§ 404.1085 Involuntary conversion means a compulsory or unintended change of property into other property or money as a result of such things as destruction, theft or seizure; and

(2) The term other disposition includes destruction or loss by fire, theft, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, even though there is no change of the property into other property or money.

Example: During the taxable year 1976, A, who owns a grocery store, had a net profit of $1,500 from the sale of groceries and a gain of $350 from the sale of a refrigerator case. During the same year, he had a loss of $2,000 as a result of damage by fire to the store building. In figuring taxable income for income tax purposes, all of these items are considered. In determining net earnings from self-employment, however, only the $1,500 of profit derived from the sale of groceries is included. The $350 gain and the $2,000 loss are excluded.

§ 404.1085 Net operating loss deduction.

When determining your net earnings from self-employment, you disregard the deduction provided by section 172 of the Code that relates to net operating losses sustained in years other than the taxable year.

§ 404.1086 Community income.

If community property laws apply to income that an individual derives from a trade or business (other than a trade or business carried on by a partnership), the gross income and deductions attributable to such trade or business shall be treated as the gross income and deductions of the spouse carrying on such trade or business or, if such trade or business is jointly operated, as the gross income and deductions of each spouse on the basis of his or her respective distributive share of the gross income and deductions.

§ 404.1087 Figuring partner's net earnings from self-employment for taxable year which ends as a result of death.

(a) General. In the case of a deceased partner whose taxable year ends because of death, the deceased partner’s net earnings from self-employment includes the amount of his or her distributive share of partnership ordinary income or loss for the partnership’s taxable year that is attributable to an interest in the partnership through the month of death.

(b) Computation. (1) The deceased partner’s distributive share of partnership ordinary income or loss for the partnership taxable year in which death occurred is determined by applying the rules contained in paragraphs (d) and (f) of § 404.1081.

(2) The portion of the distributive share to be included in the deceased partner’s net earnings from self-employment for his or her last taxable year is determined by treating the ordinary income or loss constituting the distributive share as having been realized or sustained ratably over the partnership taxable year during which the deceased partner had an interest in the partnership and during which the deceased partner’s estate, or any other person succeeding by reason of the death to rights to his partnership interest, held an interest in the partnership.

(c) Deceased partner’s distributive share. A deceased partner’s distributive share includes the distributive share of the estate or of any other person succeeding to the interest of a deceased partner. It does not include any share attributable to a partnership interest that was not held by the deceased partner at the time of death. If a deceased partner’s estate should acquire an interest in a partnership in addition to the interest to which it succeeded upon the death of the deceased partner, the amount of the distributive share attributable to the additional interest acquired by the estate is not included in computing the deceased partner’s distributive share of the partnership’s ordinary income or loss for the partnership taxable year.

(d) Options available to farmers. In determining the applicability of the optional method of figuring net earnings from self-employment to a member of a farm partnership it is necessary to determine the partner’s distributive share of partnership gross income or distributive share of income described in section 702(a)(8) of the Code.