
Line 44

Tax

Include in the total on line 44 all of the following taxes that apply.

- Tax on your taxable income. Figure the tax using one of the methods described on this page and page 34.

- Tax from Form 8814 (relating to the election to report child's interest or dividends). Check the appropriate box.

- Tax from Form 4972 (relating to lump-sum distributions). Check the appropriate box.

- Tax from Form 8889, Part III (relating to health savings accounts). Check the appropriate box.

- Recapture of an education credit. You may owe this tax if you claimed an education credit in an earlier year, and either tax-free educational assistance or a refund of qualified expenses was received in 2007 for the student. See Form 8863 for more details. Enter the amount and "ECR" in the space next to line 44.

- Additional tax on recapture of a charitable contribution deduction relating to the contribution of a fractional interest in tangible personal property. See the instructions

for line 21 on page 24. Enter the amount and "FITPP" in the space next to line 44.

Do you want the IRS to figure the tax on your taxable income for you?

☐ **Yes.** See Pub. 967 for details, including who is eligible and what to do. If you have paid too much, we will send you a refund. If you did not pay enough, we will send you a bill.

☐ **No.** Use one of the following methods to figure your tax.

Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet. If your taxable income is less than \$100,000, you must use the Tax Table that begins on page 63 to figure your tax. Be sure you use the correct column. If your taxable income is \$100,000 or more, use the Tax Computation Worksheet on page 75.

However, do not use the Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet to figure your tax if any of the following applies.

Form 8615. Form 8615 must generally be used to figure the tax for any child who was under age 18 at the end of 2007, and who had more than \$1,700 of investment income, such as taxable interest, ordinary dividends, or capital gains (including capital gain distributions). But if the child files a joint return for 2007 or if neither of the

child's parents was alive at the end of 2007, do not use Form 8615 to figure the child's tax. Also, a child born on January 1, 1990, is considered to be age 18 at the end of 2007. Do not use Form 8615 for such a child.

Schedule D Tax Worksheet. If you have to file Schedule D and Schedule D, line 18 or 19, is more than zero, use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet on page D-10 of the Instructions for Schedule D to figure your tax.

Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet. If you do not have to use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (see above), use the worksheet on page 35 to figure your tax if any of the following applies.

- You reported qualified dividends on Form 1040, line 9b.

- You do not have to file Schedule D and you reported capital gain distributions on Form 1040, line 13.

- You are filing Schedule D and Schedule D, lines 15 and 16, are both more than zero.

Schedule J. If you had income from farming or fishing, your tax may be less if you choose to figure it using income averaging on Schedule J.

Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet—Line 44

Keep for Your Records



Before you begin: ✓ See the instructions for line 44 that begin on page 33 to see if you can use this worksheet to figure your tax.
 ✓ If you do not have to file Schedule D and you received capital gain distributions, be sure you checked the box on line 13 of Form 1040.

1. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 43	1.	<input type="text"/>
2. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 9b	2.	<input type="text"/>
3. Are you filing Schedule D?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Enter the smaller of line 15 or 16 of Schedule D. If either line 15 or line 16 is a loss, enter -0-	3.	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 13	3.	<input type="text"/>
4. Add lines 2 and 3	4.	<input type="text"/>
5. If you are claiming investment interest expense on Form 4952, enter the amount from line 4g of that form. Otherwise, enter -0-	5.	<input type="text"/>
6. Subtract line 5 from line 4. If zero or less, enter -0-	6.	<input type="text"/>
7. Subtract line 6 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-	7.	<input type="text"/>
8. Enter the smaller of:		
• The amount on line 1, or		
• \$31,850 if single or married filing separately, \$63,700 if married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er), \$42,650 if head of household.	8.	<input type="text"/>
9. Is the amount on line 7 equal to or more than the amount on line 8?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Skip lines 9 through 11; go to line 12 and check the "No" box.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter the amount from line 7	9.	<input type="text"/>
10. Subtract line 9 from line 8	10.	<input type="text"/>
11. Multiply line 10 by 5% (.05)	11.	<input type="text"/>
12. Are the amounts on lines 6 and 10 the same?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Skip lines 12 through 15; go to line 16.		
<input type="checkbox"/> No. Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 6	12.	<input type="text"/>
13. Enter the amount from line 10 (if line 10 is blank, enter -0-)	13.	<input type="text"/>
14. Subtract line 13 from line 12	14.	<input type="text"/>
15. Multiply line 14 by 15% (.15)	15.	<input type="text"/>
16. Figure the tax on the amount on line 7. Use the Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet, whichever applies	16.	<input type="text"/>
17. Add lines 11, 15, and 16	17.	<input type="text"/>
18. Figure the tax on the amount on line 1. Use the Tax Table or Tax Computation Worksheet, whichever applies	18.	<input type="text"/>
19. Tax on all taxable income. Enter the smaller of line 17 or line 18. Also include this amount on Form 1040, line 44	19.	<input type="text"/>