State the type of visa you entered the foreign country under $\qquad$
(c) Did your visa contain any limitations as to the length of your stay or employment in a forsign country? . $\square$ Yes $\square$ No If "Yes," attach explanation.
(d) Did you maintain a home in the U.S. while rasidinz abread? . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\square$ Yes $\square$ No

If "Yes," show address of your horne, whether it was rentec, and the names and relationships of the occupants

## EDPality To be Completed for Physical Fresence Oinly

7 The 18 -month period the exemption fer physieal presenca in foreign countries is based on is from through
8 Enter your principa! country of employment during your tax year $D$
9 Enter ail travel abroad during the 18 -month period the exemption is based on. except travel betwsen foreign countries that did not involve travel on or over international waters for 24 hours or mere. It the last entry is an arrival in a forsign country, enter the number of full days to end e! 18 -month Deriod. If there was ro travel to report during the period, write in schedule that you were physically present in a forraign country or countries during the entire 15 -month peniod.





Efing in To be Completed for Exelusion of Income by Taxpayers Who Reside in Camps Lecated in a Hardship Aica (See Instruction 18)


Bpativite To te Completed by Taxpayers Claiming Exemption of Income Earned Alroad ${ }^{2}$ (See Instruction 19)



## Instructions

(Section references are to the Internal Rev. enue Code unless otherwise specified.)

Who Must File.-You must file this form if: (1) you have tax preference items of more than $\$ 10,000$ ( $\$ 5,000$ if married filing separately) even if you owe no minimum tax, or (2) you have any minimum tax liability deferrad from a previous taxable year until this year. If this is a shortperiod return, see the note in instructions for line 8.

## Line 1-Tax Preference Items.-

(a) Adiusted itemized deduetions.(This applies only if you itemized deduc. tions on Schedule A (Form 1040).)

Determine the amount to be entered as follows:
Step 1 -Subtract from your total itemized deductions (Schedule $A$, Form 1040, line 39):
(1) Medieal and dental expenses (Schedule A, Form 1040, line 10).
(2) Casuatty and thett losses (Sehed. ule A, Form 1040, line 29).
(3) Any deduction allowable under sec. tion 691(c).
Steo 2-Multiply your adjusted gross income (Form 1040, line 31) by 60 percent.
Step 3-Subtract the amount determined in sted 2 from the smaller of your adjusted gross income of the amount determined in step 1. If less than zero, enter zero.
(b) Accelerated depreciation on real property.-
(1) Low income rental housing under section 167(k)
(2) Other real property

Enter on the appropriate line(s) the excess of depreciation allowable over the depreciation that would have been allowable if you had used the straight line method. You must figure this excess on a property by property basis.

Note: If you amortized certain rehabilitation expenditures for certified historic structures or oiner section 1250 prooerty over a 5 -year period, enter on line $1(b)(1)$ the amount by which this amortization is more than straight-line depreciation over the improvement's normal useful life.
(c) Accelerated depreciation on personal property subject to a lease.-Enter the excess of depreciation allowable over the depreciation that would have been allowable if you had used the straight-line method. You must figure this excess on a property-by-property basis.

Amortization of (d) certified pollution control facilities, (e) railroad rolling stock. ( $)$ on-the-job training facilities, and (g) child care facilities.-

In items (d), (e), (f) and (g), enter the amount by which the amortization allowable is more than the depreciation deduc. tion otherwise atlowable.

If you use the Class Life Asset Depreciation Range (CLAOR) System, the asset zuideline period provided is considered the same as straight line useful life for lines 1 (b) and 1 (c). Any variance in useful life allowable under section $167(\mathrm{~m})(1)$ is aiso considered the same as straight line useful life for purposes of figuring tax preference item (b) but not (c). For lines 1 ( $d$ ) through $l(g)$, the asset guideline period provided
(including any vepiance in useful life) is considered the useful life of the property in figuring the depreciation deduction otherwise allowable.
(h) Reserves for losses on bad debts of financial institutions.-Enter your share of the excess of the addition is reserve for bad debts over the reasonable addition to the reserve for bad debts that would have been allowable if you had maintained the bad debt reserve for all taxable years based on actual experience. See section 57 (a)(7) and regulation section $1.57-1$ (g).
(i) Stock options.-If you received stock by the exercise of a quatified stock option (as defined in section 422(b)) or a restricted stock option (as defined in section 424(b)). enter the amount by which the fair market value of the shares at the time of exercise was more than the option price.
(j) Depletion. - Enter any excess of deduction for depletion allowable under sec. tion 611 over the property's adjusted basis at the end of the year. Include percentage depletion for geothermal deposits. Determine the excess without regard to depletion deduction for the taxable year. You must figure this excess on a property by property basis.
(k) Capital gains.--Enter the amount from:
(1) Sehedule D (Form 1040). line 22;
(2) Form 4798, Part I, line 15, if you report a pre- 1970 capital loss carryover.
(3) The exctudable part of capital gain distributions if you did not use Schedule D or form 4798.
Do not include as a tax preference item, the capital gain deduction attributabte to a sale of exchange of a principal residence after 7/26/78.
(1) Intangible drilling costs.-Excess intangible drilling costs are a tax preference item only to the extent that they exceed your net income from oil, gas and geothermal properties.

Excess intangible drilling costs are the amount by which the allowable intangible drilling and development costs (other than. costs incurred in drilling a nonproductive well) exceed the amount that would have been allowable if such costs had been capitalized and then (uniess you make an elec. tion under section 57(d)(2)) amortized over a 120 month period beginning with the month production first began.

The nat income from oil, gas and geothermal properties is the gross income from such properties less the deductions allocable to them, except for excess intangible drilling costs.

This tax preference item must be figured separately with respect to oil and gas properties which are not geothermal deposits and all properties which are geothermal deposits.

Limitations on Amounts Treiated as Tax Preference Items in Certain Cases.-See section 58(h) for limitations where the tax preference item did not result in a tax benefit. If limitations apply, attach a schedule snowing computation.

Partners, Beneficiaries of Estates and Trusts, etc. - If you are a partner, you must take into account separately your distributive share of items of income and deductions that enter into the computa.
tion of tax preference items. If you are partner and have elected the optional adiustment to basis (see section 743), adjust the tax preference items that apply to reflect the election.

If you are a:
bencficiary of an estate or irust, see sec. 58(c);
shareholder of an electing small business corparation. see sec. 58(d):
participant in a common trust fund. see sec. 58(e);
shareholder of holder of beneficial interest in a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust, see sec. 58(f).
If you have tax proferences attributable to foreign sources, set see. 58(g).
Line 8-Adjustment in Exelusion.If this is a short period return, use the formula described in section 443(d) to determine the adjustment in exclusion for tiguring minimum tax on tax preference items.

Note: If line 2 is more than either the adjusted exelusion or $\$ 10,000$ ( $\$ 5,000$ it married filing saparately), file this form even though you owe no minimum tax.

Line 11-1978 Net Operating Loss Carryover to 1979.- Under certain conditions. you may defer part of all of the amount on line 10 to a later year. See sec. tion 56(b).

Line 15-Minimum Tax Deferred from Previous Year(s).-If a net operating loss earryover from a previous year(s) reduces taxable income for 1978, and the net operating loss giving rise to the carryover resulted in the deferral of minimum tax in that previous year(s), all or part of the deferred minimum tax may be includible on line 15 as tax liability for 1978. Figure the deferred minimum tax at the rate in effect for the year of the loss ( $15 \%$ for 1976 and $1977 ; 10 \%$ for 1975 and previ. ous years).
Inctude the deferred minimum tax on line 15 to the extent the part of the net operating loss carryover attributable to the deferred minimum tax reduces taxable ineome for 1978. In figuring the amount attributable, the part of the net operating loss carried over not attributabie to the deferred minimum tax has priority. Apply it in reducing the 1978 taxable income before the part of the carryover that is attributable to deferred minimum tax. See section 56(b).

Line 17-Exeess Tax Credits.-If Form 1040. line 47 is zero, you may be able to claim any unused part of certain eredits against your minimum tax. Apply the eredits in the order listed on Form 4625, first to the tax on Form 1040, line 37, and then to the minimum tax on Form 4625. line 16. For example, if the amount on Form 1040, line 47 is zero atter applying the credit for the elderly and a part of the credit for political contributions, the batance of the credit for political contributions, credit for child eare expenses and residential energy credits ean be applied to the extent of the minimum tax on Form 4625. line 16. Enter on lines 17 (a) through 17(d). only that part of the credit(s) that is used to reduce the minimum tax. Do not reduce the minimum tax below zero.

For further information about minimum tax. see Publication 525.

Yame(s) as shown on Form 1040 (or Form 1041)
Do not complete this form if-(a) Taxable income or personal service taxable income is:
$\$ 40,200$ or less, and on Form 1040, you checked box 1 or box 4,
$\$ 55,200$ or less, and on Form 1040, you checked box 2 or box 5,
$\$ 25.000$ or less and this is an Estate or Trust return (Form 1041):

(b) You elected income averaging; or
(c) On Form 1040. you cheeked box 3.

## A-Personal Serviee Income

## B-Deductions Against Personal Service Income



1 Personal service nat income-Subtract total amount in column $B$ from total amount in column $A$.
2 Enter your adjusted gross income (see instructions)
3 Divide the amiount on line 1 by the amount on line 2. Enter pereentage result here, but not more than $100 \%$. Round to nearest 4 numbers (see instruetions)
4 Enter your taxable income (see instructions)
5 Multiply the amount on line 4 by the percentage on line 3
6 Enter the total of your 1978 tax preference items (see instructions).
7 Personal service taxable income. Subtract line 6 from line 5 (see instructions)
8 if: on Form 1040, you checked box 1 or box 4, enter $\$ 40,200$ on Form 1040, you ehecked box 2 or box 5, enter $\$ 55,200$ Estate or Trust, enter \$26,000
9 Subtract line 8 from line 7 (if zero or less, do not complete rest of form)
10 Enter $50 \%$ of line 9
11 Tax on amount on line 4
12 Tax on amount on line 7 .
13 Subtract line 12 from line 11 .
14 If the amount on line 8 is: $\$ 40,200$, enter $\$ 13,290$ ( $\$ 12,240$ if unmarried head ot household)
$\$ 55,200$, enter $\$ 18,060$
$\$ 26,000$, enter $\$ 9,030$
15 Add lines 10, 13, and 14. This is your maximum tax (see instructions)
Computation of Alternative Tax
16 Amount from line 4
17 Enter amount reportable on Schedule D (Form 1040), line 26 or Sehedule 0 (Form 1041). line 20.
18 Subtract line 17 from line 16 .
Note: If Sehedule $D$ (Form 1040), line 15; Form 4798, line 7: or Schedule $D$ (Form 1041), line 17 (e) or 31 is not more than $\$ 50,000$, skip lines 19 through 23.
19 Enter amount reportabie on Schedule D (Form 1040), line 28 or Schedule 0 (Form 1041), line 22.
20 Add lines 18 and 19
21 Enter amount from line 11
22 Tax on amount on line 20
23 Subtract line 22 from line 21
24 Tax on amount on line 18. Caution: If line 7 is more than line 18, enter instead, amount on line 12 less $50 \%$ of the excess of line 7 over line 18
35 Subtract line 24 from line 11 .
25 Subtract line 25 from line 15 .
17 Enter $25 \%$ of Schedule 0 (Form 1040), line 15; Form 4798, line 7 ; or Schedule $\dot{O}$ (Form 1041). line
(e) or 31, but not more than $\$ 12.500$
${ }^{9}$ " mod lines 23 (if applicable). 26 and 27
I you reforted eapital gain distributions but did not use Schedule 0 (Form 1040), enter on line 17 the amount shown on Form 1040 , line 15 .

## nstructions

(Section reterences are to the Internal Fievenue Code unless otherwise specified)

Coiumn A-Personal Service In. come.-Enter in the spaces provided all personal service income as shown on your form 1040 or your form 1041. Personal service income generally in. cludes wages, salaries, professional fees. bonuses. commissions on sales or on insurance premiums, tips, and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered. It also includes prizes and awards that are not gambling winnings, taxable pensions or annuities if there is a connection with earning income from past personal serv. ices, and group-term life insurance purchased for employees that are includible in gross income. It also includes property received for performance of services and transferred to another individual.

Personal service income also includes gains (other than capital gains) and net earnings derived from the sale or other disposition of the transfer of any interest in, or the licensing of the use of, property (other than goodwill) if your per. sonal efforts created the property.

If you periorm personal services for a corporation (incfuding an electing small business corporation). personal service income generally is only the por. tion of income that is received from the corporation that represents a reasonable allowance for salaries and other compen. sation for personal services actually rendered.

If you are a doctor, dentist, lawyer. architect, accountant, etc., the entire amount you receive for performing professional services, is treated as personal service income if you are individually and personally responsible for the services performed, even though you employ assistants to perform all or part of the services.

If you are engaged in a noncorporate trade or business in which both personal services and capital are material income producing factors, a reasonable allow. ance as compensation for the personal services actually rendered is personal service income from the trade or business. If the trade or business had a net profit, the value of your services that could be considered personal service income may not exceed 30 percent of your share of the net profits from the trade or ousiness including any guaranteed pay. ment received from a partnership.

An item of gross income in respect of 3 decedent is treated as personal service income to the beneficiary if the gross in. come would have been personal service income for the decedent had he or she lived and received the amount.

If you are a nonresident alien, per.
sonal service income includes only in. come from sources within the United States that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United Statas. It does not include income subject to 30 percent tax under section $871(\mathrm{a})(1)(\mathrm{A})$.

Personal service income does not in. clude dividends (including undistributed taxable income from an electing Small Business Corporation), other distribu. tions of corporate earnings and profits. gambling gains. or gains treated as capital gains.

Personal service income does not in. clude premature or excess distributions from a qualified employees pension pian under section 72(m)(5), nor does it in: clude lump-sum distributions from pension, etc., plans taxed under sections 402(a)(2). 402(e) and 403(a)(2).

Personal service income also does not include certain distributions from Individual Retirement Accounts or Annuities described in sections 408(e)(2). (3). (4). (5) and $408(f)$ nor redemption of Retire. ment Bonds includible in income under section 409(b) or (c).

Column B-Deductions Against Personal Service Income.-Enter in the spaces provided any deductions from gross income that are required to be taken into account in determining adjusted gross income and are properly allocable to or chargeable against per. sonal service income such as:
(1). Deduetions attributable to a trade or business from which personal service income is or may be derived,
(2) Expenses paid or incurred in connection with the performance of services as an employee.
(3) Deductions allowable for contributions to a Keogh Retirement Plan.
(4) Allowable deduction for payments to an individual retirement arrangement.
(5) Allowable deductions for moving expenses,
(6) Deductions allowable to an individual who is a shareholder.em. ployee of an electing small business corporation for the excess of amounts included in gross income due to overpayment on his or her behalf by a corporation to a qualified pension plan over amounts not received is benefits, and
(7) A net operating loss deduction to the extent that the net operating losses carried to the taxable year are properly allocable to or chargeable against personal serv. ice income.
When the expenses of a business ex. ceed the income from that business, and
both personal services and capital are material income producing factors, only a portion of the expenses are deductible against personal service income. To determine the allowable deductions. multi. oly the total business expenses of that business by the ratio of the reasonable value of the taxpayer's service to the business over the gross receipts of that business.

This calculation must be applied separately to each business having a loss, and the profits or losses of one business may not be netted against profits or losses of another business.

Line 2-Adjusted Gross Income.-If this form is to be attached to Form 1040. enter on this line, the amount from form 1040, line 31.

Line 3.-Round percentage to nearest four numbers. For example, a percentage of $68.8456 \%$ should be rounded to $68.85 \%$.

Line 4-Taxable income.-If this form is to be attached to form 1040, enter on this line. the amount from Schedule TC (Form 1040), Part I. line 3.

Line 6.-Enter on this line the tax preference items required for computa. tion of minimum tax whether or not you are actually liable for such tax.
Exceotion: The capital gain deduction from Schedule D (Form 1040), line 19; Form 4798, line 12: or Schedule D (Form 1041). line 35 need not be taken into account.

For more information, see form 4625.
Line 7-Personal Service Tarable In-come.-Personal service taxable income means the excess of the portion of tax. able income attributable to personal serv. ice net income over the total tax prefer. ence items.

Lines 11, 12, 22 and 24.-Use Tax Rate Schedules from form 1040 or form 1041 instructions.

Lines 15 and 28. -Enter your maximum tax on Schedule TC. Form 1040. Part I. line 4 (or form 1041, line 27). However, if you had net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss. complete lines 16 to 28 and enter the smaller of line 15 or line 28 on the appropriate line of Form 1040, or form 1041.

Short Period Returns.-If you are required to make a return of less ihan twelve months, your tax is determined by placing your taxable income, persorial service net income, adjusted gross income. and items of tax preference on an annual basis. However, if a short period return is required due to a termination of taxable year for purposes of a jeopardy assessment, maximum tax computation shall not apply unless the taxable year is respened.

253-165-1

Section A.-SUmmary of Capital Gains and Losses


C. Part 1. Line 30 or 45 .-If thape are a loss and a gain on the lines mentioned in the instructions for Part !. line 30 or 45, enter the loss reduced by the amount of the gain. If the gain is more than the loss enter 2ero. If there is a loss and no gain, just enter the loss.
D. Married Taxpayers Filing Sepiarate Returns.-If you are married and filing a separate return the limitation for Part t. line 360 is $\$ 1,500$. increased by amounts attributabie to pre-1970 snortiterm and long. 1 en capital loss components.-but the combined total may not excend sj.000 shows a loss. complete Part I . lines 22 through 30 (assuming lines 18 note under line 22.

Energy Conservation Expendltures. For calendap year 1978 filers. energy conservation property must have been installed aftep Aprii 19, 1977 and before January 1, 1979. For these expenditures to quality for the credit, your principal residence must have been substantially completed before April 20, 1977.


Renewable Enerty Souree Expenditures. For calendar year 1978 filers, renewable eneriy source property generally must have been installed atter April 19,1977 and before January 1.1979.


## Instructions

A. Who May Clain the Credt.-Calendar year filers must file form 5695 to etaim 2 eredit for energy saving property installed after April 19, 1977 and before January 1. 1979. Even if you instalted an item in-1977 (after April 19). you must claim the eredit on your 1978 return. Do not file in amended return for 1977.

Taxpayers with fiscal years beginning in 1977 and ending in 1978 may not claim the eredit for the 1977-78 tax year. Fiseal year $1978-79$ filers may claim the credit by taking into account the period beginning April 20. 1977 and ending on the last day of the tax year.
B. Energy Conservation Proparty,-Liems eligibie for the credit are limited to the following:
(1) insulation (fibergiass, cellutose, etc) for: ceilings, walls, floors, roots, water heateps, etc.;
(2) exterior storm (or thermal) windows of doors:
(3) caulking or weatherstripping for exterior windows or doors:
(4) a furnace replacement bumer which redueas the amount of fuel used;
(5) a device to make flue openings (for a neating system) more efficient:
(6) an electrical or mechanicel furnace ignition system which replaces a gas pilot light:
(7) an automatic enargy-saving satback irmostat; and
(8) a meter which displays the cost of energy usage.

These items must be installed in or on your principal residence (as defined in instruction E) after April 19, 1977 and before

January 1, 1979 and meat the following tests:
(1) you must be the first person to use the item, and
(2) the item can be expected to remain in use for at least 3 years.
C. Renewible Enery Souree Property.Solar and geothermal energy property may be used to heat or cool your residence (or provide hot water). Solar energy property includes equipment (collectors, roekbeds, and heat exchangers) that trarsforms sun. light into heat or electricity. Geothermal energy property includes equipment that distributes the natural heat in rocks or water. Wind energy prooerty uses wind to produce energy in any form (generally elec. tricity) for residential purposes.

Renewable energy source preperty must be installed in connection with your principal residence (as defined in Instruction E) and meet the following tests:
(1) you must be the first person to use the item, and
(2) the item can be expected to remain in use for at least 5 years.
D. Items That Do Not Qualify for the Credit-Examples are:
(1) carpeting:
(2) drapes;
(3) wood paneling:
(4) exterior siding:
(5) heat pump;
(6) wood or peat fueled residential equipment;
(7) fuorescent peolacement lighting system;
(8) mydrogen fueled residential equip. ment;
(9) equipment using wind energy for iransportation:
(10) expenditures for swimming pool used as an eneryy storage medium; and
(11) Ernenhouses.
E. Principal Residence Rules-The credit is available only for your principal residence (you may either own it of rent it from another person). It must be the main home oceupied by you and your family. A summer or vacation home would not gual. ify. It must be located in the United States. To quality for the enersy conservation credit, the residence must have been substantially completed before April 20, 1977.

Note: Please get Publication 903, Energy Credits for individuals, fop spocial rules soout principal pasidences.
F. Amount of Credte.-The mmount of the credit.is based on the cost of the item. The cost of an energy conservation item includes its originat installation. The cost of a renewable enersy sourse item includes labor ecsts for its onsite proparation, assembly, or original installation.

The maximum credit for energy consepvation items is $\$ 300$ for each residence. The maximum credit for renewable energy source items is $\$ 2,200$ for each residence.

Please get Puthication 903 for aoditional information if you occupied iwo or more principal residences and made expenditures for energy conservation property or. renewable energy source property.
G. Unused Credit Carryover.-If your energy eredit for 1978 is more than your tax. you may carry over the unused amount to 1979.

Note: For additional information, get Publication 903, Energy Credits for individuals.


[^0]:    

[^1]:    Ple: SIgn Hera Under penaties of perjury, I dectore that i have examined this raturn, inelueting accompanyine scinedulas and statements, and to the best of my
    knowede and has any knowledge.
    

    Paid
    Praparars
    information

    | Preparer's |
    | :--- |
    | signature |$|$

[^2]:    -Caution: Use Tax Rate Schedule $x, y$ or 2 from the form 1040 instructions io figure your tax on lines $20.21,22.25$ and 26 . Do not use tax tables.

[^3]:    1 Enter the amount from form 1040, line 31

    2 Enter the amount from Schedule $A$, line 40

    E Enter the amount from Schedule A, line 39
    Caution: If you can be claimed as a dependent on your parent's return, see the Note above. Be sure you check the box below line 33 of form 1040.
    4 Subtract line 3 from line 2.
    5 Add lines 1 and 4. Enter here and on Form 1040, line 34. (Leave Form 1040, line 33 blank. Disregard the instruction to subtract line 33 from line 32. Follow the rest of the instructions for form 1040, iine 34.)

