

Credit for Alcohol Used as Fuel

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

▶ Attach to your return.

▶ For Paperwork Reduction Act Notice, see instructions.

Attachment
Sequence No. **83**

Name(s) as shown on return		Identifying number		
Type of Alcohol Fuel	(a) Number of Gallons Sold or Used	(b) Rate *	(c) Column (a) x Column (b)	
1 Qualified ethanol fuel production (in gallons)	1	.10		
2 Straight alcohol and alcohol mixtures:				
a 190 proof or greater (in gallons)	2a	.54		
b Less than 190 proof but at least 150 proof (in gallons)	2b	.40		
3 Add lines 1, 2a, and 2b in both columns	3			
4 Other fuels blended with the alcohol on lines 2a and 2b	4			
5a Total gallons of fuel. Add lines 3 and 4 (column (a)).	5a			
b Total gallons containing less than 5.7% of 190-proof alcohol or that are exempt from excise taxes (see instructions)	5b			
6 Subtract line 5b from line 5a	6			
7 Break down line 6 into the number of gallons of: For use in noncommercial aviation:				
a Alcohol or alcohol blended with aviation fuels	7a	.1293 (.1246**)		
b Alcohol blended with gasoline for aviation fuel	7b	.0444 (.0396***)		
All other uses:				
c Less than 85% alcohol blended with fuel (see instructions)	7c	(See instructions)		
d 85% or more alcohol (see instructions).	7d	.0545		
8 Add lines 7a through 7d, column (c)			8	
9 Current year credit less excise tax benefit. Subtract line 8 from line 3. Include this amount in your income for 1993.			9	
10 Flow-through alcohol fuel credit(s) from a partnership, S corporation, estate, or trust (see instructions)			10	
11 Total current year credit for alcohol used as fuel. Add lines 9 and 10			11	

*Only the rate for ethanol is shown. See instructions for lines 2 and 7 for rates for alcohol other than ethanol.

Rate effective after December 31, 1993. *Rate effective after September 30, 1993.

See **Who Must File Form 3800** to see if you complete the lines below or file Form 3800.

12a Individuals. Enter amount from Form 1040, line 40			12	
b Corporations. Enter amount from Form 1120, Schedule J, line 3 (or Form 1120-A, Part I, line 1)				
c Other filers. Enter regular tax before credits from your return				
13 Credits that reduce regular tax before the credit for alcohol used as fuel:				
a Credit for child and dependent care expenses (Form 2441, line 10)	13a			
b Credit for the elderly or the disabled (Schedule R (Form 1040), line 21)	13b			
c Mortgage interest credit (Form 8396, line 11)	13c			
d Foreign tax credit (Form 1116, line 32, or Form 1118, Sch. B, line 12)	13d			
e Possessions tax credit (Form 5735, line 14)	13e			
f Orphan drug credit (Form 6765, line 10)	13f			
g Credit for fuel from a nonconventional source	13g			
h Qualified electric vehicle credit (Form 8834, line 17)	13h			
i Add lines 13a through 13h			13i	
14 Net regular tax. Subtract line 13i from line 12			14	
15 Tentative minimum tax (see instructions):				
a Individuals. Enter amount from Form 6251, line 26			15	
b Corporations. Enter amount from Form 4626, line 14				
c Estates and trusts. Enter amount from Form 1041, Schedule H, line 37				
16 Net income tax:				
a Individuals. Add line 14 above and line 28 of Form 6251			16	
b Corporations. Add line 14 above and line 16 of Form 4626				
c Estates and trusts. Add line 14 above and line 39 of Form 1041, Schedule H				
17 If line 14 is more than \$25,000, enter 25% (.25) of excess (see instructions)			17	
18 Subtract line 15 or line 17, whichever is greater, from line 16. If less than zero, enter -0-			18	
19 Credit for alcohol used as fuel allowed for the current year. Enter the smaller of line 11 or line 18. This is your General Business Credit for 1993. Enter here and on Form 1040, line 44; Form 1120, Schedule J, line 4e; Form 1120-A, Part I, line 2a; or the appropriate line of other income tax returns			19	

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

We ask for the information on this form to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. You are required to give us the information. We need it to ensure that you are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax.

The time needed to complete and file this form will vary depending on individual circumstances. The estimated average time is:

Recordkeeping . . . 10 hr., 46 min.

Learning about the law or the form . . . 34 min.

Preparing the form . . . 1 hr., 42 min.

Copying, assembling, and sending the form to the IRS . 16 min.

If you have comments concerning the accuracy of these time estimates or suggestions for making this form more simple, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to both the IRS and the Office of Management and Budget at the addresses listed in the instructions for the tax return with which this form is filed.

General Instructions

Purpose of Form

Use Form 6478 to figure your credit for alcohol used as fuel. The credit consists of the following:

1. Alcohol mixture credit,
2. Alcohol credit, and
3. Small ethanol producer credit.

You may claim or elect not to claim the alcohol fuel credit at any time within the 3 years from the due date of your return (determined without regard to extensions) on either an original or an amended return.

Who Must File Form 3800

The general business credit consists of the investment credit (Form 3468), jobs credit (Form 5884), credit for alcohol used as fuel (Form 6478), research credit (Form 6765), low-income housing credit (Form 8586), enhanced oil recovery credit (Form 8830), disabled access credit (Form 8826), and renewable electricity production credit (Form 8835).

The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 added the following four new credits: empowerment zone employment credit (Form 8844), Indian employment

credit (Form 8845), credit for employer social security and Medicare taxes paid on certain employee tips (Form 8846), and credit for contributions to certain community development corporations (Form 8847). Generally, the new credits are allowed for expenditures incurred after December 31, 1993. See the above forms and **Form 3800**, General Business Credit, for other details.

If you have more than one of the credits for 1993, a carryback or carryforward of any of these credits, or a credit for alcohol used as fuel from a passive activity, you must also file Form 3800, which is used instead of lines 12 through 19 to figure the tax liability limitation.

Definitions and Special Rules

Alcohol.—Alcohol, for credit purposes, includes ethanol and methanol but does not include:

1. Alcohol produced from petroleum, natural gas, or coal (including peat), or
2. Alcohol of less than 150 proof. In figuring the proof of any alcohol, disregard any denaturants (additives that make the alcohol unfit for human consumption). The volume of alcohol includes any denaturant up to 5% of the volume of the alcohol and denaturant combined.

However, methanol produced from methane gas formed in waste disposal sites is not alcohol produced from natural gas, and is included for credit purposes.

Alcohol mixture.—The alcohol must be used to make a qualified mixture. A qualified mixture combines alcohol with gasoline, diesel, or special motor fuel. The producer of the mixture either:

1. Uses it as fuel, or
2. Sells it as fuel to another person.

The credit is available only to the producer who blends the mixture. The producer must use or sell the mixture in a trade or business and the credit is available only for the year the mixture is sold or used. The credit is not allowed for casual off-farm production of a qualified mixture.

Straight alcohol.—The alcohol must not be a mixture with gasoline, diesel, or special motor fuel (other than as a denaturant). The credit is for alcohol that during the tax year is:

1. Used by the taxpayer as a fuel in a trade or business, or

2. Is sold by the taxpayer at retail to another person and put in the fuel tank of that person's vehicle.

However, no credit is allowed for alcohol used by the taxpayer as a fuel in a trade or business if that alcohol was sold in a retail sale described in 2 above.

Qualified ethanol fuel production.—

This is ethanol produced by an eligible small ethanol producer (defined below) and during the tax year:

1. Is sold by the producer to another person—
 - a. For use by the buyer in the buyer's trade or business to produce a qualified mixture (other than casual off-farm production),
 - b. For use by the buyer as a fuel in a trade or business, or
 - c. Who sells the ethanol at retail to another person and puts the ethanol in the retail buyer's fuel tank; or
2. Is used or sold by the producer for any purpose described in 1 above.

Eligible small ethanol producer.—This is a person who, at all times during the tax year, has a productive capacity for alcohol of 30 million gallons or less. This includes alcohol made from petroleum, natural gas, coal, peat, and alcohol of less than 150 proof.

Diesel fuel.—This is any liquid other than gasoline that can be used as a fuel in a diesel-powered highway vehicle.

Special motor fuel.—This is any liquid other than gasoline that is suitable for use or is used in a motor vehicle or motor boat.

Noncommercial aviation.—This is the use of an aircraft other than in a business of transporting persons or property for pay.

Recapture of credit if not used as fuel.—You must pay the tax on each gallon of the alcohol or the alcohol in the mixture at the applicable rate that you used to figure the credit if you claim any alcohol fuel credit and later you:

1. Separate the alcohol from the mixture,
2. Use the mixture other than as a fuel,
3. Mix straight alcohol on which the credit was allowed for the retail sale,
4. Use the straight alcohol other than as a fuel, or
5. Do not use the fuel for the purposes described under **Qualified ethanol fuel production**.

Report the tax on **Form 720**, Quarterly Federal Excise Tax Return.

Specific Instructions

Use lines 1 through 9 to figure any alcohol fuel credit from your own trade or business.

Note: We have shown in column (b) the rate for ethanol only. If you have a credit for alcohol other than from ethanol, enter in column (b) the applicable rate shown in the instructions for lines 2a, 2b, and 7a through 7d.

Skip lines 1 through 9 if you are claiming only a credit that was allocated to you from a flow-through entity (i.e., S corporation, partnership, estate, or trust).

S corporations, partnerships, estates, and trusts.—Figure the total credit on lines 1 through 11. Then allocate the line 11 credit to each shareholder, partner, and beneficiary in the same way that income and loss are divided.

If the line 11 credit includes any small ethanol producer credit (line 1), you must separately state to each shareholder, partner, beneficiary, etc., the number of gallons on which the credit was figured, and the productive capacity for alcohol that you, the pass-through entity, have. State the productive capacity in terms of gallons.

Line 1.—Enter the number of gallons of ethanol that meet the conditions listed on page 3 under **Qualified ethanol fuel production**. Do not enter more than 15 million gallons. Multiply by the rate of 10 cents per gallon.

Line 2.—Enter on the appropriate line the number of gallons sold or used.

Line 2a.—Enter the number of gallons of 190 proof or greater alcohol and multiply by the rate.

For alcohol other than from ethanol, the rate is 60 cents per gallon.

Line 2b.—Enter the number of gallons of alcohol that is less than 190 proof but at least 150 proof and multiply by the rate.

For alcohol other than from ethanol, the rate is 45 cents per gallon.

Line 4.—Enter the number of gallons of other fuels that you blended with the alcohol shown on lines 2a and 2b. Other fuels include gasoline, diesel, and special motor fuels.

Line 5b.—Enter the number of gallons included on line 5a that contain less than 5.7% of 190-proof alcohol or are exempt from excise taxes. The fuel can be exempt because of specific exemption, credit, or refund provisions other than the alcohol fuel credit.

Examples of fuels exempt from excise tax include fuel that is:

- Used on a farm for farming purposes.
- Supplied to military ships or aircraft or certain commercial ships or aircraft.

- Used in off-highway business use.
- Used as fuel by a state, any political subdivision of a state, or the District of Columbia.
- Used as fuel by a nonprofit educational organization.
- Used in an intercity, local, or school bus.
- Used for certain helicopter uses.

Line 7.—If you sold or used alcohol or an alcohol mixture as fuel, you may have been entitled to an exemption from excise tax or a reduced rate of excise tax. The alcohol fuel credit must be reduced to take into account any benefit provided by that exemption or reduced rate.

Line 7a.—Enter on line 7a the number of gallons of aviation fuel sold for use in or used in noncommercial aviation that is alcohol or alcohol blended with aviation fuels other than gasoline.

The benefit for alcohol other than from ethanol or alcohol other than from ethanol blended with aviation fuels (other than gasoline) is 13.61 cents per gallon for fuel sold or used before January 1, 1994. The benefit for this fuel sold or used after December 31, 1993, is 13.13 cents per gallon.

Line 7b.—Enter on line 7b the number of gallons of aviation fuel sold for use in or used in noncommercial aviation that is alcohol blended with gasoline.

The benefit for alcohol other than from ethanol blended with gasoline is 5.11 cents per gallon for fuel sold or used before October 1, 1993. The benefit for this fuel sold or used after September 30, 1993, is 4.63 cents per gallon.

Lines 7c and 7d.—This includes all other uses that received an excise tax benefit because the fuels contained alcohol (e.g., gasoline bought at a reduced rate to produce gasohol). Include only fuel mixtures that received an excise tax benefit because the fuel contained alcohol.

Line 7c.—Enter the number of gallons of fuel that is a mixture containing less than 85% alcohol.

The rates are based on the percentage of alcohol in the mixture.

Percentage of alcohol in mixture	Rate	
	Ethanol	Other than ethanol
At least 10%	.054	.060
At least 7.7% but less than 10%	.0416	.0462
At least 5.7% but less than 7.7%	.0308	.0342

Line 7d.—Enter the number of gallons of fuel that contain 85% or more alcohol.

For alcohol other than from ethanol, the benefit is 6.05 cents per gallon.

Line 9.—Include this amount in income, under “Other income” on the appropriate line of your income tax return, even if you cannot use all the credit because of the tax liability limitation.

Line 10.—Enter the amount of credit that was allocated to you as a shareholder, partner, or beneficiary.

If your credit from a flow-through entity includes the small ethanol producer credit, the flow-through entity must tell you the amount of the small producer credit included in the flow-through credit, the number of gallons for which the entity claimed the small ethanol producer credit, and the productive capacity for alcohol. You as a shareholder, partner, beneficiary, etc., are subject to the 15-million-gallon limitation for line 1 and the 30-million-gallon productive capacity limitation for an eligible small ethanol producer. If you receive a small ethanol producer credit from more than one entity, your credit may be limited.

Line 11.—If you have more than one of the credits listed under **Who Must File Form 3800** or a credit for alcohol used as fuel from a passive activity, stop here and go to Form 3800.

If you have only a 1993 credit for alcohol used as fuel, and the credit is not from a passive activity, complete this form. You do not have to file Form 3800 for this year.

For an estate or trust, the credit on line 11 is allocated among the beneficiaries in the same manner as the income was allocated. In the margin to the right of line 11, the fiduciary of the estate or trust identifies its share and the beneficiaries’ shares of the total credit. Complete lines 12 through 19, as applicable, to figure the credit to take on Form 1041. Attach a schedule to Form 6478 showing how the total credit was divided.

Line 15.—Enter the tentative minimum tax (TMT) that was figured on the appropriate alternative minimum tax (AMT) form or schedule. Although you may not owe AMT, you must still compute the TMT to figure your credit.

Line 17.—See section 38(c)(3) for special rules for married couples filing separate returns, for controlled corporate groups, and for estates and trusts.

Line 19.—If you cannot use part of the credit because of the tax liability limitations, carry it back 3 years, then forward for 15 years. See the separate instructions for Form 3800 for details.