



1998

Enterprise Zone Business Booklet

This booklet contains:

Form FTB 3805Z, Enterprise Zone Deduction and Credit Summary

Members of the Franchise Tax Board

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**State of California
Franchise Tax Board**

Instructions for Enterprise Zone Businesses — Form FTB 3805Z

References in these instructions are to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of **January 1, 1998**, and to the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC).

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General Information

California has established 5 types of economic development areas that have related tax incentives:

- Enterprise zones;
- The Los Angeles Revitalization Zone (LARZ);
- Local agency military base recovery areas (LAMBRAs);
- Manufacturing enhancement areas (MEAs); and
- The Targeted Tax Area (TTA).

A business may qualify for special deductions and credits if it operates or invests in a trade or business located within the geographical boundaries of one of these economic development areas.

California statutes require the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) to provide information to the California Legislature and the Trade and Commerce Agency (TCA) regarding the number of businesses using the economic development area tax incentives, types of economic development area tax incentives being used and in which economic development areas the businesses are claiming the tax incentives. **Note:** In order to help us meet this requirement, please be sure to attach form FTB 3805Z to your California tax return.

For information about:

- The LARZ tax incentives, get FTB 3806, Los Angeles Revitalization Zone Business Booklet;
- LAMBRA tax incentives, get FTB 3807, Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Business Booklet;

- The MEA hiring credit, get form FTB 3808, Manufacturing Enhancement Area Hiring Credit; or
- The TTA tax incentives, get FTB 3809, Targeted Tax Area Business Booklet.

If you are an employee in an enterprise zone, get form FTB 3553, Enterprise Zone Employee Credit.

What's New

California Tax Law Changes

Conformity. In general, California tax law conforms to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 1, 1998. However, there are continuing differences between California and federal tax law. California has not conformed to the changes made to the IRC by the federal Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-206) and the Tax and Trade Relief Extension Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-277).

Seasonal Employees. Application of the hiring credit percentage and hiring credit recapture provisions with regards to a seasonal employee are clarified to provide that reemployment of an employee does not constitute commencement of employment where seasonal or intermittent employment regularly increases or decreases.

Apportionment Formula. For taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, the 2-factor apportionment formula, which uses the payroll and property factors, must be used in order to determine apportioned enterprise zone income. For more information, see Part V, Doing Business Totally Within, Within and Outside an Enterprise Zone or in More than One Enterprise Zone.

California Business Income. For taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, California business income is used in determining the amounts apportioned to the enterprise zone. Previously, worldwide business income was used in determining the amounts apportioned to the enterprise zone.

Qualified Property. For taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, the definition for "qualified property" on which the sales or use tax credit is based is expanded to include data processing and communications equipment and specified motion picture manufacturing equipment used for production and postproduction.

Zone Designation. For enterprise zones designated prior to 1990, the 15-year designation period may be extended to 20 years if that zone meets certain criteria.

Minimum Wage

The California minimum hourly wage increased on March 1, 1998, from \$5.15 to \$5.75 (pursuant to the passage of Proposition 210, the Living Wage Act of 1996). See Part I for how the minimum wage increase affects the hiring credit.

Principal Business Activity Code Chart

In 1998, the FTB implemented the new principal business activity (PBA) code chart that is based on the North American Industry Classification

System (NAICS). The PBA code chart is provided in this booklet (pages 20 through 22) and in your California and federal tax booklets. The use of this system replaces the use of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) for purposes of business classification. However, the R&TC still refers to the SIC for purposes of the Long Beach enterprise zone.

A Purpose

Use this booklet to determine the correct amount of deductions and credits that a business may claim for operating or investing in a trade or business within an enterprise zone. Complete the worksheets in this booklet for each deduction or credit for which the business is eligible. Then enter the total deductions and credits on form FTB 3805Z, Enterprise Zone Deduction and Credit Summary.

B How to Claim Deductions and Credits

To claim any deduction or credit, the business **must attach** form FTB 3805Z (included in this booklet) to its California tax return.

Attach a separate form FTB 3805Z for each enterprise zone business you operate or invest in that is located in an enterprise zone.

To assist with the processing of the tax return, indicate that the business operates or invests within an enterprise zone by doing the following:

Form 540 and

Form 540NR filers: Write "EZ" in the top left margin of Side 1 of Form 540 or Form 540NR.

Form 100 filers: Claim enterprise zone incentives on Form 100, line 14, line 20 and line 24 through line 27, as applicable.

Form 100S filers: Claim enterprise zone incentives on Form 100S, line 12, line 19 and line 23 through line 26, as applicable.

Form 109 filers: Check the "yes" box for the enterprise zone, LARZ, LAMBRA, MEA or TTA question on the top of Side 1 of Form 109.

Note: Be sure to keep all completed worksheets and supporting documents for your records.

C Enterprise Zone Designation

Enterprise zones were established in California to stimulate development in selected economically depressed areas. The Enterprise Zone Act provides special tax incentives for entities and individuals who operate or invest in a business located within a designated enterprise zone.

Businesses operating within an enterprise zone do not need to qualify or receive prior approval to take advantage of these special tax incentives. For more information, get FTB Pub. 1047, Guidelines for Enterprise Zone Tax Incentives (see page 27, Where to Get Income Tax Forms), or call the TCA at (916) 324-8211.

Portions of the following areas were officially designated by the TCA as enterprise zones on the dates shown.

Altadena/Pasadena	04/10/92
Antelope Valley	02/01/97
Bakersfield/Kern (Southeast Bakersfield)	10/15/86
Calexico	10/15/86
Coachella Valley	11/11/91
Delano	12/17/91
Eureka	10/15/86
Fresno	10/15/86
Kings County	06/22/93
Lindsay	10/06/95
Long Beach	01/08/92
Los Angeles – Central City	10/15/86
Los Angeles – Eastside	01/11/88
Los Angeles – Harbor Area	03/04/89
Los Angeles – Mid-Alameda Corridor	10/15/86
Los Angeles – Northeast Valley (formerly Pacoima)	10/15/86
Madera	03/03/89
Merced/Atwater	12/17/91
Oakland	09/28/93
Oroville	11/06/91
Pittsburg	01/11/88
Porterville	10/15/86
Redding/Anderson (Shasta Metro)	11/06/91
Richmond	03/02/92
Sacramento – Army Depot	10/04/94
Sacramento – Florin/Perkins	04/05/89
Sacramento – Northgate	10/15/86
San Bernardino/Riverside (Agua Mansa)	10/15/86
San Diego – San Ysidro/ Otay Mesa	01/28/92
San Diego – SE Barrio Logan	10/15/86
San Francisco	05/28/92
San Jose	12/31/86
Santa Ana	06/08/93
Shafter	10/04/95
Siskiyou County (Shasta Valley)	06/22/93
Stockton	06/22/93
Watsonville	05/01/97
West Sacramento	01/11/88
Yuba/Sutter	10/15/86

Caution: The special tax incentives available to businesses operating within enterprise zones can only be taken for costs paid or incurred after the zone is designated and before the designation expires.

D Important Considerations

Enterprise zone tax incentives apply **only** to investments and business activities undertaken within the enterprise zone **after** the zone receives final designation and before the designation expires.

Expansion. This requirement also applies to any expansion of the existing enterprise zone boundaries. Thus, the business in the expanded area is eligible for the tax incentives only after the expansion receives final designation.

E Geographic Boundaries

The geographic boundaries of an enterprise zone are used to determine whether tax incentives are available to a business in a specified location. Further information about the geographic boundaries of an enterprise zone is available from:

ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAMS
CA TRADE AND COMMERCE AGENCY
801 K STREET SUITE 1700
SACRAMENTO CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 324-8211
FAX: (916) 322-7214

If your business is located within and outside an enterprise zone, see Part V on page 11 for instructions on how to apportion income.

F Forms Table

The titles of forms referred to in this booklet are:

Form 100	California Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return
Form 100S	California S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return
Form 109	California Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return
Form 540	California Resident Income Tax Return
Form 540NR	California Nonresident or Part-Year Resident Income Tax Return
Form 541	California Fiduciary Income Tax Return
Form 565	Partnership Return of Income
Form 568	Limited Liability Company Return of Income
Schedule CA (540)	California Adjustments — Residents
Schedule CA (540NR)	California Adjustments — Nonresidents or Part-Year Residents
Schedule P	Alternative Minimum Tax and Credit Limitations
Schedule R	Apportionment and Allocation of Income

Part I Hiring Credit

Employers conducting a trade or business inside an enterprise zone may claim the hiring credit for a new employee who:

- Was hired after the enterprise zone received its final designation (see General Information C);
- Spends at least 90% of work time on activities directly related to the conduct of a trade or business located within an enterprise zone;
- Performs at least 50% of the work within the boundaries of the enterprise zone; **and**
- Was an employee who qualified for the former program area hiring credit **or** was at the time of hire:
 1. A person receiving or eligible to receive subsidized employment, training or services funded by the federal Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA);
 2. A person eligible to be a voluntary or mandatory registrant under the Greater Avenues for Independence Act of 1985 (GAIN);
 3. A member of a targeted group as defined in the federal Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC);
 4. An economically disadvantaged individual 14 years of age or older;
 5. A qualified dislocated worker;

6. A disabled individual eligible for, enrolled in or who completed a state rehabilitation plan;
7. A service-connected disabled veteran;
8. A veteran of the Vietnam era;
9. A veteran who recently separated from military service;
10. An ex-offender;
11. A person eligible for or a recipient of:
 - Federal Supplemental Security Income benefits (SSI);
 - Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC);
 - Food stamps; or
 - State and local general assistance.
12. A Native American; or
13. A resident of a targeted employment area (TEA).

The percentage of wages used to calculate the credit depends on the number of years the employee works for the employer in the enterprise zone. The applicable percentage begins at 50% and declines 10% for each year of employment. After the fifth year of employment, no credit is allowed.

Wages that qualify for the hiring credit are those wages paid to a qualified employee for the consecutive 60-month period beginning on the first date the employee commenced employment with the employer. For an employer that operates a business that has regularly occurring seasonal or intermittent employment decreases and increases, reemployment of an employee does not constitute commencement of employment for the qualified wages test.

The credit is based on the lesser of the following:

- The actual hourly rate paid or incurred by the employer for work performed by the employee during the taxable or income year; or
- **150% of the minimum hourly wage** established by the Industrial Welfare Commission shown in column (c) of the table below.

Where the California minimum wage is higher than the federal minimum wage, the California minimum wage is used for purposes of computing the enterprise zone hiring credit. The following table represents the applicable minimum wage and 150% of the minimum wage for purposes of computing the enterprise zone hiring credit:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Wages paid or incurred during the following time periods:	Minimum wage	Minimum wage	150% of the minimum wage
September 1, 1997 through February 28, 1998	\$5.15		\$7.72
March 1, 1998 and after	\$5.75		\$8.62

Long Beach Enterprise Zone. For taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, the percentage of wages on which the hiring credit is based increased for taxpayers **engaged in aircraft manufacturing activities** (described in Codes 3721 to 3728, inclusive, and Code 3812 of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition). Qualified wages for purposes of the hiring credit

for such aircraft manufacturers located in the Long Beach Enterprise Zone, for up to a maximum of 1,350 qualified employees, are based on the smaller of:

- The actual hourly rate paid or incurred by the employer for work performed by the employee during the taxable or income year; or
- The following rates (based on the time qualified wages are paid or incurred) which represent **202% of the minimum hourly wage** shown in column (c) of the table below.

Wages paid or incurred during the following time periods:	(a) Minimum wage	(b) 202% of the minimum wage	(c) 202% of the minimum wage
September 1, 1997 through February 28, 1998	\$5.15	\$10.40	\$10.40
March 1, 1998 and after	\$5.75	\$11.61	\$11.61

Credit Limitations

- Businesses must reduce any deduction for wages by the amount of the hiring credit.
- S corporations must reduce their wage deduction by 1/3 of the amount on Worksheet I, line 4. Make the wage deduction adjustment on Form 100S, line 7. In addition, S corporations must add the entire amount of the credit on Form 100S, Schedule K, line 1, column (c).

Example: In 1998, an S corporation qualified for a \$3,000 enterprise zone hiring credit. S corporations can only claim 1/3 of the credit ($\$3,000 \times 1/3 = \$1,000$). Therefore, the S corporation must reduce its wage deduction by \$1,000. On Form 100S, Schedule K, line 1, column (c), the S corporation would add \$3,000 to the corporation's ordinary income or loss to reflect the credit passed through to the shareholder(s).

For additional information about the treatment of credits for S corporations, see Part VII on page 18.

- The amount of hiring credit claimed may not exceed the amount of tax on the enterprise zone business income in any year. Use Worksheet VII on Side 2 of form FTB 3805Z to compute the credit limitation.
- In the case where the wage expense qualifies the business to take the enterprise zone hiring credit as well as the LAMBRA, MEA or TTA hiring credit, the business may claim only one credit.
- The business may carry over any unused hiring credit to future years until the credit is used. In the case of an S corporation, 2/3 of the credit is lost and the remaining 1/3 can be carried over if it cannot be used in the current year.

Record Keeping. For each qualified employee, keep a schedule for the first 60 months (5 years) of employment showing:

- Employee name;
- Date employee was hired;
- Number of hours employee worked for each month of employment;
- Smaller of the hourly rate of pay for each month of employment or 150% of the minimum wage;

- Location of employee's job site and duties performed; and
- Total qualified wages per month for each month of employment.

Example:

Ray Jones was hired January 1, 1998.

Month(s)	Hours per month	Hourly rate	Qualified wages per month
1	175	\$7.00	\$1,225.00
2	170	7.72	1,312.40
3	172	8.00	1,376.00
4	170	8.62	1,465.40

Continue to 60

Ray's hourly rate for Month 1 was \$7.00. At the beginning of Month 2, his hourly rate increased to \$8.00. The hourly rate that qualifies for the credit is limited to 150% of the minimum wage (\$7.72 through February 28, 1998). For Month 3, Ray's hourly rate remained at \$8.00 but is not limited since the hourly rate that qualifies for the credit increased (on or after March 1, 1998, 150% of the minimum wage is \$8.62). For Month 4, his hourly rate increased to \$9.00. The hourly rate that qualifies for the credit is limited to 150% of the minimum wage (\$8.62 on or after March 1, 1998).

Instructions for Worksheet I – Hiring Credit & Recapture

Section A – Credit Computation

Line 1, column (a) – Enter the name of each qualified employee. Attach an additional schedule(s) if necessary.

Line 1, column (b) through column (f) – Enter the qualified wages paid or incurred during the taxable or income year to each employee in the appropriate column.

Example: If you are a 1998 calendar year taxpayer and you hired an employee on 6/1/97, on the 1998 worksheet, you would enter the total qualified wages paid to the employee for the period beginning 1/1/98 and ending 5/31/98 in column (b). You would enter the total qualified wages paid to the employee for the period beginning 6/1/98 and ending 12/31/98 in column (c).

(a) Employee name	(b) 1st 12 months	(c) 2nd 12 months
Ray Doe	Amount of qualified wages earned from 1/1/98 to 5/31/98.	Amount of qualified wages earned from 6/1/98 through 12/31/98.

The qualified wages from 6/1/97 to 12/31/97 were put in column (b) on the 1997 worksheet.

Line 2, column (b) through column (f) – Add the amounts in each column.

Line 3, column (b) through column (f) – Multiply the total in each column of line 2 by the percentage in each column.

Line 5 – The following credits reduce the enterprise zone hiring credit in the taxable or income year these credits are accrued. Use the following worksheet to determine the amount to enter on this line.

Credit	Amount
1 LAMBRA Hiring Credit	1 _____
2 Federal Work Opportunity Tax Credit (as in effect January 1, 1998, in IRC Section 51) for individuals hired before July 1, 1998.	2 _____
3 Total: Add line 1 and line 2. Enter on Worksheet I, Section A, line 5	3 _____

Line 6 – Enter the amount from line 6 on form FTB 3805Z, Side 2, Worksheet VII, as follows:

- Part II, line 8B, column (b) for corporations, individuals and estates and trusts;
- Part III, line 10, column (b) for S corporations; or
- Part IV, line 12, column (b) for corporations and S corporations subject to paying only the minimum franchise tax.

Section B – Credit Recapture

The employer must recapture the amount of credit attributable to an employee's wages if the employer terminates the employee at any time during the longer of:

- The first 270 days of employment (whether or not consecutive); or
- 90 days of employment plus 270 calendar days.

For seasonal employers, the employer must recapture the amount of credit attributable to a seasonal employee's wages if the employer terminates employment before the completion of 270 days of employment during the 60-month period beginning the day the employee commences employment with the employer.

A "day of employment" means any day for which the employee receives wage compensation (including a paid sick day, holiday or vacation day).

The employer must add to the current year's tax the amount of credit claimed in the year of termination and all prior years in which the credit was claimed for the terminated employee.

Note: The credit recapture does not apply if the termination of employment was:

- Voluntary on the part of the employee;
- In response to misconduct of the employee;
- Caused by the employee becoming disabled, (unless the employee was able to return to work and the employer did not offer to re-employ the individual);
- Carried out so that other qualified individuals could be hired, creating a net increase in both the number of qualified employees and the number of hours worked; or
- Due to a substantial reduction in the employer's trade or business operations.

Line 1, column (a) – Enter the name of the terminated employee. Attach an additional schedule(s) if necessary.

Line 1, column (b) – Enter the amount of credit recapture for each employee listed in column (a).

Line 2 – Enter the amount from line 2, column (b) on form FTB 3805Z, Side 1, line 6.

Also, include the amount of hiring credit recapture on your California tax return or schedule as follows:

- Form 100, Schedule J;
- Form 100S, Schedule J and Schedule K-1 (100S), line 23;
- Form 109, Schedule K;
- Form 540, line 36;
- Form 540NR, line 45;
- Form 541, line 21b and Schedule K-1 (541), line 11e;
- Form 565, Schedule K, line 22 and Schedule K-1 (565), line 22; or
- Form 568, Schedule K, line 22 and Schedule K-1 (568), line 22.

Indicate that you included the hiring credit recapture on your tax return by writing "FTB 3805Z" in the space provided on the schedule or form.

Partnerships and limited liability companies (LLCs) taxed as partnerships must identify the recapture amounts for their partners and members on Schedule K-1 (565 or 568).

S corporation shareholders must recapture the portion of credit that was previously claimed, based on the terminated employee's wages. S corporations must also identify the recapture amount for shareholders on Schedule K-1 (100S). This amount will differ from the amount recaptured by the S corporation on Form 100S, Schedule J.

Worksheet I Hiring Credit & Recapture — Enterprise Zones

Section A Credit Computation

Qualified wages paid or incurred for year of employment					
(a) Employee name	(b) First year	(c) Second year	(d) Third year	(e) Fourth year	(f) Fifth year
1					
2 Total. See instructions					
3 Multiply line 2 by the percentage for each column. See instructions50	.40	.30	.20	.10
4 Add the amounts on line 3, column (b) through column (f).					4
5 Enter the total amount of 1998 California and federal jobs tax credits allowed for the employees shown in column (a). See instructions					5
6 Subtract the amount on line 5 from the amount on line 4 and enter the result. See instructions					6

Section B Credit Recapture

(a) Terminated employee's name	(b) Recapture amount
1	
2 Total amount of credit recapture. Add the amounts in column (b). See instructions for where to report on your California tax return	2

Part II Sales or Use Tax Credit

Individuals, estates or trusts, partnerships and LLCs taxed as partnerships may claim a credit equal to the sales or use tax paid or incurred to purchase the first \$1 million of qualified machinery. **Corporations** may claim a credit equal to the sales or use tax paid or incurred to purchase the first \$20 million of qualified machinery. Individuals who are S corporation shareholders may claim their allocable share of pass-through credit to the extent the S corporation paid or incurred sales or use tax to purchase the first \$1 million of qualified machinery. See the example in the third column of this page.

Qualified machinery is the machinery or machinery parts used to:

- Manufacture, process, fabricate or otherwise assemble a product;
- Produce renewable energy resources; or
- Control air or water pollution.

In addition, qualified property is:

- Data processing and communications equipment, including, but not limited to, computers, computer-automated drafting systems, copy machines, telephone systems and faxes; and
- Motion picture manufacturing equipment central to production and postproduction, including, but not limited to, cameras, audio recorders, and digital image and sound processing equipment.

The business must use the machinery **exclusively** within the boundaries of the enterprise zone.

Use tax paid on purchases of machinery outside California qualify for the credit only if machinery of a comparable quality and price was not available in California at the time it was purchased.

Leased Property

The sales tax paid on qualified property being purchased using a financial (conditional sales) contract qualifies for the sales or use tax credit.

To determine whether the lease qualifies as a purchase rather than a true lease, see Revenue Ruling 55-540, 1955-2 C.B. 39 and FTB Legal Ruling 94-2, March 23, 1994.

Credit Limitations

- The amount of sales or use tax credit claimed may not exceed the amount of tax on the enterprise zone business income in any year. After completing Worksheet II (page 7), use Worksheet VII on Side 2 of form FTB 3805Z to compute the credit limitation.

- Any unused credit may be carried over and applied against the tax on enterprise zone income in future years.
- For each item of qualified machinery physically located in a portion of the enterprise zone that overlaps with a portion of a LAMBRA or the TTA, the taxpayer may claim only one credit (e.g., the enterprise zone sales or use tax credit, the LAMBRA sales or use tax credit or the TTA sales or use tax credit) for that item of property. However, the taxpayer may claim the manufacturers' investment credit and the enterprise zone sales or use tax credit for the same item of property.

Depreciation. Any taxpayer that claims this credit cannot increase the basis of the qualified property with respect to the sales or use tax paid or incurred in connection with the purchase of qualified property.

To compute the difference between California and federal depreciation use the following forms:

- Form 100 filers – FTB 3885, Corporation Depreciation and Amortization;
- Form 100S filers – Schedule B (100S), S Corporation Depreciation and Amortization;
- Form 109 filers – Form 109, Schedule J, Depreciation. **Note:** Exempt trusts use FTB 3885F, Depreciation and Amortization;
- Form 540 and Form 540NR filers – FTB 3885A, Depreciation and Amortization;
- Form 541 filers – FTB 3885F, Depreciation and Amortization;
- Form 565 filers – FTB 3885P, Depreciation and Amortization; or
- Form 568 filers – FTB 3885L, Depreciation and Amortization.

Record Keeping. In order to support the sales or use tax credit claimed, keep all records that document the purchase of the machinery, such as the sales receipt and proof of payment. Additionally, keep all records that identify or describe:

- The machinery purchased (such as serial numbers, etc.);
- The amount of sales or use tax paid on its purchase;
- The location where it is used; and
- If purchased from a manufacturer located outside California, records to substantiate that machinery of comparable quality and price was not available for purchase in California.

Example:

XYZ Inc., an S corporation, purchases qualified property for \$20 million (\$20 m.). The sales tax rate is 6% (.06) and the entity-level tax rate is 1.5%.

The credit allowed XYZ Inc. and the depreciable basis of the qualified property for XYZ Inc. are figured as follows:

		Depreciable basis
Qualified property	\$20 m.	\$20 m.
Sales tax paid (\$20 m. x .06)	1.2 m.	+1.2 m.
Sales or use tax credit allowed XYZ Inc.	1.2 m.	(1.2m.)
Depreciable basis of qualified property for XYZ Inc.		\$20 m.
Credit allowed to offset the entity-level tax (\$1.2 m. x 1/3)		\$0.4 m.

XYZ Inc. has two 50% shareholders. The credit allowed the shareholders and the depreciable basis of the qualified property for the shareholders are figured as follows:

		Depreciable basis
Qualified property (purchased by XYZ Inc.)	\$20 m.	\$20 m.
Sales tax (paid by XYZ Inc.)	1.2 m.	+1.2 m.
Maximum qualified costs for sales or use tax credit	1 m.	
Sales or use tax credit allowed the shareholders (\$1 m. x .06)	.06 m.	(.06 m.)
Depreciable basis of qualified property for the shareholders		\$21.14 m.
Total amount of credit allowed the shareholders		\$.06 m.

Note: Each shareholder is allowed a \$30,000 (.06 m. ÷ 2 = .03 m.) sales or use tax credit.

**Instructions for Worksheet II —
Sales or Use Tax Credit**

Line 1, column (a) – List the items of qualified machinery and machinery parts purchased during the year. For each item, provide the location (street address and city) of its use. Attach an additional schedule(s) if necessary.

Line 1, column (b) – Enter the cost of the machinery or machinery parts listed in column (a).

Line 1, column (c) – Enter the amount of sales or use tax paid or incurred on the machinery or machinery parts listed in column (a).

Line 2, column (b) – Add the amounts in line 1, column (b).

Caution: This amount cannot exceed \$1 million for individuals, estates or trusts, partnerships or LLCs taxed as partnerships or \$20 million for corporations.

Line 2, column (c) – Add the amounts in line 1, column (c). Enter the total here and on form FTB 3805Z, Side 2, Worksheet VII, as follows:

- Part II, line 9B, column (b) for corporations, individuals and estates and trusts;

- Part III, line 11, column (b) for S corporations; or
- Part IV, line 13, column (b) for corporations and S corporations subject to paying only the minimum franchise tax.

Caution: Only the sales or use tax paid on the cost of machinery up to the limitations on column (b) stated above, may be claimed as a credit.

Worksheet II Sales or Use Tax Credit — Enterprise Zones

	(a) Machinery/parts description and location	(b) Cost	(c) Sales or use tax
1			
2	Total the amounts in column (b) and column (c). See instructions	2	

Part III Business Expense Deduction

Businesses conducting a qualified trade or business within an enterprise zone may elect to treat 40% of the eligible cost of qualified property as a business expense rather than a capital expense. For the year the property is placed in service, the business may deduct the cost in the current year rather than depreciate it over several years.

Note: The enterprise zone business expense deduction is not allowed for estates or trusts.

Qualified property is any recovery property that is IRC Section 1245 property, which includes, but is not limited to, tangible personal property (excluding buildings) and most equipment and furnishings acquired by purchase for exclusive use within an enterprise zone. Office supplies and other small nondepreciable items are not included.

The maximum aggregate cost applicable to the 40% deduction the business may claim in any taxable or income year is determined by the number of years that have elapsed since the enterprise zone received its final designation. See General Information C for the designation dates.

The applicable cost is:

Income year of designation	\$100,000
First income year after designation	\$100,000
Second income year after designation	\$75,000
Third income year after designation	\$75,000
Remaining years of designation	\$50,000

Note: For businesses located in the expansion area of an enterprise zone, the amount of the deduction is determined by using the original enterprise zone designation date.

Election. The business must elect to treat the cost of qualified property as a business expense in the year the property is first placed in service. However, the enterprise zone business expense deduction is not allowed if the property was:

- Transferred between members of an affiliated group;
- Acquired as a gift or inherited;
- Traded for other property;
- Received from a personal or business relation as defined in IRC Section 267 or 707(b); or
- Described in IRC Section 168(f).

The enterprise zone business expense deduction must be claimed by making an election on the original return filed, and thus cannot be claimed on an amended return. Such an election cannot be revoked without the written consent of the FTB.

A husband and wife filing separate returns may each claim 50% of the allowable deduction. In the case of a partnership, the dollar limitation applies to the partnership and to each partner.

Depreciation. If the business elects to deduct the amount computed in Worksheet III, Section A, as a business expense, the depreciable basis of the property must be reduced by the deduction.

Subtract the amount claimed as a business expense from the basis or cost of the property and depreciate the remaining basis or cost.

For enterprise zones, normal depreciation is allowed on the cost of the property in excess of the expensed amount, starting with the taxable or income year following the taxable or income year the property was placed in service.

Corporations may not claim the additional first-year depreciation allowed under R&TC Section 24356 on any item of property if any portion of it was deducted as a business expense. All other taxpayers cannot claim the deduction allowed under IRC Section 179 on any item of property if any portion of it was deducted as a business expense.

To compute the difference between California and federal depreciation use the following forms:

- Form 100 filers – FTB 3885, Corporation Depreciation and Amortization;
- Form 100S filers – Schedule B (100S), S Corporation Depreciation and Amortization;
- Form 109 filers – Form 109, Schedule J, Depreciation;
- Form 540 and Form 540NR filers – FTB 3885A, Depreciation and Amortization;
- Form 565 filers – FTB 3885P, Depreciation and Amortization; or
- Form 568 filers – FTB 3885L, Depreciation and Amortization.

Instructions for Worksheet III – Business Expense Deduction & Recapture

Section A – Deduction Computation

Line 2, column (a) – Enter a description of the property and the location (street address and city) of its use. Attach an additional schedule(s) if necessary.

Line 2, column (b) – Enter the cost of the property.

Line 5 – Enter the amount from line 5, column (b) on form FTB 3805Z, Side 1, line 2, and on your California tax return or schedule as follows:

- Form 100, line 14;
- Form 100S, line 12, Form 100S, Schedule K, line 8 and Schedule K-1 (100S), line 8;
- Form 109, Part II, line 24;

- Schedule CA (540), column B, on the applicable line for your business activity;
- Schedule CA (540NR), column B, on the applicable line for your business activity;
- Form 565, Schedule K, line 9 and Schedule K-1 (565), line 9; or
- Form 568, Schedule K, line 9 and Schedule K-1 (568), line 9.

Note: If filing Form 540 or Form 540NR, indicate that you are claiming the business expense deduction by writing “FTB 3805Z” below the dotted line to the left of the amount entered on Form 540, line 14 or Form 540NR, line 14.

Section B – Deduction Recapture

The deduction is subject to recapture (added back to income) if, before the close of the second taxable or income year after the property was placed in service, the property is sold, disposed of or no longer used exclusively in the enterprise zone trade or business. In that case, add to current year income the amount previously deducted for that property.

Line 1, column (a) – Enter a description of the property. Attach an additional schedule(s) if necessary.

Line 1, column (b) – Enter the amount of the business expense deduction claimed for the property that must be recaptured.

Line 2 – Enter the amount from line 2, column (b) on form FTB 3805Z, Side 1, line 7, and on your California tax return or schedule as follows:

- Form 100, line 14, as a **negative** amount;
- Form 100S, line 12, as a **negative** amount, Form 100S, Schedule K, line 6 and Schedule K-1 (100S), line 6;
- Form 109, Part I, line 12;
- Schedule CA (540), column C, on the applicable line for your business activity;
- Schedule CA (540NR), column C, on the applicable line for your business activity;
- Form 565, Schedule K, line 7 and Schedule K-1 (565), line 7; or
- Form 568, Schedule K, line 7 and Schedule K-1 (568), line 7.

Note: If filing Form 540 or Form 540NR, indicate that you are recapturing the business expense deduction by writing “FTB 3805Z” below the dotted line to the left of Form 540, line 16 or Form 540NR, line 16.

Worksheet III Business Expense Deduction & Recapture — Enterprise Zones

Section A Deduction Computation

- 1 The maximum aggregate deduction:
- Taxable or income year of designation, enter \$40,000;
 - 1st taxable or income year after designation, enter \$40,000;
 - 2nd taxable or income year after designation, enter \$30,000;
 - 3rd taxable or income year after designation, enter \$30,000;
 - Each remaining taxable or income year after designation, enter \$20,000

1	
---	--
- The designation dates are listed in General Information C.

(a) Property description and location		(b) Cost
2 _____		

3 Total. Add the amounts in column (b)	3	
4 Multiply line 3 by 40% (.40)	4	
5 Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 4. This is the maximum amount deductible as a business expense for this enterprise zone. See instructions	5	

Section B Deduction Recapture

(a) Property description and location		(b) Recapture amount
1 _____		

2 Total recapture amount. Add the amounts in column (b). See instructions	2	

Part IV Net Interest Deduction for Lenders

A deduction from income is allowed for the amount of net interest received from loans made to a trade or business located within an enterprise zone.

Net interest is defined as the full amount of interest received, less any direct expenses incurred in making the loan. Examples of direct expenses include, but are not limited to:

- Commissions paid to a loan representative;
- Costs incurred in funding the loan; and
- Other costs of the loan.

Types of loans that qualify for this deduction include business loans, mortgages and loans from noncommercial sources. The following requirements must be met to qualify for the deduction:

- The loan must be made to a trade or business located solely within an enterprise zone;
- The money lent must be used strictly for the borrower's business activities within the enterprise zone;
- The lender may not have equity or other ownership interest in the borrower's trade or business; and

- The loan must be made after the enterprise zone was designated.

In addition, the following annual requirements apply:

- Borrower must continue business activities in the enterprise zone; and
- Payment must be received before the enterprise zone expires.

Example: You lend \$5,000 to an enterprise zone business that meets the requirements listed above. You receive \$550 in interest and incur \$300 in expenses directly related to the loan. You may deduct \$250 (\$550 - \$300) of net interest from your taxable income.

Record Keeping. You should maintain records for each loan showing:

- The identity and location of the trade or business to which you lent the money;
- The amount of the loan, interest received and any direct expenses associated with the loan; and
- The use of the loan.

Instructions for Worksheet IV — Net Interest Deduction for Lenders

Line 1, column (e) – Enter the direct expenses incurred in making the loan. Attach an additional schedule(s) if necessary.

Examples of direct expenses include:

- Commissions paid to a loan representative;
- Costs incurred in funding the loan; and
- Other costs of the loan.

Line 2 – Enter the amount from line 2, column (f) on form FTB 3805Z, Side 1, line 3, and on your California tax return or schedule as follows:

- Form 100, line 14;
- Form 100S, line 12, Form 100S, Schedule K, line 10 and Schedule K-1 (100S), line 10;
- Form 109, Part II, line 24;
- Schedule CA (540), column B, on the applicable line for your business activity;
- Schedule CA (540NR), column B, on the applicable line for your business activity;
- Form 541, line 15a;
- Form 565, Schedule K, line 11 and Schedule K-1 (565), line 11; or
- Form 568, Schedule K, line 11 and Schedule K-1 (568), line 11.

Worksheet IV Net Interest Deduction for Lenders — Enterprise Zones

	(a) Name and location of business to which loan was made	(b) Date of loan	(c) Amount of loan	(d) Interest received	(e) Direct expenses incurred	(f) Net interest (column (d) minus column (e))
1						
2	Total. Add the amounts in column (f). See instructions					2

Part V Doing Business Totally Within, Within and Outside an Enterprise Zone or in More than One Enterprise Zone

Worksheet V - Apportionment

Section A Income Apportionment

Enterprise zone tax incentives are limited to the tax on business income attributable to operations within the zone. If the business is located totally within, within and outside an enterprise zone or in more than one enterprise zone, it must determine the portion of total business operations that are attributable to each enterprise zone.

Use Worksheet V, Section A, Income Apportionment, to determine the amount of business income apportioned to the zone. The zone business income determines the amount of the tax incentives that can be used.

Only California source business income is apportioned to the enterprise zone. A taxpayer's enterprise zone business income is its California apportioned business income multiplied by the specific enterprise zone apportionment percentage.

The enterprise zone property and payroll factors used in the determination of apportionable business income include only the taxpayer's California amounts in the denominator.

Note: If the business operates solely within a single enterprise zone and all its property and payroll are solely within a single enterprise zone, you do not have to complete this worksheet. Enter 100% (1.00) on line 4.

Section B Loss Apportionment

Use Worksheet V, Section B, Loss Apportionment, to determine your net operating loss apportioned to the enterprise zone. A taxpayer's enterprise zone net operating loss is its net business operating loss from all sources multiplied by the specific enterprise zone apportionment percentage computed in Worksheet V, Section B.

The enterprise zone property and payroll factors used in the determination of the apportioned business net operating loss include worldwide amounts in the denominator.

Note: If the business operates solely within a single enterprise zone and all its property and payroll are solely within a single enterprise zone, you do not have to complete this worksheet. Enter 100% (1.00) on line 4.

Business Income vs. Nonbusiness Income

Only business income is apportioned to the enterprise zone to determine the incentive limitation. Enterprise zone tax incentives are limited to tax on business income attributable to the operations within the enterprise zone.

Business income is defined as income arising from transactions and activities in the regular course of the trade or business. Business income includes income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management and disposition of the property constitute integral parts of the regular trade or business operations. Nonbusiness income is all income other than business income. Get Title 18 Cal. Code Regulation Section 25120 for further references and examples of nonbusiness income.

For an individual, business income includes but is not limited to California business income or loss from Schedules C, D, D-1 (or Form 4797, Sales of Business Property, if you did not have to file a Schedule D-1), E and F and wages. Be sure to include casualty losses, disaster losses and any business deductions reported on Schedule A as itemized deductions. **Note:** If you elected to carry back part or all of your current year disaster loss under IRC Section 165(i)(1) do not include the amount of the loss

that was carried back in your current year business income for the enterprise zone.

In general, all transactions and activities of the business that are dependent upon or contribute to the operations of the economic enterprise as a whole constitute trade or business.

When a corporation is part of a group of corporations engaged in a unitary business, the income and apportionment factors of the unitary group must be combined. For more information, see Schedule R. See the instructions for ordering forms on page 27.

Pass-through entities must report to their shareholders, beneficiaries, partners and members:

1. The distributive (or pro rata for S corporations) share of the business income apportioned to the enterprise zone; and
2. The distributive (or pro rata for S corporations) share of the business capital gains and losses apportioned to the enterprise zone included in item 1.

These items should be reported using the appropriate schedules listed below:

- Schedule K-1 (100S), line 23;
- Schedule K-1 (541), line 11e;
- Schedule K-1 (565), line 22; or
- Schedule K-1 (568), line 22.

Property Factor

Property is defined as the average value of all real and tangible personal property owned or rented by the business and used during the taxable or income year to produce business income.

Note: Property is included in the factor if it was available for use during the taxable or income year.

Property owned by the business is valued at its original cost. Generally, **original cost** is the basis of the property for federal income tax purposes (prior to any federal adjustment) at the time of acquisition by the business, adjusted for subsequent capital additions or improvements and partial dispositions because of sale or exchange. Allowance for depreciation is not considered.

Rented property is valued at 8 times the net annual rental rate. The net annual rental rate for any item of rented property is the total rent paid for the property, less aggregate annual subrental rates paid by subtenants.

The **numerator** of the property factor is the average value of the real and tangible personal property owned or rented by the business and used within the enterprise zone during the taxable or income year to produce enterprise zone business income (column (b)).

When determining **income** apportionment on Worksheet V, Section A, the **denominator** of the property factor is the total average value of all real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the taxable or income year within California (column (a)).

When determining **loss** apportionment on Worksheet V, Section B, the **denominator** of the property factor is the total average value of real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the year in all business operation locations.

Payroll Factor

Payroll is defined as the total amount paid to the business's employees for compensation for the production of business income during the taxable or income year.

Compensation means wages, salaries, commissions and any other form of remuneration paid directly to employees for personal services.

Payments made to independent contractors or any other person not properly classified as an employee are excluded.

Compensation Within the Enterprise Zone

Compensation is considered to be within the enterprise zone if any one of the following tests is met:

- The employee's services are performed within the geographical boundaries of the enterprise zone; or
- The employee's services are performed within and outside the enterprise zone, but the services performed outside the enterprise zone are incidental to the employee's service within the enterprise zone.

Note: Incidental means any temporary or transitory service rendered in connection with an isolated transaction.

Compensation Within and Outside the Enterprise Zone

If the employee's services are performed within and outside the enterprise zone, the employee's compensation will be attributed to the enterprise zone if:

- The employee's base of operations is within and outside the enterprise zone; or
- There is no base of operations in any other part of the state in which some part of the service is performed, but the place from which the service is directed or controlled is within the enterprise zone.

Base of operations is the permanent place from which employees start work and customarily return in order to receive instruction from the taxpayer or communications from their customers or persons; to replenish stock or other material; to repair equipment; or to perform any other functions necessary in the exercise of their trade or profession at some other point or points.

The **numerator** of the payroll factor is the total compensation paid to employees for working within the enterprise zone during the taxable or income year (column (b)).

When determining **income** apportionment on Worksheet V, Section A, the **denominator** of the payroll factor is the total compensation paid to employees working in California (column (a)).

When determining **loss** apportionment on Worksheet V, Section B, the **denominator** of the payroll factor is the total compensation paid to employees working in all business operation locations.

Example - Computation of enterprise zone income assigned to each entity operating within the enterprise zone:

Parent Corporation A has one subsidiary, B. Corporations A and B operate within an enterprise zone. The combined group operates within and outside California and apportions its income to California using Schedule R. The combined group's business income apportioned to California was \$1,000,000.

Business income apportioned to the enterprise zone is determined as follows:

Property Factor	A	B	Combined
Enterprise zone property	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
California property			\$5,000,000
Apportionment %	40%	20%	60%
Payroll Factor			
Enterprise zone payroll	\$2,000,000	\$800,000	\$2,800,000
California payroll			\$4,000,000
Apportionment %	50%	20%	70%
Average Apportionment % (Property + Payroll Factors)	45%	20%	65%
2			
Apportioned Business Income			\$1,000,000
ENTERPRISE ZONE INCOME	\$ 450,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 650,000

Worksheet V Apportionment — Enterprise Zones

Section A Income Apportionment

Use Worksheet V, Section A, if your business has net income from sources within and outside an enterprise zone.

	(a) Total within California	(b) Total within an enterprise zone	(c) Percentage within an enterprise zone (column (b) ÷ column (a))
PROPERTY FACTOR			
1 Average yearly value of owned real and tangible personal property used in the business (at original cost). See instructions on page 11. Exclude property not connected with the business and the value of construction in progress.			
Inventory			
Buildings			
Machinery and equipment			
Furniture and fixtures			
Delivery equipment			
Land			
Other tangible assets (attach schedule)			
Rented property used in the business. See instructions on page 11			
Total property values.			
PAYROLL FACTOR			
2 Employees' wages, salaries, commissions and other compensation related to business income included in the return.			
Total payroll.			
3 Total percent (sum of the percentages in column (c))			
4 Average apportionment percentage (1/2 of line 3). Enter here and on form FTB 3805Z, Side 1, line 5			

The average apportionment percentage shown on line 4 represents the portion of the taxpayer's total business that is attributable to activities conducted within the enterprise zone.

Section B Loss Apportionment (For the computation of current year net operating loss only)

Use Worksheet V, Section B, if your business has net losses from sources within and outside an enterprise zone.

	(a) Total within and outside an enterprise zone	(b) Total within an enterprise zone	(c) Percentage within an enterprise zone (column (b) ÷ column (a))
PROPERTY FACTOR			
1 Average yearly value of owned real and tangible personal property used in the business (at original cost). See instructions on page 11. Exclude property not connected with the business and the value of construction in progress.			
Inventory			
Buildings			
Machinery and equipment			
Furniture and fixtures			
Delivery equipment			
Land			
Other tangible assets (attach schedule)			
Rented property used in the business. See instructions on page 11			
Total property values.			
PAYROLL FACTOR			
2 Employees' wages, salaries, commissions and other compensation related to business income included in the return.			
Total payroll.			
3 Total percent (sum of the percentages in column (c))			
4 Average apportionment percentage (1/2 of line 3). Enter here and on Worksheet VI, Section B, line 4			

The average apportionment percentage shown on line 4 represents the portion of the taxpayer's total business that is attributable to activities conducted within the enterprise zone.

Part VI Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and Loss Limitations

An NOL generated by a business that operates or invests within an enterprise zone can be carried forward for 15 years but may not be carried back. Financial institutions using bad debt reserve methods may carry over the loss for a maximum of five income years. In addition, up to 100% of the NOL generated in an enterprise zone can be carried forward.

The business cannot generate NOLs from activities within the enterprise zone until the first taxable or income year beginning on or after the date the enterprise zone is officially designated. See General Information C for designation dates.

Limitation. An enterprise zone NOL deduction can offset only business income attributable to operations within the enterprise zone.

Election. Taxpayers must elect and designate the carryover category (general or specific, enterprise zone, LARZ, LAMBRA or TTA NOL) on the original return for the year of a loss and file form FTB 3805Z for each year in which an NOL deduction is being taken. The election is **irrevocable**.

Note: If you elect the enterprise zone NOL deduction, you are prohibited by law from carrying over any other type of NOL from this year.

To determine which type of NOL will provide the greatest benefit, businesses that have general or specific, enterprise zone, LARZ, LAMBRA or TTA NOLs or that may qualify for the special NOL treatment should estimate future income and complete Worksheet VI and forms:

- FTB 3805V, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations — Individuals, Estates and Trusts;
- FTB 3805Q, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations — Corporations;
- FTB 3806, Los Angeles Revitalization Zone Business Booklet, Worksheet VI;
- FTB 3807, Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Business Booklet, Worksheet V; or
- FTB 3809, Targeted Tax Area Business Booklet, Worksheet V.

Alternative Minimum Tax. Taxpayers claiming an enterprise zone NOL deduction must determine their NOL for alternative minimum tax purposes. Use Schedule P (100, 540, 540NR or 541) to compute the NOL for alternative minimum tax purposes.

S Corporations. Enterprise zone NOLs incurred prior to becoming an S corporation may not be used against S corporation income. See IRC Section 1371(b).

However, an S corporation is allowed to deduct an enterprise zone NOL incurred after the "S" election is made. An S corporation may use the NOL as a deduction against income subject to the 1.5% entity-level tax (3.5% for financial S corporations). The NOL is also passed through to the shareholders in the year the loss is incurred.

NOL Carryover Amount – Nonapportioning Corporations Operating Totally Within the Zone

For calendar year taxpayers and fiscal year taxpayers with all payroll and property inside the enterprise zone, the NOL carryover is determined by computing the business loss that results from business activity in the enterprise zone.

NOL Carryover Amount – Corporations Operating Within and Outside the Zone

If the business is located within and outside or in more than one enterprise zone, the loss amount available for carryover is determined by apportioning the total business loss of the corporation to the enterprise zone pursuant to the provisions of R&TC Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101), with certain modifications to the apportioning factors. The apportionment factors include the property and payroll factors, and compare enterprise zone property and payroll to total property and payroll. This apportionment factor calculation is done on Worksheet V, Section B. The loss carryover is deducted against income apportioned by each business to the enterprise zone in subsequent years. This calculation is done on Worksheet VI, Section C.

Corporations that are members of a unitary group filing a combined report must separately compute loss carryover for each corporation in the group (R&TC Section 25108) using their individual apportionment factors.

Unlike the NOL treatment on a federal consolidated return, a loss carryover for one member included in a combined report may not be applied to the intrastate apportioned income of another member included in a combined report.

For water's-edge purposes, each corporation's NOL carryover is limited to the amount determined by recomputing the income and factors of the original worldwide combined reporting group as if the water's-edge election had been in force for the year of the loss. The NOL carryover may not be increased as a result of the recomputation.

Instructions for Income or Loss Worksheet

Use the Income or Loss Worksheet on the following page to determine the amount to enter on:

- Worksheet VI, Section A, line 1;
- Worksheet VI, Section C, line 1 and line 6 (Form 540 and Form 540NR filers); and
- Worksheet VII, Part I, line 1 and line 3.

Do not include disaster losses in any amounts used in the table.

Only California source business income is apportioned to the enterprise zone. A taxpayer's enterprise zone business income is its California apportioned business income computed using Schedule R, multiplied by the specific enterprise zone apportionment percentage computed using Worksheet V, Schedule A.

The first step is to determine which portion of the taxpayer's net income is "business income" and which portion is "nonbusiness income," since only business income may be apportioned to the enterprise zone.

Business income or loss reported on Schedules C, C-EZ, E and F, and other schedules are reported on line 6 through line 9. Line 11 and line 12 report business gains or losses reported on Schedules D and D-1. All business income and losses should be adjusted for any differences between California and federal amounts as shown on the Schedule CA (540 or 540NR).

Loss Computation (Use to compute NOL for Worksheet VI, Section A)

Line 6 – Line 9: If your business operation reported on Schedule C, C-EZ, E or F, or other schedule is entirely in the enterprise zone, enter

the income or loss from this activity in column (a), and enter 1.00 in column (b).

Line 11 – Line 12: If the gain or loss reported on Schedule D or Schedule D-1 (as adjusted on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR)) was attributed to an asset used in an activity conducted entirely in the enterprise zone, enter the gain or loss reported in column (a) and enter 1.00 in column (b).

Line 6 – Line 9: If your business operation reported on Schedule C, C-EZ, E or F, or other schedule is within and outside the enterprise zone, enter the income or loss from this activity in column (a). To determine the percentage figure in column (b), complete Worksheet V, Section B. Enter the figure on Worksheet V, Section B, line 4, in column (b) of this worksheet.

Line 11 – Line 12: If the gain or loss reported on Schedule D or Schedule D-1 (as adjusted on Schedule CA (540 or 540 NR)) was attributed to an asset used in an activity conducted within and outside the enterprise zone, enter the gain or loss reported in column (a). To determine the percentage figure in column (b), complete Worksheet V, Section B. Enter the figure on Worksheet V, Section B, line 4, in column (b) of this worksheet.

Income Computation (Use to compute zone income for Worksheet VI, Section C and Worksheet VII)

Line 6 – Line 9: If your business operation reported on Schedule C, C-EZ, E or F, or other schedule is entirely in the enterprise zone, enter the income or loss from this activity in column (a), and enter 1.00 in column (b).

Line 11 – Line 12: If the gain or loss reported on Schedule D or Schedule D-1 (as adjusted on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR)) was attributed to an asset used in an activity conducted entirely in the enterprise zone, enter the gain or loss reported in column (a) and enter 1.00 in column (b).

Line 6 – Line 9: If your business operation reported on Schedule C, C-EZ, E or F, or other schedule is entirely in California, enter the income or loss from this activity in column (a). To determine the percentage figure in column (b), complete Worksheet V, Section A. Enter the figure on Worksheet V, Section A, line 4, in column (b) of this worksheet.

Line 11 – Line 12: If the gain or loss reported on Schedule D or Schedule D-1 (as adjusted on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR)) was attributed to an asset used in an activity conducted entirely in California, enter the gain or loss reported in column (a). To determine the percentage figure in column (b), complete Worksheet V, Section A. Enter the figure on Worksheet V, Section A, line 4 in column (b) of this worksheet.

Line 6 – Line 9: If your business operation reported on Schedule C, C-EZ, E or F, or other schedule is within and outside the enterprise zone and California, get Schedule R and complete Lines 1 through 13b. Enter the figure on Schedule R, Line 13b in column (a) of this worksheet. To determine the percentage figure in column (b), complete Worksheet V, Section A. Enter the figure on Worksheet V, Section A, line 4 in column (b) of this worksheet. Note: When computing Schedule R, disregard any reference to Form 100, Form 565 or Form 568. Also disregard any reference to Schedule R-3, Schedule R-4 or Schedule R-5, and skip line 11.

Nonresidents that have an apportioning business that operates within the zone should have already computed Schedule R, and can use those amounts when that schedule is referenced. Residents that have an apportioning business will not have completed a Schedule R for California income tax purposes since they are taxed on income from all sources. However, in order for residents to determine their California source business income for purposes of the enterprise zone calculation, they must complete a Schedule R also.

Line 11 – Line 12: If the gain or loss reported on Schedule D or Schedule D-1 (as adjusted on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR)) was attributed to an asset used in an activity conducted within and outside the enterprise zone and California, get Schedule R and complete Schedule R-1. Multiply the gain or loss reported by the percentage on Schedule R-1, line 5 and enter the result in column (a). To determine the percentage figure in column (b), complete Worksheet V, Section A. Enter the figure on Worksheet V, Section A, line 4 in column (b) of this worksheet.

Part I Individual Income and Expense Items

Wages

Taxpayers with wages from a company located within and outside an enterprise zone must determine the enterprise zone wage income by entering the percentage of their time (during the

period for which the wages entered on line 1 were earned) that they worked within the enterprise zone. This percentage must be determined based on their record of time and events such as a travel log or entries in a daily planner.

Part II Pass-through Income or Loss

Multiple Pass-through Entities

If you are a shareholder, beneficiary, partner or member in multiple pass-through entities with businesses located within and outside an enterprise zone from which you received enterprise zone incentives, see the example below for computing business income in the enterprise zone.

Pass-through entity	Trade or business income from Schedule K-1 (100S, 541, 565 or 568)	Entity's enterprise zone apportionment percentage	Enterprise zone apportioned income
ABC, Inc.	\$40,000	80%	\$32,000
A, B & C	30,000	10%	3,000
ABC, LLC	10,000	50%	5,000
			\$40,000

Part III Taxpayer's Trade or Business

Business Income or Loss

Use business income or loss from Form 1040 Schedules C, C-EZ, E and F, plus California adjustments from Schedule CA (540 or 540NR) for each trade or business. Also include business

capital gains and losses from Schedule D and business gains and losses from Schedule D-1.

Line 14 – If you are computing the enterprise zone NOL and the result on the Income or Loss Worksheet, line 14, column (c) is a **negative** amount, enter this amount on Worksheet VI, Section A, line 1. **Note:** If the amount is positive, you do not have an enterprise zone NOL.

If you are computing the enterprise zone business income and the result on the Income or Loss Worksheet, line 14, column (c) is a **positive** amount and:

- You have NOL carryovers, enter the amount on Worksheet VI, Section C, line 1 and line 6 (skip line 2 through line 5). Also enter the amount from the Income or Loss Worksheet, line 14, column (c) on Worksheet VII, Part I, line 1 and line 3 (skip line 2) if you have enterprise zone credits; or
- You do not have NOL carryovers but you do have credits or credit carryovers, enter the amount on Worksheet VII, Part I, line 1 and line 3 (skip line 2).

Note: If the amount is negative, you do not have any business income attributed to the enterprise zone and you cannot utilize any enterprise zone NOL carryover, credit(s) or credit carryover(s) in the current taxable or income year.

Income or Loss Worksheet – Enterprise Zones

Part I Individual Income and Expense Items (see instructions)

	(a) Amount	(b) % of time providing services in the enterprise zone	(c) Apportioned amount (a) x (b)
1 Wages			
2 Employee business expenses			
3 Subtotal: Enter the total of line 1, column (c) and line 2, column (c) in column (c), this line			

Part II Pass-through Income or Loss (see instructions)

(a) Name of entity	(b) Distributive or pro rata share of business income or loss apportioned to the enterprise zone from Schedule(s) K-1 (100S, 541, 565 or 568) including capital gains and losses
4	
5 Subtotal: Enter the total of line 4, column (b) in column (b), this line	

Part III Taxpayer's Trade or Business (see instructions)

	(a) Business income or loss	(b) Apportionment % for the enterprise zone	(c) Apportioned income or loss (a) x (b)
6 Schedule C or C-EZ			
7 Schedule E (Rentals)			
8 Schedule F			
9 Other business income or loss			
10 Subtotal: Enter the total of line 6 through line 9, column (c) in column (c), this line			
	(a) Business gain or loss	(b) Apportionment % for the enterprise zone	(c) Apportioned income or loss (a) x (b)
11 Schedule D			
12 Schedule D-1			
13 Subtotal: Enter the total of line 11, column (c) and line 12, column (c) in column (c), this line			
14 Total: Enter the total of column (c) for line 3, line 10 and line 13, and line 5, column (b) in column (c), this line			

Instructions for Worksheet VI — NOL Computation and Loss Limitations

Individuals and exempt trusts with a current year loss complete Section A. Corporations with a current year loss complete Section B. Individuals and corporations with current year income and a prior year NOL carryover complete Section C.

Section A Computation of Current Year NOL — Individuals and Exempt Trusts

Use this section to compute the enterprise zone NOL to be carried over to future years by individuals and exempt trusts. Complete Section A **only** if you have a current year loss.

You must complete form FTB 3805V, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations — Individuals Estates and Trusts, before you can compute the allowable enterprise zone loss.

To compute the enterprise zone NOL, separate business income and deductions from nonbusiness income and deductions. See Part V, Doing Business Totally Within, Within and Outside an Enterprise Zone or in More than One Enterprise Zone, for a complete discussion of business and nonbusiness income.

Section B Computation of Current Year NOL — Corporations

Use this section to compute the NOL to be carried over to future years for corporations. Complete Section B **only** if the corporation has a current year loss.

You must complete form FTB 3805Q, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations — Corporations, before you can compute the allowable enterprise zone loss.

Section C Computation of NOL Carryover and Carryover Limitations — Individuals, Exempt Trusts and Corporations

Use this section to compute the NOL deduction for individuals, exempt trusts and corporations to reduce current year income from the enterprise zone.

Line 1 – See Part V for a discussion of business and nonbusiness income. **Note to Form 540 and Form 540NR filers:** Be sure to include casualty losses, disaster losses and any business deductions reported on Schedule A as itemized deductions. **Exception:** If you elected to carry back part or all of your current year disaster loss under IRC Section 165(i)(1), do not include the amount of loss that was carried back in your current year business income for the enterprise zone.

Line 2 – In modifying your income, deduct your capital losses only up to your capital gains. Enter as a positive number any net capital losses included in line 1.

Line 3 – Corporations must reduce income by the disaster loss deduction and the deduction for excess net passive income.

Line 6 – This is your modified taxable income. You may reduce this amount by your enterprise zone deduction. Your enterprise zone NOL deduction may not be larger than your modified taxable income. If your modified taxable income is a loss in the current year or if it limits the amount of NOL you may use this year, you must carry over the NOL to future years.

Line 7 – Enter the amount from line 6. If this amount is zero or negative, transfer the amounts from line 8 through line 19 column (b) to column (e), and skip to line 20.

Line 8 through Line 19 – Enter the amounts on line 8 through line 19 as positive numbers.

In column (c), enter the smaller of the amount in column (b) or the amount in column (d) from the previous line.

In column (d), enter the result of subtracting column (c) from the balance on the previous line in column (d).

In column (e), enter the result of subtracting the amount in column (c) from the amount in column (b), as applicable.

Example:

(b) Carryover from prior year	(c) Amount deducted this year	(d) Balance available to offset losses	(e) Enterprise zone NOL carryover
		\$5,000	
\$ 500	\$ 500	4,500	\$ 0

Line 20 – Enter the amount of your current year NOL. For individuals and exempt trusts, enter the amount from Section A, line 7. For corporations, enter the amount from Section B, line 7.

Line 21 – Total the amounts in column (b), column (c) and column (e). Enter the totals from line 21, columns (b), (c) and (e) on form FTB 3805Z, Side 1, line 4a, line 4b and line 4c, respectively.

Your enterprise zone NOL deduction for 1998 is the total of column (c). Enter this amount on your California tax return or schedule as follows:

- Form 100, line 20;
- Form 100S, line 19;
- Form 109, line 3 or line 11;
- Schedule CA (540), line 21(e), column B; or
- Schedule CA (540NR), line 21(e), column B.

Worksheet VI Net Operating Loss (NOL) — Enterprise Zones

Section A Computation of Current Year NOL — Individuals and Exempt Trusts

1	Net trade or business loss from all sources. Individuals: Enter the total from the Income or Loss Worksheet, line 14, column (c) (page 14) as a positive number. For purposes of this worksheet section, do not include any 1998 losses or disaster loss carryovers in line 1. See definition of business income on page 11. Exempt Trusts: Enter the amount from Form 109, line 10	1	
2	Total business capital losses included in line 1. Enter as a positive number	2	
3	Total business capital gains included in line 1.	3	
4	If line 2 is greater than line 3, enter the difference as a positive number; otherwise enter -0-	4	
5	Subtract line 4 from line 1. If the result is zero or less, do not complete the rest of this section. You do not have a current year NOL from an enterprise zone.	5	
6	Enter the amount from form FTB 3805V, Part I, Section A, line 20	6	
7	Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 6 here and in Section C, line 20, column (e) This is the enterprise zone NOL carryover from 1998 to 1999.	7	

Section B Computation of Current Year NOL — Corporations

Note: If you have an enterprise zone NOL and a prior year general NOL, see instructions on page 13.

During the year the corporation incurred the NOL, the corporation was a: C corporation S corporation Exempt corporation

1	Net loss for state purposes from Form 100, line 17; Form 100S, combined amounts of line 15 and line 17; or Form 109, line 1. Enter as a positive number. Note: Apportioning corporations, enter the amount from Schedule R, line 12 for the corporations doing business within the zone.	1	
2	a 1998 disaster relief loss included in line 1. Enter as a positive number	2a	
	b Nonbusiness income included in line 1. Enter as a negative number.	2b	
	c Nonbusiness losses included in line 1. Enter as a positive number	2c	
	d Combine line 2a through line 2c	2d	
3	Subtract line 2d from line 1. If zero or less, do not complete the rest of this section; the corporation does not have a current year NOL	3	
4	Enter the average apportionment percentage from Worksheet V, Section B, line 4	4	
5	Multiply line 3 by line 4	5	
6	Enter the amount from form FTB 3805Q, Part I, line 3	6	
7	Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 6 here and in Section C, line 20, column (e) This is the enterprise zone NOL carryover from 1998 to 1999.	7	

Worksheet VI (continued)

Section C Computation of NOL Carryover and Carryover Limitations — Individuals, Exempt Trusts and Corporations (see instructions)

<p>1 Enter the amount from Form 100, line 17; Form 100S, combined amounts of line 15 and line 17; or Form 109, line 1 or line 10. Form 540 and Form 540NR filers, enter the total from the Income or Loss Worksheet, line 14, column (c) (page 14) on line 1 and line 6 (skip line 2 through line 5). See instructions. Apportioning corporations, enter the amount from Schedule R, line 13b for corporations doing business in the zone</p> <p>2 a Form 100, Form 100S and Form 109 filers: Enter any nonbusiness income included in line 1 as a negative number. Form 540 and Form 540NR filers leave blank</p> <p>b Form 100, Form 100S and Form 109 filers: Enter any nonbusiness loss included in line 1 as a positive number. Form 540 and Form 540NR filers leave blank</p> <p>c Combine line 2a and line 2b</p> <p>3 Form 100 filers: Enter the amount from Form 100, line 21. Form 100S filers: Enter the total of the amounts from Form 100S, line 17 and line 20. Form 540, Form 540NR and Form 109 filers: Enter -0-. Enter this amount as a negative number</p> <p>4 Combine line 1, line 2c and line 3. If zero or less, enter -0- on line 6</p> <p>5 Enter the average apportionment percentage from Worksheet V, Section A, line 4</p> <p>6 Modified taxable income. Multiply line 4 by line 5</p>	<p>1</p> <hr/> <p>2a</p> <hr/> <p>2b</p> <hr/> <p>2c</p> <hr/> <p>3</p> <hr/> <p>4</p> <hr/> <p>5</p> <hr/> <p>6</p>	
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(a) Description	(b) Carryover from prior year	(c) Amount deducted this year	(d) Balance available to offset losses	(e) Enterprise zone NOL carryover
7 Modified taxable income from line 6				
8 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning after October 15, 1986, and ending in 1986				
9 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1987				
10 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1988				
11 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1989				
12 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1990				
13 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1991				
14 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1992				
15 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1993				
16 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1994				
17 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1995				
18 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1996				
19 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1997				
20 Enterprise zone NOL carryover beginning in 1998				
21 Total the amounts in column (b), column (c) and column (e). See instructions				

Part VII Computation of Credit Limitations

The amount of credit you can claim on your California tax return is limited by the amount of tax attributable to enterprise zone income. Use Worksheet VII on form FTB 3805Z, Side 2 to compute this limitation.

Credits you are otherwise eligible to claim may be limited. Do not apply credits against the minimum franchise tax (corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships, LLCs and S corporations), the alternative minimum tax (corporations, exempt organizations, individuals and fiduciaries), the built-in gains tax (S corporations) or the net passive income tax (S corporations).

Refer to the credit instructions in your tax booklet for more information.

S Corporations and the Application of Enterprise Zone Credits.

The credits earned by an S corporation may be used to reduce enterprise zone tax at both the corporate and the shareholder levels.

An S corporation may use 1/3 of the enterprise zone credit to reduce the tax on the S corporation's enterprise zone income. In addition, S corporation shareholders may claim their distributive share of the entire amount of the enterprise zone credits calculated under the Personal Income Tax Law.

Example: In 1998, an S corporation qualified for a \$3,000 enterprise zone hiring credit. The S corporation will be able to use 1/3 of the credit ($\$3,000 \times 1/3 = \$1,000$), to offset the tax on the corporation's enterprise zone income.

The S corporation will also pass through a \$3,000 credit to its shareholders to offset their individual tax (computed under the Personal Income Tax Law) on enterprise zone income.

S corporations must attach form FTB 3805Z to Form 100S, California S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return, to claim the tax credits. If form FTB 3805Z is not attached to the return, the credits may be disallowed.

Shareholders must attach Schedule(s) K-1 (100S), Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc., to their individual tax return.

Carryover. If the amount of credit available this year exceeds your tax, you may carry over any excess credit to future years until exhausted. Apply the carryover to the earliest possible taxable or income year(s) possible. In no event can the credit be carried back and applied against a prior year's tax.

For S corporations, the amount of the 1/3 credit that is in excess of the 1.5% entity-level tax (3.5% for financial S corporations) in the current year may also be carried forward and used in future years to offset the S corporation entity-level tax. See the instructions for Worksheet VII, Part III for more information.

Credit Code Number. To claim the enterprise zone hiring and sales or use tax credits on your return you must use credit code number 176. Using the incorrect code number may cause a delay in allowing the credit.

Instructions for Worksheet VII — Computation of Credits

Note: Worksheet VII is on Side 2 of form FTB 3805Z.

Partnerships and LLCs taxed as partnerships do not complete Worksheet VII. The partners and members of these types of entities should complete Worksheet VII in order to determine the amount of enterprise zone credits that they may claim on their California tax return. S corporations and their shareholders must complete Worksheet VII.

Reporting Requirements of S Corporations, Estates or Trusts, Partnerships and LLCs Taxed as Partnerships.

- Report to shareholders, beneficiaries, partners and members, the distributive or pro rata share of business capital gains and losses apportioned to the zone; and
- Separately state any distributive share of business capital gains and losses apportioned to the zone included in the amount above.

S corporations: Complete only Part III of this worksheet if your entity-level tax before credits is more than the minimum franchise tax.

Corporations and S corporations subject to the minimum franchise tax only: Complete only Part IV of this worksheet.

All others: Complete Part I and Part II of this worksheet.

Part I

Note: For filers with NOL or NOL carryovers.

- Complete Worksheet VI first if you have a current year NOL or an NOL carryover.
- Then complete Worksheet VII if you have any enterprise zone credits.

If you do not have a current year NOL or any NOL carryovers:

- Individual filers: Go to the Income or Loss Worksheet in Part VI. Follow the instructions there. Enter the amount from the Income or Loss Worksheet, line 14, column (c) on Worksheet VII, Part I, line 1 and line 3 (skip line 2).
- Corporations: Follow the instructions for line 1 below.

Line 1 – Enter all trade or business income. See Part V on page 11 for the definition of business income.

Line 2 – If your business is located entirely within the enterprise zone, enter 1.

Specifically, this percentage is the apportionment percentage computed by the entity using FTB 3805Z, Worksheet V, and represents the percentage of the entity's business attributable to the enterprise zone.

Line 3 – If the amount on line 3 is negative, you cannot use any incentives to offset the current year tax liability. Enter -0- on line 7. Carryover of the unused incentives is allowed as provided. See the specific incentive for further information.

Line 6a – Compute the tax as if the enterprise zone taxable income represented all of your taxable income.

Individuals: Use the tax table or tax rate schedule for your filing status in your tax booklet.

Exempt organizations: Use the applicable tax rate in your tax booklet. **Corporations and S corporations:** Use the applicable tax rate.

Example (Determination of Enterprise Zone Income for Shareholders, Partners or Members of Pass-through Entities):

Ray Smith is vice president of ABC, Inc., an S corporation that has two locations: one in an enterprise zone and one outside an enterprise zone. Eighty percent (80%) of the S corporation's business is attributable to the enterprise zone. (Note: This percentage was determined by ABC, Inc. using FTB 3805Z, Worksheet V — Apportionment Worksheet, when ABC's S corporation return (Form 100S) was prepared.) Ray divides his time equally (50%/50%) between the two offices of ABC, Inc.

Mary Smith (Ray's spouse) works for ABC, Inc. at its office located in the enterprise zone.

Ray and Mary Smith have the following 1998 items of California income and expense:

Ray's salary from ABC, Inc.	\$100,000
Mary's salary from ABC, Inc.	75,000
Interest on savings account	1,000
Dividends	3,000
Schedule K-1(100S) from ABC, Inc.:	
Ordinary income	40,000
Enterprise zone business expense deduction	(5,000)*
Ray's unreimbursed employee expenses from Schedule A	(2,000)

*The enterprise zone business expense deduction is a separately stated item on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 8.

The Smith's enterprise zone income (total amount to be reported on line 3) is computed as follows:

Ray's enterprise zone salary (\$100,000 x 50%)	\$50,000
Mary's enterprise zone salary (\$75,000 x 100%)	75,000
Pass-through ordinary income from ABC, Inc. (\$40,000 x 80%)	32,000
Enterprise zone business expense deduction from ABC, Inc.	(5,000)
Ray's unreimbursed employee business expenses (2,000 x 50%)	(1,000)
Total enterprise zone income (Worksheet VII, Part I, line 3)	\$151,000

Note: The standard deduction and personal or dependency exemptions are not included in the computation of enterprise zone income since they are not related to trade or business activities.

Ray and Mary must compute the tax (to be entered on Worksheet VII, Part I, line 6a) on the total enterprise zone income of \$151,000 (as if it represents all of their income). Using the tax rate schedule in their tax booklet for filing status married filing joint, the 1998 tax figured on \$151,000 is \$10,745.

Line 6b – Corporations and S corporations: If the amount on line 6b is the minimum franchise tax (\$800), you cannot use your enterprise zone credits this year. You should complete Part IV of the worksheet to figure the amount of credit carryover.

Part II

Use Part II if you are a corporation, individual, estate or trust. Corporations and S corporations that are subject to paying only the minimum franchise tax, go to Part IV.

Line 8A, column (e) – Enter the amount from line 7. This is the amount of limitation based on the tax on enterprise zone business income.

Line 8A, column (f) – Enter the amount of credit that is used on Schedule P (100, 540, 540NR or 541), column (b). The amount cannot be greater than the amount on line 8A, column (e) or the amount computed on line 8B, column (d). Enter this amount on form FTB 3805Z, Side 1, line 1a.

Line 8B, column (b) – Enter the amount of the current year credit that was computed on Worksheet I.

Line 8B, column (c) – Enter the amount of the total prior year carryover of the credit (this is the amount of credit that was previously figured on Worksheet I minus the amount that was allowed to be taken on the prior year return).

Line 8B, column (d) – Add the amount of the current year credit on line 8B, column (b) and the

amount of the total prior year carryover on line 8B, column (c).

Line 8B, column (e) – Compare the amounts on line 8A, column (e) and line 8A, column (f). Enter the smaller amount.

Line 8B, column (g) – Subtract the amount on line 8B, column (e) from the amount on line 8B, column (d). Enter the result on line 8B, column (g). This is the amount of credit that can be carried over to future years. **Note:** This carry-over includes both the Schedule P (100, 540, 540NR or 541) limitation and the limitation based on enterprise zone business income.

Line 9A, column (e) – Subtract the amount on line 8B, column (e) from the amount on line 8A, column (e). If the result is zero, your remaining credits are limited and must be carried over to future years. In this case, enter the amount from line 9B, column (d) on line 9B, column (g).

Line 9A, column (f) – Enter the amount of credit that is used on Schedule P (100, 540, 540NR or 541), column (b). The amount cannot be greater than the amount on line 9A, column (e) or the amount computed on line 9B, column (d). Enter this amount on form FTB 3805Z, Side 1, line 1b.

Line 9B, column (b) – Enter the amount of the current year credit that was computed on Worksheet II.

Line 9B, column (c) – Enter the amount of the total prior year carryover of the credit (this is the amount of credit that was previously figured on Worksheet II minus the amount that was allowed to be taken on the prior year return).

Line 9B, column (d) – Add the amount of the current year credit on line 9B, column (b) and the amount of the total prior year carryover on line 9B, column (c).

Line 9B, column (e) – Compare the amounts on line 9A, column (e) and line 9A, column (f). Enter the smaller amount.

Line 9B, column (g) – Subtract the amount on line 9B, column (e) from the amount on line 9B, column (d). Enter the result on line 9B, column (g). This is the amount of credit that can be carried over to future years. **Note:** This carry-over includes both the Schedule P (100, 540, 540NR or 541) limitation and the limitation based on enterprise zone business income.

Example: Part II

The ABC Business has \$8,000 of tax. The business computed a credit limitation based on zone income of \$7,000 on Worksheet VII, line 7. The business has the following credits:

Hiring credit — \$500 and a \$300 carryover from a prior year
 Sales or use tax credit — \$9,000

Worksheet VII, Part II would be computed as follows:

Part II Limitation of Credits for Corporations, Individuals and Estates and Trusts

	(a) Credit name	(b) Credit amount	(c) Total prior year carryover	(d) Total credit (add col. (b) and col. (c))	(e) Limitation based on EZ business income	(f) Used on Schedule P (can never be greater than col. (d) or col. (e))	(g) Carryover (col. (d) minus col. (e))
8	Hiring credit	A			7,000	800	
		B	500	300	800		-0-
9	Sales or use tax credit	A			6,200	6,200	
		B	9,000	-0-	9,000	6,200	2,800

Part III

Use Part III only if you are an S corporation.

Line 10 and Line 11, column (b) – Enter the credit computed this year from the appropriate worksheet. Also enter this amount on Form 100S:

- Schedule C, line 4; and
- Schedule K, line 13.

You may need to adjust your Schedule C (100S) to reflect the enterprise zone tax limitation (Part I, line 7) to your credits after completing this worksheet.

Line 10 and Line 11, column (c) – Multiply the amount on line 10 and line 11, column (b) by 1/3. Enter these amounts in column (c). The amounts in column (c) are the maximum amounts of the current year credits that may be used by the S corporation to offset its 1.5% entity-level tax (3.5% for financial S corporations).

Line 10 and Line 11, column (d) – Enter the amount of the total prior year credit carryover. This is the amount of credit that was previously figured on Worksheet I or Worksheet II, minus the amount that was allowed to be taken on the prior year return.

Line 10 and Line 11, column (e) – Add the amounts of the current year credits in column (c) and the total prior year carryovers in column (d).

Line 10 and Line 11, column (f) – Enter the amount of credit that was used by the S corporation in the current year to offset its 1.5% entity-level tax (3.5% for financial S corporations).

Line 10 and Line 11, column (g) – Subtract the amounts in column (f) from the amounts in column (e). These are the amount of credits that can be carried over to future years and used by the S corporation.

Part IV

Use Part IV if you are a corporation or S corporation subject to paying only the minimum franchise tax.

Line 12 and Line 13, column (b) – Enter the amount of current year credits that were computed on Worksheet I and Worksheet II. **S corporations** may only enter 1/3 of the amounts from Worksheet I and II.

Line 12 and Line 13, column (c) – Enter the amount of the total prior year carryover of the credit (these are the amounts of credits that were previously figured on Worksheet I and Worksheet II, minus the amount that was allowed to be taken on the prior year return).

Line 12 and Line 13, column (d) – Add the amounts in column (b) and column (c). These are the amount of credits that can be carried over to future years.

FTB 3805Z

Codes for Principal Business Activity

This list of principal business activities and their associated codes is designed to classify a business by the type of activity in which it is engaged to facilitate the administration of the California Revenue and Taxation Code. For taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, these principal business activity codes are based on the North American Industry Classification System.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

Code	
Crop Production	
111100	Oilseed & Grain Farming
111210	Vegetable & Melon Farming (including potatoes & yams)
111300	Fruit & Tree Nut Farming
111400	Greenhouse, Nursery, & Floriculture Production
111900	Other Crop Farming (including tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, hay, peanut, sugar beet & all other crop farming)
Animal Production	
112111	Beef Cattle Ranching & Farming
112112	Cattle Feedlots
112120	Dairy Cattle & Milk Production
112210	Hog & Pig Farming
112300	Poultry & Egg Production
112400	Sheep & Goat Farming
112510	Animal Aquaculture (including shellfish & finfish farms & hatcheries)
112900	Other Animal Production
Forestry and Logging	
113110	Timber Tract Operations
113210	Forest Nurseries & Gathering of Forest Products
113310	Logging
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	
114110	Fishing
114210	Hunting & Trapping
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry	
115110	Support Activities for Crop Production (including cotton ginning, soil preparation, planting, & cultivating)
115210	Support Activities for Animal Production
115310	Support Activities For Forestry

Mining

211110	Oil & Gas Extraction
212110	Coal Mining
212200	Metal Ore Mining
212310	Stone Mining & Quarrying
212320	Sand, Gravel, Clay, & Ceramic & Refractory Minerals Mining & Quarrying
212390	Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying
213110	Support Activities for Mining

Utilities

221100	Electric Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution
221210	Natural Gas Distribution
221300	Water, Sewage & Other Systems

Construction

Code	
Building, Developing, and General Contracting	
233110	Land Subdivision & Land Development
233200	Residential Building Construction
233300	Nonresidential Building Construction
Heavy Construction	
234100	Highway, Street, Bridge, & Tunnel Construction
234900	Other Heavy Construction
Special Trade Contractors	
235110	Plumbing, Heating, & Air-Conditioning Contractors
235210	Painting & Wall Covering Contractors
235310	Electrical Contractors
235400	Masonry, Drywall, Insulation, & Tile Contractors
235500	Carpentry & Floor Contractors
235610	Roofing, Siding, & Sheet Metal Contractors
235710	Concrete Contractors
235810	Water Well Drilling Contractors
235900	Other Special Trade Contractors

Manufacturing

Food Manufacturing	
311110	Animal Food Mfg
311200	Grain & Oilseed Milling
311300	Sugar & Confectionery Product Mfg
311400	Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty Food Mfg
311500	Dairy Product Mfg
311610	Animal Slaughtering and Processing
311710	Seafood Product Preparation & Packaging
311800	Bakeries & Tortilla Mfg
311900	Other Food Mfg (including coffee, tea, flavorings & seasonings)
Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	
312110	Soft Drink & Ice Mfg
312120	Breweries
312130	Wineries
312140	Distilleries
312200	Tobacco Manufacturing
Textile Mills and Textile Product Mills	
313000	Textile Mills
314000	Textile Product Mills
Apparel Manufacturing	
315100	Apparel Knitting Mills
315210	Cut & Sew Apparel Contractors
315220	Men's & Boys' Cut & Sew Apparel Mfg

Code	
315230	Women's & Girls' Cut & Sew Apparel Mfg
315290	Other Cut & Sew Apparel Mfg
315990	Apparel Accessories & Other Apparel Mfg
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	
316110	Leather & Hide Tanning & Finishing
316210	Footwear Mfg (including rubber & plastics)
316990	Other Leather & Allied Product Mfg
Wood Product Manufacturing	
321110	Sawmills & Wood Preservation
321210	Veneer, Plywood, & Engineered Wood Product Mfg
321900	Other Wood Product Mfg
Paper Manufacturing	
322100	Pulp, Paper, & Paperboard Mills
322200	Converted Paper Product Mfg
Printing and Related Support Activities	
323100	Printing & Related Support Activities
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	
324110	Petroleum Refineries (including integrated)
324120	Asphalt Paving, Roofing, & Saturated Materials Mfg
324190	Other Petroleum & Coal Products Mfg
Chemical Manufacturing	
325100	Basic Chemical Mfg
325200	Resin, Synthetic Rubber, & Artificial & Synthetic Fibers & Filaments Mfg
325300	Pesticide, Fertilizer, & Other Agricultural Chemical Mfg
325410	Pharmaceutical & Medicine Mfg
325500	Paint, Coating, & Adhesive Mfg
325600	Soap, Cleaning Compound, & Toilet Preparation Mfg
325900	Other Chemical Product & Preparation Mfg
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	
326100	Plastics Product Mfg
326200	Rubber Product Mfg
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	
327100	Clay Product & Refractory Mfg
327210	Glass & Glass Product Mfg
327300	Cement & Concrete Product Mfg
327400	Lime & Gypsum Product Mfg
327900	Other Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg
Primary Metal Manufacturing	
331110	Iron & Steel Mills & Ferroalloy Mfg
331200	Steel Product Mfg from Purchased Steel
331310	Alumina & Aluminum Production & Processing
331400	Nonferrous Metal (except Aluminum) Production & Processing
331500	Foundries
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	
332110	Forging & Stamping
332210	Cutlery & Handtool Mfg
332300	Architectural & Structural Metals Mfg
332400	Boiler, Tank, & Shipping Container Mfg
332510	Hardware Mfg
332610	Spring & Wire Product Mfg
332700	Machine Shops; Turned Product; & Screw, Nut, & Bolt Mfg
332810	Coating, Engraving, Heat Treating, & Allied Activities

Code	
332900	Other Fabricated Metal Product Mfg
Machinery Manufacturing	
333100	Agriculture, Construction, & Mining Machinery Mfg
333200	Industrial Machinery Mfg
333310	Commercial & Service Industry Machinery Mfg
333410	Ventilation, Heating, Air-Conditioning, & Commercial Refrigeration Equipment Mfg
333510	Metalworking Machinery Mfg
333610	Engine, Turbine & Power Transmission Equipment Mfg
333900	Other General Purpose Machinery Mfg
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	
334110	Computer & Peripheral Equipment Mfg
334200	Communications Equipment Mfg
334310	Audio & Video Equipment Mfg
334410	Semiconductor & Other Electronic Component Mfg
334500	Navigational, Measuring, Electromedical, & Control Instruments Mfg
334610	Manufacturing & Reproducing Magnetic & Optical Media
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	
335100	Electric Lighting Equipment Mfg
335200	Household Appliance Mfg
335310	Electrical Equipment Mfg
335900	Other Electrical Equipment & Component Mfg
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	
336100	Motor Vehicle Mfg
336210	Motor Vehicle Body & Trailer Mfg
336300	Motor Vehicle Parts Mfg
336410	Aerospace Product & Parts Mfg
336510	Railroad Rolling Stock Mfg
336610	Ship & Boat Building
336990	Other Transportation Equipment Mfg
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	
337000	Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	
339110	Medical Equipment & Supplies Mfg
339900	Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing
Wholesale Trade	
Wholesale Trade, Durable Goods	
421100	Motor Vehicle & Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies Wholesalers
421200	Furniture & Home Furnishing Wholesalers
421300	Lumber & Other Construction Materials Wholesalers
421400	Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies Wholesalers
421500	Metal & Mineral (except Petroleum) Wholesalers
421600	Electrical Goods Wholesalers
421700	Hardware, & Plumbing & Heating Equipment & Supplies Wholesalers
421800	Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies Wholesalers
421910	Sporting & Recreational Goods & Supplies Wholesalers
421920	Toy & Hobby Goods & Supplies Wholesalers
421930	Recyclable Material Wholesalers
421940	Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, & Precious Metal Wholesalers
421990	Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Wholesalers

Code Wholesale Trade, Nondurable Goods 422100 Paper & Paper Product Wholesalers 422210 Drugs & Druggists' Sundries Wholesalers 422300 Apparel, Piece Goods, & Notions Wholesalers 422400 Grocery & Related Product Wholesalers 422500 Farm Product Raw Material Wholesalers 422600 Chemical & Allied Products Wholesalers 422700 Petroleum & Petroleum Products Wholesalers 422800 Beer, Wine, & Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Wholesalers 422910 Farm Supplies Wholesalers 422920 Book, Periodical, & Newspaper Wholesalers 422930 Flower, Nursery Stock, & Florists' Supplies Wholesalers 422940 Tobacco & Tobacco Product Wholesalers 422950 Paint, Varnish, & Supplies Wholesalers 422990 Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Wholesalers	Code Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores 448110 Men's Clothing Stores 448120 Women's Clothing Stores 448130 Children's & Infants' Clothing Stores 448140 Family Clothing Stores 448150 Clothing Accessories Stores 448190 Other Clothing Stores 448210 Shoe Stores 448310 Jewelry Stores 448320 Luggage & Leather Goods Stores Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores 451110 Sporting Goods Stores 451120 Hobby, Toy, & Game Stores 451130 Sewing, Needlework, & Piece Goods Stores 451140 Musical Instrument & Supplies Stores 451211 Book Stores 451212 News Dealers & Newsstands 451220 Prerecorded Tape, Compact Disc, & Record Stores General Merchandise Stores 452110 Department stores 452900 Other General Merchandise Stores Miscellaneous Store Retailers 453110 Florists 453210 Office Supplies & Stationery Stores 453220 Gift, Novelty, & Souvenir Stores 453310 Used Merchandise Stores 453910 Pet & Pet Supplies Stores 453920 Art Dealers 453930 Manufactured (Mobile) Home Dealers 453990 All Other Miscellaneous Store Retailers (including tobacco, candle, & trophy shops) Nonstore Retailers 454110 Electronic Shopping & Mail-Order Houses 454210 Vending Machine Operators 454311 Heating Oil Dealers 454312 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Bottled Gas) Dealers 454319 Other Fuel Dealers 454390 Other Direct Selling Establishments (including door-to-door retailing, frozen food plan providers, party plan merchandisers, & coffee-break service providers)	Code Support Activities for Transportation 488100 Support Activities for Air Transportation 488210 Support Activities for Rail Transportation 488300 Support Activities for Water Transportation 488410 Motor Vehicle Towing 488490 Other Support Activities for Road Transportation 488510 Freight Transportation Arrangement 488990 Other Support Activities for Transportation Couriers and Messengers 492110 Couriers 492210 Local Messengers & Local Delivery Warehousing and Storage 493100 Warehousing & Storage (except lessors of miniwarehouses & self-storage units) Information Publishing Industries 511110 Newspaper Publishers 511120 Periodical Publishers 511130 Book Publishers 511140 Database & Directory Publishers 511190 Other Publishers 511210 Software Publishers Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries 512100 Motion Picture & Video Industries (except video rental) 512200 Sound Recording Industries Broadcasting and Telecommunications 513100 Radio & Television Broadcasting 513200 Cable Networks & Program Distribution 513300 Telecommunications (including paging, cellular, satellite, & other telecommunications) Information Services and Data Processing Services 514100 Information Services (including news syndicates, libraries, & on-line information services) 514210 Data Processing Services Finance and Insurance Depository Credit Intermediation 522110 Commercial Banking 522120 Savings Institutions 522130 Credit Unions 522190 Other Depository Credit Intermediation Nondepository Credit Intermediation 522210 Credit Card Issuing 522220 Sales Financing 522291 Consumer Lending 522292 Real Estate Credit (including mortgage bankers & originators) 522293 International Trade Financing 522294 Secondary Market Financing 522298 All Other Nondepository Credit Intermediation Activities Related to Credit Intermediation 522300 Activities Related to Credit Intermediation (including loan brokers) Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities 523110 Investment Banking & Securities Dealing 523120 Securities Brokerage 523130 Commodity Contracts Dealing 523140 Commodity Contracts Brokerage	Code 523210 Securities & Commodity Exchanges 523900 Other Financial Investment Activities (including portfolio management & investment advice) Insurance Carriers and Related Activities 524140 Direct Life, Health, & Medical Insurance & Reinsurance Carriers 524150 Direct Insurance & Reinsurance (except Life, Health & Medical) Carriers 524210 Insurance Agencies & Brokerages 524290 Other Insurance Related Activities Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles 525100 Insurance & Employee Benefit Funds 525910 Open-End Investment Funds (Form 1120-RIC) 525920 Trusts, Estates, & Agency Accounts 525930 Real Estate Investment Trusts (Form 1120-REIT) 525990 Other Financial Vehicles Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Real Estate 531110 Lessors of Residential Buildings & Dwellings 531120 Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses) 531130 Lessors of Miniwarehouses & Self-Storage Units 531190 Lessors of Other Real Estate Property 531210 Offices of Real Estate Agents & Brokers 531310 Real Estate Property Managers 531320 Offices of Real Estate Appraisers 531390 Other Activities Related to Real Estate Rental and Leasing Services 532100 Automotive Equipment Rental & Leasing 532210 Consumer Electronics & Appliances Rental 532220 Formal Wear & Costume Rental 532230 Video Tape & Disc Rental 532290 Other Consumer Goods Rental 532310 General Rental Centers 532400 Commercial & Industrial Machinery & Equipment Rental & Leasing Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except copyrighted works) 533110 Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except copyrighted works) Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Legal Services 541110 Offices of Lawyers 541190 Other Legal Services Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services 541211 Offices of Certified Public Accountants 541213 Tax Preparation Services 541214 Payroll Services 541219 Other Accounting Services Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services 541310 Architectural Services 541320 Landscape Architecture Services 541330 Engineering Services 541340 Drafting Services 541350 Building Inspection Services
Code Retail Trade Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers 441110 New Car Dealers 441120 Used Car Dealers 441210 Recreational Vehicle Dealers 441221 Motorcycle Dealers 441222 Boat Dealers 441229 All Other Motor Vehicle Dealers 441300 Automotive Parts, Accessories, & Tire Stores Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores 442110 Furniture Stores 442210 Floor Covering Stores 442291 Window Treatment Stores 442299 All Other Home Furnishings Stores Electronics and Appliance Stores 443111 Household Appliance Stores 443112 Radio, Television, & Other Electronics Stores 443120 Computer & Software Stores 443130 Camera & Photographic Supplies Stores Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers 444110 Home Centers 444120 Paint & Wallpaper Stores 444130 Hardware Stores 444190 Other Building Material Dealers 444200 Lawn & Garden Equipment & Supplies Stores Food and Beverage Stores 445110 Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores 445120 Convenience Stores 445210 Meat Markets 445220 Fish & Seafood Markets 445230 Fruit & Vegetable Markets 445291 Baked Goods Stores 445292 Confectionery & Nut Stores 445299 All Other Specialty Food Stores 445310 Beer, Wine, & Liquor Stores Health and Personal Care Stores 446110 Pharmacies & Drug Stores 446120 Cosmetics, Beauty Supplies, & Perfume Stores 446130 Optical Goods Stores 446190 Other Health & Personal Care Stores Gasoline Stations 447100 Gasoline Stations (including convenience stores with gas)	Code Transportation and Warehousing Air, Rail, and Water Transportation 481000 Air Transportation 482110 Rail Transportation 483000 Water Transportation Truck Transportation 484110 General Freight Trucking, Local 484120 General Freight Trucking, Long-distance 484200 Specialized Freight Trucking Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation 485110 Urban Transit Systems 485210 Interurban & Rural Bus Transportation 485310 Taxi Service 485320 Limousine Service 485410 School & Employee Bus Transportation 485510 Charter Bus Industry 485990 Other Transit & Ground Passenger Transportation Pipeline Transportation 486000 Pipeline Transportation Scenic & Sightseeing Transportation 487000 Scenic & Sightseeing Transportation	Code Support Activities for Transportation 488100 Support Activities for Air Transportation 488210 Support Activities for Rail Transportation 488300 Support Activities for Water Transportation 488410 Motor Vehicle Towing 488490 Other Support Activities for Road Transportation 488510 Freight Transportation Arrangement 488990 Other Support Activities for Transportation Couriers and Messengers 492110 Couriers 492210 Local Messengers & Local Delivery Warehousing and Storage 493100 Warehousing & Storage (except lessors of miniwarehouses & self-storage units) Information Publishing Industries 511110 Newspaper Publishers 511120 Periodical Publishers 511130 Book Publishers 511140 Database & Directory Publishers 511190 Other Publishers 511210 Software Publishers Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries 512100 Motion Picture & Video Industries (except video rental) 512200 Sound Recording Industries Broadcasting and Telecommunications 513100 Radio & Television Broadcasting 513200 Cable Networks & Program Distribution 513300 Telecommunications (including paging, cellular, satellite, & other telecommunications) Information Services and Data Processing Services 514100 Information Services (including news syndicates, libraries, & on-line information services) 514210 Data Processing Services Finance and Insurance Depository Credit Intermediation 522110 Commercial Banking 522120 Savings Institutions 522130 Credit Unions 522190 Other Depository Credit Intermediation Nondepository Credit Intermediation 522210 Credit Card Issuing 522220 Sales Financing 522291 Consumer Lending 522292 Real Estate Credit (including mortgage bankers & originators) 522293 International Trade Financing 522294 Secondary Market Financing 522298 All Other Nondepository Credit Intermediation Activities Related to Credit Intermediation 522300 Activities Related to Credit Intermediation (including loan brokers) Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investments and Related Activities 523110 Investment Banking & Securities Dealing 523120 Securities Brokerage 523130 Commodity Contracts Dealing 523140 Commodity Contracts Brokerage	Code 523210 Securities & Commodity Exchanges 523900 Other Financial Investment Activities (including portfolio management & investment advice) Insurance Carriers and Related Activities 524140 Direct Life, Health, & Medical Insurance & Reinsurance Carriers 524150 Direct Insurance & Reinsurance (except Life, Health & Medical) Carriers 524210 Insurance Agencies & Brokerages 524290 Other Insurance Related Activities Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles 525100 Insurance & Employee Benefit Funds 525910 Open-End Investment Funds (Form 1120-RIC) 525920 Trusts, Estates, & Agency Accounts 525930 Real Estate Investment Trusts (Form 1120-REIT) 525990 Other Financial Vehicles Real Estate and Rental and Leasing Real Estate 531110 Lessors of Residential Buildings & Dwellings 531120 Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Miniwarehouses) 531130 Lessors of Miniwarehouses & Self-Storage Units 531190 Lessors of Other Real Estate Property 531210 Offices of Real Estate Agents & Brokers 531310 Real Estate Property Managers 531320 Offices of Real Estate Appraisers 531390 Other Activities Related to Real Estate Rental and Leasing Services 532100 Automotive Equipment Rental & Leasing 532210 Consumer Electronics & Appliances Rental 532220 Formal Wear & Costume Rental 532230 Video Tape & Disc Rental 532290 Other Consumer Goods Rental 532310 General Rental Centers 532400 Commercial & Industrial Machinery & Equipment Rental & Leasing Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except copyrighted works) 533110 Lessors of Nonfinancial Intangible Assets (except copyrighted works) Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services Legal Services 541110 Offices of Lawyers 541190 Other Legal Services Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services 541211 Offices of Certified Public Accountants 541213 Tax Preparation Services 541214 Payroll Services 541219 Other Accounting Services Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services 541310 Architectural Services 541320 Landscape Architecture Services 541330 Engineering Services 541340 Drafting Services 541350 Building Inspection Services

<p>Code</p> <p>541360 Geophysical Surveying & Mapping Services</p> <p>541370 Surveying & Mapping (except Geophysical) Services</p> <p>541380 Testing Laboratories</p> <p>Specialized Design Services</p> <p>541400 Specialized Design Services (including interior, industrial, graphic, & fashion design)</p> <p>Computer Systems Design and Related Services</p> <p>541511 Custom Computer Programming Services</p> <p>541512 Computer Systems Design Services</p> <p>541513 Computer Facilities Management Services</p> <p>541519 Other Computer Related Services</p> <p>Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services</p> <p>541600 Management, Scientific, & Technical Consulting Services</p> <p>541700 Scientific Research & Development Services</p> <p>541800 Advertising & Related Services</p> <p>541910 Marketing Research & Public Opinion Polling</p> <p>541920 Photographic Services</p> <p>541930 Translation & Interpretation Services</p> <p>541940 Veterinary Services</p> <p>541990 All Other Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services</p> <p>Management of Companies (Holding Companies)</p> <p>551111 Offices of Bank Holding Companies</p> <p>551112 Offices of Other Holding Companies</p> <p>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</p> <p>Administrative and Support Services</p> <p>561110 Office Administrative Services</p> <p>561210 Facilities Support Services</p> <p>561300 Employment Services</p> <p>561410 Document Preparation Services</p> <p>561420 Telephone Call Centers</p> <p>561430 Business Service Centers (including private mail centers & copy shops)</p> <p>561440 Collection Agencies</p> <p>561450 Credit Bureaus</p> <p>561490 Other Business Support Services (including repossession services, court reporting, & stenotype services)</p>	<p>Code</p> <p>561500 Travel Arrangement & Reservation Services</p> <p>561600 Investigation & Security Services</p> <p>561710 Exterminating & Pest Control Services</p> <p>561720 Janitorial Services</p> <p>561730 Landscaping Services</p> <p>561740 Carpet & Upholstery Cleaning Services</p> <p>561790 Other Services to Buildings & Dwellings</p> <p>561900 Other Support Services (including packaging & labeling services, & convention & trade show organizers)</p> <p>Waste Management and Remediation Services</p> <p>562000 Waste Management & Remediation Services</p> <p>Educational Services</p> <p>611000 Educational Services (including schools, colleges, & universities)</p> <p>Health Care and Social Assistance</p> <p>Offices of Physicians and Dentists</p> <p>621111 Offices of Physicians (except mental health specialists)</p> <p>621112 Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists</p> <p>621210 Offices of Dentists</p> <p>Offices of Other Health Practitioners</p> <p>621310 Offices of Chiropractors</p> <p>621320 Offices of Optometrists</p> <p>621330 Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)</p> <p>621340 Offices of Physical, Occupational & Speech Therapists, & Audiologists</p> <p>621391 Offices of Podiatrists</p> <p>621399 Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners</p> <p>Outpatient Care Centers</p> <p>621410 Family Planning Centers</p> <p>621420 Outpatient Mental Health & Substance Abuse Centers</p> <p>621491 HMO Medical Centers</p> <p>621492 Kidney Dialysis Centers</p> <p>621493 Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical & Emergency Centers</p> <p>621498 All Other Outpatient Care Centers</p> <p>Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories</p> <p>621510 Medical & Diagnostic Laboratories</p> <p>Home Health Care Services</p> <p>621610 Home Health Care Services</p>	<p>Code</p> <p>Other Ambulatory Health Care Services</p> <p>621900 Other Ambulatory Health Care Services (including ambulance services & blood & organ banks)</p> <p>Hospitals</p> <p>622000 Hospitals</p> <p>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities</p> <p>623000 Nursing & Residential Care Facilities</p> <p>Social Assistance</p> <p>624100 Individual & Family Services</p> <p>624200 Community Food & Housing, & Emergency & Other Relief Services</p> <p>624310 Vocational Rehabilitation Services</p> <p>624410 Child Day Care Services</p> <p>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</p> <p>Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries</p> <p>711100 Performing Arts Companies</p> <p>711210 Spectator Sports (including sports clubs & racetracks)</p> <p>711300 Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, & Similar Events</p> <p>711410 Agents & Managers for Artists, Athletes, Entertainers, & Other Public Figures</p> <p>711510 Independent Artists, Writers, & Performers</p> <p>Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions</p> <p>712100 Museums, Historical Sites, & Similar Institutions</p> <p>Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries</p> <p>713100 Amusement Parks & Arcades</p> <p>713200 Gambling Industries</p> <p>713900 Other Amusement & Recreation Industries (including golf courses, skiing facilities, marinas, fitness centers, & bowling centers)</p> <p>Accommodation and Food Services</p> <p>Accommodation</p> <p>721110 Hotels (except casino hotels) & Motels</p> <p>721120 Casino Hotels</p> <p>721191 Bed & Breakfast Inns</p> <p>721199 All Other Traveler Accommodation</p> <p>721210 RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks & Recreational Camps</p> <p>721310 Rooming & Boarding Houses</p>	<p>Code</p> <p>Food Services and Drinking Places</p> <p>722110 Full-Service Restaurants</p> <p>722210 Limited-Service Eating Places</p> <p>722300 Special Food Services (including food service contractors & caterers)</p> <p>722410 Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)</p> <p>Other Services</p> <p>Repair and Maintenance</p> <p>811110 Automotive Mechanical & Electrical Repair & Maintenance</p> <p>811120 Automotive Body, Paint, Interior, & Glass Repair</p> <p>811190 Other Automotive Repair & Maintenance (including oil change & lubrication shops & car washes)</p> <p>811210 Electronic & Precision Equipment Repair & Maintenance</p> <p>811310 Commercial & Industrial Machinery & Equipment (except Automotive & Electronic) Repair & Maintenance</p> <p>811410 Home & Garden Equipment & Appliance Repair & Maintenance</p> <p>811420 Reupholstery & Furniture Repair</p> <p>811430 Footwear & Leather Goods Repair</p> <p>811490 Other Personal & Household Goods Repair & Maintenance</p> <p>Personal and Laundry Services</p> <p>812111 Barber Shops</p> <p>812112 Beauty Salons</p> <p>812113 Nail Salons</p> <p>812190 Other Personal Care Services (including diet & weight reducing centers)</p> <p>812210 Funeral Homes & Funeral Services</p> <p>812220 Cemeteries & Crematories</p> <p>812310 Coin-Operated Laundries & Drycleaners</p> <p>812320 Drycleaning & Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)</p> <p>812330 Linen & Uniform Supply</p> <p>812910 Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services</p> <p>812920 Photofinishing</p> <p>812930 Parking Lots & Garages</p> <p>812990 All Other Personal Services</p> <p>Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations</p> <p>813000 Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations</p>
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Enterprise Zone Deduction and Credit Summary

Attach to your California tax return.

Social security or California corporation number

Name(s) as shown on return

FEIN

A. Check the appropriate box for your entity type:

- Individual, Estate, Trust, C corporation, S corporation, Partnership, Exempt organization, Limited liability company, Limited liability partnership

B. Enter the name of the enterprise zone business:

C. Enter the address (actual location) where the enterprise zone business is conducted:

D. Enter the name of the enterprise zone in which the business and/or investment activity is located. See General Information C.

E. Principal Business Activity Code number of the enterprise zone business

Enter the 6-digit number from the Principal Business Activity Code Chart on pages 20 through 22. For the Long Beach enterprise zone, enter the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code number.

F. Total number of employees in the enterprise zone

G. Number of employees included in the computation of the hiring credit, if claimed

H. Number of new employees included in the computation of the hiring credit, if claimed

I. Gross annual receipts of the business

J. Total asset value of the business

Part I Credits Used

1 Hiring and sales or use tax credits claimed on the current year return:

a Hiring credit from Worksheet VII, line 8A, column (f) or line 10, column (f)

b Sales or use tax credit from Worksheet VII, line 9A, column (f) or line 11, column (f)

Add line 1a and line 1b

Note: To figure the amount of credits to carry over, complete Worksheet VII on Side 2.

Part II Business Expense Deduction for Equipment Purchases

2 Enter the cost of qualified property purchased for the enterprise zone that is being deducted as a current year business expense from Worksheet III, Section A, line 5, column (b)

ELECTION: The act of deducting a portion of the cost of any property as a current year expense rather than adding it to the capital account constitutes an election to treat that property in accordance with R&TC Sections 17267.2 or 24356.7. That election may not be revoked except with the written consent of the Franchise Tax Board (FTB).

Part III Net Interest Deduction for Lenders

3 Enter the amount of net interest received on loans to businesses located in the enterprise zone from Worksheet IV, line 2, column (f)

Part IV Net Operating Loss (NOL) Carryover and Deduction

4a Enter the enterprise zone NOL carryover from prior years from Worksheet VI, Section C, line 21, column (b)

4b Enter the total enterprise zone NOL deduction used in the current year from Worksheet VI, Section C, line 21, column (c). Enter this amount on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), line 21e, column B; Form 100, line 20; Form 100S, line 19; or Form 109, line 3 or line 11.

4c Enter the enterprise zone NOL carryover to future years from Worksheet VI, Section C, line 21, column (e)

ELECTION: For those taxpayers eligible for an NOL carryover under R&TC Section 17276.2, 17276.4, 17276.5, 17276.6, 24416.2, 24416.4, 24416.5 or 24416.6, the act of claiming an NOL carryover on this form constitutes the irrevocable election to apply the loss under R&TC Section 17276.2 or 24416.2, for taxpayers operating a trade or business within the enterprise zone. If you elect to carry over an NOL under the enterprise zone provisions, you cannot carry over any other type and amount of NOL from this year.

Part V Portion of Business Attributable to the Enterprise Zone

5 Enter the average apportionment percentage of your business that is in the enterprise zone from Worksheet V, Section A, line 4. If your operation is wholly within the enterprise zone, the average apportionment percentage is 100% (1.00)

Part VI Recapture of Deduction and Credits

6 Enterprise zone recapture of hiring credit from Worksheet I, Section B, line 2, column (b)

7 Recapture of business expense deduction from Worksheet III, Section B, line 2, column (b)

Worksheet VII Computation of Credit Limitations — Enterprise Zones

Part I Computation of Limitations (see instructions)

1	Trade or business income. Individuals: Enter the amount from the Income or Loss Worksheet, line 14, column (c) (page 14) on this line and on line 3 (skip line 2). See instructions on page 18. Multistate apportioning corporations enter the amount from Schedule R, line 13b for corporations doing business in the zone.	1	
2	Corporations: Enter the average apportionment percentage from Worksheet V, Section A, line 4. See instructions.	2	
3	Multiply line 1 by line 2. See instructions	3	
4	Enter the enterprise zone NOL deduction from Worksheet VI, Section C, line 21, column (c)	4	
5	Enterprise zone taxable income. Subtract line 4 from line 3	5	
6a	Compute the amount of tax due using the amount on line 5. See instructions.	6a	
6b	Enter the amount of tax from Form 540, line 24; Form 540NR, line 27; Form 541, line 21; Form 100, line 23; Form 100S, line 22 or Form 109, line 7 or line 15. Corporations and S corporations, see instructions.	6b	
7	Enter the smaller of line 6a or line 6b. This is the limitation based on zone income. Go to Part II, Part III or Part IV. See instructions.	7	

Part II Limitation of Credits for Corporations, Individuals and Estates and Trusts (see instructions)

	(a) Credit name	(b) Credit amount	(c) Total prior year carryover	(d) Total credit (add col. (b) and col. (c))	(e) Limitation based on EZ business income	(f) Used on Schedule P (can never be greater than col. (d) or col. (e))	(g) Carryover (col. (d) minus col. (e))
8	Hiring credit	A					
		B					
9	Sales or use tax credit	A					
		B					

Part III Limitation of Credits for S Corporations Only (see instructions)

	(a) Credit name	(b) Credit amount	(c) S Corporation credit (multiply col. (b) by 1/3)	(d) Total prior year carryover	(e) Total credit (add col. (c) and col. (d))	(f) Credit used this year by S corporation	(g) Carryover (col. (e) minus col. (f))
10	Hiring credit						
11	Sales or use tax credit						

Part IV Limitation of Credits for Corporations and S Corporations Subject to Paying Only the Minimum Franchise Tax (see instructions)

	(a) Credit name	(b) Credit amount	(c) Total prior year carryover	(d) Total credit carryover. (add col. (b) and col. (c))
12	Hiring credit			
13	Sales or use tax credit			

Enterprise Zone Deduction and Credit Summary

Attach to your California tax return.

Social security or California corporation number

Name(s) as shown on return

FEIN

A. Check the appropriate box for your entity type:

- Individual, Estate, Trust, C corporation, S corporation, Partnership, Exempt organization, Limited liability company, Limited liability partnership

B. Enter the name of the enterprise zone business:

C. Enter the address (actual location) where the enterprise zone business is conducted:

D. Enter the name of the enterprise zone in which the business and/or investment activity is located. See General Information C.

E. Principal Business Activity Code number of the enterprise zone business

Enter the 6-digit number from the Principal Business Activity Code Chart on pages 20 through 22. For the Long Beach enterprise zone, enter the 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code number.

F. Total number of employees in the enterprise zone

G. Number of employees included in the computation of the hiring credit, if claimed

H. Number of new employees included in the computation of the hiring credit, if claimed

I. Gross annual receipts of the business

J. Total asset value of the business

Part I Credits Used

1 Hiring and sales or use tax credits claimed on the current year return:

a Hiring credit from Worksheet VII, line 8A, column (f) or line 10, column (f)

b Sales or use tax credit from Worksheet VII, line 9A, column (f) or line 11, column (f)

Add line 1a and line 1b

Note: To figure the amount of credits to carry over, complete Worksheet VII on Side 2.

Part II Business Expense Deduction for Equipment Purchases

2 Enter the cost of qualified property purchased for the enterprise zone that is being deducted as a current year business expense from Worksheet III, Section A, line 5, column (b)

ELECTION: The act of deducting a portion of the cost of any property as a current year expense rather than adding it to the capital account constitutes an election to treat that property in accordance with R&TC Sections 17267.2 or 24356.7. That election may not be revoked except with the written consent of the Franchise Tax Board (FTB).

Part III Net Interest Deduction for Lenders

3 Enter the amount of net interest received on loans to businesses located in the enterprise zone from Worksheet IV, line 2, column (f)

Part IV Net Operating Loss (NOL) Carryover and Deduction

4a Enter the enterprise zone NOL carryover from prior years from Worksheet VI, Section C, line 21, column (b)

4b Enter the total enterprise zone NOL deduction used in the current year from Worksheet VI, Section C, line 21, column (c). Enter this amount on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), line 21e, column B; Form 100, line 20; Form 100S, line 19; or Form 109, line 3 or line 11.

4c Enter the enterprise zone NOL carryover to future years from Worksheet VI, Section C, line 21, column (e)

ELECTION: For those taxpayers eligible for an NOL carryover under R&TC Section 17276.2, 17276.4, 17276.5, 17276.6, 24416.2, 24416.4, 24416.5 or 24416.6, the act of claiming an NOL carryover on this form constitutes the irrevocable election to apply the loss under R&TC Section 17276.2 or 24416.2, for taxpayers operating a trade or business within the enterprise zone. If you elect to carry over an NOL under the enterprise zone provisions, you cannot carry over any other type and amount of NOL from this year.

Part V Portion of Business Attributable to the Enterprise Zone

5 Enter the average apportionment percentage of your business that is in the enterprise zone from Worksheet V, Section A, line 4. If your operation is wholly within the enterprise zone, the average apportionment percentage is 100% (1.00)

Part VI Recapture of Deduction and Credits

6 Enterprise zone recapture of hiring credit from Worksheet I, Section B, line 2, column (b)

7 Recapture of business expense deduction from Worksheet III, Section B, line 2, column (b)

Worksheet VII Computation of Credit Limitations — Enterprise Zones

Part I Computation of Limitations (see instructions)

1	Trade or business income. Individuals: Enter the amount from the Income or Loss Worksheet, line 14, column (c) (page 14) on this line and on line 3 (skip line 2). See instructions on page 18. Multistate apportioning corporations enter the amount from Schedule R, line 13b for corporations doing business in the zone.	1	
2	Corporations: Enter the average apportionment percentage from Worksheet V, Section A, line 4. See instructions.	2	
3	Multiply line 1 by line 2. See instructions	3	
4	Enter the enterprise zone NOL deduction from Worksheet VI, Section C, line 21, column (c)	4	
5	Enterprise zone taxable income. Subtract line 4 from line 3	5	
6a	Compute the amount of tax due using the amount on line 5. See instructions.	6a	
6b	Enter the amount of tax from Form 540, line 24; Form 540NR, line 27; Form 541, line 21; Form 100, line 23; Form 100S, line 22 or Form 109, line 7 or line 15. Corporations and S corporations, see instructions.	6b	
7	Enter the smaller of line 6a or line 6b. This is the limitation based on zone income. Go to Part II, Part III or Part IV. See instructions.	7	

Part II Limitation of Credits for Corporations, Individuals and Estates and Trusts (see instructions)

	(a) Credit name	(b) Credit amount	(c) Total prior year carryover	(d) Total credit (add col. (b) and col. (c))	(e) Limitation based on EZ business income	(f) Used on Schedule P (can never be greater than col. (d) or col. (e))	(g) Carryover (col. (d) minus col. (e))
8	Hiring credit	A					
		B					
9	Sales or use tax credit	A					
		B					

Part III Limitation of Credits for S Corporations Only (see instructions)

	(a) Credit name	(b) Credit amount	(c) S Corporation credit (multiply col. (b) by 1/3)	(d) Total prior year carryover	(e) Total credit (add col. (c) and col. (d))	(f) Credit used this year by S corporation	(g) Carryover (col. (e) minus col. (f))
10	Hiring credit						
11	Sales or use tax credit						

Part IV Limitation of Credits for Corporations and S Corporations Subject to Paying Only the Minimum Franchise Tax (see instructions)

	(a) Credit name	(b) Credit amount	(c) Total prior year carryover	(d) Total credit carryover. (add col. (b) and col. (c))
12	Hiring credit			
13	Sales or use tax credit			

How to Get California Tax Information

(Keep This Page For Future Use)

Where to Get Income Tax Forms

By Internet – If you have Internet access, you may download, view and print 1994 through 1998 California tax forms and publications. Our Internet address is:

<http://www.ftb.ca.gov>

By phone – Use F.A.S.T. to order 1996, 1997 and 1998 California personal income tax forms, 1998 California corporate tax forms and 1998 federal forms. To order a form:

- Refer to the list in your tax booklet and find the code number for the form you want to order.
- Call (800) 338-0505 and follow the instructions.

Please allow 2 weeks to receive your order. If you live outside California, please allow 3 weeks to receive your order.

In person – Most libraries, post offices and banks provide free California personal income tax booklets during the filing season. Many libraries and some quick print businesses have forms and schedules for you to photocopy (you may have to pay a nominal fee). Note that employees at libraries, post offices, banks and quick print businesses cannot provide tax information or assistance.

By mail – Write to:

TAX FORMS REQUEST UNIT
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 307
RANCHO CORDOVA CA 95741-0307

Letters

If you find it necessary to write rather than call, please address your letter to:

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTION
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 1468
SACRAMENTO CA 95812-1468

Please allow 6 to 8 weeks for a reply. Include your California identification number and daytime telephone number on all correspondence.

Your Rights as a Taxpayer

Our goal at the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) is to make certain that your rights are protected so that you will have the highest confidence in the integrity, efficiency and fairness of our state tax system. FTB Publication 4058, California Taxpayers' Bill of Rights, includes information on your rights as a California taxpayer, the Taxpayers' Rights Advocate Program and how you can request written advice from the FTB on whether a particular transaction is taxable. See "Where to Get Income Tax Forms" on this page for how to get this publication.

Geographic Boundaries

Further information about geographic boundaries of the enterprise zones is available from:

ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAMS
CA TRADE AND COMMERCE AGENCY
801 K STREET SUITE 1700
SACRAMENTO CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 324-8211
FAX: (916) 322-7214

Economic Development Area Information

Further information about enterprise zone tax incentives is available from:

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AREA
INFORMATION
Telephone: (916) 845-3464
FAX: (916) 845-0415

General Toll-Free Phone Service

Between January 4 – April 15, 1999, our general toll-free phone service is available:

- Monday – Friday, 6 a.m. until midnight; and
- Saturday, 8 a.m. until 5 p.m.

After April 15, 1999, our general toll-free phone service is available:

- Monday – Friday, 7 a.m. until 8 p.m.

The best times to call are before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. Times of day are Pacific Standard Time (PST).

From within the United States, (800) 852-5711
From outside the United States, (916) 845-6500 (not toll-free)

For hearing impaired with TDD (800) 822-6268
For federal tax questions, call the IRS at (800) 829-1040

Asistencia Bilingüe en Español

Para obtener servicios en Español y asistencia para completar su declaración de impuestos/formularios, llame al número de teléfono (anotado arriba) que le corresponde.

District Offices

You can get information, California tax forms and resolve problems on your account if you visit one of our district offices.

District Office	Address
Bakersfield	1800 30th St, Ste 370
Burbank	333 N Glenoaks Blvd, Rm 200
Fresno	2550 Mariposa St, Rm 3002
Long Beach	4300 Long Beach Blvd, Ste 700B
Los Angeles	300 S Spring St, Ste 5704
Oakland	1515 Clay St, Ste 3N-305
Sacramento	3321 Power Inn Road
San Bernardino	464 W 4th St, Ste 454
San Diego	5353 Mission Ctr Rd, Ste 314
San Francisco	50 Fremont St, Ste 900
San Jose	96 N Third St, 4th Fl
Santa Ana	600 W Santa Ana Blvd, Ste 300
Santa Rosa	50 D St, Rm 130
Stockton	31 East Channel St, Rm 219
Ventura	4820 McGrath St, 2nd Fl
West Covina	100 N Barranca St, Rm 600



F.A.S.T. Toll-Free Phone Service

(Keep This Page For Future Use)

Call Fast Answers about State Taxes, the F.A.S.T. toll-free phone service you can use to:

- Find out about your current year tax refund;
- Order most California and federal income tax forms; and
- Hear recorded answers to many of your questions about California taxes.

F.A.S.T. is available in English and Spanish to callers with touch-tone telephones.

How To Use F.A.S.T.

Have paper and pencil ready to take notes.

Call from within the

United States (800) 338-0505

Call from outside the

United States (not toll-free) . . . (916) 845-6600

To Find Out About Your Current Year Personal Income Tax Refund

You should wait at least 8 weeks after you file your tax return before you call to find out about your refund. You will need your social security number, the numbers in your street address, box number or route number, and your ZIP Code to use this service. Refund status information is available from 6 a.m. until midnight Monday through Friday except state holidays and 6 a.m. until 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Call the F.A.S.T. number, select refund information and follow the recorded instructions.

To Obtain Your Personal Income Tax Balance Due and Payment Information

You should wait at least 45 days from the date you mailed your payment before you call to verify receipt of your payment. You will need your social security number, the numbers in your street address, box number or route number, and your ZIP Code to use this service. Personal income tax balance due and payment information is available from 6 a.m. until midnight Monday through Friday except state holidays and 6 a.m. until 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

To Order Forms

See the instructions for ordering forms on page 27. For personal income tax forms, this service is available from 6 a.m. until midnight Monday through Friday except state holidays and 6 a.m. until 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. Corporate tax forms are available from 6 a.m. until 6 p.m. Monday through Friday.

To Hear Answers To Your California Tax Questions

Recorded answers to your tax questions are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. To receive answers to any of the following questions, call the F.A.S.T. number, select general tax information and enter the 3-digit code when instructed to do so.

Times of day are Pacific Standard Time (PST).

Personal Income Tax Information

Code – Question

Filing Assistance:

- 100 – Do I need to file a return?
- 111 – Which form should I use?
- 112 – How do I file electronically and get a fast refund?
- 200 – Where can I pick up a form today?
- 201 – How can I get an extension to file?
- 202 – There is no envelope in the booklet. Where do I send my return?
- 203 – What is and how do I qualify for the nonrefundable renter's credit?
- 204 – I never received a Form W-2. What do I do?
- 205 – I have no withholding taken out. What do I do?
- 206 – Do I have to attach a copy of my federal return?
- 207 – Should I file my return even though I do not have the money to pay?
- 208 – How do I figure my estimate tax payments?
- 209 – I lived in California for part of the year. Do I have to file a return?

- 210 – I do not live in California. Why do I have to file a return?
- 211 – How do I figure my IRA deduction?
- 212 – How do I claim my disaster related loss?
- 215 – Who is the qualifying individual for the purpose of head of household filing status?
- 216 – I'm due a refund. Do I still need to file a return?
- 217 – I am currently/was in the military. Do I have to file a California return?
- 218 – I'm in the military. Do I have to use the same filing status as federal?
- 219 – I sold my personal residence. How do I report the sale to California?
- 220 – There is no difference in my state and federal depreciation, business income and capital gain income. What do I do?
- 221 – What is community property?
- 222 – How much can I deduct for vehicle license fees?
- 227 – How do I get a refund of excess SDI?
- 239 – Where can I get help with filing my income tax return?
- 240 – Does a tax return have to be filed for a deceased taxpayer?

Refunds:

- 300 – My spouse has passed away. You sent a refund with both our names on it. What do I do?
- 301 – I got a letter saying you sent my refund to another agency. Why?

Penalties:

- 400 – I have an extension of time to file my return. Why did I get a penalty?
- 401 – I filed my return on time. Why did I get a penalty?
- 402 – How can I protest a penalty?
- 403 – What is the estimate penalty rate?

Notices and Bills:

- 500 – I received a bill and I cannot pay it in full. What do I do?
- 501 – Why didn't you give me credit for my withholding?
- 502 – You didn't give me credit for my child as a dependent. What do I do?
- 504 – I'm head of my house. Why was I denied head of household filing status?
- 505 – Why was my IRA denied?
- 506 – How do I get my Form 1099-G corrected?
- 508 – I received a notice that didn't show all payments made. How do I get credit for them?

Tax For Children Under 14:

- 601 – Can my child take a personal exemption credit when I claim her or him as a dependent on my return?
- 602 – Federal law limits the standard deduction. Is the state law the same?

Miscellaneous

- 610 – Can I pay my taxes with a credit card?
- 611 – What address do I send my payment to?
- 612 – I mailed my return and haven't heard anything. Should I send a copy of my return?
- 613 – I forgot to attach my Form(s) W-2 when I mailed my return. What do I do?
- 614 – I forgot to attach a copy of my federal return. What do I do?
- 615 – How do I get a copy of my state tax return?
- 616 – What should I do if my federal tax return was examined and changed by the IRS?
- 617 – What are the current interest rates?
- 619 – How do I report a change of address?

- 717 – What are the tax rates for corporations?
- 718 – How do I get an extension of time to file?
- 722 – When do I have to file a short-period return?
- 734 – Is my corporation subject to the franchise tax or income tax?

S Corporations

- 704 – Is an S corporation subject to the minimum franchise tax?
- 705 – Are S corporations required to file estimate payments?
- 706 – What forms do S corporations file?
- 707 – The tax for my S corporation is less than the minimum franchise tax. What figure do I put on line 22 of Form 100S?
- 708 – Where do S corporations make adjustments for state and federal law differences on Schedule K-1 (100S) and where do nonresident shareholders find their California source income on their Schedule K-1 (100S)?

Exempt Organizations

- 709 – How do I get tax-exempt status?
- 710 – Does an exempt organization have to file Form 199?
- 735 – How can an exempt organization incorporate without paying corporation fees and costs?
- 736 – I have exempt status. Do I need to file Form 100 or Form 109 in addition to Form 199?

Minimum Tax and Estimate Tax

- 711 – Can I claim my prepayment tax as a credit or estimate payment on my return?
- 712 – What is the minimum franchise tax?
- 714 – My corporation is not doing business; does it have to pay the minimum franchise tax?
- 716 – When are my estimate payments due?

Billings and Miscellaneous Notices

- 723 – I received a bill for \$250. What is this for?
- 728 – Why was my corporation suspended?
- 729 – Why is my subsidiary getting a request for a return when we file a combined report?

Tax Clearance

- 724 – How do I dissolve my corporation?
- 725 – What do I have to do to get a tax clearance?
- 726 – How long will it take to get a tax clearance certificate?
- 727 – My corporation was suspended/forfeited. Can I still get a tax clearance?

Miscellaneous

- 617 – What are the current interest rates?
- 700 – Who do I need to contact to start a business?
- 701 – I need a state ID number for my business. Who do I contact?
- 702 – Can you send me an employer's tax guide?
- 703 – How do I incorporate?
- 719 – How do I properly identify my corporation when dealing with the Franchise Tax Board?
- 720 – How do I obtain information about changing my corporation's name?
- 721 – How do I change my accounting period?
- 737 – Where do I send my payment?
- 738 – What is electronic funds transfer?
- 739 – How do I get a copy of my state corporate tax return?
- 740 – What requirements do I have to report municipal bond interest paid by a state other than California?

Corporation Franchise and Income Tax Information

Code – Question

Filing Assistance

- 715 – If my actual tax is less than the minimum franchise tax, what figure do I put on line 23 of Form 100?

