



Instructions for Form 8615

Tax for Children Under Age 18 With Investment Income of More Than \$1,700

General Instructions

What's New

- This form generally must be filed for a child under age 18 (previously under age 14) at the end of the year who had investment income of more than \$1,700 (previously \$1,600).
- For purposes of completing this form, a taxable distribution from a qualified disability trust is considered earned income, not investment income. See page 2.
- New rules apply if the child or the parent files Form 2555 or 2555-EZ to claim the foreign earned income exclusion or housing exclusion. See the instructions for lines 4, 6, 10, and 18.

Purpose of Form

For children under age 18, investment income over \$1,700 is taxed at the parent's rate if the parent's rate is higher than the child's. If the child's investment income is more than \$1,700, use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax.

Investment Income

For Form 8615, "investment income" includes all taxable income other than earned income as defined on page 2. Investment income includes taxable interest, ordinary dividends, capital gains (including capital gain distributions), rents, royalties, etc. It also includes taxable social security benefits, pension and annuity income, and income (other than earned income) received as the beneficiary of a trust.

Who Must File

Form 8615 must be filed for any child who meets the following conditions.

- The child was under age 18 at the end of 2006. A child born on January 1, 1989, is considered to be age 18 at the end of 2006.
- At least one of the child's parents was alive at the end of 2006.
- The child had more than \$1,700 of investment income.
- The child is required to file a tax return.
- The child does not file a joint return for 2006.



TIP *The parent may be able to elect to report the child's interest, ordinary dividends, and capital gain distributions on the parent's return. If the parent makes this election, the child will not have to file a return or Form 8615. However, the federal income tax on the child's income, including qualified dividends and capital gain distributions, may be higher if this election is made. For more details, see Form 8814, Parents' Election To Report Child's Interest and Dividends.*

Additional Information

For more details, see Pub. 929, Tax Rules for Children and Dependents.

Incomplete Information for Parent or Other Children

If the parent's taxable income or filing status or the net investment income of the parent's other children is not known by the due date of the child's return, reasonable estimates can be used. Enter "Estimated" next to the appropriate line(s) of Form 8615. When the correct information is available, file Form 1040X, Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return.

Instead of using estimates, the child may be able to get an automatic 6-month extension of time to file. For details, see Form 4868, Application for Automatic Extension of Time To File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return.

Amended Return

If after the child's return is filed, the parent's taxable income changes or the net investment income of any of the parent's other children changes, the child's tax must be refigured using the adjusted amounts. If the child's tax changes, file Form 1040X to correct the child's tax.

Alternative Minimum Tax

A child whose tax is figured on Form 8615 may owe the alternative minimum tax. For details, see Form 6251, Alternative Minimum Tax—Individuals, and its instructions.

Line Instructions

Lines A and B

If the child's parents were married to each other and filed a joint return, enter the name and social security number (SSN) of the parent who is listed first on the joint return.

If the parents were married but filed separate returns, enter the name and SSN of the parent who had the higher taxable income. If you do not know which parent had the higher taxable income, see Pub. 929.

If the parents were unmarried, treated as unmarried for federal income tax purposes, or separated by either a divorce or separate maintenance decree, enter the name and SSN of the parent with whom the child lived for most of the year (the custodial parent).

Exceptions. If the custodial parent remarried and filed a joint return with his or her new spouse, enter the name and SSN of the person listed first on the joint return, even if that person is not the child's parent. If the custodial parent and his or her new spouse filed separate returns, enter the name and SSN of the person with the higher taxable income, even if that person is not the child's parent.

If the parents were unmarried but lived together during the year with the child, enter the name and SSN of the parent who had the higher taxable income.

Line 1

If the child had no earned income (defined on page 2), enter the child's adjusted gross income from Form 1040, line 38; Form 1040A, line 22; or Form 1040NR, line 36.

If the child had earned income, use the worksheet on page 2 to figure the amount to enter on line 1. But use Pub. 929 instead of the worksheet to figure the amount to enter on line 1 if the child:

- Files Form 2555 or 2555-EZ (relating to foreign earned income),
- Has a net loss from self-employment, or
- Claims a net operating loss deduction.

Earned income. Earned income includes wages, tips, and other payments received for personal services performed. Generally, it is the total of the amounts reported on Form 1040, lines 7, 12, and 18; Form 1040A, line 7; or Form 1040NR, lines 8, 13, and 19.

Earned income also includes any taxable distribution from a qualified disability trust. A qualified disability trust is any nongrantor trust:

1. Described in 42 U.S.C. 1396p(c)(2)(B)(iv) and established solely for the benefit of an individual under 65 years of age who is disabled, and
2. All the beneficiaries of which are determined by the Commissioner of Social Security to have been disabled for some part of the tax year within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)(3).

A trust will not fail to meet (2) above just because the trust's corpus may revert to a person who is not disabled after the trust ceases to have any disabled beneficiaries.

Child's Investment Income Worksheet—Line 1
Keep for Your Records



1. Enter the amount from the child's Form 1040, line 22; Form 1040A, line 15; or Form 1040NR, line 23, whichever applies _____
2. Enter the child's **earned income** (defined above) plus the amount of any penalty on early withdrawal of savings from the child's Form 1040, line 30; Form 1040A, line 16; or Form 1040NR, line 29, whichever applies _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the result here and on Form 8615, line 1 _____

Line 2

If the child itemized deductions, enter the larger of:

- \$1,700, or
- \$850 plus the portion of the amount on Schedule A (Form 1040), line 28 (or Form 1040NR, Schedule A, line 17), that is directly connected with the production of the investment income on Form 8615, line 1.

Line 4

If the child files Form 2555 or 2555-EZ to claim the foreign earned income exclusion or housing exclusion, enter the amount from line 7 of the child's Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet (in the Form 1040 instructions), instead of the child's taxable income.

Line 6

If the parent filed a joint return, enter the taxable income shown on that return even if the parent's spouse is not the child's parent.

If the parent files Form 2555 or 2555-EZ, enter the amount from line 7 of the parent's Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet (in the Form 1040 instructions), instead of the parent's taxable income.

Line 8

Enter on this line the total of lines 5, 6, and 7. You must determine the amount of net capital gain and qualified dividends included on this line before completing line 9.

Net capital gain. Net capital gain is the smaller of the gain, if any, on Schedule D, line 15, or the gain, if any, on Schedule D, line 16. If Schedule D is not required, it is the amount on line 13 of Form 1040, line 10 of Form 1040A, or line 14 of Form 1040NR.

Qualified dividends. Qualified dividends are those dividends reported on line 9b of Form 1040 or Form 1040A or line 10b of Form 1040NR.

Net capital gain and qualified dividends on line 8. If neither the child, nor the parent, nor any other child has net capital gain, the net capital gain on line 8 is zero.

If neither the child, nor the parent, nor any other child has qualified dividends, the amount of qualified dividends on line 8 is zero.

If the child, parent, or any other child has net capital gain, figure the amount of net capital gain included on line 8 by adding together the net capital gain amounts included on lines 5, 6, and 7. If the child, parent, or any other child has qualified dividends, figure the amount of qualified dividends included on line 8 by adding together the qualified dividend amounts included on lines 5, 6, and 7. Use the following discussions to find these amounts.

Net capital gain or qualified dividends on line 5. If the child has a net capital gain or qualified dividends, use the appropriate Line 5 Worksheet on this page or page 3 to find the amount of each included on line 5. These worksheets are needed to adjust the child's net capital gain and qualified dividends by the appropriate allocated amount of the child's deductions.

Line 5 Worksheet #1
Keep for Your Records



Use this worksheet only if line 2 of the child's Form 8615 is \$1,700 and lines 3 and 5 are the same amount.

1. Enter the child's qualified dividends _____
2. Enter the child's net capital gain _____
3. Enter the amount from the child's Form 8615, line 1 _____
4. Divide line 1 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). Do not enter more than 1.000 _____
5. Divide line 2 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). Do not enter more than 1.000 _____
6. Multiply \$1,700 by line 4 _____
7. Multiply \$1,700 by line 5 _____
8. **Qualified dividends on Form 8615, line 5.** Subtract line 6 from line 1 (but do not enter less than zero or more than the amount on Form 8615, line 5) _____
9. **Net capital gain on Form 8615, line 5.** Subtract line 7 from line 2 (but do not enter less than zero or more than the excess of Form 8615, line 5, over line 8 of this worksheet) _____

Line 5 Worksheet #2
Keep for Your Records



Use this worksheet only if line 2 of the child's Form 8615 is more than \$1,700 and lines 3 and 5 are the same amount.

1. Enter the child's qualified dividends _____
2. Enter the child's net capital gain _____
3. Add lines 1 and 2 _____
4. Divide line 1 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places) _____
5. Enter the child's itemized deductions directly connected with the production of the child's qualified dividends or net capital gain _____
6. Multiply line 4 by line 5 _____

- 7. Subtract line 6 from line 5 _____
- 8. Subtract line 7 from line 2 _____
- 9. Subtract line 6 from line 1 _____
- 10. Enter the amount from the child's Form 8615, line 1 _____
- 11. Divide line 1 by line 10. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). Do not enter more than 1.000 _____
- 12. Divide line 2 by line 10. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). Do not enter more than 1.000 minus the amount on line 11 _____
- 13. Multiply \$850 by line 11 _____
- 14. Multiply \$850 by line 12 _____
- 15. **Qualified dividends on Form 8615, line 5.** Subtract line 13 from line 9 (but do not enter less than zero or more than the amount on Form 8615, line 5) _____
- 16. **Net capital gain on Form 8615, line 5.** Subtract line 14 from line 8 (but do not enter less than zero or more than the excess of Form 8615, line 5, over line 15 of this worksheet) _____
- 11. If the child itemized deductions, enter the child's itemized deductions not directly connected with the production of the income on line 3. Otherwise, enter the child's standard deduction _____
- 12. Add lines 10 and 11 _____
- 13. Enter the child's adjusted gross income (Form 1040, line 38; Form 1040A, line 22; or Form 1040NR, line 36) _____
- 14. Divide line 3 by line 13. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). Do not enter more than 1.000 _____
- 15. Multiply line 12 by line 14 _____
- 16. Multiply line 15 by line 4 _____
- 17. Subtract line 16 from line 15 _____
- 18. **Qualified dividends on Form 8615, line 5.** Subtract line 16 from line 9. Enter the result here (but do not enter less than zero or more than the amount on Form 8615, line 5) _____
- 19. **Net capital gain on Form 8615, line 5.** Subtract line 17 from line 8 (but do not enter less than zero or more than the excess of Form 8615, line 5, over line 18 of this worksheet) _____

* If you enter more than \$112,875 on line 13, see the *Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet* in the Form 1040, Form 1040A, or Form 1040NR instructions for the amount to enter on line 10.

Net capital gain or qualified dividends on line 6. If the parent has a net capital gain, its full amount is the net capital gain included on line 6. If the parent has qualified dividends, the full amount is the amount of qualified dividends included on line 6.

Net capital gain or qualified dividends on line 7. The net capital gain included on line 7 is the total of the amounts of net capital gain included on line 5 of the other children's Forms 8615. The qualified dividends included on line 7 is the total of the amounts of qualified dividends included on line 5 of the other children's Forms 8615. Find these amounts for each other child as explained under *Net capital gain or qualified dividends on line 5* on page 2. (Do not attach the other children's Forms 8615 to the child's return.)

Line 9

Figure the tax using the Tax Table, Tax Computation Worksheet, Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet, Schedule D Tax Worksheet, or Schedule J, whichever applies. If line 8 includes any net capital gain or qualified dividends, use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain

Tax Worksheet in the Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040NR instructions to figure the tax, unless you have to use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet or Schedule J (see below).

Schedule J. If any farming or fishing income is included on line 8, the tax may be less if you use Schedule J. If Schedule J was used to figure the tax on the parent's return, see Pub. 929 for details on how to figure the tax.

Schedule D Tax Worksheet. If the child, parent, or another child has to file Schedule D and line 18 or 19 of any Schedule D is more than zero, use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet in the Instructions for Schedule D to figure the tax. See Pub. 929 for details on how to figure the line 9 tax using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet.

Using the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet for line 9 tax. If you use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet to figure the line 9 tax, complete that worksheet as follows.

1. On line 1, enter the amount from Form 8615, line 8.
2. On line 2, enter the amount of qualified dividends included on Form 8615, line 8. (See the instructions for line 8.)
3. On line 3, enter the amount of the net capital gain included on Form 8615, line 8. (See the instructions for line 8.)
4. Complete line 4 following the worksheet instructions.
5. If you are completing the worksheet in the Form 1040 instructions, enter on line 5 the total of the amounts, if any, on line 4g of all Forms 4952 filed by the child, parent, or any other child.
6. Complete lines 6 through 19 (lines 5 through 17 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A or Form 1040NR instructions) following the worksheet instructions. Use the parent's filing status to complete lines 8, 16, and 18 (lines 6, 14, and 16 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A or Form 1040NR instructions).

Enter the amount from line 19 of the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (or line 17 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A or Form 1040NR instructions) on Form 8615, line 9, and check the box on that line. Do not attach this worksheet to the child's return.

Line 10

If the parent filed a joint return, enter the tax shown on that return even if the parent's spouse is not the child's parent.

If the parent files Form 2555 or 2555-EZ, enter the amount from line 8 of the parent's Foreign Earned Income

Line 5 Worksheet #3
Keep for Your Records



Use this worksheet only if the child's Form 8615, line 5, is less than line 3.

1. Enter the child's qualified dividends _____
2. Enter the child's net capital gain _____
3. Add lines 1 and 2 _____
4. Divide line 1 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places) _____
5. If the child itemized deductions, enter the child's itemized deductions directly connected with the production of the income on line 3 _____
6. Multiply line 4 by line 5 _____
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5 _____
8. Subtract line 7 from line 2 _____
9. Subtract line 6 from line 1 _____
10. If the child can claim his or her own exemption, enter \$3,300*. Otherwise, enter -0- _____

Tax Worksheet (in the Form 1040 instructions), instead of the parent's tax from Form 1040, line 44.

Line 15

Figure the tax using the Tax Table, Tax Computation Worksheet, Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet, Schedule D Tax Worksheet, or Schedule J, whichever applies. If line 14 includes any net capital gain or qualified dividends (see below), use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet to figure this tax. However, if the child has to file Schedule D and line 18 or line 19 of the child's Schedule D is more than zero, use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet to figure this tax instead. See Pub. 929 for details on how to figure the line 15 tax using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet.

Before using the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet to figure the line 15 tax, you will need to know the amount of net capital gain and qualified dividends, if any, included on line 14.

Net capital gain and qualified dividends on line 14. If the child does not have any net capital gain or qualified dividends, line 14 does not include any net capital gain or qualified dividends.

If the child has net capital gain, the amount of net capital gain included on line 14 is the amount from line 2 of the child's completed Line 5 Worksheet minus the amount from the last line of that worksheet.

If the child has qualified dividends, the amount of qualified dividends included on line 14 is the amount from line 1 of the child's completed Line 5 Worksheet minus the amount from the next to the last line of that worksheet.

Using the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet for line 15 tax. If you use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet to figure the line 15 tax, complete that worksheet as follows.

1. On line 1, enter the amount from Form 8615, line 14.

2. On line 2, enter the amount of the qualified dividends included on Form 8615, line 14. (See *Net capital gain and qualified dividends on line 14* on this page.)

3. On line 3, enter the amount of the net capital gain included on Form 8615, line 14. (See *Net capital gain and qualified dividends on line 14* on this page.)

4. Complete line 4 following the worksheet instructions.

5. If you are completing the worksheet in the Form 1040 instructions, leave line 5 blank.

6. Complete lines 6 through 19 (lines 5 through 17 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A or Form 1040NR instructions) following the worksheet instructions. Use the child's filing status to complete lines 8, 16, and 18 of the worksheet for Form 1040 (lines 6, 14, and 16 of the worksheet for Form 1040A or Form 1040NR).

Enter the amount from line 19 of this Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (line 17 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A or Form 1040NR instructions) on line 15 of Form 8615 and check the box on that line. Do not attach this worksheet to the child's return.

Using Schedule J for line 15 tax. If line 14 includes any farming or fishing income, the tax may be less if you use Schedule J. See Pub. 929 for details on how to figure the line 15 tax using Schedule J.

Line 17

Figure the tax using the Tax Table, Tax Computation Worksheet, Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet, Schedule D Tax Worksheet, or Schedule J, whichever applies. If line 4 includes any qualified dividends or net capital gain, use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet to figure the tax unless

the Schedule D Tax Worksheet has to be used instead. If any farming or fishing income is included on line 4, the tax may be less if you use Schedule J.

Line 18

If the child files Form 2555 or 2555-EZ, do **not** enter the amount from Form 8615, line 18, on the child's Form 1040, line 44. Instead, enter the amount from Form 8615, line 18, on line 8 of the child's Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet (in the Form 1040 instructions). Then complete the rest of the Foreign Earned Income Tax Worksheet to figure the child's tax.

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The average time and expenses required to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. For the estimated averages, see the instructions for your income tax return.

If you have suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. See the instructions for your income tax return.
