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California

Forms & Instructions

100S

2007

S Corporation Tax Booklet

Members of the Franchise Tax Board

John Chiang, Chair
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This Booklet Contains:

Form 100S, California S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return

Schedule B (100S), S Corporation Depreciation and Amortization

Schedule C (100S), S Corporation Tax Credits

Schedule D (100S), S Corporation Capital Gains and Losses and Built-in Gains

Schedule H (100S), S Corporation Dividend Income Deduction

Schedule K-1 (100S), Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.

Schedule QS, Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary (QSub) Information Worksheet

FTB 3539, Payment for Automatic Extension for Corps and Exempt Orgs

FTB 3805Q, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations —Corporations

Currently available for e-file:

- Form 100, Corporation Return
- **Form 100S, S Corporation Return**
- Form 565, Partnership Return
- Form 568, Limited Liability Company Return



Coming in June 2008:

- Form 100W, Water's-Edge Return
- Combined Reports for Form 100 and Form 100W filers

For more information regarding business e-file, see page 2.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD

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Business e-file

Business e-file began in January of 2006, allowing business taxpayers to e-file the Form 100, Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return (except for Combined Reports) for the first time. In January 2007, the following additional return types were added:

- Form 565, Partnership Return of Income
- Form 568, Limited Liability Company Return of Income
- Form 100S, S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return

In June 2008, the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) will add the ability to e-file Combined Reports along with Form 100W, Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return - Water's-Edge Filers.

For more information, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov and search for **business e-file**.

Instructions for Form 100S

California S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return

References in these instructions are to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of **January 1, 2005**, and to the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC).

In general, California law conforms to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 2005. However, there are continuing differences between California and federal law. When California conforms to federal tax law changes, we do not always adopt all of the changes made at the federal level. For more information, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov and search for **conformity**. Additional information can be found in FTB Pub. 1001, Supplemental Guidelines to California Adjustments, the instructions for California Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), and the Business Entity tax booklets.

The instructions provided with California tax forms are a summary of California tax law and are only intended to aid taxpayers in preparing their state income tax returns. We include information that is most useful to the greatest number of taxpayers in the limited space available. It is not possible to include all requirements of the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) in the tax booklets. Taxpayers should not consider the tax booklets as authoritative law.

What's New/Tax Law Changes

Revised Schedule K and Schedule K-1 –

The California Schedule K (100S) and Schedule K-1(100S) line items are revised to be in a similar format with the federal Schedule K (1120S) and Schedule K-1(1120S). Refer to the Schedule K Federal/State Line References chart, in this booklet, and Specific Line Instructions when completing California Schedule K(100S) and Schedule K-1(100S).

Round Cents to Dollars – Beginning with the 2007 tax forms, round cents to the nearest whole dollar. For example, round \$50.50 up to \$51 or round \$25.49 down to \$25. If you do not round, the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) will disregard the cents. This change helps process your returns quickly and accurately.

Tax-Exempt Organizations – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, the FTB will allow certain organizations California exempt tax status after the submission of the approved Internal Revenue Service (IRS) exempt status. See FTB 3500 Booklet, Exemption Application, for more information.

Conformity – For updates regarding the following federal act, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov and search for **conformity**.

Small Business and Work Opportunity Tax Act of 2007.

Important Information

- Beginning January 1, 2007, the FTB offers e-filing for S corporations filing Form 100S, California S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return, and certain accompanying forms and schedules. Check with the software provider to see if the S corporation can e-file.
- Corporations with total assets of \$10 million or more must complete the California Schedule M-1, and attach a copy of the federal Schedule M-3 (Form 1120S). For more information, see Schedule M-1 instructions.

- S corporations that made purchases from out-of-state or Internet sellers and owe California use tax may report and pay the tax on their S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return. See General Information EE for more information.
- If the S corporation was involved in a reportable transaction, including a listed transaction, the S corporation may have a disclosure requirement. Attach the federal Form 8886 to the back of the California return along with any other supporting schedules. If this is the first time the reportable transaction is disclosed on the return, send a duplicate copy of the federal Form 8886 to the address below. The FTB may impose penalties if the S corporation fails to file federal Form 8886, or any other required information.

ATSU 398 MS: F385
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 1673
SACRAMENTO CA 95812-9900

For more information, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov and search for **tax shelter**.

- In general, the water's-edge provides for an election out of worldwide combined reporting. By electing water's-edge, a California taxpayer elects into a complex blend of state and federal tax concepts. Under water's-edge, combined reporting is limited to certain corporations whose income is subjected to tax (directly or indirectly) by the United States government. California taxpayers wishing to elect water's-edge should get the 100W Booklet for more information.
- A C corporation is a separate legal entity and generally offers liability protection to its owners (shareholders.) C corporations are taxed on their earnings and the shareholders are taxed on these earnings when distributed as dividends. For more information, get the 100 Booklet.
- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a controlled foreign corporation (CFC) that has U.S. source income cannot exclude its Subpart F income from a water's-edge return. Corporations are now required to include in a water's-edge combined report both U.S. source income and Subpart F of a CFC regardless of whether the corporation is a California taxpayer.
- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, a corporation may file a group nonresident return on behalf of certain nonresident individuals who receive wages, salaries, fees, or other compensation from that corporation for director services performed in California, including attendance of board of directors' meetings in California.
- S corporations are required to report withholding payments from the S corporation that are allocated to all shareholders, as well as payments withheld at source on nonresident shareholders. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, report these withholding amounts on Schedule K-1 (100S) and Schedule K (100S).

- Use form FTB 3725, Assets Transferred from Parent Corporation to Insurance Company, to report assets transferred from a parent corporation to an insurance company subsidiary. Get form FTB 3725 for more information.
- R&TC Section 24410 was repealed and re-enacted to allow a "Dividends Received Deduction" of qualified dividends received from an insurer subsidiary. See Schedule H (100S) instructions for additional information.
- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, corporate shareholders of a Regulated Investment Company (RIC) are explicitly denied a dividend deduction for earnings from the RIC that are not from stock dividends.
- R&TC Sections 17024.5 and 23051.5 have been amended to clarify that, unless otherwise expressly allowed, federal elections made before a taxpayer becomes a California taxpayer are binding for California tax purposes.
- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, California will follow the revised federal instructions (with some exceptions) for reporting the sale, exchange or disposition of an asset for which an IRC Section 179 expense deduction was claimed in prior years by a partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation.

S corporations should follow the instructions in federal Form 4797 with the exception that the amount of gain on property subject to the IRC Section 179 recapture must be included in the S corporation's taxable income for California purposes. See General Information FF and Specific Line Instructions for line 4, for more information.

Shareholders should follow federal reporting requirements as detailed in federal Form 1120S, U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation, and federal Form 4797, Sale of Business Property instructions.

- A shareholder's pro-rata share of income from an S corporation is treated the same as a partner's distributive share of income from a partnership. The income is treated as if it was realized directly from the source. Income from California sources is subject to California tax law. *Valentino et. al. vs. Franchise Tax Board* (March 23, 2001) 87 Cal. App. 4th 1284.
- In *Farmer Bros. Co. vs. Franchise Tax Board* (2003) 108 Cal App 4th, 134 Cal Rptr. 2nd 390, the California Court of Appeal found R&TC Section 24402 to be unconstitutional. A statute that is held to be unconstitutional is invalid and unenforceable. Therefore, the deduction is not available.
- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, California no longer allows a federal S corporation to elect to be a California C corporation. Therefore, for the taxable year beginning in 2002, and thereafter, any corporation with a valid federal S corporation election is considered an S corporation for California purposes. The effective date of the election is the first day of the corporation's taxable year beginning in 2002.

Corporations that elect to be an S corporation for federal purposes on or after January 1, 2002, and have a California filing requirement are deemed to make the California S election on the same date as the federal election.

- R&TC Section 18662 requires buyers to withhold income taxes when purchasing California real property from corporate sellers with no permanent place of business in California immediately after the transfer. For more information, get FTB Pub. 1016, Real Estate Withholding Guidelines.

Sellers of California real estate must attach copy B of Form 593-B, Real Estate Withholding Tax Statement, to their tax return as proof of withholding.

If the corporation needs to verify withholding payments, the corporation may call the Withholding Services and Compliance at (916) 845-4900 or toll-free (888) 792-4900.

- For transactions occurring on or after January 1, 2007 that require withholding, a seller of California real estate may elect an alternative to withholding 3 1/3 percent of the total sales price. The seller may elect an alternative withholding amount based on the maximum tax rate for individuals, corporations, or banks and financial corporations, as applied to the gain on the sale. The seller is required to certify under penalty of perjury the alternative withholding amount to the Franchise Tax Board. For real estate installment sales, if a buyer receives seller's certification as to an alternative withholding election, the buyer would be required to withhold either the full alternative withholding amount at the time of sale or an alternative withholding percentage on the amount of each installment payment.

California law conforms to federal law for the following provisions:

- California conforms to the modification to the qualification requirements of S corporations and their shareholders.
- Disallowing the deduction for club membership fees and employee remuneration in excess of \$1 million.
- Disallowing the deduction for lobbying expenses.
- Tax-exempt organizations may be shareholders in an S corporation.
- Family farm corporations with income over \$25 million may defer tax on income that was a result of changes in accounting methods required of these corporations. For calendar year taxpayers, the suspense account for these deferrals must be recaptured starting with taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998. For fiscal year taxpayers, the suspense account must be recaptured starting in taxable years beginning after June 8, 1997, if the fiscal year taxpayer's taxable year ends on or after December 31, 1997.
- For purposes of inventory accounting, an adjustment for shrinkage, based on an estimate, may be made. Taxpayers can voluntarily change their method of accounting if the method currently being used does not utilize estimates of inventory shrinkage and the taxpayer now wishes to use that method.
- Required recognition of gain on certain appreciated financial positions in personal property.

- Allows securities traders and commodities traders and dealers to elect to use the mark-to-market accounting similar to what is currently required for securities dealers. Commodities would include only commodities of a kind that are dealt with in the organized commodities exchange. An election to use the mark-to-market method for federal purposes is considered an election for state purposes and a separate election is not allowed.
- Limitation on exception for investment companies under IRC Section 351.
- If an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP) is an S corporation shareholder, items of income or loss of the S corporation that flow through to the ESOP are not treated as unrelated business taxable income (UBTI). Previously, such items were treated as UBTI.
- S corporations that establish and maintain ESOPs are not required to give participants the right to demand distributions in the form of employer securities, if the participants have the right to receive such distributions in cash.
- An IRC Section 338 election, relating to stock purchases treated as asset acquisitions, is treated as an election for state purposes. A separate election for state purposes is not allowed.
- Expansion of deduction for certain interest and premiums paid for company-owned life insurance.
- Modification of holding period applicable to dividends received deduction.
- Repeal of special installment sales rule for manufacturers of tangible personal property.
- Required registration for abusive tax shelters.
- Payment of estimated tax for closely held real estate investment trusts (REIT) and income and services provided by REIT subsidiaries.

California law does not conform to federal law for the following provisions:

- California does not allow an exclusion from gross income of certain federal subsidies for prescription drug plans under IRC Section 139A.
- Certain environmental remediation expenditures that would otherwise be chargeable to capital accounts may be expensed and taken as a deduction in the year the expense was paid or incurred.
- Deduction for corporate donation of scientific property and computer technology.
- The additional 30% or 50% first-year depreciation allowance for qualified property.
- The first-year depreciation deduction allowed for luxury autos or certain passenger automobiles.
- Decreased capital gains tax rate.
- Certain special tax rules relating to ESOPs will not apply with respect to S corporation stock held by the ESOP. These include rules relating to certain contributions to ESOPs, the deduction for dividends paid on employer securities, and the rollover of gain on the sale of stock to an ESOP. See IRC Sections 404(a)(9) and 404(k) for more information.
- Accelerated depreciation for property on Indian reservations.
- The treatment of Subpart F and IRC Section 936 income.

- Temporary suspension of income limitations on percentage depletion for production from marginal wells. The percentage depletion deduction, which may not exceed 65% of the taxpayer's taxable income, is restricted to 100% of the net income derived from the oil or gas well property.

The above lists are not intended to be all-inclusive of the federal and state conformities and differences. For more information, refer to the California R&TC.

Records Maintenance Requirements

Any taxpayer filing on a water's-edge or worldwide basis is required to keep and maintain records and make the following available upon request:

- Any records needed to determine the correct treatment of items reported on the worldwide or water's-edge combined report for purposes of determining the income attributable to California.
- Any records needed to determine the treatment of items as nonbusiness or business income.
- Any records needed to determine the apportionment factor.
- Documents and information needed to determine the attribution of income to the U.S. or foreign jurisdictions under IRC Subpart F, IRC Section 882, or other similar provisions of the IRC.

See R&TC Section 19141.6 and the related regulations for more information. A corporation may be required to authorize an agent, through a Power of Attorney, to act on its behalf in response to requests for information or records pursuant to R&TC Section 19504.

For information about the Power of Attorney, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov.

The penalty for not maintaining the above required records is \$10,000 for each taxable year for which the failure applies. In addition, if the failure continues for more than 90 days after the FTB notifies the S corporation of the failure, a penalty of \$10,000 may be assessed for each additional 30-day period of continued failure. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, there is no maximum amount of penalty that may be assessed. See General Information M, Penalties, for more information.

General Information

Form 100S is used if a corporation has elected to be a small business corporation (S corporation).

All federal S corporations subject to California laws must file Form 100S and pay the greater of the minimum franchise tax or the 1.5% income or franchise tax. The tax rate for financial S corporations is 3.5%.

The taxable income of the S corporation is calculated two different ways for two different purposes. First, it is calculated in the same manner as for C corporations, with certain modifications, for purposes of computing the 1.5% income or franchise tax. Second, it is calculated using federal rules for the pass-through of income and deductions, etc. for purposes of pass-through to the shareholders.

A corporation that makes a valid election to be treated as an S corporation is not allowed to be included in a combined report of a unitary group, except as provided by R&TC Section 23801(d)(1).

When completing the tax return

- Use black or blue ballpoint pen on the copy of the tax return sent to the FTB.
- Print name and address in CAPITAL LETTERS.
- Round cents to the nearest whole dollar. For example, round \$50.50 up to \$51 or round \$25.49 down to \$25.
- Send a clean legible copy.
- When making a payment with a check or money order, enclose but do **not** staple the payment to the face of the tax return.
- Assemble the corporation return in the following order: Form 100S, Schedule R, Apportionment and Allocation of Income (if required), supporting schedules, and a copy of federal return (if required). Do not use staples or other permanent bindings to assemble the tax return.

A Franchise or Income Tax

Corporation franchise tax

Entities subject to the corporation minimum franchise tax include all S corporations that meet any of the following:

- Incorporated or organized in California.
- Qualified or registered to do business in California.
- Doing business in California, whether or not incorporated, organized, qualified, or registered under California law.

The minimum franchise tax must be paid by corporations incorporated in California or qualified or registered under California law whether the S corporation is active, inactive, not doing business, or operates at a loss.

The measured franchise tax is imposed on S corporations doing business in California and is measured by the income of the current taxable year for the privilege of doing business in that taxable year.

The term “doing business” means actively engaging in any transaction for the purpose of financial gain or profit.

An S corporation incorporated in California, but not doing business in this state, is not subject to the measured franchise tax. In the case of an S corporation incorporated in California or qualified with the California Secretary of State (SOS) but not doing business in this state, careful attention should be given to the term “doing business.” It is not necessary that the S corporation conducts business or engages in transactions within the state on a regular basis. Even an isolated transaction during the year may be enough to cause the S corporation to be “doing business.” Also, when an S corporation is either a general partner of a partnership or a member of an LLC that is “doing business” in California, the S corporation is also considered to be “doing business” in California.

Corporation income tax

The corporation income tax is imposed on all S corporations that derive income from sources within California but are not doing business in California.

For purposes of the corporation income tax, the term “corporation” is not limited to incorporated entities, but also includes the following:

- Associations.
- Massachusetts or business trusts.
- Real estate investment trusts.
- Other business entities classified as associations under Cal. Code Regs., tit. 18 sections 23038(b)-1 through 23038(b)-3.

Get FTB Pub. 1063, California Corporation Tax Law — A Guide for Corporations, for more information.

B Tax Rate and Minimum Franchise Tax

Tax rate

The tax rate for S corporations that are subject to either the franchise or the income tax is 1.5%. The tax rate for built-in gains, and excess net passive income is 8.84%.

Financial S corporations are required to use a rate of 2% above the S corporation rate. See R&TC Section 23186, for more information.

Minimum franchise tax

All S corporations subject to the corporation franchise tax and any S corporation “qualified” to do business in California must file Form 100S and pay at least the minimum franchise tax as required by law. The minimum franchise tax is \$800 and must be paid whether the S corporation is active, inactive, operates at a loss, or files a return for a short period of less than 12 months.

The prepayment of the minimum franchise tax to the California SOS is no longer required for corporations that incorporate or qualify through the California SOS to do business in California on or after January 1, 2000. For the first taxable year, the corporation will compute its tax liability by multiplying its state net income by the appropriate tax rate and will not be subject to minimum franchise tax. The corporation will become subject to minimum franchise tax beginning in its second taxable year. This does not apply to qualified Subchapter S subsidiaries or corporations that are not qualified by the California SOS, or reorganize solely to avoid payment of the minimum franchise tax.

There is no minimum franchise tax for the following entities:

- Corporations that are not incorporated in California, not qualified under the laws of California, or are not doing business in California even though they derive income from California sources. For more information regarding “doing business,” get FTB Pub. 1050, Application and Interpretation of Public Law 86-272; FTB Pub. 1060, Guide for Corporations Starting Business in California; or FTB Pub. 1063, California Corporation Tax Law — A Guide for Corporations.
- Credit unions.
- Exempt homeowners’ associations.
- Exempt political organizations.
- Qualified non-profit farm cooperative associations.
- Exempt organizations.
- Corporations that are not incorporated under the laws of California; whose sole activities in California are engaging in convention and trade show activities for seven or fewer days

during the income year; and do not derive more than \$10,000 of gross income reportable to California during the taxable year. These S corporations are not “doing business” in California. For more information, get FTB Pub. 1060, Guide for Corporations Starting Business in California, or FTB Pub. 1063, California Corporation Tax Law — A Guide for Corporations.

- Newly formed or qualified corporations filing an initial return for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2000.

Alternative minimum tax

S corporations are not subject to the alternative minimum tax.

C Elections and Terminations

Elections

Starting January 1, 2002, corporations that elect federal S corporation status and have a California filing requirement are deemed to have made a California S election effective on the same date as the federal S election.

Terminations

Terminating the taxpayer’s federal S election simultaneously terminates its California S election.

If the taxpayer terminates its S corporation status, short-period returns are required for the S corporation short year and the C corporation short year, if applicable.

D Accounting Period and Method

The taxable year of the S corporation must not be different from the taxable year used for federal purposes, unless initiated or approved by the FTB (R&TC Section 24632).

A change in accounting method requires consent from the FTB. However, an S corporation that obtains federal approval to change its accounting method, or that is permitted or required by federal law to make a change in its accounting method without prior approval, and does so, is deemed to have the FTB’s approval if: (1) the S corporation files a timely Form 100S consistent with the change for the first year the change is effective for federal purposes; and (2) the change is consistent with California law. A copy of federal Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method, and a copy of the federal consent to the change must be attached to Form 100S for the first year the change becomes effective. Get FTB Notice 2000-8 for more information. The FTB may modify requested changes if the adjustments would distort income for California purposes.

California is not following the automatic consent procedure for a change of accounting method involving previously unclaimed allowable depreciation or amortization of Federal Revenue Procedure 96-31. Get FTB Notice 96-3 for more information.

E When to File

File Form 100S by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the close of the taxable year unless the return is for a short-period as required under R&TC Section 24634. Generally, the due date of a short-period return is the same as the due date of the federal short-period return. See R&TC

Section 18601(c) for the due date of the short-period return.

When the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the deadline to file and pay without penalty is extended to the next business day.

For information on final returns, see General Information O, Dissolution/Withdrawal, and General Information P, Ceasing Business.

An S corporation that converts to another type of entity, such as a limited liability company or limited partnership, must file two California returns. The converted entity is required to file a short-period return for the taxable year ending on the day before the effective date of conversion. The new entity would then be subject to all of the filing requirements and tax obligations from the date of conversion.

F Extension of Time to File

If an S corporation cannot file its California tax return by the 15th day of the 3rd month after the close of the taxable year, it may file on or before the 15th day of the 10th month without filing a written request for an extension. If the S corporation is suspended on the original due date, the automatic extension will not apply.

An automatic extension does not extend the time for payment. The full amount of tax must be paid by the original due date of Form 100S. If there is an unpaid tax liability on the original due date, complete form FTB 3539, Payment for Automatic Extension for Corps and Exempt Orgs, included in this booklet, and send it with the payment by the original due date of the Form 100S.

When the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the deadline to file and pay without penalty is extended to the next business day.

If the S corporation is required to pay its tax liability using Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), all payments **must** be remitted by EFT to avoid penalties. Do not send form FTB 3539.

G Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

Corporations or exempt organizations that meet certain requirements must remit all of their payments through EFT rather than by paper checks to avoid the 10% non-compliance EFT penalty. Corporations or exempt organizations that remit an estimated tax payment or extension payment in excess of \$20,000 or that have a total tax liability in excess of \$80,000 must remit all of their payments through EFT. The FTB will notify corporations or exempt organizations that are subject to this requirement. Those that do not meet these requirements and wish to participate on a voluntary basis may do so. If the corporation is an EFT taxpayer, complete the form FTB 3539 worksheet for its records. **DO NOT SEND THE PAYMENT VOUCHER.** For more information, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov and search for EFT, call (916) 845-4025, or get FTB Pub. 3817, Electronic Funds Transfer Program Information Guide.

H Where to File

PAYMENTS

If a tax is due and the corporation is not required to EFT,

- Mail Form 100S with **payment** to:
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 942857
SACRAMENTO CA 94257-0501
- E-Filed returns: Mail Form FTB 3586, Payment Voucher for Corp e-filed Returns with **payment** to:
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 942857
SACRAMENTO CA 94257-0531

Make the check or money order payable to the “**Franchise Tax Board.**” Write the California Corporation number and “2007 Form 100S” on the check or money order.

Make all checks or money orders payable in U.S. dollars and drawn against a U.S. financial institution.

REFUNDS

- Mail Form 100S requesting a **refund** to:
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 942857
SACRAMENTO CA 94257-0502

RETURN WITHOUT PAYMENT or PAID BY EFT

- Mail Form 100S **without a payment or paid by EFT** to:
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 942857
SACRAMENTO CA 94257-0500

Private Delivery Services

California law conforms to federal law regarding the use of certain designated private delivery services to meet the “timely mailing as timely filing/paying” rule for tax returns and payments. See federal Form 1120S, U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation, for a list of designated delivery services. If a private delivery service is used, address the return to:

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
SACRAMENTO CA 95827

Private delivery services cannot deliver items to PO boxes. If using one of these services to mail any item to the FTB, **DO NOT** use an FTB PO box.

Private Mail Box (PMB) Number

Include the Private Mail Box (PMB) in the address field. Write the acronym “PMB” first, then the box number. Example: 111 Main Street PMB 123.

I Net Income Computation

The computation of net income from trade and business activities generally follows the determination of taxable income as provided in the IRC. However, there are differences that must be taken into account when completing Form 100S. There are two ways to complete Form 100S, the federal reconciliation method or the California computation method.

1. Federal reconciliation method

- a. Transfer the information from the federal Form 1120S, U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation, Page 1, to Form 100S, Side 3, Schedule F, and attach a copy of the federal return with all pertinent supporting schedules.
- b. Enter the amount of federal ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities before any NOL and special deductions on Form 100S, Side 1, line 1.

- c. Enter the state adjustments (including any adjustments necessary to report items not included in ordinary trade or business income or loss) on line 2 through line 14, to arrive at net income after state adjustments, Side 1, line 15.

2. Schedule F – California computation method

If the S corporation has no federal filing requirement, or if the S corporation **maintains** separate records for state purposes, complete Form 100S, Side 3, Schedule F, to determine state ordinary income. If ordinary income is computed under California laws, generally no state adjustments are necessary. Transfer the amount from Schedule F, line 22, to Form 100S, Side 1, line 1. Complete Form 100S, Side 1, line 1 through line 14, only if applicable.

See the specific line instructions for more information.

Regardless of the net income computation method used, the S corporation must attach any form, schedule, or supporting document referred to on the return, schedules, or forms filed with the FTB.

Substitution of federal schedules

S corporations may not substitute federal schedules for California schedules.

J Built-in Gains

When a C corporation elects to be an S corporation, certain items of gain or loss recognized in S corporation years are subject to the C corporation 8.84% tax rate instead of the S corporation 1.5% tax rate (financial S corporations add 2%).

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, when determining the built-in gains tax, C corporations that were required to convert to S corporations as a result of the enactment of Chapter 35 of the Statutes of 2002, and as amended by Chapter 807 of the Statutes of 2002, for California purposes are deemed to have elected S corporation status on the effective date of their federal election regardless of the effective date for state purposes.

Built-in gains under current IRC Section 1374

For those S corporations that made the initial federal S election after December 31, 1986, certain income items reported by the S corporation are taxed at 8.84% (or the financial C corporation tax rate). This provision applies for a period of ten years following the C corporation’s election to become an S corporation. The amount of built-in gain that is taxed at 8.84% (or the financial C corporation tax rate) is the excess of recognized built-in gains over recognized built-in losses, limited by taxable income as determined under IRC Section 1374(d)(2)(A). The following items are treated as built-in gains subject to this tax:

- Accounts receivable of cash basis taxpayers from C corporation years.
- Long-term contract deferred income from C corporation years.
- Deferred income from installment sales made in C corporation years.
- Recapture of depreciation from C corporation years.
- Income from unreplaced LIFO inventory from C corporation years.

- Any other income item that is attributable to C corporation years.

These are just a few of the examples. This list is not intended to be all inclusive.

K Estimated Tax

California law has conformed to the federal expanded annualization periods for the computation of estimate payments.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, the applicable percentage for estimate basis is 100%.

Every S corporation must pay estimated tax using Form 100-ES, Corporation Estimated Tax.

Estimated tax is generally due and payable in four installments as follows:

- The 1st payment is due on the 15th day of the 4th month of the taxable year (note that this payment may not be less than the minimum franchise tax, plus QSub annual tax, if applicable).
- The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th installments are due and payable on the 15th day of the 6th, 9th, and 12th months, respectively, of the taxable year.

If no amount is due, **DO NOT** mail Form 100-ES.

Get the instructions for Form 100-ES for more information.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1 2006, California conformed to the federal tax law in excluding the annual payments of the LIFO recapture tax from the computation of "estimated tax."

If the corporation must pay its tax liability using EFT, **ALL** estimate payments due **must** be remitted by EFT to avoid the EFT penalty.

L Commencing S Corporations

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2000, the corporation is required to pay measured tax instead of minimum tax for the first taxable year if the corporation incorporated or registered through the California SOS. For more information, see General Information B, Tax Rate and Minimum Franchise Tax, or get FTB Pub. 1060, Guide for Corporations Starting Business in California.

M Penalties

Failure to file a timely return

Any corporation that fails to file Form 100S on or before the extended due date is assessed a delinquent filing penalty. The delinquent filing penalty is computed at 5% of the tax due, after allowing for timely payments, for every month that the return is late, up to a maximum of 25%. If the S corporation does not file its return by the extended due date, the automatic extension will not apply and the late filing penalty will be assessed from the original due date of the return.

See R&TC Section 19131 and 23772 for more information.

Failure to pay total tax by the due date

Any S corporation that fails to pay the total tax shown on Form 100S by the original due date is assessed a penalty. The penalty is 5% of the unpaid tax, plus 0.5% for each month, or part of the month (not to exceed 40 months) the tax remains unpaid. This penalty may not exceed 25% of the unpaid tax. See R&TC Section 19132 for more information.

If an S corporation is subject to both the penalty for failure to file a timely return and the penalty for failure to pay the total tax by the due date, a combination of the two penalties may be assessed, but the total will not exceed 25% of the unpaid tax.

If the corporation paid at least 90% of the tax shown on the return by the original due date of the return, but not less than minimum franchise tax, if applicable, we will waive the penalty based on reasonable cause. However, the imposition of interest is mandatory.

Underpayment of estimated tax

Any S corporation that fails to pay, pays late, or underpays an installment of estimated tax is assessed a penalty. The penalty is a percentage of the underpayment for the underpayment period. Get form FTB 5806, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations, to determine both the amount of underpayment and the amount of penalty.

The underpayment of estimated tax penalty shall not apply to the extent the underpayment of an installment was created or increased by any provision of law that is chaptered during and operative for the taxable year of the underpayment.

See R&TC Sections 19142, 19144, 19145, 19147, 19148, 19149, 19150, 19151, and 19161 for more information.

If the S corporation uses Exception B or Exception C to compute or eliminate any of the four installments, form FTB 5806 must be attached to **the front** of Form 100S and the box on Side 2, line 41b, should be checked.

EFT Penalty

If the S corporation must pay its tax liability using EFT, **ALL** payments **must** be remitted by EFT to avoid the EFT penalty. The EFT penalty is 10% of the amount not paid by EFT. See R&TC Section 19011 and General Information G, Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) for more information.

Information reporting penalties

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, U.S. corporations that have an ownership interest in (directly or indirectly) a foreign corporation and were required to file federal Form(s) 5471, Information Return of U.S. Persons With Respect to Certain Foreign Corporations, with the federal return, must attach a copy(ies) to the California return. The penalty for failure to include a copy of federal Form(s) 5471, as required, is \$1,000 per required form for each year the failure occurs. The penalty applies for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998. The penalty will not be assessed if the taxpayer provides a copy of the form(s) within 90 days of request from the FTB and the taxpayer agrees to attach a copy(ies) of federal Form 5471 to all returns filed for subsequent years.

Certain domestic corporations that are 25% or more foreign-owned and foreign corporations engaged in a U.S. trade or business must attach federal Form(s) 5472, Information Return of a 25% Foreign-Owned U.S. Corporation or a Foreign Corporation Engaged in a U.S. Trade or Business, to Form 100S. The penalty for failing to include a copy of federal Form(s) 5472, as required, is \$10,000 per required form for each year the failure occurs. See R&TC Section 19141.5 for more information.

If the S corporation does not file its Form 100S by the due date or extended due date, whichever is later, copy(ies) of federal Form(s) 5472 must still be filed on time or the penalty will be imposed. Attach a cover letter to the copy(ies) indicating the taxpayer's name, California corporation number, and taxable year. Mail to the same address used for returns without payments. See General Information H, Where to File. When the S corporation files Form 100S, also attach copy(ies) of the federal Form(s) 5472.

Record maintenance penalty

The penalty for failure to maintain certain records is \$10,000 for each taxable year for which the failure applies. In addition, if the failure continues for more than 90 days after the FTB notifies the S corporation of the failure, in general, a penalty of \$10,000 may be assessed for each additional 30-day period of continued failure. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, there is no maximum amount of penalty that may be charged.

See Important Information starting on page 3 for a discussion of the records required to be maintained. See R&TC Section 19141.6 and the related regulations for more information.

Accuracy and fraud related penalties

California conforms to IRC Sections 6662 through 6665 that authorize the imposition of an accuracy-related penalty equal to 20% of the related underpayment and the imposition of a fraud penalty equal to 75% of the related underpayment. See R&TC Section 19164 for more information.

California Secretary of State (SOS) penalty

The California Corporations Code requires the FTB to assess a penalty for failure to file a Statement of Information with the California SOS. For more information, see R&TC Section 19141, or contact:

STATEMENT OF INFORMATION UNIT
ATTENTION: PENALTY
CALIFORNIA SECRETARY OF STATE
PO BOX 944230
SACRAMENTO CA 94244-2300
Telephone: (916) 657-3537

Other penalties

Other penalties may be imposed for a payment returned for insufficient funds, non-U.S. foreign corporations operating while forfeited or without qualifying to do business in California, and domestic corporations operating while suspended in California. See R&TC Sections 19134 and 19135 for more information.

N Interest

Interest is due and payable on any tax due if not paid by the original due date of Form 100S. Interest is also due on some penalties. The automatic extension of time to file Form 100S does not stop interest from accruing. California follows federal rules for the calculation of interest. Get FTB Pub. 1138, Business Entity Refund/Billing Information, for more information.

O Dissolution/Withdrawal

The S corporation must fill in the applicable box on Form 100S, Side 1, question A, if dissolving, merging, or withdrawing. The date should be the date the S corporation filed with the California SOS. For taxable years beginning on or after

January 1, 2006, corporations are not required to obtain a Tax Clearance Certificate.

The franchise tax for the period in which the S corporation formally dissolves or withdraws is measured by the income of the year in which it ceased doing business in California, unless such income has already been taxed at the rate prescribed for the taxable year of dissolution or withdrawal.

An S corporation that is a successor to a corporation that commenced doing business in California before January 1, 1972, is allowed a credit that may be refunded in the year of dissolution or withdrawal. The amount of the refundable credit is the difference between the minimum franchise tax for the corporation's first full 12 months of doing business and the total tax paid for the same period.

To claim this credit, enter the amount on Form 100S, Side 1, line 34. To the left of line 34, write "Dissolving/ Withdrawing."

The return for the final taxable period is due on or before the 15th day of the 3rd full month after the month during which the S corporation withdrew or stops conducting business in California.

Corporations are subject to income tax or franchise tax for the final taxable period. Corporations that file a final franchise tax return must pay at least the minimum franchise tax as specified in R&TC Section 23153.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, the Minimum Franchise Tax will not be assessed after the taxable year the final tax return is filed, if a corporation meets all of the following requirements:

- The corporation files a timely **Final** Franchise Tax return for the preceding taxable year, including extension.
- The corporation did not do business in California after the final taxable year.
- The corporation files the appropriate documents for dissolution with the California SOS within 12 months of the timely filed Final Franchise Tax return.

To get samples and/or forms for filing a dissolution, surrender, or merger agreement go to the California SOS Website at www.sos.ca.gov and search for **corporation dissolution**. Or address your request to:

ATTN: LEGAL REVIEW
CALIFORNIA SECRETARY OF STATE
1500 11TH ST 3RD FLOOR
SACRAMENTO CA 95814-5701
Telephone: (916) 657-5448

P Ceasing Business

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2000 (other than the first taxable year beginning on or after that date), the tax for the final year in which the S corporation does business in California is determined according to or measured by its net income for the taxable year during which the S corporation ceased doing business.

In any event, the tax for any taxable year shall not be less than the minimum franchise tax.

For more information, see R&TC Section 23151.1.

The unreported income on installment obligations, the distribution of notes, and the distribution of corporate assets (i.e. land, buildings) at a gain must be included in income

in the year of cessation. There is no federal law counterpart regarding this issue.

For more information, see R&TC Sections 24672 and 24451.

A domestic or qualified S corporation will remain subject to the minimum franchise tax for each year it is in existence until a certificate of dissolution (and certificate of winding up, if necessary), or certificate of withdrawal is filed with the California SOS. See General Information O, Dissolution/ Withdrawal, and R&TC Sections 23331 through 23335 for more information.

Q Suspension/Forfeiture

If an S corporation does not file Form 100S and/or does not pay any tax, penalty, or interest due, its powers, rights, and privileges may be suspended (in the case of a domestic S corporation) or forfeited (in the case of a foreign S corporation).

S corporations that operate while suspended or forfeited are subject to a \$2,000 penalty per taxable year, which is in addition to any tax, penalties, and interest already accrued. Also, any contracts entered into during suspension or forfeiture are voidable at the request of any party to the contract other than the suspended or forfeited corporation.

Such contracts will remain voidable and unenforceable unless the S corporation applies for relief from contract voidability and the FTB grants relief.

See R&TC Sections 19135, 19719, 23301, 23305.1, and 23305.2 for more information.

R Apportionment of Income

S corporations with business income attributable to sources both within and outside of California are required to apportion such income. To calculate the apportionment percentage, use Schedule R, Apportionment and Allocation of Income. Be sure to answer Question P on Form 100S, Side 2.

Attach the Schedule R behind the Form 100S and prior to the supporting schedules.

A corporation that has made a valid election to be treated as an S corporation is generally not included in a combined report. However, in some cases, the FTB may use combined reporting methods to clearly reflect income of an S corporation. See R&TC Section 23801(d)(1).

S Excess Net Passive Investment Income

California conforms to IRC Section 1375 for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1987. If an S corporation does not have excess net passive investment income for federal purposes, then the S corporation will not have excess net passive investment income for California purposes.

If at the close of the taxable year, an S corporation has undistributed earnings and profits – defined in IRC Section 1362(d)(3) – from previous years as a C corporation and has passive investment income that represents more than 25% of total gross receipts, then the S corporation may be subject to a tax on the excess net passive investment income (R&TC Section 23811).

If an S corporation has an 80% or greater ownership stake in a C corporation, dividends received from that C corporation are not treated as passive investment income, for purposes of IRC Sections 1362 and 1375, if the dividends are attributable to the earnings and profits of the C corporation derived from the active conduct of a trade or business.

T Water's-Edge Reporting

C corporations filing on a water's-edge basis are required to use Form 100W, California Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return – Water's-Edge Filers, to file their California tax return. S corporations filing on water's-edge basis should use Form 100S to file their California tax return.

Taxpayers may elect to compute income attributable to California on the basis of a water's-edge election. In general, affiliated foreign corporations are excluded from the combined report.

To make the water's-edge election, an S corporation should file Form 100-WE, Water's-Edge Election. For the election to be valid for any taxable year, Form 100-WE should be signed and attached to the original timely filed Form 100S. A copy should be attached to all subsequent returns filed during the election period.

To be allowed to file on a water's-edge basis, the S corporation must, among other things, do the following:

- File returns on a water's-edge basis for a period of 84 months.
- Agree to business income treatment of dividends received from certain corporations.
- Consent to the taking of certain depositions and the acceptance of subpoenas duces tecum requiring the reasonable production of documents.

Get Form 100W, California Corporation Tax Booklet – Water's-Edge Filers, for more information.

U Amended Return

To correct or change a previously filed Form 100S, file the most current Form 100X, Amended Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return. Using the incorrect form may delay processing of the amended return. File Form 100X within six months after the corporation filed an amended federal return or after the final federal determination, if the IRS examined and changed the corporation's federal return.

V Information Returns

Every S corporation engaged in a trade or business and making or receiving certain payments in the course of the trade or business is required to file information returns to report the amount of such payments.

Payments that must be reported include, but are not limited to the following:

- Payments exceeding \$600 annually for compensation for services not subject to withholding, commissions, fees, prizes and awards, payments to independent contractors, rents, royalties, legal services whether or not the payee is incorporated, interest (such as interest charged for late payment), and pensions.

- Payments exceeding \$10 annually for interest earned and dividends.
- All payment amounts made by a broker or barter exchange.
- All payment amounts for gross proceeds paid to an attorney whether or not the services are performed for the payer.
- Cash payments over \$10,000 received in a trade or business.

See instructions for federal Forms 1099 (series), 1098, 5498, and W-2-G; federal Publication 1220, Specifications for Filing Forms 1098, 1099, 5498 and W-2G Electronically or Magnetically; form FTB 4227A, Guide to Information Returns Filed With California; and form FTB 8305, Reporting Requirements for Forms 1098, 1099, 5498, and W-2G.

Report payments to FTB and IRS using the appropriate federal form. Reports must be made for the calendar year. Federal Forms 1099 (series), 1098, and W-2G's are due no later than February 28th and federal Form 5498 is due by May 30th of the year following payment. When the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the deadline to file and pay without penalty is extended to the next business day. Federal Form 8300, Report of Cash Payments Over \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business, is due within 15 days after the date of the transaction.

California requires S corporations to report to FTB interest paid on municipal bonds held by California taxpayers and issued by a state other than California, or a municipality other than a California municipality. Entities paying interest to California residents on these types of bonds are required to report interest payments aggregating \$10 or more and paid after January 1, 2007. These information returns will be due June 1, 2008. For more information, get form FTB 4800, Federally Tax Exempt Non-California Bond Interest and Interest-Dividend Payments Information.

California conforms to the information reporting requirements imposed under IRC Sections 6038 through 6038C. Any federal Forms 5471, 5472, or 926 required to be filed for federal purposes under these IRC sections are also required to be filed for California purposes. These federal information returns should be attached to the Form 100S when filed. If these information returns are not provided, penalties may be imposed under R&TC Sections 19141.2 and 19141.5.

W Preparer Tax Identification Number

Tax preparers have the option of providing their individual Social Security Number (SSN) or Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) on returns they prepare. Preparers who want a PTIN must complete and submit federal Form W-7P, Application for Preparer Tax Identification Number, to the IRS.

X Net Operating Loss (NOL)

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, 100% of the NOL may be carried forward. For more information, see form FTB 3805Q, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations – Corporations, inside this booklet.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, the NOL carryover computation for the California taxable income of a nonresident or part-year resident is no longer limited by the amount of net operating loss from all sources. Only your California sourced income and losses are considered in determining if you have a California NOL. For more information, get FTB Pub. 1100, Taxation of Nonresidents and Individuals Who Change Residency, and form FTB 3805V, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL Disaster Loss Limitations – Individuals, Estates, and Trusts.

Carryover periods varying from 5 to 15 years and carryover deductions varying from 50% to 100% are allowed for NOLs sustained by qualified corporations.

R&TC Sections 24416 through 24416.7 and 25108 provide for NOL carryovers incurred in the conduct of a trade or business.

R&TC Section 24347.5 provides special treatment for the carryover of disaster losses incurred in an area designated by the President of the United States or the Governor of California as a disaster area. Losses taken into account under the disaster provisions may not be included in computing regular NOL deductions.

For more information, see form FTB 3805Q, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations – Corporations (inside in this booklet); or get form FTB 3805D, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Carryover Computation and Limitation – Pierce's Disease; form FTB 3805Z, Enterprise Zone Business Booklet; form FTB 3806, Los Angeles Revitalization Zone Booklet; form FTB 3807, Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Booklet; or form FTB 3809, Targeted Tax Area Business Booklet.

Y At-Risk Rules

California S corporations are subject to IRC Section 465 relating to the at-risk rules. For more information, get federal Form 6198, At-Risk Limitations. Losses from passive activities are first subject to the at-risk rules and then to the passive activity rules.

Z Passive Activity Loss Limitation

California S corporations generally follow IRC Section 469 and the regulations thereunder that allow losses from passive activities to be applied only against income from passive activities.

California differs from federal law in that rental real estate activities of taxpayers engaged in a real property business are still treated as a passive activity.

California law also differs from federal law in that the passive activity loss rules are applied at both the S corporation level and at the shareholder level. The passive activity loss rules must be applied in determining the net income of the S corporation that will be taxed using the 1.5% tax rate. Subsequent to the income and deductions flowing through to the shareholders, the rules are again applied in determining the net income of the shareholder. Treatment at the shareholder level is the same as the federal treatment prior to January 1, 1994.

The passive activity loss rules apply to the S corporation as if it were an individual (i.e., losses from passive activities may not be used to offset other income, except for \$25,000 in losses from rental real estate). However, when determining whether the S corporation materially participates in the activity, the material participation rules that apply to a "closely held C corporation" should be applied to the S corporation. For more information, see IRC Section 469(h)(4).

S corporations must use form FTB 3801, Passive Activity Loss Limitations, to compute the allowable net loss from passive activities.

AA Passive Activity Credits

S corporation credits subject to the passive activity credit limitation rules include the following:

- Research credit
- Low-income housing credit
- Targeted jobs credit carryover
- Clinical testing expense credit carryover

Get form FTB 3801-CR, Passive Activity Credit Limitations, for more information.

BB Tax Credits

If a C corporation had unused credit carryovers when it elected S corporation status, the carryovers were reduced to 1/3 and transferred to the S corporation. The remaining 2/3 were disregarded. The allowable carryovers may be used to offset the 1.5% tax on net income in accordance with the respective carryover rules. These C corporation carryovers may not be passed through to shareholders. Refer to Schedule C (100S), S Corporation Tax Credits, included in this booklet.

S corporations may generate credits from both the Corporation Tax Law and the Personal Income Tax Law. Follow the guidelines below:

- If a credit listed on page 47 is allowed only under the Corporation Tax Law, 1/3 of the credit may be used to offset the S corporation tax or may be carried over, if allowed. The remaining 2/3 must be disregarded and may not be carried over. No part of the credit may be passed through to the shareholders.
- If the credit is allowed only under Personal Income Tax Law, the full credit may be passed through to the shareholders. No part of the credit may be used by the S corporation to offset the S corporation tax or to be carried over.
- If a credit is allowed under both the Corporation Tax Law and Personal Income Tax Law, the S corporation may use 1/3 of the credit to offset the S corporation tax or it may be carried over, if allowed. The remaining 2/3 must be disregarded and may not be carried over. The full amount of the credit, as calculated under the Personal Income Tax Law, may also be passed through to the shareholders.

Credits and credit carryovers may not reduce the minimum franchise tax, the QSub annual tax(es), built-in gains tax, excess net passive income tax, credit recaptures, the increase in tax imposed for the deferral of installment sale income, or an installment of last-in, first-out (LIFO) recapture tax.

CC Group Nonresident Shareholder Return

Nonresident individual shareholders of an S corporation doing business in California may elect to file a group nonresident return on Long Form 540NR, California Nonresident or Part-Year Resident Income Tax Return. Get FTB Pub. 1067, Guidelines for Filing a Group Form 540NR, for more information.

S corporations are required to withhold income tax on certain payments to nonresident shareholders. Nonresident shareholders must file Long Form 540NR to claim the withholding even if there are no filing requirements.

DD Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary (QSub)

California has conformed to the sections of the IRC that allow an S corporation to own a QSub. A QSub is a domestic corporation that is not an ineligible corporation, i.e., it must be eligible to be an S corporation as defined by IRC Section 1361(b)(2). In addition, 100% of the stock of the subsidiary must be held by the S corporation parent and the parent must elect to treat the subsidiary as a QSub. A QSub is not treated as a separate entity and all assets, liabilities, and items of income, deduction, and credit of the QSub are treated as belonging to the parent S corporation. The activities of the QSub are treated as activities of the parent S corporation.

An election made by the parent S corporation under IRC Section 1361(b)(3) to treat the corporation as a QSub for federal purposes is treated as a binding election for California purposes. A separate election is not filed for California.

The federal election is made on federal Form 8869, Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary Election. For information on making the election, get IRS Notice 97-4, 1997-1 C.B. 351. California requires that an S corporation parent attach a copy of the Form 8869 for each QSub doing business or qualified to do business in California to the return for the taxable year during which the QSub election was made. California follows the federal transitional relief procedures for perfecting a QSub election.

A QSub is subject to an \$800 annual tax which is paid by the S corporation parent. The QSub annual tax is due and payable when the S corporation's first estimated tax payment is due. If the QSub is acquired, or a QSub election is made during the taxable year, the QSub annual tax is due with the S corporation's next estimated tax payment after the date of the QSub election or acquisition. The QSub annual tax is subject to the estimated tax rules and penalties.

An S corporation that owns a QSub does not file a combined return. Instead, the QSub is disregarded, and the activities, assets, liabilities, income, deductions, and credits of the QSub are considered to be the assets, liabilities, income, and credits of the S corporation. If the QSub is not unitary with the S corporation, then it is treated as a separate division and separate computations must be made to compute business income and apportionment factors for the QSub

and the S corporation, and to apportion to California the business income of each.

An S corporation parent must complete the Schedule QS, Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary Information Worksheet, on page 33 and attach it to the Form 100S for each taxable year in which a QSub is acquired or a QSub election is made.

EE California Use Tax

The use tax has been in effect in California since July 1, 1935. It applies to purchases from out-of-state sellers and is similar to the sales tax paid on purchases made in California.

In general, S corporations must pay California use tax on purchases made from out of state (for example, by telephone, over the Internet, by mail, or in person) if:

- The seller does not collect California sales or use tax, and
- The S corporation uses, gives away, stores, or consumes the item in this state.

Example: The S corporation purchases a conference table from a company in North Carolina. The company ships the table from North Carolina to the corporation's address in California for the corporation's use and does not charge California sales or use tax. The S corporation owes use tax on the purchase.

Complete the Use Tax Worksheet on page 14 to calculate the amount due.

Extensions to file. If the S corporation requests an extension to file the tax return, wait until the S corporation files the return to report the purchases subject to use tax and to make the use tax payment.

Penalty. To avoid late payment penalties for use tax, the corporation must report and pay the use tax with a timely filed franchise or income tax return.

Changes in use tax reported: Do not file an Amended S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return to revise the use tax previously reported. If the S corporation has changes to the amount of use tax previously reported on the original tax return, contact the State Board of Equalization.

For assistance, go to the State Board of Equalization's Website at www.boe.ca.gov or call their Information Center at (800) 400-7115 or TTY/TDD (800) 735-2929. Income tax information is not available at this number.

FF Property Subject To IRC Section 179 Recapture

Special rules apply for gains from the sale, exchange or disposition of property for which an IRC Section 179 expense deduction was claimed in a prior year. For federal purposes, the gain is no longer included in income at the entity level. However, it must be included in the taxable income of the S corporation for California purposes.

S corporations should follow the instructions in federal Form 4797 **with the exception** that the amount of gain on property subject to the IRC Section 179 expense deduction recapture (capital gain and ordinary gain) must be included in the taxable income of the S corporation. To accomplish this, the S corporation will need to compute **two sets** of Schedule D-1 and

Schedule D (100S). One set of Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) will include the sale or disposition of both IRC Section 179 assets **and** the sale of non-Section 179 business assets with the amount reported on Form 100S, Side 1, line 4.

The second set of Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) will include the sale or disposition of non-Section 179 business assets only, with the amount reported on the Schedules K (100S) and K-1 (100S).

See Specific Line Instructions for Property Subject to IRC Section 179 Expense Deduction Recapture. Also see the Schedule D-1 Instructions.

The S corporation should report the gain on property subject to the IRC Section 179 expense deduction recapture passed through to the shareholders on the Schedule K (100S) and Schedule K-1 (100S) as supplemental information as instructed on the federal Form 4797.

GG Limited Liability Companies (LLCs)

California law authorizes the formation of LLCs and recognizes out-of-state LLCs registered or doing business in California. The taxation of an LLC in California depends upon its classification as a corporation, partnership, or "disregarded entity" for federal tax purposes.

If an LLC elects to be taxed as a corporation or S corporation for federal tax purposes, it must file Form 100 or 100S. LLCs electing to be taxed as corporations are subject to the applicable provisions of the Corporation Tax Law, and should be considered a corporation for purposes of all instructions unless otherwise indicated. Also, the Franchise Tax Board will assign an identification number to an LLC that files as a corporation. The LLC will be notified of this identification number upon receipt of the first estimated tax payment or the first tax return.

The Employment Development Department does not recognize the check-the-box regulations, i.e. an LLC that elects to be an S corporation may not treat managing members as employees for EDD purposes. However, the EDD will allow the LLC to report the managing members' earnings as "State Wages" on the federal W-2. The W-2 should report state personal income tax wages but no SDI wages. Any withholding amount is entered in the state tax withholding box.

If an LLC elects to be taxed as a partnership for federal tax purposes, it must file Form 568, Limited Liability Company Return of Income. LLCs taxed as partnerships determine their income, deductions, and credits under the Personal Income Tax Law and are subject to an annual tax as well as an annual fee based on total income.

If a single member LLC is disregarded for federal tax purposes, it needs to complete Form 568, Side 1, Side 2, Side 3 (Schedule B only), Side 4 (Schedule K), and LLC Income worksheet. A disregarded LLC reports its income, deductions, and credits on the return of its owner. However, an LLC that is disregarded is subject to the annual LLC tax as well as a fee based on total income. Form 568, Side 1, provides the FTB with information on the sole owner of the LLC, contains the owner's consent to be taxed on

the income of the LLC, and provides for the computation of the LLC tax and fee.

Specific Line Instructions

Filing Form 100S without errors will expedite processing. Before mailing Form 100S, make sure entries have been made for the following:

- California corporation number (a valid seven digit number assigned by the California SOS).
- Federal employer identification number (FEIN) (nine digits).
- Refund or amount due boxes (if line 40 and line 42 are zeros, check the refund box. Make sure to check only one box).
- Corporation name (use the true legal name filed with the California SOS) and address (include PMB no., if applicable).

File the 2007 Form 100S for calendar year 2007 and fiscal years that begin in 2007.

Enter taxable year beginning and ending dates **only** if the return is for a short year or a fiscal year. If the S corporation reports its income using a calendar year, leave the date area blank. If the return is filed for a short period (less than 12 months), write "short year" in red in the top margin on Form 100S, Side 1. Convert all foreign monetary amounts to U.S. dollars.

The 2007 Form 100S may also be used if:

- The corporation has a taxable year of less than 12 months that begins and ends in 2008; **and**
- The 2008 Form 100S is not available at the time the corporation is required to file its return. The S corporation must show its 2008 taxable year on the 2007 Form 100S and incorporate any tax law changes that are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007.

California law is different from federal law. California taxes S corporations under Chapter 2 (commencing with R&TC Section 23101) or Chapter 3 (commencing with R&TC Section 23501) of the Corporation Tax Law.

Questions A through R

Answer all applicable questions and attach additional sheets, if necessary. Be sure to answer Questions B through R on Form 100S, Side 2. Read the following instructions when answering:

Question B – Transfer or acquisition of voting stock

All S corporations **must** answer all three questions. If the S corporation does not own or lease (as specified below) real property in California, answer no to the questions. (Real property includes land, buildings, structures, fixtures – see R&TC Section 104.)

The questions provide information regarding changes in ownership with regard to real property held by legal entities (R&TC Section 64). If any of the answers are "Yes," a Statement of Change in Control and Ownership of Legal Entities, BOE-100-B, must be filed with the California State Board of Equalization (BOE). Failure to do so may result in substantial penalties. Forms and information may be obtained from the BOE Website at www.boe.ca.gov and can be accessed through **Property Tax**, and then **Legal Entity Ownership Program**.

There may be a change in ownership or control if, during this year, one of the following occurred with respect to this corporation or any of its subsidiaries:

- The percentage of outstanding voting shares transferred to, or owned or controlled by, **one** person or **one** legal entity cumulatively exceeded 50%.
- The total outstanding voting shares transferred to or held by **one** irrevocable trust or trust beneficiary cumulatively exceeded 50%.
- One or more irrevocable proxies cumulatively transferred voting rights to more than 50% of the outstanding voting shares to **one** person or **one** entity.
- This corporation, or any of its subsidiaries, cumulatively acquired ownership or control of more than 50% of the outstanding voting shares or other ownership interests in any legal entity.
- As of the end of this year, cumulatively more than 50% of the total outstanding voting shares have been transferred, or the corporation experienced a change in ownership or control in one or more transactions since March 1, 1975.

For purposes of these questions, leased real property is a leasehold interest in taxable real property: (1) leased for a term of 35 years or more (including renewal options), if not leased from a government agency; or (2) leased for any term, if leased from a government agency.

R&TC Section 64(e) requires this information for use by the California State BOE.

Question C – Principal business activity (PBA) code

All S corporations **must** answer Question C.

Include the six digit PBA code from the chart found on page 48 through page 50 of this booklet.

The code should be the number for the specific industry group from which the greatest percentage of California "total receipts" is derived. "Total receipts" means gross receipts plus all other income. The California PBA code number may be different from the federal PBA code number.

If, as its principal business activity, the corporation: (1) purchases raw material; (2) subcontracts out for labor to make a finished product from the raw materials; and (3) retains title to the goods, the corporation is considered to be a manufacturer and must enter one of the codes under "Manufacturing." Also, write in the business activity and principal product or service on the lines provided.

Question E – Does this return include Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiaries (QSubs)?

Answer "Yes" if the S corporation owns a QSub. Refer to the instructions for line 22 and line 32 to report the QSub annual tax. Be sure to complete Schedule QS (QSub Information Worksheet) on page 33 of this booklet and attach the Worksheet to Form 100S when filed.

Question N – Doing business as (DBA)

S Corporations doing business under a name other than that entered on side one of Form 100S must enter the DBA name in question N. If the S corporation is doing business under multiple DBA's attach a schedule listing all DBA's.

Leave question N blank if the S corporation is not using DBA's to conduct business.

Question Q – Has the S corporation included a Reportable Transaction or Listed Transaction within this return?

A Reportable Transaction is any transaction as defined in R&TC Section 18407 and Trea. Reg. Section 1.6011-4 and includes, but is not limited to the following:

- A Listed Transaction, or a transaction that is substantially similar to a Listed Transaction, which has been identified by the IRS or the FTB to be a tax avoidance transaction.
- A Confidential Transaction which is offered to a taxpayer under conditions of confidentiality and for which the taxpayer has paid a minimum fee.
- A transaction with contractual protections which provides the taxpayer with the right to a full or partial refund of fees if all or part of the intended tax consequences from the transaction are not sustained.
- A loss transaction under IRC Section 165 which is at least \$10 million in any one year or \$20 million in any combination of taxable years. (Those numbers would be reduced to \$2 million and \$4 million on the Form 100S.)
- A transaction where the taxpayer is claiming a tax credit of greater than \$250,000 and held the asset for less than 45 days.

A Listed Transaction is a specific transaction, or one that is substantially similar, which has been identified by the IRS or the FTB to be a tax avoidance transaction.

Line 1 through Line 41

Line 1 – Ordinary income (loss) from trade or business

S corporations using the federal reconciliation method to figure net income (see General Information I, Net Income Computation) must:

- Transfer the amount from federal Form 1120S, line 21 to Form 100S, Side 1, line 1 and attach a copy of the federal return and all pertinent supporting schedules; or copy the information from federal Form 1120S, page 1, onto Form 100S, Side 3, Schedule F and transfer the amount from Schedule F, line 22, to Form 100S, Side 1, line 1.
- Then, complete Form 100S, Side 1, line 2 through line 14, State Adjustments.

S corporations using the California computation to figure ordinary income (see General Information I, Net Income Computation) must transfer the amount from Form 100S, Side 3, Schedule F, line 22, to Side 1, line 1. Complete Form 100S, Side 1, line 2 through line 14, only if applicable.

Line 2 through Line 14 – State adjustments

To figure net income for California purposes, corporations using the federal reconciliation method (see General Information I, Net Income Computation) must enter California adjustments to the federal net income on line 2 through line 14. If a specific line for the adjustment is not on Form 100S, enter the adjustment on line 7, Other additions, or line 13, Other deductions, and attach a schedule.

Line 2 – Taxes not deductible

California law does not permit a deduction for California corporation franchise or income taxes

or any other taxes on, according to, or measured by income or profits. Add these taxes to income on line 2. Examples of these taxes are California's minimum franchise tax, the 1.5% income or franchise tax, and the environmental taxes imposed by IRC Section 59A.

Line 3 – Interest on government obligations
S corporations subject to the California franchise tax must report interest received on government obligations even though it may be exempt from state or federal individual income tax. This interest must be added to income on line 3. See line 13 instructions for S corporations subject to the California corporation income tax.

Line 4 – Net capital gain
Enter on this line any net capital gain subject to the 1.5% tax rate (3.5% for financial S corporations) shown on Schedule D (100S), Section B, and any gains subject to the 8.84% tax rate (10.84% for financial S corporations) shown on Schedule D (100S), Section A, line 3a and line 6a.

Property Subject To IRC Section 179 Expense Deduction Recapture

If the S corporation has a gain from the sale, exchange or disposition of property for which an IRC Section 179 expense deduction was claimed in a prior year, special rules apply. For federal purposes, the gain is no longer included in income at the entity level. However, it must be included in the taxable income of the S corporation for California purposes on Form 100S, line 4. See General Information FF, Property Subject To IRC Section 179 Expense Deduction Recapture, for additional information.

The S corporation should complete **two sets** of Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S). One set of Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) will include the gain or loss from the sale or disposition of IRC Section 179 assets as well as gain or loss from non-Section 179 business assets, and will be reported on the Form 100S. Indicate at the top of this Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) "IRC Sec. 179 and Business Assets." When completing Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) for the 100S, skip any instructions to report the gain or loss on Schedule K (100S) or Schedule K-1 (100S). Transfer the gain amount to Form 100S, Side 1, line 4.

The second set of Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) is to report the gain or loss on non-Section 179 business assets for use on the Schedule K (100S) and Schedule K-1 (100S). To accomplish this, the S corporation should complete a Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) with the gain or loss for the non-Section 179 business assets only. The amounts from this Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) will be reported on the Schedule K (100S) and Schedule K-1 (100S). Indicate at the top of the Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) set "Non-Section 179 Business Assets Only".

Line 5 – Depreciation and amortization
Depreciation for S corporations follows the depreciation rules provided under California Personal Income Tax Law. Unlike other corporations, an S corporation is allowed to compute depreciation using the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS). Complete Schedule B (100S) for assets subject to depreciation and for assets subject to amortization. Enter the total of Schedule B, Part III, on Form 100S, Side 1, line 5.

Line 6 – Portfolio income
Enter on this line net portfolio income not included in line 1 but that must be included in the S corporation's net income for computing the 1.5% tax. Include interest, dividends, and royalties. Do not include any passive activity amounts on this line. Instead, include passive activity amounts on line 7 or line 13.

Line 7 – Other additions
R&TC Section 24425 disallows expenses allocable to income, which is not included in the measure of the Franchise Tax or Income Tax. Add back such deductions on this line.
Also, include on this line other items not added on any other line to arrive at California net income. Attach a schedule that clearly shows how each item was computed and explain the basis for the adjustment.

If a federal contribution deduction was taken in arriving at the amount entered on line 1, include that amount in the computation of line 7. See line 11, Contributions.

Include any income from pass-through entities and passive activities on line 7. Rental real estate activities owned directly by the S corporation are reported on federal Form 8825, Rental Real Estate Income and Expenses of a Partnership or an S Corporation.

California ordinary net gain or loss
Before entering the amount from Schedule D-1, line 18, determine whether the gain is subject to built-in gains tax. If the gain is subject to built-in gains tax, enter the amount on Schedule D (100S), Part III so the built-in gains tax can be computed, and enter the difference between the amount on Schedule D-1, line 18 and the amount subject to built-in gains tax on Form 100S, Side 1, line 7.

Gain on installment notes
Generally, when an S corporation sells assets in an installment sale, the S corporation defers the recognition of gain until it receives payments on the installment obligation. If the S corporation distributes the installment obligation to the shareholders in a corporate liquidation **within 12 months** of the asset sale, the corporation pays 1.5% tax on the deferred gain in the final year under California R&TC Section 24672. The shareholders continue to defer the gain until they receive payments. If R&TC Section 24672 applies, report the amount of deferred gain on this line.

Line 9 and Line 10 – Dividends
Complete Schedule H (100S), Dividend Income Deduction, included in this booklet.

Line 11 – Contributions
The contribution deduction for California corporations is limited to the adjusted basis of the assets being contributed.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, the contribution deduction is 10% of California net income, without regard to charitable contributions and special deductions (e.g., the deduction for dividends received). The definition of California net income differs from federal taxable income for computing the contribution deduction.

Per IRC Section 170(d)(2), five-year carryover provisions shall apply for excess contributions made during taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1996.

Excess Net Passive Income and Income Tax Worksheet

1	Enter gross receipts for the taxable year (see IRC Section 1362(d)(3)(B) for gross receipts from the sale of capital assets)* . . .	1		00
2	Enter passive investment income as defined in IRC Section 1362(d)(3)(C)*	2		00
3	Enter 25% (.25) of line 1. If line 2 is less than line 3, the corporation is not liable for this tax	3		00
4	Excess passive investment income. Subtract line 3 from line 2	4		00
5	Enter expenses directly connected with the production of income on line 2. See IRC Section 1375(b)(2)*	5		00
6	Net passive income. Subtract line 5 from line 2	6		00
7	Divide the amount on line 4 by the amount on line 2	7		00
8	Excess of net passive income. Multiply line 6 by line 7. See instructions on line 11 below	8		00
9	Enter taxable income**	9		00
10	Enter the smaller of line 8 or line 9	10		00
11	Excess net passive income tax. Enter 8.84% (financial S corporations must use 10.84%) of line 10 here and on Form 100S, Side 1, line 29. (If an amount is entered here, go to line 8 above and carry the line 8 amount to Form 100S, line 17.)	11		00

* Income and expenses on line 1, line 2, and line 5 are from total operations for the taxable year. This includes applicable income and expenses from Form 100S, Side 1. See IRC Sections 1362(d)(3)(C) and 1375(b)(4) for exceptions regarding line 2 and line 5.
** Taxable income is defined in federal Treas. Regulations Section 1.1374-1A(d). Figure taxable income by completing line 1 through line 18 of Form 100, California Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return. Clearly mark "ENPI Taxable Income" on the Form 100 computation and attach it to Form 100S.

On a separate worksheet, using the Form 100S format, complete Form 100S, Side 1, line 1 through line 15 (without regard to line 11). If any federal contribution deduction was taken in arriving at the amount entered on Side 1, line 1, enter that amount as an addition on line 7 of the Form 100S formatted worksheet. Enter the adjusted basis of the assets contributed on line 5 of the following worksheet. Then complete the worksheet to determine the contribution deduction to enter on line 11.

1. Net income after state adjustments from Side 1, line 15 _____
2. Deduction for dividends received . . . _____
3. Net income for contribution calculation purposes. Add line 1 and line 2. _____
4. Allowable contributions. Multiply line 3 by 10% (.10) _____
5. Enter the amount actually contributed _____
6. Enter the smaller of line 4 or line 5 here and on Side 1, line 11 . . . _____

Get Schedule R, Apportionment and Allocation of Income, to figure the contribution computation for apportioning corporations.

Line 12 – EZ, LAMBRA, or TTA business expense and/or EZ net interest deduction

Businesses conducting a trade or business within an Enterprise Zone (EZ), Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area (LAMBRA), or Targeted Tax Area (TTA) may **elect** to treat a portion of the 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 a percentage of the cost in that year rather than depreciate it over the life of the asset. For more information, get form FTB 3805Z, form FTB 3807, or form FTB 3809.

Also, a deduction may be claimed on this line for the amount of net interest on loans made to an individual or company doing business inside an EZ. For more information, get form FTB 3805Z.

Be sure to attach the applicable form to the Form 100S if any of these benefits are claimed. If the proper form is not attached, these tax benefits may be disallowed.

Line 13 – Other deductions

Include on this line deductions not claimed on any other line. Attach a schedule that clearly shows how each deduction was computed and explain the basis for the deduction.

Include any losses from pass-through entities and passive activities on line 13. Rental real estate activities owned directly by the S corporation are reported on federal Form 8825, Rental Real Estate Income and Expenses of a Partnership or an S Corporation. Also enter any IRC Section 179 expense from Schedule B (100S), line 5.

For S corporations subject to income (and not franchise) tax, interest received on obligations of the federal government and on obligations of the State of California and its political subdivisions is exempt from income tax. If such interest is reported on line 3, deduct it on this line.

Federal ordinary net gain or loss

Enter any federal ordinary net gain or loss from federal Form 4797, Sales of Business Property, line 18, if the amount is included in income on line 1.

Line 16 – Net income (loss) for state purposes

If all the S corporation income is derived from California sources, transfer the amount from line 15 to line 16.

If only a portion of income is derived from California sources, complete Schedule R, before entering any amount on line 16. Transfer the amount from Schedule R, line 35, to this line. Be sure to answer “Yes” to Question P on Form 100S, Side 2.

If this line is a net loss, complete and attach the 2007 form FTB 3805Q to Form 100S.

Line 17 – R&TC Section 23802(e) deduction

If the S corporation has a tax imposed on excess net passive investment income and built-in gains, a deduction is allowed against the net income taxed at the 1.5% rate. See the “Excess Net Passive Income and Income Tax Worksheet,” on page 12 to determine if the S corporation is subject to the tax on excess net passive investment income. If a tax is shown on this worksheet, enter the amount of excess net passive income from line 8 of the worksheet on Form 100S, Side 1, line 17.

For purposes of the built-in gains tax, enter the amount from Schedule D (100S), Section A, Part III, line 11.

Line 18 – Net operating loss (NOL) carryover deduction

The NOL deduction is the amount of the NOL carryover from prior years that may be deducted from income in this taxable year. However, the loss may not reduce the S corporation’s current year income below zero. Any excess loss must be carried forward.

If line 16 less line 17 is a positive amount, enter the NOL carryover (but not more than line 16 less line 17) from the S corporation’s **2007** form FTB 3805Q, Part III, line 3 on Form 100S, Side 1, line 18. Attach a copy of the **2007** form FTB 3805Q to Form 100S. If the full amount of the NOL carryover is not deducted this year, complete and attach a 2007 form FTB 3805Q showing the computation of the NOL carryover to future years.

If line 16 less line 17 is a negative amount, enter -0- on line 18 and see form FTB 3805Q instructions for the computation of the NOL carryover to future years.

No NOL carryover arising from a year in which an S corporation was a C corporation may be applied against the 1.5% tax. See IRC Section 1371(b)(1) and R&TC Section 23802(d). However, if the corporation terminates its’ S election, thus becoming a C corporation, then the prior year NOL carryover may be used to the extent it has not expired.

NOL carryovers arising from a year in which the S corporation was a C corporation may be used in computing the tax on built-in gains.

Line 19 – Pierce’s disease, EZ, LARZ, TTA, or LAMBRA NOL carryover deduction

An NOL generated by a farming business due to Pierce’s disease or a business that operates (operated) or invests (invested) within an EZ, the former Los Angeles Revitalization Zone

(LARZ), the TTA, or a LAMBRA receives special tax treatment. The loss may not reduce the corporation’s current year income below zero. Any excess loss must be carried forward. Compute the corporation’s EZ, TTA, or LAMBRA NOL using form FTB 3805Z; form FTB 3809; or form FTB 3807.

Compute and enter the Pierce’s disease, EZ, TTA, LARZ, or LAMBRA NOL carryover deduction from the corporation’s form FTB 3805D; form FTB 3805Z; form FTB 3809; form FTB 3806; or form FTB 3807 on Form 100S, line 19. Attach a copy of the applicable form to Form 100S.

Line 20 – Disaster loss carryover deduction

If the S corporation has a disaster loss carryover, enter the total amount from Part III, line 1 of the 2007 FTB 3805Q only if the corporation has income in the current year.

Line 22 – Tax

S corporations must use a tax rate of 1.5%. Financial S corporations must use the financial tax rate of 3.5%. The tax on line 22 may not be less than the sum of the minimum franchise tax and QSub annual tax(es), if applicable. See General Information B, Tax Rate and Minimum Franchise Tax.

If the S corporation is the parent of a QSub subject to the annual tax and paid the \$800 annual tax on behalf of such QSub, add the total amount of QSub annual tax(es) to the tax on net income or the minimum franchise tax, whichever is applicable, and enter the result on line 22. Use the QSub Information Worksheet on page 33 of this booklet.

Example 1: Corporation A, an S corporation, is the parent of three QSubs, B, C, and D. QSub B and C are either incorporated or qualified to do business in California. QSub D is not incorporated, doing business, or qualified to do business in California. Corporation A is subject to the minimum Franchise tax of \$800 and \$1,600 of QSub annual tax for QSub B and C.

Example 2: Beta Corporation, an S corporation, is the parent of three QSubs. Only one of the QSubs is qualified and doing business in California. Beta Corporation reports net income for California tax purposes on line 21 of \$100,000. Tax on net income is \$1,500. On line 22, Beta Corporation will report tax of \$2,300. The \$2,300 includes tax on net income of \$1,500 plus \$800 of QSub annual tax payments for one QSub. Beta corporation is not required to pay the QSub tax on the two QSubs not doing business in California.

Line 23 through Line 25 – Tax credits

Credits may be used to reduce the California tax liability; however, credits may not be used to reduce the tax on line 22 to an amount less than the sum of the minimum franchise tax plus the QSub annual tax(es), if applicable. Also, the S corporation is allowed to claim only 1/3 of the total credit generated against the 1.5% franchise tax. See General Information AA, Passive Activity Credits, and BB, Tax Credits.

Complete and attach the applicable credit form for each credit claimed on Form 100S. For any carryover credits only, complete form FTB 3540, Credit Carryover Summary. See page 47 for a list of available credits.

Transfer the credit(s) from the respective credit forms to Schedule C (100S) to compute the amount of credit to claim on Form 100S. Then

transfer the credit(s) from Schedule C (100S) to Form 100S. Each credit is identified by a code number. To claim one or two credits, enter the credit name, code number, and the amount of the credit on line 23 and line 24. Enter the total of any remaining credits from Schedule C (100S) on line 25. Do not make an entry on line 25 unless line 23 and line 24 are complete.

Attach all credit forms, schedules, and Schedule C (100S) to Form 100S.

Line 28 – Tax from Schedule D (100S)

S corporations must enter the tax from Schedule D (100S) (included in this booklet). See General Information J, Built-in Gains, for more information.

Line 29 – Excess net passive income tax

If the corporation has always been an S corporation for California purposes or has no federal excess net passive investment income, the excess net passive investment income tax does not apply. See General Information S, Excess Net Passive Investment Income, for more information.

To determine if the S corporation owes this tax, complete line 1 through line 3 and line 9 of the "Excess Net Passive Income and Income Tax Worksheet" on page 12. If line 2 is greater than line 3 and the S corporation has taxable income, it must pay the tax. Complete a separate schedule using the format of line 1 through line 11 of the worksheet on page 12 to figure the tax. Enter the tax from line 11 of the worksheet on Form 100S, Side 1, line 29. Attach the schedule showing the computation. Reduce each item of passive income passed through to shareholders by its pro-rata share of the tax on line 29. See IRC Section 1366(f)(3) and R&TC Section 23803(b)(2). R&TC Section 23811(e) provides a deduction for C corporation earnings and profits attributable to California sources for any taxable year by the amount of a consent dividend paid after the close of the taxable year. The amount of the consent dividend is limited to the difference between the C corporation earnings and profits attributable to California sources and the C corporation earnings and profits for federal purposes.

Line 32 – 2007 Estimated tax payments

Enter the total amount of estimated tax payments made during the 2007 taxable year on line 32. If the S corporation is the parent of a QSub and made payments for the QSub annual tax, include the total amount of QSub annual tax payment made during 2007 on line 32 along with the total estimated tax payments. See General Information DD, Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary (QSub), for more information. Be sure to complete the Schedule QS Information Worksheet on page 33 of this booklet and attach it to the return.

Line 33 – 2007 Nonresident or real estate withholding

If the corporation was withheld upon, enter the 2007 nonresident or real estate withholding credit that was not allocated to the shareholders. If any of the withholding credit is to be allocated to the shareholders, Form 592 and Form 592-B must be received by the Franchise Tax Board to indicate the flow of the credit to the shareholders. Get the instructions for these forms for more information. If the S Corporation is claiming any of the withholding credit on the corporate return, attach a copy of Form 592-B, 593-B, or 594 to the lower half of the front of Form 100S, Side 1.

Line 36 and Line 37 – Tax due or overpayment

In addition to any amount entered on line 36 or line 37, tax due or overpayment, also include any amounts required to be included from Schedule J, Add-On Taxes or Recapture of Tax Credits. See Schedule J instructions for more information.

Line 38 – Amount to be credited to 2008 estimated tax

If the corporation chooses to have the overpayment credited to next year's estimated tax payment, the corporation cannot later request that the overpayment be applied to the prior year to offset any tax due.

Line 39 – Use Tax

As explained under General Information EE, California use tax applies to purchases from out-of-state sellers (for example, purchases made by telephone, over the Internet, by mail, or in person). If you have questions on whether a purchase is taxable, go to the State Board of Equalization's Website at www.boe.ca.gov, or call their Information Center at (800) 400-7115 or TTY/TDD (800) 735-2929.

The S corporation may report use tax on the S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return instead of filing a use tax return with the State Board of Equalization. To report use tax on the S corporation tax return, complete the Use Tax Worksheet on this page.

If the S corporation owes use tax but the S corporation does not report it on the tax return, the S corporation must report and pay the tax to the State Board of Equalization. To do so, download a copy of Publication 79-B, California Use Tax, from www.boe.ca.gov, or request a copy by calling the State Board of Equalization's Information Center.

Failure to timely report and pay the use tax due may result in the assessment of penalties.

Businesses that have a California seller's permit must continue to report business purchases subject to use tax on their sales and use tax returns.

See General Information EE for more information.

Use Tax Worksheet	
Round all amounts to the nearest whole dollar.	
1. Enter purchases from out-of-state or Internet sellers made without payment of California sales/use tax. See worksheet instructions below	\$ _____ .00
2. Enter the decimal equivalent of the applicable sales and use tax rate. See worksheet instructions below.	_____
3. Multiply line 1 by the tax rate on line 2. Enter result here.	\$ _____ .00
4. Enter any sales or use tax paid to another state for purchases included on line 1. See worksheet instructions below.	\$ _____ .00
5. Total Use Tax Due. Subtract line 4 from line 3. Enter the amount here and on Form 100S, line 39. If the amount is less than zero, enter -0-.	\$ _____ .00

Use Tax Worksheet, Line 1, Purchases Subject to Use Tax

- Report items that would have been taxable in a California store, such as office equipment and supplies.
- Include handling charges.
- Do not include any other state's sales or use tax paid on the purchases.
- Enter only purchases made during the year that corresponds with the tax return the S corporation is filing.

Note: Report and pay any use tax the S corporation owes on the following purchases to the State Board of Equalization, not on the S corporation's income tax return:

- Vehicles, vessels, and trailers that must be registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles.
- Mobile homes or commercial coaches that must be registered annually as required by the Health and Safety Code.
- Vessels documented with the U.S. Coast Guard.
- Aircraft.
- Leases of machinery, equipment, vehicles, and other tangible personal property.

Worksheet, Line 2, Sales and Use Tax Rate

- Enter the decimal equivalent of the sales and use tax rate applicable to the place in California where the property is used, stored, or otherwise consumed. For example, the decimal equivalent of 7.25% is 0.0725, and the decimal equivalent of 7.375% is 0.07375.
- If you do not know the applicable rate, see the table below, "Sales and Use Tax Rates by County." If you have questions regarding the use tax rate in effect in your area, please go to the State Board of Equalization's Website at www.boe.ca.gov or call their Information Center at (800) 400-7115 or TTY/TDD (800) 735-2929.

Worksheet, Line 4, Credit for Tax Paid to Another State

- This is a credit for tax paid to other states. The S corporation cannot claim a credit greater than the amount of tax that would have been due if the purchase had been made in California. For example, if the corporation paid \$8.00 sales tax to another state for a purchase, and would have paid \$6.00 in California, you can claim a credit of only \$6.00 for that purchase.

Sales and Use Tax Rates by County
(includes state, local, and district taxes)
As of December 31, 2007

County	Rate	County	Rate
Alameda	8.75%	Orange ¹	7.75%
Alpine	7.25%	Placer	7.25%
Amador	7.25%	Plumas	7.25%
Butte	7.25%	Riverside	7.75%
Calaveras	7.25%	Sacramento	7.75%
Colusa ¹	7.25%	San Benito ¹	7.25%
Contra Costa ¹	8.25%	San Bernardino ¹	7.75%
Del Norte	7.25%	San Diego ¹	7.75%
El Dorado ¹	7.25%	San Francisco	8.50%
Fresno ¹	7.975%	San Joaquin ¹	7.75%
Glenn	7.25%	San Luis Obispo ¹	7.25%
Humboldt ¹	7.25%	San Mateo	8.25%
Imperial	7.75%	Santa Barbara	7.75%
Inyo	7.75%	Santa Clara	8.25%
Kern	7.25%	Santa Cruz ¹	8.00%

Kings	7.25%	Shasta	7.25%
Lake ¹	7.25%	Sierra	7.25%
Lassen	7.25%	Siskiyou	7.25%
Los Angeles ¹	8.25%	Solano	7.375%
Madera ²	7.75%	Sonoma ¹	7.75%
Marin ¹	7.75%	Stanislaus	7.375%
Mariposa	7.75%	Sutter	7.25%
Mendocino ¹	7.25%	Tehama	7.25%
Merced ¹	7.25%	Trinity	7.25%
Modoc	7.25%	Tulare ^{1,3}	7.75%
Mono	7.25%	Tuolumne ¹	7.25%
Monterey ¹	7.25%	Ventura	7.25%
Napa	7.75%	Yolo ¹	7.25%
Nevada ¹	7.375%	Yuba	7.25%

- Many cities in California impose a district tax which results in a higher sales and use tax rate than in other parts of the county. If you are reporting an item that was purchased for use in one of these counties, please check the following city list to see if a higher rate applies to your city. The tax rates shown apply within the city limits of the listed community.
- The tax rate in Madera County prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
- The tax rate in Tulare County prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.

County	City	Citywide Rate
Colusa	Williams	
	(effective 4/1/07) ¹	7.75%
Contra Costa	Pinole (effective 4/1/07) ²	8.75%
Contra Costa	Richmond	8.75%
El Dorado	Placerville	7.50%
El Dorado	South Lake Tahoe	7.75%
Fresno	Clovis	8.275%
Humboldt	Trinidad	8.25%
Lake	Clearlake	7.75%
Lake	Lakeport	7.75%
Los Angeles	Avalon	8.75%
Los Angeles	Inglewood	
	(effective 4/1/07) ³	8.75%
Marin	San Rafael	8.25%
Mendocino	Fort Bragg	7.75%
Mendocino	Point Arena	7.75%
Mendocino	Ukiah	7.75%
Mendocino	Willits	7.75%
Merced	Los Banos	7.75%
Merced	Merced	7.75%
Monterey	Del Rey Oaks	
	(effective 4/1/07) ⁴	8.25%
Monterey	Salinas	7.75%
Monterey	Sand City	7.75%
Nevada	Nevada City	
	(effective 4/1/07) ⁵	7.875%
Nevada	Truckee	7.875%
Orange	Laguna Beach	8.25%
San Benito	San Juan Bautista	8.00%
San Bernardino	Montclair	8.00%
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	
	(effective 4/1/07) ⁶	8.00%
San Diego	El Cajon	8.25%
San Diego	National City	8.75%
San Diego	Vista (effective 4/1/07) ⁷	8.25%
San Joaquin	Manteca	
	(effective 4/1/07) ⁸	8.25%
San Joaquin	Stockton	8.00%
San Luis Obispo	Arroyo Grande	
	(effective 4/1/07) ⁹	7.75%
San Luis Obispo	Grover Beach	
	(effective 4/1/07) ¹⁰	7.75%
San Luis Obispo	Morro Bay	
	(effective 4/1/07) ¹¹	7.75%
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	
	(effective 4/1/07) ¹²	7.75%
Santa Cruz	Capitola	8.25%
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	
	(effective 4/1/07) ¹³	8.50%
Santa Cruz	Scotts Valley	8.50%
Santa Cruz	Watsonville	
	(effective 4/1/07) ¹⁴	8.25%

Sonoma	Sebastopol	8.00%
Sonoma	Santa Rosa	8.00%
Tulare	Dinuba	
	(effective 04/01/07) ¹⁵	8.50%
Tulare	Farmersville	
	(effective 04/01/07) ¹⁶	8.25%
Tulare	Porterville	
	(effective 04/01/07) ¹⁷	8.25%
Tulare	Tulare	
	(effective 04/01/07) ¹⁸	8.25%
Tulare	Visalia	
	(effective 04/01/07) ¹⁹	8.00%
Tuolumne	Sonora	7.75%
Yolo	Davis	7.75%
Yolo	West Sacramento	7.75%
Yolo	Woodland	7.75%

- The tax rate in Williams prior to April 1, 2007, was 7.25%.
- The tax rate in Pinole prior to April 1, 2007 was 8.25%.
- The tax rate in Inglewood prior to April 1, 2007 was 8.25%.
- The tax rate in Del Rey Oaks prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
- The tax rate in Nevada City prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.375%.
- The tax rate in San Bernardino prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
- The tax rate in Vista prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
- The tax rate in Manteca prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
- The tax rate in Arroyo Grande prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
- The tax rate in Grover Beach prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
- The tax rate in Morro Bay prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
- The tax rate in San Luis Obispo prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
- The tax rate in Santa Cruz prior to April 1, 2007 was 8.25%.
- The tax rate in Watsonville prior to April 1, 2007 was 8.00%.
- The tax rate in Dinuba prior to April 1, 2007 was 8.00%.
- The tax rate in Farmersville prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
- The tax rate in Porterville prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
- The tax rate in Tulare prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
- The tax rate in Visalia prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.50%.

Line 40 – Refund

Direct Deposit of Refund (DDR)

Direct deposit is fast, safe, and convenient. To have the refund directly deposited into the corporation's bank account, enter the account information on Form 100S, Side 2, lines 40a, 40b, and 40c. Be sure to fill in all the information. **Do not** attach a voided check or deposit slip.

Caution: Check with your financial institution to make sure your deposit will be accepted and to get the correct routing and account numbers. The FTB is not responsible for a lost refund due to incorrect account information.

To cancel the DDR, call FTB at (916) 845-0353.

FTB is not responsible when a financial institution rejects a direct deposit. If FTB, the bank, or financial institution rejects the direct deposit due to an error in the routing number or account number, FTB will issue a paper check.

Line 41 – Penalties and interest

Enter on line 41a the amount of any penalties and interest due.

Complete and attach form FTB 5806, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Corporations, to the front of Form 100S only if Exception B or Exception C is used to compute or eliminate the penalty. Be sure to check the box on line 41b.

Schedules

Schedule F

See General Information I, Net Income Computation, for information on net income computation methods.

Line 1a-line 6 – Income

Report only income or loss from trade or business activity on line 1a through line 6. Do not report any rental activity or portfolio income or loss on these lines. Rental activity and portfolio income or loss are reported on Form 100S, Side 1, line 7 or line 13; Schedules K (100S); and K-1 (100S). Rental real estate activities are also reported on federal Form 8825, Rental Real Estate Income and Expenses of a Partnership or an S Corporation. Attach a copy of federal Form 8825 to Form 100S.

Line 7 – Compensation of Officers

If the S corporation's total receipts are \$150,000 or more, complete and attach a schedule showing the compensation of officers. On the schedule, list all of the following:

- Name of officer.
- Social security number of officer.
- Percentage of time devoted to the business.
- Percentage of stock owned.
- Amount of compensation.
- The calculation of compensation of officers deducted (total compensation of officers, minus compensation of officers claimed in the cost of goods sold schedule and elsewhere on the return.)

Line 8 – Salaries and wages

Gain from the exercise of California Qualified Stock Options (CQSOs) issued and exercised after 1996 and before 2002, can be excluded from gross income if the individual's earned income is \$40,000 or less. The exclusion from gross income is subject to the alternative minimum tax and the S corporation is not allowed a deduction for the compensation excluded from the employee's gross income.

Line 20 – Other deductions

Do not include the dividend deduction on this line. Instead enter the dividend deduction on Form 100S, Side 1, lines 9 or 10.

Schedule J

Complete Schedule J on Form 100S, Side 2, if the S corporation has credit amounts to recapture or is required to include installment payments of "add-on" taxes for the following:

- LIFO recapture resulting from an S corporation election.
- Interest computed under the look-back method for completed long-term contracts.
- Interest on tax attributable to installment sales of certain property or use of the installment method for non-dealer installment obligations.

- IRC Section 197(f)(9)(B)(ii) election to recognize gain on the disposition of an IRC Section 197 intangible.

Revise the tax due or overpayment on Form 100S, line 36 or line 37, as appropriate, by the amount from Schedule J, line 6.

LIFO recapture tax

If the S corporation computed the LIFO recapture tax in the final year as a C corporation, include on Schedule J, line 1, any LIFO installment due this taxable year.

Long-term contracts

If the S corporation must compute interest under the look-back method for completed long-term contracts, complete and attach form FTB 3834, Interest Computation Under the Look-Back Method for Completed Long-Term Contracts, and include the amount of interest the S corporation owes or the amount of interest to be credited or refunded to the S corporation on Schedule J, line 2. Attach form FTB 3834 to Form 100S. If interest is to be credited or refunded, enter as a negative amount.

Interest on tax attributable to payments received on installment sales of certain timeshares and residential lots

If the S corporation elected to pay interest on the amount of tax attributable to payments received on installment obligations arising from the disposition of certain timeshares and residential lots under IRC Section 453(l)(3) (R&TC Section 24667), it must include the interest due on Schedule J, line 3a. For the applicable interest rates, get FTB Pub. 1138, Business Entity Refund/Billing Information. Attach a schedule showing the computation.

Interest on tax deferred under the installment method for certain nondealer installment obligations

If an obligation arising from the disposition of property to which IRC Section 453A (R&TC Section 24667) applies is outstanding at the close of the taxable year, the corporation must include the interest due under IRC Section 453A(c) on Schedule J, line 3b. Attach a schedule showing the computation. For the applicable interest rates, get FTB Pub. 1138.

IRC Section 197(f)(9)(B)(ii) election

Complete Schedule J, line 4 if the corporation elected to pay tax on the gain from the sale of an intangible under the related person exception to the anti-churning rules.

Credit recaptures

Complete Schedule J, line 5, if the S corporation completed the credit recapture portion for any of the following forms:

- FTB 3501, Employer Child Care Program/Contribution Credit.
- FTB 3511, Environmental Tax Credit
- FTB 3805Z, Enterprise Zone Deduction and Credit Summary.
- FTB 3807, Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Deduction and Credit Summary.
- FTB 3808, Manufacturing Enhancement Area Credit Summary.
- FTB 3809, Targeted Tax Area Deduction and Credit Summary.

Also complete Schedule J, line 5, if the S corporation is subject to recapture of the following:

- The Farmworker Housing Credits.
- The Community Development Financial Institution Deposits Credit.

Schedule K and Schedule K-1

Shareholders' Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.

Purpose of schedules

Schedule K (100S) is a summary schedule of all the shareholders' shares of the S corporation's income, deductions, credits, etc. Schedule K-1 (100S) shows each shareholder's separate share of pass-through items and adjusted basis. Use federal Schedule K and Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S) as a basis for preparing California Schedule K and Schedule K-1 (100S).

Amounts on Schedule K-1 (100S) may not add up to amounts reflected on Form 100S, Side 1, because Side 1 calculates tax at the S corporation level while Schedule K-1 (100S) amounts are calculated using different rules.

Attach one copy of each Schedule K-1 (100S) to the Form 100S filed with the FTB. Keep one copy of each Schedule K-1 (100S) for the S corporation's records, and give each shareholder a copy of Schedule K-1 (100S) on or before the due date of Form 100S.

Be sure to give each shareholder a copy of either the Shareholder's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (100S) (included in this booklet) or specific instructions for each item reported on the shareholder's Schedule K-1 (100S).

Substitute forms

You need approval from the FTB to use a substitute Schedule K-1 (100S). The substitute schedule must include the Shareholder's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (100S) or other prepared specific instructions. For more information, get FTB Pub. 1098, Guidelines for the Development and Use of Substitute, Scannable, and Reproduced Tax Forms.

Special reporting requirements for passive activities

If items of income (loss), deduction, or credit from more than one activity are reported on Schedule K-1 (100S), the S corporation must attach a statement to Schedule K-1 (100S) for each activity that is a passive activity to the shareholder. Rental activities are passive activities to all shareholders. Trade or business activities are passive activities to shareholders who do not materially participate in the activity.

The attachment must include all the information explained in the instructions for federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S).

Specific Line Instructions

When completing the California Schedule K and Schedule K-1, refer to the Schedule K Federal/State Line References chart on page 34 of this booklet, that shows the specific line references between the federal and state schedules.

Item A through Item E (Schedule K-1 (100S) only).

To ensure correct processing of Schedule K-1 (100S), answer all items that are appropriate.

Income

Line 1 – Ordinary business income (loss)

Enter in column (c) any California adjustments to ordinary income that do not need to be separately stated. Include in this column the adjustment to add back the minimum franchise tax or the 1.5% tax deducted for federal purposes.

Line 2 – Net rental real estate income (loss)

Enter the net income and expenses of any rental real estate activity of the S corporation. If the S corporation has more than one rental real estate activity reported on these lines, attach a separate schedule to list the income or loss from each activity, plus any other information required under the rules for passive activities. Attach form FTB 3801, Passive Activity Loss Limitations, to Form 100S.

Line 3a, Line 3b, and Line 3c – Other net rental income (loss) (Schedule K (100S) only)

Enter the net income and expenses of other rental activities not listed on line 2 above. If the S corporation has more than one rental activity reported on these lines, attach a separate schedule listing the income or loss from each activity, plus any other information required under the rules for passive activities.

Line 4, Line 5, Line 6, Line 7, Line 8 and Line 10a – Portfolio income (loss)

Portfolio income (loss) is any gross income from interest, dividends, annuities, or royalties that is not derived in the ordinary course of business. Portfolio income must be separately accounted for as such. Portfolio income also includes gains or losses from the sale or other disposition of property (other than an interest in a passive activity) producing portfolio income or held for investment.

Line 4, Line 5 and Line 6 – Interest, dividend, and royalty income

Enter only taxable interest, dividend, and royalty income that is portfolio income.

Line 7 and Line 8 – Net capital gain (loss)

Enter on line 7 and line 8 the amount of capital gains and losses that is portfolio income (loss). If any of the income (loss) is not portfolio income (loss), include it on line 10b.

Line 9 – Net IRC Section 1231 gain or loss

The amount for line 9 comes from Schedule D-1, Sales of Business Property. Do not include specially allocated ordinary gains and losses or net gains or losses from involuntary conversions due to casualties or thefts on this line. Instead, report these gains or losses on line 10b.

If the S corporation has more than one activity and the amount on line 9 is a passive activity amount to the shareholder, attach a statement to Schedule K-1 (100S) to identify which activity the IRC Section 1231 gain (loss) relates.

Line 10a – Other portfolio income (loss)

Enter any other portfolio income (loss) not entered on lines 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Line 10b – Other income (loss)

Enter any other item of income or loss not included on line 1 through line 8, line 9 and line 10a, such as:

- Wagering gains and losses. See IRC Section 165(d).

- b. Recovery of tax benefit items. See IRC Section 111.
- c. Any gain or loss where the S corporation was a trader or dealer in IRC Section 1256 contracts or property related to such contracts. See IRC Section 1256(f).
- d. Net gain (loss) from involuntary conversions due to casualty or theft.
- e. Loss(es) from qualified low-income housing projects for shareholders that are qualified investors.
- f. Eligible gain from the sale or exchange of qualified small business stock (defined in R&TC Section 18152.5). Also report on an attachment to Schedule K (100S) and Schedule K-1 (100S) the name of the corporation that issued the stock and the adjusted basis of that stock.

The exclusion allowed under R&TC Section 18152.5 for small business stock is not allowed for an S corporation but is allowed for the shareholder.

Deductions

Line 11 – Expense deduction for recovery property

The amount of expense deduction for recovery property that can be claimed from all sources will vary depending on the type of property and the year of designation. For more information, see IRC Section 179 and R&TC Sections 17201, 17267.2, 17267.6, and 17268.

Line 12a – Charitable contributions

Enter the total amount of charitable contributions made by the S corporation during its taxable year on Schedule K (100S) and each shareholder's distributive share on Schedule K-1 (100S). On an attachment to each schedule, separately show the dollar amount of contributions subject to each of the 50%, 30%, and 20% of adjusted gross income limits.

A resident shareholder is allowed a deduction for contributions to a qualified organization as provided in IRC Section 170.

Line 12b – Investment interest expense

Complete this line whether or not a shareholder is subject to the investment interest rules. Include on this line interest paid or accrued to purchase or carry property held for investment. Property held for investment includes property that produces portfolio income (interest, dividends, annuities, royalties, etc.). Therefore, interest expense allocable to portfolio income should be reported on Schedules K and K-1 (100S), line 12b rather than Schedules K and K-1 (100S), line 12e. Investment interest does not include interest expense allocable to a passive activity. A passive activity is a rental activity or a trade or business activity in which the shareholder does not materially participate.

Property held for investment includes a shareholder's interest in a trade or business activity that is not a passive activity to the shareholder and in which the shareholder does not materially participate. An example would be a shareholder's working interest in oil and gas property (i.e., the shareholder's interest is not limited) if the shareholder does not materially participate in the oil and gas activity.

The amount on line 12b will be reflected (after applying the investment interest expense limitations) by individual shareholders on their Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), California Adjustments.

For more information, get form FTB 3526, Investment Interest Expense Deduction.

Line 12d1 – Section 59(e)(2) expenditures
Refer to the instructions for federal Schedules K and K-1 (1120S)

12e – Deductions-portfolio

Enter on this line the deductions allocable to portfolio income (loss) other than interest expenses. Generally, these deductions are IRC Section 212 expenses and are subject to IRC Section 212 limitations at the shareholder level. However, interest expense related to portfolio income (loss) is generally investment interest expense and is reported on line 12b.

Credits

Line 13a – Low-income housing credit

R&TC Section 23610.5 provides a credit that may be claimed by owners of residential rental projects providing low-income housing. The credit is generally effective for buildings placed in service after 1986. If the shareholders are eligible to claim the low-income housing credit, attach a copy of form FTB 3521, Low-Income Housing Credit, to Form 100S and to each shareholder's Schedule K-1 (100S).

Line 13b – Credits related to rental real estate activities

Report any information that the shareholder needs to figure credits related to a rental real estate activity other than the low-income housing credit. Attach to each shareholder's Schedule K-1 (100S) a schedule showing the amount to be reported and the form on which the amount should be reported.

Line 13c – Credits related to other rental activities

Use this line to report information that the shareholder needs to figure credits related to a rental activity other than a rental real estate activity. Attach to each shareholder's Schedule K-1 (100S) a schedule showing the amount to be reported and the form on which the amount should be reported.

Line 13d – Other credits

Enter on an attached schedule each shareholder's allocable share of any credit or credit information reported on Schedule C (100S) that is related to a trade or business activity.

The following are examples of credits that may apply to each shareholder:

- Employer child care program/contribution credit (get form FTB 3501).
- Enterprise zone (EZ) hiring & sales or use tax credit (get form FTB 3805Z).
- Local agency military base recovery area (LAMBRA) hiring & sales or use tax credit (get form FTB 3807).
- Manufacturing enhancement area (MEA) hiring credit (get form FTB 3808).
- Targeted tax area (TTA) hiring and sales or use tax credit (get form FTB 3809).
- Research credit (get form FTB 3523).

Line 14 – Withholding on payments to the S corporation allocated to all shareholders (Schedule K)

If withholding from payments made to the S corporation are made by another entity, they are allocated to the shareholders by their stock ownership.

Line 14 – Total withholding (Schedule K-1)

Line 14 includes withholding from payments made to the S Corporation allocated to all shareholders based on their stock ownership and payments withheld on nonresident shareholders. The S Corporation must provide each shareholder (including California residents), with a completed Form 592-B. Shareholders must attach Form 592-B to the front of their California tax return to claim the withholding credit. The Schedule K-1 is not used for claiming the withholding credit.

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Items

Line 15a through Line 15e

Enter the items of income and deductions that enter into each shareholder's computation of AMT items. A shareholder with alternative minimum tax items may be required to file Schedule P (540, 540NR, or 541), Alternative Minimum Tax and Credit Limitations.

Get the instructions for federal Schedules K and K-1 (Form 1120S), Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Items, line 15a through line 15e, for more information.

Items Affecting Shareholder Basis

Line 16a, Line 16b and Line 16c

Refer to the instructions for federal Schedules K and K-1 (Form 1120S).

Line 16d – Total property distributions including cash (Schedule K only)

Enter total distributions made to shareholders other than dividends reported on Schedule K, line 17c. Noncash distributions of appreciated property are valued at fair market value. Refer to the instructions for federal Form 1120S for the ordering rules on distributions.

Line 16d – Total property distributions including cash (Schedule K-1 only)

Report the distribution amount for each shareholder for distributions other than dividends reported on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 17c. Noncash distributions of appreciated property are valued at fair market value. Refer to the instructions for federal Form 1120S for the ordering rules on distributions.

Line 16e – Repayment of loans from shareholders (Schedule K-1 only)

Report the amount of loan repayments the S corporation has made to each shareholder who has loaned the S corporation money.

Other Information

Line 17a and Line 17b – Investment income and expenses

Complete these lines whether or not a shareholder is subject to the investment interest rules.

Enter on line 17a only the investment income included on Schedules K and K-1 (100S), line 4, line 5, line 6, and line 10a. Enter on line 17b only the investment expense included on Schedules K and K-1 (100S), line 12e.

If there are items of investment income or expense included in the amounts that are required to be passed through separately to the shareholder on Schedule K-1 (100S), such as net short-term capital gain or loss, net long-term gain or loss and other portfolio gains or losses, give each shareholder a schedule identifying these amounts. See the instructions for federal Form 1120S for more information on portfolio income.

Investment income includes gross income from property held for investment, gain attributable to the disposition of property held for investment, and other amounts that are gross portfolio income. Investment income and investment expenses do not include any income or expenses from a passive activity.

Property subject to a net lease is not treated as investment property because it is subject to the passive loss rules. Do not reduce investment income by losses from passive activities.

Investment expenses are deductible expenses (other than interest) directly connected with the production of investment income.

Get form FTB 3526 for more information.

Line 17c – Total dividend distributions (Schedule K only)

Report the distribution amount made out of prior C corporation years accumulated earnings and profits (E&P). The corporation should issue a federal Form 1099-DIV, Dividends and Distributions, to each of the shareholders reporting their proportionate distribution amounts.

Line 17c – Total taxable dividend distributions (Schedule K-1 only)

Report the distribution amount for each shareholder that was paid out of prior C corporation years accumulated earnings and profits (E&P). Each shareholder should receive a federal Form 1099-DIV reporting the proportionate distribution amount shown on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 17c.

Line 17d – Other items and amounts (Schedule K only)

The S corporation may need to report supplemental information separately to each shareholder that is not specifically requested on the Schedule K-1 (100S).

If the S corporation has supplemental information not included in lines 1 through 17b and lines 18a-e, write "See attached" on Line 17d, column b and column d and provide a schedule with details.

Attach the schedule to the Schedule K showing the computation of those items that must be reported separately to shareholders including any credit recapture reported to shareholders on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 17d.

Shareholders may need to obtain the amount of their proportionate interest of aggregate gross receipts, less returns and allowances, from the S corporation. As a result of legislation enacted in 1996, alternative minimum taxable income shall not include income, adjustments, and items of

tax preference related to any trade or business of a qualified taxpayer who has gross receipts, less returns and allowances, during the taxable year of less than \$1,000,000 from all trades or businesses. The S corporation can provide the shareholder's proportionate interest of aggregate gross receipts on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 17d. For purposes of R&TC Section 17062(b)(4), "gross receipts" means the sum of gross receipts from the production of business income (within the meaning of subdivisions (a) and (c) of R&TC Section 25120) and the gross receipts from the production of nonbusiness income (within the meaning of subdivision (d) of R&TC Section 25120). "Proportionate interest" includes an interest in a pass-through entity. See R&TC Section 17062, Instructions for federal Schedule K (Form 1120S), line 17d, and instructions for Schedule K-1 (100S) for more information.

The gain or loss on property subject to the IRC Section 179 expense deduction recapture should be reported on the Schedule K and Schedule K-1 as supplemental information as instructed on the federal Form 4797.

The S corporation must provide all of the following information with respect to a disposition of business property if an IRC Section 179 expense deduction was claimed in prior years:

- Description of the property.
- Date the property was acquired and placed in service.
- Date of the sale or other disposition of the property.
- The gross sales price or amount realized.
- The cost or other basis plus the expense of sale (reduced as explained in the instructions for federal Form 4797, line 21).
- The depreciation allowed or allowable, determined as described in the instructions for federal Form 4797, line 22, but excluding the Section 179 Expense Deduction.
- The IRC Section 179 Expense Deduction (if any) passed through for the property and the S corporation's taxable year(s) in which the amount was passed through.
- If the disposition is due to a casualty or theft, a statement indicating so, and any additional information needed by the shareholder.
- If the sale was an installment sale made during the S corporation's taxable year, any information the shareholder needs to complete federal Form 6252, Installment Sale of Income. The S corporation also must separately report the shareholder's share of all payments received for the property in the following taxable years. (Installment payments received for sales made in prior taxable years should be reported in the same manner used in the prior taxable years). See instructions for federal Form 6252 for more information.

Line 17d – Other information (Schedule K-1 only)

Supplemental Information

The S corporation will provide supplemental information required to be reported to each shareholder on this line. Write "See attached" on Line 17d, column b and column d and provide a schedule with details.

The gain or loss on property subject to the IRC Section 179 expense deduction recapture should be reported on the Schedule K and Schedule K-1

as other information as instructed on the federal Form 4797.

The S corporation must provide all of the following information with respect to a disposition of business property if an IRC Section 179 Expense Deduction was claimed in prior years:

- Date the property was acquired and placed in service.
- Date of the sale or other disposition of the property.
- The shareholder's share of the gross sales price or amount realized.
- The shareholder's share of the cost or other basis plus the expense of sale (reduced as explained in the instructions for federal Form 4797, line 21).
- The shareholder's share of the depreciation allowed or allowable, determined as described in the instructions for federal Form 4797, line 22, but excluding the Section 179 Expense Deduction.
- The shareholder's share of the IRC Section 179 Expense Deduction (if any) passed through for the property and the S corporation's taxable year(s) in which the amount was passed through.
- If the disposition is due to a casualty or theft, a statement indicating so, and any additional information needed by the shareholder.
- If the sale was an installment sale made during the S corporation's taxable year, any information the shareholder needs to complete federal Form 6252, Installment Sale of Income. The S corporation also must separately report the shareholder's share of all payments received for the property in the following taxable years. (Installment payments received for sales made in prior taxable years should be reported in the same manner used in the prior tax years.) See instructions for federal Form 6252 for details.

The S corporation should provide an amount showing each shareholder's proportionate interest in the S corporation's aggregate gross receipts, less returns and allowances, on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 17d. See the instructions for Schedule K (100S), line 17d.

Report the credit recapture amount on Schedule K-1(100S), line 17d if the S corporation completed the credit recapture portion of the following forms:

- FTB 3501, Employer Child Care Program/Contribution Credit.
- FTB 3805Z, Enterprise Zone Deduction and Credit Summary.
- FTB 3807, Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Deduction and Credit Summary.
- FTB 3809, Targeted Tax Area Deduction and Credit Summary.
- FTB 3808, Manufacturing Enhancement Area Credit Summary.

Also, report the credit recapture amount on line 17d if the corporation is subject to recapture of the following:

- The Farmworker Housing Credits.
- The Community Development Financial Institution Deposits Credit.

Attach a statement showing each of the following:

1. Each shareholder's share of business income apportioned to an EZ, LAMBRA, MEA, or TTA.
2. Each shareholder's pro-rata share of business capital gain or loss included in 1 above.

Other State Taxes

Line 18a through Line 18e

Subject to certain conditions, shareholders may claim a credit against their individual tax for net income taxes paid by the S corporation to another state that either taxes the corporation as an S corporation or does not recognize S corporation status. For purposes of this credit, net income taxes include the shareholder's share of taxes on, according to, or measured by income. Enter the name of the other state(s), the income reported to the other state(s), and the amount of tax paid. Attach a copy of the return filed with the other state(s).

Residents are taxable on all their pro-rata share of income and generally receive a credit for taxes paid to other states. Nonresidents must use the amounts shown in column (e). See R&TC Sections 18001, 18002, and 18006 for more information.

Other Shareholder Information (Schedule K-1 only)

Table 1 – Enter the shareholder's pro-rata share of nonbusiness income from intangibles. Because the source of this income must be determined at the shareholder level, do not enter income in this category in column (e). If the income (loss) for an income item is a mixture of income (loss) in different subclasses (for example, short and long-term capital gain), attach a supplemental schedule providing a breakdown of income in each subclass.

Nonbusiness income is all income other than business income as defined under Table 2.

Table 2 – In Part A, enter the shareholder's pro-rata share of the S corporation's business income. The shareholder will then add that income to its own business income and apportion the combined business income.

Business income is defined by Cal. Code Regs., tit. 18 section 25120(a) as income arising in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business. Business income includes income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management, and disposition of the property constitutes integral parts of the taxpayer's regular trade or business.

In Part B, enter the shareholder's pro-rata share of nonbusiness income from real and tangible property that is located in California. Because this income has a California source, this income should also be included on the appropriate line in column (e).

In Part C, enter the shareholder's pro-rata share of the S corporation's payroll, property, and sales factors.

Schedule L

If the S corporation's total receipts (see top of page 48 for the definition of total receipts) for the taxable year **and** total assets at the end of the taxable year are less than \$250,000, the S corporation is not required to complete Schedule L and Schedule M-1. However, this information must be available in the future upon request.

Schedule M-1

Schedule M-1 is used to reconcile the difference between book and tax accounting for an income or expense item. If the S corporation's total receipts (see top of page 48 for the definition of total receipts) for the taxable year **and** total assets at the end of the taxable year are less than \$250,000, the S corporation is not required to complete Schedule L and Schedule M-1. However, this information must be available in the future upon request.

To reconcile the S corporation's income (loss) per books with the income (loss) per the California return, adjustments consistent with California income and franchise tax law must be made to the book income and expenses to compute the California income (loss) on Schedule M-1, line 8. These adjustments will convert book income to the total California income (loss) reflected on line 19, column d of Schedule K.

S corporation with total assets of \$10 million or more. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) requires any S corporation with total assets of \$10 million or more on the last day of the taxable year to complete Schedule M-3 (Form 1120S), Net Income (Loss) Reconciliation for S Corporations With Total Assets of \$10 Million or More, instead of Schedule M-1, Reconciliation of Income (Loss) per Books With Income per Return. For California purposes, the S corporation **must** complete the California Schedule M-1, and attach either of the following:

- A copy of the Schedule M-3 (Form 1120S) and related attachments to the California Franchise or Income Tax Return.
- A complete copy of the federal return.

FTB will accept the Schedule M-3 (Form 1120S) in a spreadsheet format if more convenient.

Schedule M-2

The computation of the California Accumulated Adjustments Account (AAA) and Other Adjustments Account (OAA) is similar to the federal computation applying California amounts. Get the instructions for federal Form 1120S and IRC Section 1368 for additional information.

Column (a) – The AAA is an account of the S corporation that generally reflects the accumulated undistributed net income of the corporation for the corporation's post-1986 years. S corporations with accumulated E&P from C corporation years must maintain the AAA to determine the tax effect of distributions during S corporation years and the post-termination transition period. An S corporation without accumulated E&P does not need to maintain the AAA in order to determine the tax effect of distributions. However, if an S corporation without accumulated E&P engages in certain transactions to which IRC Section 381(a) applies, such as a merger into an S corporation with accumulated E&P, the S corporation must be able to calculate its AAA at the time of the merger for purposes of determining the tax effect of post-merger distributions. Therefore, it is recommended that all S corporations maintain the AAA.

At the end of the taxable year, the AAA is determined by taking into account all items of income, loss, and deductions for the taxable year

(including nondeductible losses and expenses that are not capitalized but excluding certain exempt income and state taxes attributable to C corporation years). After the year-end income and expense adjustments are made, the account is reduced by distributions made during the taxable year. The AAA should be reduced by the California built-in gains tax amount and the minimum franchise tax.

The amount on Form 100S, Side 1, line 2, should be included as an other addition on Schedule M-2, line 3, and as an other reduction on Schedule M-2, line 5. Also include any other adjustments to arrive at California income.

The AAA may have a negative balance at year-end as a result of losses or deductions from the S corporation.

Column (b) – The other adjustments account is adjusted for tax-exempt income (and related expenses) of the S corporation. After adjusting for tax-exempt income, the account is reduced for any distributions made during the year.

Column (c) – Other retained earnings include appropriated and unappropriated retained earnings accumulated in prior years when the S corporation was a C corporation. Line 1, column (c) for the first S corporation return will be the sum of the ending balances of appropriated and unappropriated retained earnings for the previous year.

Distributions

Generally, property distributions (including cash) are applied in the following order to reduce accounts of the S corporation that are used to compute the tax effect of distributions made by the S corporation to its shareholders:

1. Reduce the AAA determined without regard to any net negative adjustment for the taxable year (but not below zero). If distributions during the taxable year exceed the AAA at the close of the taxable year determined without regard to any net negative adjustment for the taxable year, the AAA is allocated pro-rata to each distribution made during the taxable year. See IRC Section 1368(c). The term "net negative adjustment" means the excess, if any, of the reductions in the AAA for the taxable year (other than distributions) over the increases in the AAA for the taxable year.
2. Reduce accumulated E&P. Generally, the S corporation has accumulated E&P only if it has not distributed E&P accumulated in prior years when the S corporation was a C corporation, IRC Section 1361(a)(2), or when the S corporation merged with another corporation that has C corporation accumulated E&P. The only adjustments that can be made to the accumulated E&P of an S corporation are:
 - a. Reductions for dividend distributions; and
 - b. Adjustments for redemptions, liquidations, reorganizations, etc.
3. Reduce the OAA.
4. Reduce any remaining shareholders' equity account.

Shareholders' previously taxed income (PTI) Column (c), federal Form 1120S, Schedule M-2, 1120S — California S corporations will **never** have undistributed PTI. The federal code section that created PTI was removed from the IRC before

California incorporated the federal S corporation provisions into the R&TC.

Elections relating to the order of distributions

The corporation may modify the ordering rules by making one or more of the following elections:

- Election to distribute accumulated E&P first. If the corporation has accumulated E&P and wants to distribute E&P before making distributions from the AAA, it may elect to do so with the consent of all its affected shareholders – IRC Section 1368(e)(3)(B). This election is irrevocable and applies only for the taxable year for which it is made. For more information regarding this election, see “Statement regarding elections” on this page.
- Election to make a deemed dividend. If the corporation wants to distribute all or part of its C corporation accumulated E&P through a deemed dividend, it may elect to do so with the consent of all its affected shareholders – IRC Section 1368(e)(3)(B). Under this section, the corporation will be treated as also having made the election to distribute E&P first. The amount of the deemed dividend cannot exceed the accumulated E&P at the end of the taxable year reduced by any actual distributions of accumulated E&P made during the taxable year. A deemed dividend is treated as if it were a pro-rata distribution of money to the shareholders, received by the shareholders, and immediately contributed back to the corporation all on the last day of the taxable year. This election is irrevocable and applies only for the taxable year for which it is made.

Statement regarding elections

To make any elections relating to the order of distribution, the corporation must attach a statement to a timely filed original Form 100S or amended Form 100S for the year in which the election is made. The corporation must identify the election it is making and state that each shareholder consents to the election. A corporate officer must sign the statement under penalties of perjury on behalf of the corporation. The statement of election to make a deemed dividend must include the amount of the deemed dividend distributed to each shareholder.

When making either of the elections, the corporation must prepare copies of federal Form 1099-DIV for shareholders to report this dividend as taxable income.

The corporation may file the election for California purposes only. It is not necessary for the corporation to have the same election for federal purposes in order to make a California election. However, regardless of whether or not the corporation makes the same election on the federal return, the corporation must attach a separate election statement to the California return.

C corporation E&P

Check the box on Schedule M-2, below line 9, if the S corporation was a C corporation in a prior year(s) and has C corporation E&P at the end of the taxable year. For this purpose, C corporation E&P means the remaining balance of E&P of any S corporation for any taxable year when it was not an S corporation. If the S corporation has C corporation E&P, it may be liable for excess net passive income tax and the distributions to shareholders may have different tax consequences for federal and California purposes. See instructions for Form 100S, Side 1, line 28 and line 29, for details on these taxes.

California S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return

For calendar year 2007 or fiscal year beginning month ___ day ___ year ___, and ending month ___ day ___ year ___.
California corporation number FEIN
Check if corporation has: Refund on line 40 or Amount due on line 42
Corporation name
Address (including suite, room, or PMB no.)
City State ZIP Code

Schedule Q Questions:

A FINAL RETURN? [] Dissolved [] Surrendered (withdrawn) [] Merged/Reorganized
[] IRC Section 338 sale [] QSub election enter date ●

(continued on Side 2)

Table with columns for State Adjustments, CA Net Income, Taxes, and Payments. Rows include items 1-35 with descriptions and dollar amounts. Includes sub-sections like 'State Adjustments', 'CA Net Income', 'Taxes', and 'Payments'. Total amounts are shown in the rightmost column.

Refund or Amount Due	36 Franchise or income tax due. If line 30 is more than line 35, subtract line 35 from line 30. Go to line 39.	● 36	00
	37 Overpayment. If line 35 is more than line 30, subtract line 30 from line 35.	● 37	00
	38 Amount of line 37 to be credited to 2008 estimated tax.	● 38	00
	39 Use Tax. See instructions.	● 39	00
	40 Refund. If the sum of line 38 and line 39 is less than 37, then subtract the result from line 37.	● 40	00
	See instructions to have the refund directly deposited. a Routing number	● 40a	
	b Type: Checking ● <input type="checkbox"/> Savings ● <input type="checkbox"/> c Account number	● 40c	
	41 a Penalties and interest. b <input type="checkbox"/> Check if estimate penalty computed using Exception B or C. See instructions.	● 41a	00
	42 Total amount due. Add line 36, line 38, line 39, and line 41a, then subtract line 37 from the result.	42	00

Schedule Q Questions (continued from Side 1)

- B 1.** For this taxable year, was there a change in control or majority ownership for this corporation or any of its subsidiaries that owned or leased real property in California? ● Yes No
- 2.** For this taxable year, did this S corporation or any of its subsidiaries acquire control or majority ownership of any other legal entity that owned or leased real property in California? ● Yes No
- 3.** If this S corporation or any of its subsidiaries owned or leased real property in California, has more than 50% of the voting stock of any one of them cumulatively transferred in one or more transactions since March 1, 1975, which was not reported on a previous year's tax return? ● Yes No
(Penalties May Apply – See Instructions.)
- C** Principal business activity code.
(Do not leave blank): ● _____
Business activity _____
Product or service _____
- D** Is this S corporation filing on a water's-edge basis pursuant to R&TC Sections 25110 and 25113 for the current taxable year? ● Yes No
- E** Does this tax return include Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiaries? ● Yes No
- F** Date incorporated: _____
Where: ● State _____ Country _____
- G** Maximum number of shareholders in the corporation at any time during the year: ● _____
- H** Date business began in California or date income was first derived from California sources: ● _____
- I** Is the S corporation under audit by the IRS or has it been audited in a prior year? ● Yes No
- J** Effective date of federal S election: ● _____
- L** Accounting method: ● (1) Cash (2) Accrual (3) Other
- M** Location of principal accounting records: _____
- N** "Doing business as" name. (See instructions): ● _____
- O** Have all required information returns (e.g., federal Form 1099, 8300 and state Forms 592, 592-B etc.) been filed with the Franchise Tax Board? N/A Yes No
- P** Is this S corporation apportioning income to California using Schedule R? ● Yes No
- Q** Has the S corporation included a Reportable Transaction or Listed Transaction within this return? (See instructions for definitions). ● Yes No
If "Yes," complete and attach federal Form 8886.
- R** Did this S corporation file the federal Schedule M-3 (Form 1120S)? ● Yes No

Schedule J Add-On Taxes or Recapture of Tax Credits. See instructions.

1 LIFO recapture due to S corporation election (IRC Sec. 1363(d) deferral: \$ _____)	● 1	00
2 Interest computed under the look-back method for completed long-term contracts (attach form FTB 3834)	● 2	00
3 Interest on tax attributable to installment: a) Sales of certain timeshares and residential lots.	● 3a	00
	● 3b	00
4 IRC Section 197(f)(9)(B)(ii) election	● 4	00
5 Credit recapture name: _____	● 5	00
6 Combine line 1 through line 5. Revise the amount on line 36 or line 37 above, whichever applies, by this amount. Write "Schedule J" to the left of line 36 or line 37.	● 6	00

Sign Here	Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than taxpayer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.			
	Signature of officer ▶	Title	Date	● Telephone ()
Paid Preparer's Use Only	Preparer's signature ▶	Date	Check if self-employed <input type="checkbox"/>	● Preparer's SSN/PTIN
	Firm's name (or yours, if self-employed) and address ▶			● FEIN ● Telephone ()

Schedule F Computation of Trade or Business Income. See instructions.

Income	1 a) Gross receipts or sales _____			
	b) Less returns and allowances _____			
	c) Balance	1c		00
	2 Cost of goods sold from Schedule V, line 8	2		00
	3 Gross profit. Subtract line 2 from line 1c	3		00
	4 Net gain (loss). Attach schedule	4		00
5 Other income (loss). Attach schedule	5		00	
6 Total income (loss). Combine line 3 through line 5	6		00	
Deductions	7 Compensation of officers. Attach schedule. See instructions	7		00
	8 Salaries and wages	8		00
	9 Repairs	9		00
	10 Bad debts	10		00
	11 Rents	11		00
	12 Taxes	12		00
	13 Interest	13		00
	14 a) Depreciation _____			
	b) Less depreciation reported elsewhere on return _____			
	c) Balance	14c		00
	15 Depletion	15		00
	16 Advertising	16		00
	17 Pension, profit-sharing plans, etc.	17		00
	18 Employee benefit programs	18		00
	19 a) Total travel and entertainment _____			
	b) Deductible amount	19b		00
20 Other deductions. Attach schedule	20		00	
21 Total deductions. Add line 7 through line 20	21		00	
22 Ordinary income (loss) from trade or business. Subtract line 21 from line 6. Enter here and on Side 1, line 1	22		00	

The corporation may not be required to complete Schedules L and M-1. See Schedule L and M-1 instructions for reporting requirements.

Schedule L Balance Sheet	Beginning of taxable year		End of taxable year	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Assets				
1 Cash				●
2 a) Trade notes and accounts receivable				
b) Less allowance for bad debts	()		()	
3 Inventories				●
4 Federal and state government obligations				
5 Other current assets. Attach schedule(s)				●
6 Loans to shareholders. Attach schedule(s)				●
7 Mortgage and real estate loans				
8 Other investments. Attach schedule(s)				●
9 a) Buildings and other fixed depreciable assets				
b) Less accumulated depreciation	()		()	●
10 a) Depletable assets				
b) Less accumulated depletion	()		()	
11 Land (net of any amortization)				●
12 a) Intangible assets (amortizable only)				
b) Less accumulated amortization	()		()	
13 Other assets. Attach schedule(s)				●
14 Total assets.		●		●
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
15 Accounts payable				
16 Mortgages, notes, bonds payable in less than 1 year				
17 Other current liabilities. Attach schedule(s)				
18 Loans from shareholders. Attach schedule(s)				●
19 Mortgages, notes, bonds payable in 1 year or more				●
20 Other liabilities. Attach schedule(s)				
21 Capital stock		●		●
22 Paid-in or capital surplus		●		●
23 Retained earnings		●		●
24 Adjustments to shareholders' equity. Attach schedule(s)				
25 Less cost of treasury stock		()		()
26 Total liabilities and shareholders' equity				

Schedule M-1 Reconciliation of income (loss) per books with income (loss) per return.

If the S corporation completed federal Schedule M-3 (Form 1120S), see instructions

<p>1 Net income per books</p> <p>2 Income included on Schedule K, line 1 through line 10b, not recorded on books this year (itemize) _____</p> <p>3 Expenses recorded on books this year not included on Schedule K, line 1 through line 12f (itemize)</p> <p>a Depreciation \$ _____</p> <p>b State taxes \$ _____</p> <p>c Travel and entertainment \$ _____</p> <p>4 Total. Add line 1 through line 3</p>		<p>5 Income recorded on books this year not included on Schedule K, line 1 through line 10b (itemize)</p> <p>a Tax-exempt interest \$ _____</p> <p>6 Deductions included on Schedule K, line 1 through line 12f, not charged against book income this year (itemize)</p> <p>a Depreciation \$ _____</p> <p>b State tax refunds \$ _____</p> <p>7 Total. Add line 5 and line 6</p> <p>8 Income (loss) (Schedule K, line 19, col. d). Line 4 less line 7</p>	
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Schedule M-2 CA accumulated adjustments account, other adjustments account, and other retained earnings. See instructions.

Important: Use California figures and federal procedures.

	(a) Accumulated adjustments account	(b) Other adjustments account	(c) Other retained earnings (see instructions)
1 Balance at beginning of year			
2 Ordinary income from Form 100S, Side 1, line 1			
3 Other additions			
4 Loss from Form 100S, Side 1, line 1	()		
5 Other reductions	()	()	()
6 Combine line 1 through line 5			
7 Distributions other than dividend distributions			
8 Balance at end of year. Subtract line 7 from line 6			
9 Retained earnings at end of year. Add line 8, column (a) through column (c)			
<input type="checkbox"/> If the corp. has C corp. E&P at the end of the taxable year, check the box and enter the amount. See instructions			

Schedule V Cost of Goods Sold

1 Inventory at beginning of year		00
2 Purchases		00
3 Cost of labor		00
4 Other IRC Sec. 263A costs. Attach schedule		00
5 Other costs. Attach schedule		00
6 Total. Add line 1 through line 5		00
7 Inventory at end of year		00
8 Cost of goods sold. Subtract line 7 from line 6		00

Was there any substantial change in the manner of determining quantities, costs, or valuations between opening and closing inventory? Yes No
 If "Yes," attach an explanation. Enter California seller's permit number, if any ► _____ Method of inventory valuation _____

Check if the LIFO inventory method was adopted this taxable year for any goods. If checked, attach federal Form 970
 If the LIFO inventory method was used for this taxable year, enter the amount of closing inventory computed under LIFO

Schedule K S Corporation Shareholder's Shares of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.

		(a) Pro-rata share items	(b) Amounts from federal Schedule K (1120S)	(c) California Adjustment	(d) Total amounts using California law Combine (b) and (c) where applicable	
Income (Loss)	1	Ordinary business income (loss)	1		●	
	2	Net rental real estate income (loss). Attach federal Form 8825	2		●	
	3 a	Other gross rental income (loss)	3a			
		b	Expenses from other rental activities. Attach schedule	3b		
		c	Other net rental income (loss). Subtract line 3b from line 3a	3c		●
	4	Interest income	4		●	
	5	Dividends. See instructions	5		●	
	6	Royalties	6		●	
	7	Net short-term capital gain (loss). Attach Schedule D (100S)	7		●	
8	Net long-term capital gain (loss). Attach Schedule D (100S)	8		●		
Other Income (Loss)	9	Net Section 1231 gain (loss)	9		●	
	10 a	Other portfolio income (loss). Attach schedule	10a		●	
b		Other income (loss). Attach schedule	10b		●	
Deductions	11	Expense deduction for recovery property (IRC Section 179 and R&TC Sections 17267.2, 17267.6 and 17268) Attach Schedule B (100S)	11			
	12 a	Charitable contributions	12a		●	
		b	Investment interest expense	12b		●
		c	Deductions – royalty income	12c		
	d	1 Section 59(e)(2) expenditures	12d1			
		2	Type of expenditures	12d2		
	e	Deductions-portfolio. Attach schedule	12e		●	
f	Other deductions. Attach schedule	12f				
Credits	13 a	Low-income housing credit. See instructions. Attach schedule	13a		●	
		b	Credits related to rental real estate activities other than on line 13a Attach schedule	13b		●
		c	Credits related to other rental activities. See instructions. Attach schedule	13c		●
		d	Other credits. Attach schedule	13d		●
14	Total withholding allocated to all shareholders	14				
Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Items	15 a	Depreciation adjustment on property placed in service after 12/31/86	15a			
		b	Adjusted gain or loss. See instructions	15b		
		c	Depletion (other than oil and gas)	15c		
		d	1 Gross income from oil, gas, and geothermal properties	15d1		
			2	Deductions allocable to oil, gas, and geothermal properties	15d2	
e	Other AMT items	15e				
Items affecting Shareholder Basis	16 a	Tax-exempt interest income	16a			
		b	Other tax-exempt income	16b		●
		c	Nondeductible expenses	16c		
		d	Total property distributions (including cash) other than dividends distribution reported on line 17c	16d		●
Other Information	17 a	Investment income. See instructions	17a			
		b	Investment expenses. See instructions	17b		
		c	Total dividend distributions paid from accumulated earnings and profits	17c		●
		d	Other items and amounts not included in lines 1 through 17b and lines 18a-e that are required to be reported separately to shareholders. Attach schedule	17d		●
Other State Taxes	18 a	Type of income	18a			
		b	Name of state	18b		
		c	Total gross income from sources outside California. Attach schedule	18c		
		d	Total applicable deductions and losses. Attach schedule	18d		
		e	Total other state taxes. Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Paid <input type="checkbox"/> Accrued	18e		●
Reconciliation	19	Income (loss) (required only if Schedule M-1 must be completed). Combine line 1, line 2, and line 3c through line 10b. From the result, subtract the sum of lines 11, 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d1, 12e and 12f	19		●	

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2007 S Corporation Depreciation and Amortization

B (100S)

For use by S corporations only. Attach to Form 100S.

Corporation name as shown on Form 100S

California corporation number

Part I Depreciation. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary.

1 Enter federal depreciation from federal Form 4562 or Form 4562-FY, line 22.
IRC Section 179 expense deduction is not included on this line. See federal Form 4562 or Form 4562-FY instructions. 1 00

2 California depreciation:

Table with 7 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired (mo., day, yr.), (c) Cost or other basis, (d) Depreciation allowed or allowable in earlier years, (e) Method of figuring dep., (f) Life or rate, (g) Depreciation for this year.

3 Add the amounts on line 2, column (g) 3 00

4 Subtract line 3 from line 1. Enter here and on the applicable line of Schedule K (100S) 4 00

5 Enter IRC Section 179 expense deduction here and on Form 100S, Side 1, line 13. Do not enter more than \$25,000 5 00

Part II Amortization. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary.

1 Enter federal amortization from federal Form 4562 or Form 4562-FY, line 44 1 00

2 California amortization:

Table with 7 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired (mo., day, yr.), (c) Cost or other basis, (d) Amortization allowed or allowable in earlier years, (e) R&TC Section (See instructions), (f) Period or percentage, (g) Amortization for this year.

3 Add the amounts on line 2, column (g) 3 00

4 California amortization adjustment. Subtract line 3 from line 1. Enter here and on the applicable line of Schedule K (100S) 4 00

Part III Depreciation and Amortization Adjustment

Combine the amounts on Part I, line 4 and Part II, line 4. Enter here and on Form 100S, Side 1, line 5 .

For passive activities, see instructions. 00

2007 S Corporation Tax Credits

C (100S)

See instructions for Form 100S, General Information Z, AA, and BB. Be sure to complete and attach all supporting credit forms.

Table with 5 columns: (a) Credit amount limited to 1/3 of total, (b) Carryover from prior year, (c) Credit used this year - not more than (a) + (b), (d) Tax balance, (e) Credit carryover to 2008. Rows include Regular tax, Minimum franchise tax, and 10 Code entries.

To claim more than seven credits, attach schedule.

11 Enter the credit amounts on Form 100S, Side 1, line 23, and line 24. If more than two credits, enter the total of any remaining credits on Form 100S, Side 1, line 25

2007

S Corporation Capital Gains and Losses and Built-In Gains

D (100S)

Corporation name as shown on Form 100S

California corporation number

SECTION A - 8.84% Tax on Built-In Gains

Part I Short-Term Capital Gains and Losses - Assets Held One Year or Less. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary.

Table with 6 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired, (c) Date sold, (d) Gross sales price, (e) Cost of other basis plus expense of sale, (f) Gain (loss) (d) less (e). Includes summary rows 2-3c.

Part II Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses - Assets Held More Than One Year. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary.

Table with 6 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired, (c) Date sold, (d) Gross sales price, (e) Cost of other basis plus expense of sale, (f) Gain (loss) (d) less (e). Includes summary rows 5-6c.

Part III Tax on Built-In Gains. See instructions before completing this part.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Line number, Amount. Includes rows 7-12 for tax calculations.

Part IV Net Capital Gains (Losses)

Combine amounts on Part I, line 3a and Part II, line 6a. Enter here and on Form 100S, Side 1, line 4.

SECTION B - 1.5% Tax on Capital Gains

Part I Short-Term Capital Gains and Losses - Assets Held One Year or Less. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary.

Table with 6 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired, (c) Date sold, (d) Gross sales price, (e) Cost of other basis plus expense of sale, (f) Gain (loss) (d) less (e). Includes summary rows 2a-3.

Part II Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses - Assets Held More Than One Year. Use additional sheet(s) if necessary.

Table with 6 columns: (a) Description of property, (b) Date acquired, (c) Date sold, (d) Gross sales price, (e) Cost of other basis plus expense of sale, (f) Gain (loss) (d) less (e). Includes summary rows 5-10.

2007 S Corporation Dividend Income Deduction H (100S)

See instructions for Schedule H (100S). Use and attach additional sheets if necessary.

Part I Elimination of Intercompany Dividends (R&TC Section 25106)

	(a) Dividend payer	(d) Amount that qualifies for 100% elimination	(e) Amount from column (d) paid out of current year E&P	(f) Amount from column (d) paid out of prior year E&P	(g) Balance column (c) minus column (d)
1					
2					
3					
4	Enter total amounts of each column on line 4 above. If no entry in Part III, enter total from Part I, line 4, column (d) on Form 100S, Side 1, line 9.				

Part II Deduction for Dividends Paid to a Fully Included member of a Water's-Edge Combined Report (R&TC Section 24411)

(Foreign dividends paid by partially included members of a water's-edge combined report cannot be computed on this schedule.)

	(a) Dividend payer	(b) Name of member of the water's-edge group receiving dividend			
1					
2					
3					
	(c) Percentage of ownership of dividend payer	(d) Amount of qualified dividends received by payee (see instructions)	(e) Amount from column (d) paid out of current year E&P	(f) Amount from column (d) paid out of prior year E&P	(g) Deductible dividends column (d) X .75 or 100% dividends from construction projects
1					
2					
3					
4	Total amounts in column (g). Enter total from line 4, column (g) on Form 100S, Side 1, line 10				

Part III Deduction for Dividends Paid to a California Corporation by an Insurance Company (R&TC Section 24410)

	(a) Dividend payer	(b) Dividend payee			
1					
2					
3					
	(c) Percentage of ownership of dividend payer (must be at least 80%)	(d) Total insurance dividends received	(e) Qualified dividend percentage (see instructions)	(f) Amount of qualified insurance dividends column (d) x column (e)	(g) Deductible dividends 80% of column (f)
1					
2					
3					
4	Total amounts in column (g)				
5	Add amounts from Part I, line 4, column (d) and Part III, line 4, column (g). Enter the result here and on Form 100S, Side 1, line 9				

Instructions for Schedule B/C/D/H (100S)

What's New

Round Cents to Dollars – Beginning with the 2007 tax forms, round cents to the nearest whole dollar. For example, round \$50.50 up to \$51 or round \$25.49 down to \$25. If you do not round, FTB will disregard the cents. This change helps process your returns quickly and accurately.

General Information

In general, California law conforms to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 2005. However, there are continuing differences between California and federal law. When California conforms to federal tax law changes, we do not always adopt all of the changes made at the federal level. For more information, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov and search for **conformity**. Additional information can be found in FTB Pub. 1001, Supplemental Guidelines to California Adjustments, the instructions for California Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), and the Business Entity tax booklets.

The instructions provided with California tax forms are a summary of California tax law and are only intended to aid taxpayers in preparing their state income tax returns. We include information that is most useful to the greatest number of taxpayers in the limited space available. It is not possible to include all requirements of the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) in the tax booklets. Taxpayers should not consider the tax booklets as authoritative law.

Schedules

Schedule B (100S)

Use Schedule B (100S) to calculate depreciation and amortization for California purposes.

Important Information

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, California does not conform to the federal changes regarding treatment of distribution costs and treatment of participations and residuals for purpose of computing depreciation under the income forecast method.

California law conforms to the federal law changes for start-up and organization expenditures. For start-up and organizational expenditures paid or incurred on or after January 1, 2005, the corporation may elect to deduct up to \$5,000 of start-up and \$5,000 of organizational expenditures (with limitations) in the taxable year in which the trade or business begins. The remaining expenditures may be amortized ratably over that period of not less than 180 months.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, California law conforms to federal law changes for the useful life of seven years of any Alaska natural gas pipeline property and any motor sports entertainment complex.

Effective January 1, 1998, California law conforms to federal law regarding the income forecast method and the exemption of limits on depreciation for incremental costs of clean fuel vehicles.

California did not allow depreciation under the federal accelerated cost recovery system (ACRS)

for years prior to 1987. California also does not allow depreciation under MACRS for assets placed in service while the corporation was taxable as a C corporation. This is a change of accounting method for which the taxpayer must request FTB's consent.

S corporations must continue calculating the California depreciation deduction for assets placed in service before January 1, 1987, in the same manner as in prior years. Get form FTB 3885, Corporation Depreciation and Amortization, to determine how to continue depreciating these assets. The following were the most common methods used to calculate depreciation for years prior to 1987:

- Straight-line
- Declining balance
- Sum-of-the-years digits

For assets placed in service in 1987 and after, S corporations may use the same method for California as was used for federal purposes. S corporations conducting a trade or business inside an EZ, LAMBRA, or TTA may elect to treat a portion of the cost of qualified property as a business expense in the first year it is placed in service. This expense deduction is in lieu of the IRC Section 179 expense deduction. For more information, get form FTB 3805Z, Enterprise Zone Deduction and Credit Summary; form FTB 3807, Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Deduction and Credit Summary; or form FTB 3809, Targeted Tax Area Deduction and Credit Summary.

California generally conforms to the federal 2003 increase (IRC Section 280F) for the limitation on luxury automobile depreciation. However, California does not conform to IRC Section 168(k) provisions (30% and 50% additional first year depreciation). In addition, sport utility vehicles (SUVs) and minivans that are built on a truck chassis are now included in the definition of trucks and vans when applying the 6,000 pound gross weight limit.

Specific Line Instruction

Part I Depreciation

Election to Expense Certain Property Under IRC Section 179

The S corporation may elect to expense part of the cost of depreciable personal property used in the trade or business and certain other property described in federal Publication 946, How to Depreciate Property. To do so, the S corporation must have purchased property, as defined in the IRC Section 179(d)(2), and placed it in service during 2007, or have a carryover of unused cost from 2006. If the S corporation elects this deduction, it must reduce the California depreciable basis by the IRC Section 179 expense. The maximum Section 179 expense allowed for 2007 is \$25,000.

Complete the worksheet below to figure IRC Section 179 expense for California. Include all assets qualifying for the deduction because the limit applies to all qualifying assets as a group rather than to each asset individually. Refer to federal Form 4562 or Form 4562-FY, Depreciation and Amortization, for more information.

Definitions

Listed Property – Use a format similar to federal Form 4562 or Form 4562-FY, Part V, line 26 to determine the elected IRC Section 179 cost of listed property. Listed property generally includes the following:

- Passenger automobiles weighing 6,000 pounds or less.
- Any other property used for transportation if the nature of the property lends itself to personal use, such as motorcycles, pick-up trucks, SUVs, etc.
- Any property used for entertainment or recreational purposes (such as photographic, phonographic, communication, and video recording equipment).
- Cellular telephones (or other similar telecommunications equipment).

Tangible Property Expense Worksheet		
1	Maximum dollar limitation for California	1 25,000
2	Total cost of Section 179 property placed in service	2 _____
3	Threshold cost of section 179 property before reduction in limitation	3 200,000
4	Reduction in limitation. Subtract line 3 from line 2. If zero or less, enter -0-	4 _____
5	Dollar limitation for tax year. Subtract line 4 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-	5 _____
(a) Description of property		
(b) Cost		
(c) Elected cost		
6		
7	Listed property (elected Section 179 cost)	7 _____
8	Total elected cost of Section 179 property. Add line 6 column (c) and line 7	8 _____
9	Tentative deduction. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 8	9 _____
10	Carryover of disallowed deduction from 2006	10 _____
11	Enter the smaller of business income (not less than -0-) or line 5	11 _____
12	Section 179 expense deduction for California. Add line 9 and line 10, but do not enter more than line 11. Also enter the result on Schedule B (100S), Part I, line 5	12 _____
13	Carryover of disallowed deduction to 2008. Add line 9 and line 10. Subtract line 12 from the result	13 _____

- Computers or peripheral equipment.

Exception. Listed property generally does not include:

- Photographic, phonographic, communication, or video equipment used exclusively in the S corporation's trade or business.
- Any computer or peripheral equipment used exclusively at a regular business.
- An ambulance, hearse, or vehicle used for transporting persons or property for hire.

Listed property used 50% or less in business activity does not qualify for the IRC Section 179 expense deduction. For more information regarding listed property, see the instructions for federal Form 4562 or Form 4562-FY.

Business Income – The total cost the S corporation can deduct is limited to the S corporation's business income. For the purpose of IRC Section 179 election, business income is the net income derived from the S corporation's active trade or business, Form 100S, line 15, before the IRC Section 179 expense deduction (excluding items not derived from a trade or business actively conducted by the S corporation).

Part II Amortization

California conforms to the IRC Section 197 amortization of intangibles for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1994. Generally, assets that meet the definition under IRC Section 197 are amortized on a straight-line basis over 15 years. There may be differences in the federal and California amounts for intangible assets acquired in taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 1994. See R&TC Section 24355.5 for more information.

Amortization of the following assets is governed by California law:

- Bond premiums R&TC 24360 – 24363.5
- Research expenditures R&TC 24365
- Reforestation expenses R&TC 24372.5
- Organizational expenditures R&TC 24407 – 24409
- Start-up expenses R&TC 24414

Other intangible assets may be amortized if it is approved with reasonable accuracy that the asset has an ascertainable value that diminishes over time and has a limited useful life.

Line 2, column (e)

Enter the correct R&TC section for the type of amortization. See the R&TC section numbers listed above.

Part III Depreciation and Amortization Adjustment

If the S Corporation has direct ownership of a passive activity, complete a separate Schedule B (100S), write "Passive Activity" on the top of Schedule B (100S), and enter the current year depreciation adjustment on Part III. Also, enter the current year depreciation adjustment on form FTB 3801, Passive Activity Loss Limitations, Side 2, California Passive Activity Worksheet, column (e). Make sure to label "Schedule B (100S)" in column (c) of the California Passive Activity Worksheet. Do not enter the current year depreciation adjustment for passive activity on

Form 100S, Side 1, line 5.

The corporation does not need to complete Schedule B (100S) for pass-through entities except to include IRC Section 179 expense.

Schedule C (100S)

Use Schedule C (100S) to determine the allowable amount of tax credits to claim on the 2007 Form 100S and the credit carryover to future years. For more information, see General Information Z, Passive Activity Loss Limitation, AA, Passive Activity Credits, and BB, Tax Credits.

The amount entered in column (a) must be limited to 1/3 the amount of the total credit.

Important Information

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, California conforms to the federal law changes for the following:

- The applicable period for the taxpayer to replace livestock sold on account of weather-related conditions from two years to four years after the close of the first taxable year in which any part of the gain on conversion is realized.
- Capital gain treatment under IRC Section 631(b) to apply to outright sales by landowners.

Schedule D (100S)

Built-in Gains Tax – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, when determining the built-in gains tax, C corporations that were required to convert to S corporations as a result of the enactment of Chapter 35 of the Statutes of 2002, and as amended by Chapter 807 of the Statutes of 2002, for California purposes are deemed to have elected S corporation status on the effective date of their federal election regardless of the effective date for state purposes.

Schedule D (100S) is divided into Section A and Section B. Use Section A to report all built-in gains subject to the 8.84% tax rate (10.84% for financial S corporations). Use Section B to report all other capital gains subject to the 1.5% tax rate (3.5% for financial S corporations). See General Information J, Built-in Gains, for more information.

Use California amounts when computing gain from like-kind exchanges on federal Form 8824, Like-Kind Exchanges.

Section A

Part I and Part II

S corporations use Part I to report and summarize gains and losses attributable to: (1) sale or exchange of capital assets; and (2) gains on distributions to shareholders of appreciated assets that are capital assets. Be sure to use the California basis for all assets when computing the gain or loss. See the instructions for federal Schedule D (Form 1120S) for more information.

Line 1 and Line 4

Report short-term or long-term capital gains or losses from form FTB 3725, Assets Transferred from Parent Corporation to Insurance Company Subsidiary, on Schedule D. Make sure to label on Schedule D, line 1 and/or line 4, under column (a) Description of property: "FTB 3725." Enter the

amount of short-term or long-term capital gains (losses) from form FTB 3725 on Schedule D, line 1 and/or line 4, under column (f).

Line 2 and Line 5

Use California amounts when figuring the amount to enter for short or long-term capital gains or losses from like-kind exchanges from federal Form 8824.

Part III

Line 7

To determine if the S corporation is subject to tax on built-in gains, see the instructions for federal Schedule D (Form 1120S) and General Information J, Built-in Gains, in this booklet.

Apportioning corporations only:

All recognized built-in gains and all recognized built-in losses apportioned and allocated to California must be included on line 7.

Line 9

Compute the California net unrealized built-in gain reduced by the California net recognized built-in gain from prior years if the S corporation:

- Filed its election to be an S corporation after 1986.
- Was a C corporation before it elected to be an S corporation, or acquired an asset with a basis determined by reference to its basis (or the basis of any other property) in the hands of a C corporation.
- Had a California net unrealized built-in gain as defined in IRC Section 1374(d)(1), that was in excess of the California net recognized built-in gain from prior years.

On line 9, enter the smaller of line 7, line 8, or the amount computed above.

Line 10

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, 100% of the NOL may be carried forward. For more information, see form FTB 3805Q, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations — Corporations.

Section B

Use Section B, Part I and Part II to report the sale or disposition of all capital assets acquired as an S corporation or which are not reported in Section A. For more information, see the instructions for federal Schedule D (Form 1120S).

Property Subject to IRC Section 179 Recapture:

Gain on property subject to the IRC Section 179 expense deduction recapture must be included in the taxable income of the S corporation. To accomplish this, the S corporation should complete two sets of Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S). One set of Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) will include the gain or loss from the sale or disposition of IRC Section 179 assets as well as gain or loss from non-Section 179 business assets, and will be reported on the Form 100S. Indicate at the top of this Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) "IRC Section 179 and Business Assets." When completing Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) for the 100S, skip any instructions to report the gain or loss on Schedule K (100S) or Schedule K-1 (100S). Transfer the gain amount to

The second set of Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) is to report the gain or loss on non-Section 179 business assets for use on the Schedule K (100S) and Schedule K-1 (100S). To accomplish this, the S corporation should complete a Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) with the gain or loss for the non-Section 179 business assets only. The amounts from this Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) will be reported on the Schedule K (100S) and Schedule K-1 (100S). Indicate at the top of this Schedule D-1 and Schedule D (100S) set "Non-Section 179 Business Assets Only."

Part I and Part II

Line 1 and Line 4

Report short-term or long-term capital gains or losses from form FTB 3725, Assets Transferred from Parent Corporation to Insurance Company Subsidiary, on Schedule D. Make sure to label on Schedule D, line 1 and/or line 4, under column (a) Description of property: "FTB 3725." Enter the amount of short-term or long-term capital gains (losses) from form FTB 3725 on Schedule D, line 1 and/or line 4, under column (f).

Schedule H (100S)

In *Farmer Bros. Co. vs. Franchise Tax Board* (2003) 108 Cal App 4th 976, 134 Cal Rptr. 2nd 390, the California Court of Appeal found R&TC Section 24402 to be unconstitutional. A statute that is held to be unconstitutional is invalid and unenforceable. Therefore, the deduction is not available.

R&TC Section 24410 was repealed and re-enacted to allow a "Dividends Received Deduction" of qualified dividends received from an insurer subsidiary. The deduction is allowed whether or not the insurer is engaged in business in California, if at the time of each payment, at least 80% of each class of stock of the insurer was owned by the corporation receiving the dividend. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, and before January 1, 2008, an 80% deduction is allowed for qualified dividends. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, the deduction is increased to 85%. A portion of the dividends may not qualify if the insurer subsidiary paying the dividend is overcapitalized for the purpose of the dividends received deduction. See the Schedule H (100S), Part III instructions, for more information.

S corporations may claim a deduction for dividends paid by a corporation taxed by California on earnings from which the dividends are paid.

Part I

Intercompany Dividends

Dividends paid to an electing S corporation from earnings and profits accumulated during any taxable year in which the dividend payer was included in the combined report, which included the dividend payee, qualify for the 100% intercompany dividend elimination.

A corporation that has made a valid election to be treated as an S corporation is generally not included in a combined report. However, in some

cases, the FTB may use combined reporting methods to clearly reflect income of an S corporation, see R&TC Section 23801(d)(1).

Complete Schedule H (100S), Part I. If no entry in Part III, enter the total from Part I, line 4, column (d) on Form 100S, Side 1, line 9.

Part II

Water's-Edge Dividends

California R&TC Section 24411 allows for a 75% deduction of a portion of the dividends received and included in the water's-edge return. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, dividends received from banks qualify for the water's-edge dividend deduction. Both business and nonbusiness dividends qualify for the dividend deduction. The allowable business dividend deduction is determined by multiplying the total dividend deduction (business and nonbusiness) by the ratio of business dividends to total dividends. The remaining dividend deduction is the nonbusiness dividend deduction.

A deduction of 100% is provided for dividends derived from certain foreign construction projects. A construction project is defined as an activity attributable to an alteration of land or any improvement thereto. The construction project, the location of which is not subject to the taxpayers' control, must be undertaken for an entity, including a governmental entity, that is not affiliated with the water's-edge group. For more information, see R&TC Section 24411 and Form 100W, California Corporation Tax Booklet — Water's-Edge Filers.

Report the dividends received from certain foreign construction projects in Part II, column (g). Write the dividend payer's name and label dividends received from certain foreign construction projects as "FCP" in Part II, column (a).

In no event will an R&TC Section 24411 deduction be allowed with respect to a dividend for which a deduction was allowed under R&TC Section 24410 or which was eliminated under R&TC Section 25106.

Current year qualifying dividends are dividends received by any current member of the water's-edge group from a corporation (regardless of the place of incorporation) if both of the following apply:

- The average of the payer's property, payroll, and sales factors within the U.S. is less than 20%.
- More than 50% of the total combined voting power of all classes of voting stock is owned directly or indirectly by a member of the water's-edge group at the time the dividend is received.

Interest Expense Deduction

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, the amount of interest expense incurred for purposes of foreign investments that must be offset against deductible foreign dividends must be computed by multiplying the amount of interest expense by the same percentage used to compute the deductible portion of the qualifying foreign dividends.

The payer need not be in a unitary relationship with the recipient or any other member of the water's-edge group.

Intercompany dividends received within the current year's water's-edge group should be eliminated pursuant to R&TC Section 25106 before computing the dividend deduction.

Complete Schedule H (100S), Part II and enter the total of line 4 column (g) on Form 100S, Side 1, line 10. For Part II, column (d), if any portion of a dividend also qualifies for the intercompany elimination in Part I, enter the balance from Part I, column (g) in Part II, column (d).

Part III

Dividends Received Deduction

R&TC Section 24410 provides that a corporation that owns 80% or more of each class of stock of an insurer is entitled to an 80% dividends received deduction for qualified dividends received from that insurer. The deduction would be allowed regardless of whether the insurer does business in California. The 80% deduction applies to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, and increases to 85% for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2008.

The amount of the dividends that qualify for the dividends received deduction is the total amount of dividends received from that insurer, multiplied by the insurer's qualified dividend percentage. The qualified dividend percentage is determined under R&TC Section 24410(c).

To complete Part III:

1. Fill in columns (a) through (c).
2. Enter in column (d) the total amount of insurance dividends received.
3. Enter the qualified dividend percentage in column (e).
4. Multiply the amount in column (d) by the qualified dividend percentage in column (e) and enter that amount in column (f).
5. Multiply the amount in column (f) by 80% and enter the result in column (g).
6. Total amounts in column (g).
7. Add amounts from Part I, line 4, column (d) and Part III, line 4, column (g). Enter the result here and on Form 100S, Side 1, line 9.

The calculation of the qualified dividend percentage should be presented in a supplemental schedule that is attached to the taxpayer's return. That schedule should identify the amount of the net written premiums for all the insurance companies in the commonly controlled group for the preceding five years (including an identification of property/casualty premiums, life insurance premiums, and financial guarantee premiums), the relative weight given to each class of net written premiums, and the total income of the insurance companies in the commonly controlled group (including premium and investment income for the preceding five years). For further information, see R&TC Section 24410.

SCHEDULE K FEDERAL/STATE LINE REFERENCES

California Schedule K (100S) was modified to better assist the taxpayers to transfer amounts from the federal Schedule K (1120S) to the California Schedule K (100S). The modifications consist of reordering the line items to be in similar format to the federal Schedule K. The new reference chart shown below will assist the taxpayer in transferring the amounts from one schedule to the other. The chart cross-references the boxes on the federal Schedule K to the appropriate line items on the California Schedule K. For detailed instructions, see the Schedule K (100S) and Schedule K-1 (100S) Specific Line Instructions in this booklet.

Federal Schedule K (1120S)			CA Schedule K (100S)	
Box	Code	Items	Line	Items
1		Ordinary business income (loss)	1	Ordinary business income (loss)
2		Net rental real estate income (loss)	2	Net rental real estate income (loss)
3a		Other gross rental income (loss)	3a	Other gross rental income (loss)
3b		Expenses from other rental activities	3b	Expenses from other rental activities
3c		Other net rental income (loss)	3c	Other net rental income (loss)
4		Interest income	4	Interest income
5a		Ordinary dividends	5	Dividends
6		Royalties	6	Royalties
7		Net short-term capital gain (loss)	7	Net short-term capital gain (loss)
8a		Net long-term capital gain (loss)	8	Net long-term capital gain (loss)
9		Net Section 1231 gain (loss)	9	Net Section 1231 gain (loss)
10	A	Other portfolio income (loss)	10a	Other portfolio income (loss)
10	B-E	Other income (loss)	10b	Other income (loss)
11		Section 179 deduction	11	Expense deduction for recovery property (IRC Section 179 and R&TC Sections 17267.2, 17267.6, and 17268)
12a	A-F	Charitable Contributions	12a	Charitable contributions
12b		Investment interest expense	12b	Investment interest expense
12d	H	Deductions – royalty income	12c	Deductions – royalty income
12c2		Section 59(e)(2) expenditures – Amount	12d1	Section 59(e)(2) expenditures
12c1		Section 59(e)(2) expenditures – Type	12d2	Type of expenditures
12d	J-K	Deductions – portfolio	12e	Deductions – portfolio
12d	L-R	Other deductions	12f	Other deductions
		<i>Not applicable</i>	13a	Low-income housing credit
		<i>Not applicable</i>	13b	Credits related to rental real estate activities
		<i>Not applicable</i>	13c	Credits related to other rental activities
		<i>Not applicable</i>	13d	Other credits
		<i>Not applicable</i>	14	Total withholding allocated to all shareholders
		<i>Not applicable</i>	15a	Depreciation adjustment on property placed in service after 12/31/86
		<i>Not applicable</i>	15b	Adjusted gain or loss
		<i>Not applicable</i>	15c	Depletion (other than oil and gas)
		<i>Not applicable</i>	15d1	Gross income from oil, gas, and geothermal properties
		<i>Not applicable</i>	15d2	Deductions allocable to oil, gas, and geothermal properties
		<i>Not applicable</i>	15e	Other AMT items
16a		Tax-exempt interest income	16a	Tax-exempt interest income
16b		Other tax-exempt income	16b	Other tax-exempt income
16c		Nondeductible expenses	16c	Non deductible expenses
16d		Property distributions	16d	Total property distributions (including cash) other than dividend distribution reported on line 17c
16e		Repayment of loans from shareholders		<i>Not applicable</i>
17a		Investment income	17a	Investment income
17b		Investment expenses	17b	Investment expenses
17c		Dividend distributions paid from accumulated earnings and profits	17c	Total dividend distributions paid from accumulated earnings and profits
17d		Other items and amounts	17d	Other items and amounts
17d	I	Look-back interest-completed long-term contract		(Report amounts from federal Schedule K, box 17d, codes I, J, M, N, O and P on California Schedule K, line 17d. For more information, see instructions.)
17d	J	Look-back interest-income forecast method		
17d	M	Section 453(i)(3) information		
17d	N	Section 453A(c) information		
17d	O	Section 1260(b) information		
17d	P	Interest allocable to production expenditures		
		<i>Not applicable</i>	18a	Type of income
		<i>Not applicable</i>	18b	Name of state
		<i>Not applicable</i>	18c	Total gross income from sources outside California
		<i>Not applicable</i>	18d	Total applicable deductions and losses
		<i>Not applicable</i>	18e	Total other state taxes
18		Income/loss reconciliation	19	Income (loss)

Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.

K-1 (100S)

For use by an S corporation and its shareholders only.

For calendar year 2007 or fiscal year beginning month _____ day _____ year _____, and ending month _____ day _____ year _____

Shareholder's identifying number	California corporation number
Shareholder's name, address, and ZIP Code	Corporation's name, address, and ZIP Code

- A** Shareholder's percentage of stock ownership at year end ● _____ %
- B** Tax shelter registration number: _____ Type: _____
- C** Check here if this is: ● **(1)** A final Schedule K-1 **(2)** An amended Schedule K-1
- D** What type of entity is this shareholder? ● **(1)** Individual **(2)** Estate/Trust **(3)** Qualified Exempt Organization
- E** Is this shareholder a nonresident of California? ► Yes ● No

Caution: Refer to the shareholder's instructions for Schedule K-1 (100S) before entering information from this schedule on your California tax return.

	(a) Pro-rata share items	(b) Amount from federal Schedule K-1 (1120S)	(c) California adjustment	(d) Total amounts using California law Combine (b) and (c) where applicable	(e) California source amounts and credits
Income (Loss)	1 Ordinary business income (loss)			●	►
	2 Net rental real estate income (loss)			●	►
	3 Other net rental income (loss)				
	4 Interest income.....			●	►
	5 Dividends. See instructions			●	►
	6 Royalties.....			●	►
	7 Net short-term capital gain (loss).....			●	►
	8 Net long term capital gain (loss).....			●	►
	9 Net Section 1231 gain (loss)			●	►
Other Income (Loss)	10 a Other portfolio income (loss). Attach schedule ..			●	►
	b Other income (loss)			●	►
Deductions	11 Expense deduction for recovery property (IRC Section 179 and R&TC Sections 17262.2, 17267.6 and 17268) Attach schedules				
	12 a Charitable contributions				
	b Investment interest expense			●	►
	c Deductions – royalty income.....				
	d 1 Section 59(e)(2) expenditures				
	2 Type of expenditures				
	e Deductions-portfolio				
f Other deductions.....					
Credits	13 a Low-income housing credit. See instructions. Attach schedule			●	►
	b Credits related to rental real estate activities other than on line 13(a). Attach schedule			●	►
	c Credits related to other rental activities. See instructions. Attach schedule			●	►
	d Other credits. Attach schedule			●	►
	14 Total withholding (equals amount on Form 592-B if calendar year)			●	►

	(a) Pro-rata share items	(b) Amount from federal Schedule K-1 (1120S)	(c) California adjustment	(d) Total amounts using California law Combine (b) and (c) where applicable	(e) California source amounts and credits
Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Items	15 a Depreciation adjustment on property placed in service after 12/31/86				
	b Adjusted gain or loss				
	c Depletion (other than oil and gas)				
	d 1 Gross income from oil, gas, and geothermal properties				
	2 Deductions allocable to oil, gas, and geothermal properties				
	e Other AMT items. Attach schedule				
Items affecting shareholder basis	16 a Tax-exempt interest income				
	b Other tax-exempt income				
	c Nondeductible expenses				
	d Total property distributions (including cash) other than dividends distribution reported on line 17c			●	▶
	e Repayment of loans from shareholders			●	▶
Other Information	17 a Investment income. See instructions				
	b Investment expenses. See instructions				
	c Total taxable dividend distribution paid from accumulated earnings and profits. See instructions			●	▶
	d Other information. See instructions				
Other State Taxes	18 a Type of income _____				
	b Name of state _____				
	c Total gross income from sources outside California. Attach schedule				
	d Total applicable deductions and losses. Attach schedule.				
	e Total other state taxes. Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Paid <input type="checkbox"/> Accrued			●	▶

Table 1 — Each shareholder's share of nonbusiness income from intangibles. See instructions.

Interest \$ _____ Royalties \$ _____ Dividends \$ _____
 1231 Gains/Losses \$ _____ Capital Gains/Losses \$ _____ Other \$ _____

FOR USE BY APPORTIONING UNITARY SHAREHOLDERS ONLY

Table 2 — Unitary shareholder's pro-rata share of business income and factors — See instructions.

- A. Shareholder's share of the S corporation's business income \$ _____
 B. Shareholder's share of the nonbusiness income from real and tangible property sourced or allocable to California:
 Capital Gains/Losses \$ _____ Rents/Royalties \$ _____
 1231 Gains/Losses \$ _____ Other \$ _____
 C. Shareholder's share of the S corporation's property, payroll, and sales:

Factors	Total within and outside California	Total within California
Property: Beginning	\$ _____	\$ _____
Ending	\$ _____	\$ _____
Annual Rent Expense	\$ _____	\$ _____
Payroll	\$ _____	\$ _____
Sales	\$ _____	\$ _____

Shareholder's Instructions for Schedule K-1 (100S)

For S Corporation Shareholder's Use Only

References in these instructions are to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 1, 2005, and to the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC).

What's New

Revised Schedule K-1 – The California Schedule K-1 (100S) line items are revised to be in a similar format with the federal Schedule K-1 (1120S). For more information, get the Schedule K Federal/State Line References chart on page 34, inside the Form 100S, S Corporation Tax Booklet.

Round Cents to Dollars – Beginning with the 2007 tax forms, round cents to the nearest whole dollar. For example, round \$50.50 up to \$51 or round \$25.49 down to \$25. This change helps process your returns quickly and accurately.

General Information

In general, California law conforms to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 2005. However, there are continuing differences between California and federal law. When California conforms to federal tax law changes, we do not always adopt all of the changes made at the federal level. For more information, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov and search for **conformity**. Additional information can be found in FTB Pub. 1001, Supplemental Guidelines to California Adjustments, the instructions for California Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), and the Business Entity tax booklets.

The instructions provided with California tax forms are a summary of California tax law and are only intended to aid taxpayers in preparing their state income tax returns. We include information that is most useful to the greatest number of taxpayers in the limited space available. It is not possible to include all requirements of the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) in the tax booklets. Taxpayers should not consider the tax booklets as authoritative law.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, California no longer allows a federal S corporation to elect to be a California C corporation. Therefore, for the taxable year beginning in 2002, and thereafter, any corporation with a valid federal S corporation election is considered an S corporation for California purposes. The effective date of the election is the first day of the corporation's taxable year beginning in 2002.

Corporations that elect to be an S corporation for federal purposes on or after January 1, 2002, and have a California filing requirement are deemed to make the California S election on the same date as the federal election.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, a group nonresident return for shareholders of an S corporation may be filed with one nonresident individual shareholder.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, 100% of the Net Operating Loss (NOL) may be carried forward. For more information, see form FTB 3805Q, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations – Corporations.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, the NOL allowed in computing the California taxable income of a nonresident or part-year resident is no longer limited by the amount of NOLs from all sources. Only your California sourced income and losses are considered in determining if you have a California NOL. For more information, get FTB Pub. 1100, Taxation of Nonresidents and Individuals Who Change Residency, and form FTB 3805V, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL Disaster Loss Limitations – Individuals, Estates, and Trusts.

California law has not conformed to federal law regarding the additional 30% or 50% first-year depreciation allowance for qualified property.

California has conformed to the federal Job Creation Act of 2002 provision that affects discharge of indebtedness of an S corporation. This provision provides that income from the discharge of indebtedness of an S corporation that is excluded from the S corporation's income is not taken into account as an item of income by any shareholder and thus does not increase the basis of any shareholder's stock in the corporation. This provision would apply for California purposes to discharges of indebtedness after December 31, 2001, in taxable years ending after that date. The provision would not apply to any discharge of indebtedness before March 1, 2002, pursuant to a plan of reorganization filed with a bankruptcy court on or before October 11, 2001.

For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2003, California will follow the revised federal instructions (**with some exceptions**) for reporting the sale, exchange, or disposition of an asset for which an IRC Section 179 expense deduction was claimed in prior years by a partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation.

Shareholders should follow federal reporting requirements as detailed in federal Form 1120S, U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation, federal Form 4797, Sale of Business Property, and instructions.

As of January 1, 2005, California conforms to the federal modification to the qualification requirements of S corporations and their shareholders.

S Corporations are required to report withholding payments from the S Corporation that are allocated to all shareholders, as well as payments withheld-at-source on nonresident shareholders. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2006, the total withholding amount is reported on Schedule K-1 (100S).

A Purpose

The S corporation uses Schedule K-1 (100S) to report your share of the S corporation's income, deductions, credits, etc. Information from the Schedule K-1 (100S) is used to complete your California tax return. Please keep a copy of Schedule K-1 for your records. However, do not file the schedule with your California tax return.

Although the S corporation is subject to various taxes, you are liable for the income tax on your share of the S corporation's income, whether or not distributed, and you must include your share on your California tax return.

The amount of losses and deductions that you may claim on your tax return may be less than the amount reported on Schedule K-1 (100S). Generally, the amount of losses and deductions you may claim is limited to your basis in the S corporation stock, debt owed to you by the S corporation, and the amount for which you are considered at-risk. Also, if the S corporation has losses, deductions, or credits from a passive activity, you must apply the passive activity rules. It is your responsibility to consider and apply any applicable limitations. See General Information C, Limitations on Losses, Deductions, and Credits. Use these instructions to help you report the items shown on Schedule K-1 (100S) on your California tax return.

For the line items where "attach schedule" appears, the S corporation should provide additional information applicable to that line.

A nonresident shareholder of an S corporation that is doing business in California may qualify to file a group nonresident tax return on Long Form 540NR, California Nonresident or Part-Year Resident Income Tax Return. For more information on filing a group nonresident tax return, get FTB Pub. 1067, Guidelines for Filing a Group Form 540NR.

B Reporting Information from Columns (c), (d), and (e)

Inconsistent treatment of items

Generally, shareholders must report IRC subchapter S items shown on their Schedule K-1 (100S), and any attached schedules, the same way the corporation treated the items on its tax return. If the treatment on a shareholder's original or amended tax return is inconsistent with the corporation's treatment, or if the corporation has not filed a tax return, you must attach a statement with your original or amended tax return to identify and explain any inconsistency or to note that a corporate tax return has not been filed. If a shareholder is required to attach this statement but fails to do so, the shareholder may be subject to an accuracy related penalty.

Line 1 through Line 18

If you are an individual shareholder, take the amounts in column (c) that are from nonpassive activities and enter these amounts on the appropriate California form or schedule as explained in these instructions.

Report the amounts in column (d) or column (e) that are from passive activities on the California form or schedule where they are normally reported. Bring the total amounts figured on the appropriate California form or schedule to form FTB 3801, Passive Activity Loss Limitations, to figure the amount of your passive activity loss limitation. Then transfer the passive activity loss back to the form or schedule it is normally reported on to figure your California adjustment amount. Enter this adjustment amount on the corresponding line of Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), California Adjustments, or Form 541, California Fiduciary Income Tax Return.

If there is no California schedule or form to figure your passive activity loss adjustment amount on (i.e., rental loss from passive activities), you may figure the adjustment amount on the California Adjustment Worksheet in the instructions for form FTB 3801. Enter the total of your adjustments from all passive activities from line 1 and line 2 of this worksheet on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), as applicable.

If you have losses, deductions, credits, etc., from a prior year that were not deductible or usable because of certain limitations, such as the at-risk rules, these carryforward losses, deductions, and credits may be taken into account in determining your net income, loss, etc., for this year. However, do not combine the prior year amounts with any amounts shown on this Schedule K-1 (100S) to get a net figure to report on any supporting schedules, statements, or forms attached to your tax return. Instead, report the amounts on an attached schedule, statement, or form on a year-by-year basis.

C Limitations on Losses, Deductions, and Credits

The amounts shown on line 1 through line 3 reflect your share of income or loss from the S corporation's business or rental operations

without reference to your limitations on losses or adjustments that may be required because of the following:

- The adjusted basis of your S corporation ownership interest per IRC Section 1366(d).
- The amount for which you are at-risk as determined under IRC Section 465.
- The passive activity limitations of IRC Section 469.

See the instructions for federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S) line 1 through line 3 for more information.

Basis rules

Generally, you may not claim your share of the S corporation loss (including capital loss) that is greater than the adjusted basis of your shareholder interest at the end of the S corporation's taxable year.

Basis is increased by:

1. All income (including tax-exempt income) reported on Schedule K-1 (100S).
2. Money and adjusted basis of property contributed to the corporation.
3. The excess of the deduction for depletion over the adjusted basis of the property subject to depletion.

Basis is decreased by:

1. Fair market value of property distributions (including cash) made by the corporation (excluding dividend distributions reported on Form 1099-DIV and distributions in excess of basis) reported on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 16d.
2. All losses and deductions (including nondeductible expenses) reported on Schedule K-1 (100S).

These items are not a complete list of factors that determine basis. For examples, please see Treas. Reg. Section 1.1367-1.

At-risk rules

Generally, if you have: (1) a loss or other deduction from an activity carried on as a trade or business or for the production of income by the corporation; and (2) amounts in the activity for which you are not at-risk, you will have to complete federal Form 6198, At-Risk Limitations, to figure the allowable loss to report on your tax return. For California purposes, you must complete federal Form 6198 using California amounts.

The at-risk rules generally limit the amount of loss (including loss on disposition of assets) and other deductions (such as IRC Section 179 or R&TC Sections 17267.2, 17267.6, and 17268 deductions) that you may claim to the amount you could actually lose in the activity. See the instructions for federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S), At-Risk Limitations, for more information.

Passive activity limitations

Generally, California tax law conforms to federal IRC Section 469 rules that limit the deduction of certain losses and credits.

These rules apply to shareholders who meet both of the following:

- Are individuals, estates, or trusts.
- Have a loss or credit from a passive activity.

A passive activity is generally a rental activity or a trade or business activity in which the shareholder does not materially participate.

If you have a loss or deductions from a passive activity, you will need to complete form FTB 3801 to figure the allowable amounts to report on your individual tax return. You will also need to complete form FTB 3801 if you have passive activity income from this S corporation and passive activity loss or deduction from another source.

The amounts reported on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 2 and line 3 are from rental activities of the S corporation and are generally passive activity income (loss) to all shareholders.

There is an exception to this rule for losses incurred by qualified investors in qualified low-income housing projects. The S corporation will identify any of these qualified amounts on an attachment for line 2.

Passive activity credits are also limited to passive income. See the instructions for line 13d.

During 1993, the U.S. Congress made changes to the passive activity loss provisions of the IRC relating to real estate professionals. California has not conformed to those changes.

D California Adjustment — Column (c)

Use this column to account for your proportionate share of the differences in the computation of federal and California income.

The most common adjustment items are as follows:

- California minimum franchise tax.
- Depreciation expense due to different basis of the assets or depreciation method used.
- Gain or loss on sale of assets due to the effects of different depreciation methods or basis.
- Government bond interest income:
 - a) U.S. bond interest is taxable for federal purposes but not for California purposes.
 - b) State bond interest (other than from California bonds) is taxable for California purposes but not for federal purposes.

E Total amounts using California law – column (d) and California source amounts and credits – column (e)

Shareholders who are California residents will use amounts shown in column (d) because California resident individuals are subject to personal income tax on all income from whatever source derived (R&TC Section 17041). Nonresident shareholders who do not conduct a trade or business that is unitary with the S corporation should use the amounts in column (c), column (d) (for total income purposes), column (e) (for California source income purposes), and Table 1. If the nonresident shareholder conducts a unitary business with the S corporation, data in column (e) should not be used. Instead, the shareholder must combine its share of the S corporation's income with the income from its trade or business and apportion that income using an apportionment percentage consisting of a combination of the factors from its trade or business and the shareholder's share of the factors from the S corporation from Table 2. Amounts in Table 1 should be sourced to the residence or commercial domicile of the shareholder.

Specific Line Instructions

Income (Loss)

Line 1 – Ordinary business income (loss)

The amount reported on line 1, column (d) or column (e) is your share of the ordinary income (loss) from the trade or business activities of the S corporation. Generally, where you report this amount on Form 540, Long Form 540NR, or Form 541 depends on whether or not the amount is from an activity that is a passive activity to you.

If, in addition to this passive activity income, you have a passive activity loss from this S corporation or from any other source, report the line 1, column (d) or column (e) income on form FTB 3801.

If a loss is reported on line 1, column (d) or column (e), report the loss on the applicable line of form FTB 3801 to determine how much of the loss is allowable.

Line 2 – Net rental real estate income (loss)

Generally, the income (loss) reported on line 2, column (d) or column (e), is a passive activity amount to all shareholders. However, there is an exception for losses from a qualified low-income housing project. The loss limitations do not apply to qualified investors in a qualified low-income housing project. The S corporation will have attached a schedule for line 2 to identify such amounts, if applicable. Enter the California adjustment amount from column (c) on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), as applicable.

Use the following instructions to determine where to enter a line 2 amount.

- If you have a loss on line 2, column (d) or column (e) (other than a qualified low-income housing project loss), enter this passive activity loss on the applicable line of form FTB 3801 to determine how much of the loss is allowable.

If you are a qualified investor reporting a qualified low-income housing project loss, enter the California adjustment amount from column (c) directly on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), as applicable.
- If you have income on line 2, column (d) or column (e) and no passive losses, enter the California adjustment from column (c) on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), as applicable.

Line 3 – Other net rental income (loss)

The amount on line 3, column (d) or column (e) is a passive activity amount for all shareholders.

- If line 3, column (d) or column (e) is a loss, enter the loss on the applicable line of form FTB 3801.
- If income is reported on line 3, column (d) or column (e) and you have no passive losses, enter the California adjustment from column (c) on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), as applicable.

Lines 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10a – Portfolio income (loss)

Income (loss) referred to as "portfolio" income (loss) in these instructions is not part of a passive activity subject to the rules of IRC Section 469. Portfolio income includes income not derived in the ordinary course of a trade or business from interest, dividends, annuities, or royalties and gain (loss) on the sale of property that produces these types of income or is held for investment. If you have amounts on Schedule K-1 (100S), lines 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10a, report these amounts as follows:

- Enter line 4, column (c) and/or column (e) on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), line 8, whichever column is applicable.
- Enter line 5, column (c) and/or column (e) on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), line 9, whichever column is applicable.
- Enter line 6, column (c) and/or column (e) on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), line 17, whichever column is applicable.
- Enter line 7 and line 8, column (d) or column (e) on Schedule D.
- Enter line 10a, column (d) or column (e) on the applicable schedule.

Generally, amounts reported on line 7 and line 8 are gains or losses attributable to the disposition of property held for investment and are therefore classified as portfolio income (loss). If, however, an amount reported on line 7 or line 8, column (d) or column (e), is a passive activity amount, the S corporation should identify the amount.

The S corporation uses line 10a, column (d) or column (e), to report portfolio income other than interest, dividend, royalty, and capital gain (loss) income. A statement will be attached to tell you what kind of portfolio income is reported on line 10a, column (d) or column (e).

Line 9 – Net Section 1231 gain (loss)

If the amount on line 9 relates to a rental activity, the IRC Section 1231 gain (loss) is a passive activity amount.

- If the amount is not a passive activity amount to you, report it on Schedule D-1, Sales of Business Property, line 2, column (g). You do not have to complete the information called for in column (b) through column (f). Write "From Schedule K-1 (100S)" across these columns.
- If a gain is reported on line 9, column (d) or column (e), and it is a passive activity amount to you, report the gain on Schedule D-1, line 2, column (g), and refer to "Passive Loss Limitations" in the instructions for Schedule D-1.
- If a loss is reported on line 9, column (d) or column (e) and it is a passive activity amount to you, report the loss on Schedule D-1, line 2, column (g), and refer to "Passive Loss Limitations" in the instructions for Schedule D-1. You will need to use form FTB 3801 to determine how much of the loss is allowed on Schedule D-1.

Line 10b – Other income (loss)

Amounts on this line are other items of income, gain, or loss not included on line 1 through line 10a. The S corporation should give you a description of your share for each of these items.

Report income or gain items that are passive activity amounts to you as instructed below. If, in addition to this passive activity income or gain, you have passive activity losses from any other source, also report the passive activity income or gain on form FTB 3801.

Line 10b items may include the following:

- S corporation gains from the disposition of farm recapture property (refer to Schedule D-1) and other items to which IRC Section 1252 applies.
- Recovery of bad debts, prior taxes, and delinquency amounts (IRC Section 111). Report the amount from line 10b, column (c), on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), line 21, whichever column is applicable.
- Gains and losses from gambling, IRC Section 165(d).
- Any income, gain, or loss to the S corporation under IRC Section 751(b) from a partnership. Report this amount on Schedule D-1, line 10.
- Specially allocated ordinary gain (loss) from a partnership. Report this amount on Schedule D-1, line 10.
- Net gain (loss) from involuntary conversions due to casualty or theft. The S corporation will give you a schedule that shows the California amounts to be entered on federal Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, line 34, column (b)(i), column (b)(ii), and column (c).
- Net short-term capital gain or loss, net long-term capital gain or loss, gain or loss from Schedule D (100S) that is **not** portfolio income (e.g., gain or loss from the disposition of nondepreciable personal property used in a trade or business activity of the S corporation).
- Any new gain or loss from IRC Section 1256 contracts.
- Eligible gain from the sale or exchange of qualified small business stock (as defined in R&TC Section 18152.5). The S corporation should also give you the name of the corporation that issued the stock and your pro-rata share of the basis of that stock.
- Gain (loss) from the disposition of an interest in oil, gas, geothermal, or other mineral properties.

Deductions

Line 11 – Expense deduction for recovery property

The maximum amount of expense deduction for recovery property (IRC Section 179 deduction) that you may claim from all sources is \$25,000. The S corporation will give you information on your share of the cost of the S corporation's IRC Section 179 property so that you can compute this limitation. Your IRC Section 179 deduction is also limited to your taxable income from all your trades or businesses. See form FTB 3885A, Depreciation and Amortization Adjustments, and federal Publication 534, Depreciating Property Placed in Service Before 1987, for more information.

If the S corporation reported an EZ, TTA, or LAMBRA business expense deduction on this line from R&TC Sections 17267.2, 17267.6, or 17268, complete form FTB 3805Z, form FTB 3809, or form FTB 3807, to report your pro-rata share.

Line 12a – Charitable contributions

The S corporation will give you a schedule that shows which contributions were subject to the 50%, 30%, and 20% limitations. Refer to the federal instructions for Form 1040 for more information.

If there is an amount on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 12a, column (c), enter this amount on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), line 41.

Line 12b – Investment interest expense

If the S corporation paid or accrued interest on debts it incurred to buy or hold investment property, the amount of interest you can deduct may be limited.

For more information and the special provisions that apply to investment interest expense, get form FTB 3526, Investment Interest Expense Deduction, and federal Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses.

Enter the amount from column (d) or column (e) on form FTB 3526 along with your investment interest expense from other sources. Form FTB 3526 will help you determine how much of your total investment interest is deductible.

Line 12d1 – Section 59(e)(2) expenditures

Amount on line 12(d)(1) may not necessarily be California source amount. However, enter the same amount in column (e) as entered in column (d).

Refer to the instructions for federal Schedule K-1 (1120S).

Line 12e – Deductions-portfolio

Amounts entered on this line are the expenses (other than investment interest expense and expenses from a REMIC) paid or incurred to produce portfolio income. If you have an amount on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 12e, column (c), enter this amount on the applicable line of Schedule CA (540 or 540NR). However, if any of the line 12e amount should not be reported on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), the S corporation will identify that amount for you.

Line 12f – Other deductions

Amounts on this line are other deductions not included on line 11, and line 12a through line 12e. If there is an amount on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 12f, column (c), enter this amount on the applicable line of Schedule CA (540 or 540NR).

Credits

The S corporation must provide the information you need to compute a credit allowable on your tax return.

Line 13a – Low-income housing credit

Your share of the S corporation's low-income housing credit is shown on line 13a, column (d) or column (e). Any available credit is entered on form FTB 3521, Low-Income Housing Credit. To claim this credit, attach a copy of form FTB 3521 to your tax return.

You may not claim the low-income housing credit on any qualified low-income housing project for which any person was allowed any benefit under Section 502 of the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986. Also, the passive activity credit limitations of IRC Section 469 may limit the amount of credit you may take. Get form FTB 3801-CR, Passive Activity Credit Limitations, to figure the amount of credit that may be limited under the passive activity rules.

For more information, see the instructions for line 13d.

Line 13b – Credits related to rental real estate activities

If applicable, the S corporation may use this line, through an attached schedule, to give you the information you need to compute credits related to rental real estate activities other than the low-income housing credit.

For more information, see the instructions for line 13d.

Line 13c – Credits related to other rental activities

If applicable, the S corporation will use this line, through an attached schedule, to give you the information you need to compute credits related to rental activities other than rental real estate activities.

For more information, see the instructions for line 13d.

Line 13d – Other credits

If applicable, the S corporation will use this line, through an attached schedule, to give you the information you need to compute credits related to a trade or business activity.

Credits that may be reported on line 13c or line 13d (depending on the type of activity they relate to) include but are not limited to the following:

- Enterprise Zone (EZ) hiring & sales or use tax credit (FTB 3805Z).
- Targeted Tax Area (TTA) hiring & sales or use tax credit (FTB 3809).
- Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area (LAMBRA) hiring & sales or use tax credit (FTB 3807).
- Research credit (FTB 3523).
- Manufacturing Enhancement Area (MEA) hiring credit (FTB 3808).

The pass-through rules of IRC Section 1366, the at-risk limitations of IRC Section 465, and the passive activity limitations of IRC Section 469 may limit the amount of credits that you may take. Credits on line 13d may be passive activity credits to shareholders who do not materially participate in the activities of the S corporation.

Passive activity credits are limited to tax attributable to passive activities income. If you do not materially participate in the activity of the S corporation, get form FTB 3801-CR, Passive Activity Credit Limitations, to determine the amount of the credit you may take.

Line 14 – Total withholding

Line 14 includes withholding from payments made to the S Corporation allocated to all shareholders based on their stock ownership and payments withheld on nonresident shareholders. S corporation shareholders must attach Form 592-B to the front of their California tax return to claim the withholding credit. The Schedule K-1 is not used for claiming the withholding credit.

California withholding tax payments made on your behalf on Schedule K-1, line 14 should be reported under the Payment Section of Form 540, California Resident Income Tax Return or Form 540NR, California Nonresident or Part-Year Resident Income Tax Return. See instructions for Form 540, or Form 540NR for more information.

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) Items

Line 15a through Line 15e

Use the information reported on line 15a through line 15e (as well as adjustments and tax preference items from other sources) to prepare Schedule P (540, 540NR, or 541), Alternative Minimum Tax and Credit Limitations.

For more information, get federal Schedule K-1 (Form 1120S), instructions for Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT) items.

Items Affecting Shareholder Basis

Amounts on lines 16a, 16b, 16c, 16d, and 16e may not necessarily be California source amounts. However, enter the same amount in column (e) as entered in column (d).

Line 16a, Line 16b, and Line 16c

Refer to the instructions for federal Schedule K-1 (1120S).

Line 16d – Total property distributions (including cash)

Reduce your basis in stock of the S corporation by the fair market value of the distributions on line 16d. If these distributions exceed your basis in stock, the excess is treated as gain from the sale or exchange of property and is reported on Schedule D.

Line 16e – Repayment of loans from shareholders

If the line 16e payments are made on indebtedness with a reduced basis, the repayments result in income to you to the extent the repayments are more than the adjusted basis of the loan. See IRC Section 1367(b)(2) for information on reduction in basis of a loan and restoration of basis of a loan with a reduced basis. See federal Revenue Ruling 68-537, 1968-2 C.B. 372, for more information.

Other Information

Line 17a and Line 17b – Investment income and investment expenses

If the S corporation paid or accrued interest on debts it incurred to buy or hold investment property, the amount of interest you can deduct may be limited.

For more information and the special provisions that apply to investment interest expense, get form FTB 3526, Investment Interest Expense Deduction, and federal Publication 550, Investment Income and Expenses.

Use the column (d) or column (e) amounts on these lines to determine the amount to enter on form FTB 3526, line 4a and line 5.

The amounts shown on line 17a and line 17b include only investment income and expenses included on lines 4, 5, 6, 10a, and line 12e of this Schedule K-1 (100S). The S corporation should attach a schedule that shows you the amount of any investment income and expenses included in any other lines of your Schedule K-1 (100S). Use these amounts, if any, to adjust line 17a and line 17b to determine your total investment income and total investment expenses from this S corporation. Combine these totals with investment income and expenses from all other sources to determine the amount to enter on form FTB 3526, line 4a and line 5.

Line 17c – Total taxable dividend distributions

The S corporation must issue a federal Form 1099-DIV to you for this distribution. Report this amount as a taxable dividend on your tax return.

Line 17d – Other information Supplemental Information

The S corporation will provide supplemental information required to be reported to you on this line. If the S corporation is claiming tax benefits from an EZ, LAMBRA, TTA, or MEA, it will give you your pro-rata share of (1) business income apportioned to the EZ, LAMBRA, MEA, or TTA, and (2) business capital gains and losses included in (1) on this line. Get form FTB 3805Z, FTB 3807, FTB 3808, or FTB 3809 to claim any applicable credit or business expense deduction.

The S corporation may have provided an amount showing your proportionate interest in the S corporation's aggregate gross receipts, less returns and allowances on Schedule K-1 (100S), line 17d. Legislation enacted in 1996 allows a **qualified taxpayer** to exclude from alternative minimum taxable income adjustments and items of tax preference attributable to any trade or business. A "qualified taxpayer" is defined as an individual, estate, or trust that meets both of the following:

- Is the owner of, or has an ownership interest in a trade or business.
- Has aggregate gross receipts, less returns and allowances, of less than \$1,000,000 from all trades or businesses that the taxpayer is an owner of, or has an ownership interest in, in the amount of that taxpayer's proportionate interest in each trade or business.

"Aggregate gross receipts, less returns and allowances" means the sum of the gross receipts of the trades or businesses which you own and the proportionate interest of the gross receipts of the trades or businesses which you own and of pass-through entities in which you hold an interest.

"Proportionate interest" is defined as follows:

- In the case of a pass-through entity which reports a profit for the taxable year, your profit interest in the entity at the end of your taxable year.
- In the case of a pass-through entity which reports a loss for the taxable year, your loss interest in the entity at the end of your taxable year.
- In the case of a pass-through entity which is sold or liquidates during the taxable year, your capital account interest in the entity at the time of the sale or liquidation.

"Proportionate interest" includes an interest in a pass-through entity including a partnership, S corporation, regulated investment company, real estate investment trust, or real estate mortgage investment conduit.

For purposes of R&TC Section 17062(b)(4), "gross receipts" means the sum of gross receipts from the production of business income, within the meaning of subdivisions (a) and (c) of R&TC Section 25120, and the gross receipts from the production of nonbusiness income, within the meaning of subdivision (d) of R&TC Section 25120. "Proportionate interest" includes an interest in a pass-through entity. See R&TC Section 17062 for more information.

The pro-rata share of gain or loss on property subject to the IRC Section 179 expense deduction recapture should be reported on the Schedule K-1 (100S) as other information. Follow the instructions on the federal Form 4797 and federal Schedule K-1 (1120S) for the reporting requirements.

If the S corporation listed any credit recapture on this line, see your tax booklet for information on how to report the credit recapture.

Other State Taxes

Line 18a through Line 18e

You may claim a credit against your individual tax for your share of net income taxes paid by the S corporation to certain other states which either impose a tax on the S corporation or do not recognize S corporation status. For purposes of this credit, net income taxes include your share of taxes on, according to, or measured by income.

Residents are taxed on their pro-rata share of all income and generally receive a credit for taxes paid to other states. Nonresidents and part-year residents use column (e) for your pro-rata share of California source pass-through income.

For more information, get California Schedule S, Other State Tax Credit.

Other Shareholder Information

Table 1

The income data contained in Table 1 is not reflected in column (e) because the source of such income must be determined at the shareholder level. The shareholder must make a determination whether the nonbusiness intangible income item is from a California source.

Net nonbusiness income is computed by subtracting related nonbusiness expenses from the nonbusiness income.

Table 2

If the shareholder and S corporation are engaged in a single unitary business, the shareholder's share of the S corporation's business income is entered on Table 2, Part A. The shareholder will then add that income to its own business income and apportion the combined business income.

The shareholder's share of the S corporation's payroll, property, and sales data is in Table 2, Part C. The business income in Table 2, Part A is combined with the taxpayer's other business income from the unitary business. The apportionment numerator and denominator data are added to the appropriate numerator and denominator of the shareholder's payroll, property, and sales factors.

Instructions for Form FTB 3539

Payment for Automatic Extension for Corporations and Exempt Organizations

What's New

Round Cents to Dollars – Beginning with the 2007 tax forms, round cents to the nearest whole dollar. For example, round \$50.50 up to \$51 or round \$25.49 down to \$25.

General Information

Use form FTB 3539, Payment for Automatic Extension for Corporations and Exempt Organizations, **only** if the following apply:

- The corporation or exempt organization cannot file its 2007 California (CA) tax return by the original due date.
- The corporation or exempt organization owes tax for the 2007 taxable year.

Use the worksheet on the next page to determine if the corporation or exempt organization owes tax.

- If the corporation or exempt organization does not owe tax, there is nothing to file at this time. **Do not** complete this voucher. However, the corporation or exempt organization must file its return by the extended due date listed below.
- If the corporation or exempt organization owes tax, complete the voucher and mail it along with the check or money order to the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) by the original due date of the return to avoid penalties and interest. See Penalties and Interest on next page for more information.

Make all checks or money orders payable in U.S. dollars and drawn against a U.S. financial institution.

Payment of Tax Dates: To avoid late payment penalties and interest, 100% of the tax liability must be paid by the following dates (see item 4 for exception):

Form Filed

- Form 100, 100S, or 100W
- Form 100 for farmers' cooperative
- Form 199 or 109, generally
- Form 109 for employee's trust (IRC 401(a)) or IRA

Calendar Year Filers

- March 17, 2008
- September 15, 2008
- May 15, 2008
- April 15, 2008

Fiscal Year Filers: 15th day of the

- 3rd month following the close of the taxable year
- 9th month following the close of the taxable year
- 5th month following the close of the taxable year
- 4th month following the close of the taxable year

Extended Dates: The extended date for filing is as follows:

Form Filed

- Form 100, 100S, or 100W
- Form 100 for farmers' cooperative
- Form 199 or 109, generally
- Form 109 for employee's trust (IRC 401(a)) or IRA

Calendar Year Filers

- October 15, 2008
- April 15, 2009
- December 15, 2008
- November 17, 2008

Fiscal Year Filers: 15th day of the

- 10th month following the close of the taxable year
- 16th month following the close of the taxable year
- 12th month following the close of the taxable year
- 11th month following the close of the taxable year

1. An extension of time to file the CA tax return is **not** an extension of time to pay the tax.
2. When the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the deadline to file and pay without penalty is extended to the next business day.
3. Save the completed worksheet as a permanent part of the corporation's or exempt organization's tax records along with a copy of the CA tax return.
4. The late payment penalty may be waived where 90% of the tax shown on the return is paid by the original due date of the return, but not less than the minimum franchise tax, if applicable.

--- DETACH HERE --- IF NO PAYMENT IS DUE, DO NOT MAIL THIS FORM --- DETACH HERE ---

(Calendar year corporations — Due March 17, 2008) (Fiscal year filers — see instructions)
(Employees' trust and IRA — File and Pay by April 15, 2008)
(Calendar year exempt organizations — Due May 15, 2008)

TAXABLE YEAR

2007

Payment for Automatic Extension for Corps and Exempt Orgs

CALIFORNIA FORM

3539 (CORP)

For calendar year 2007 or fiscal year beginning month _____ day _____ year _____, and ending month _____ day _____ year _____.

California corporation number	FEIN	Entity will file.
		<input type="checkbox"/> Form 100, Form 100W, or Form 100S <input type="checkbox"/> Form 109 <input type="checkbox"/> Form 199

Corporation/exempt organization name

Address (including suite, room, or PMB no.)

City _____ State _____ ZIP Code _____

Contact telephone no.

() _____

IF NO PAYMENT IS DUE, DO NOT MAIL THIS FORM

Amount of payment

00

Where to File

If tax is due and the corporation or exempt organization is not paying through EFT, make a check or money order payable to the "Franchise Tax Board" for the amount of the tax due. Write the California corporation number or FEIN and 2007 FTB 3539 on the check or money order. Enclose, but do **not** staple, the payment with the voucher and mail to:

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 942857
SACRAMENTO CA 94257-0551

Make all checks or money orders payable in U.S. dollars and drawn against a U.S. financial institution.

Private Mail Box

Include the Private Mail Box (PMB) in the address field. Write the acronym "PMB" first, then the box number. Example: 111 Main Street PMB 123.

Penalties and Interest

- If the corporation or exempt organization fails to pay its total tax liability by the original due date, a late payment penalty plus interest will be added to the tax due. However, the late payment penalty may be waived where 90% of the tax shown on the return is paid by the original due date of the return, but not less than minimum franchise tax, if applicable.
- If the corporation or exempt organization does not file its CA tax return by the extended due date, or the corporation's powers, rights, and privileges have been suspended or forfeited by the FTB or the California SOS, as of the original due date, the automatic extension will not apply and a delinquency penalty plus interest will be assessed from the original due date of the CA tax return.
- If the corporation or exempt organization is required to remit all of its payments through EFT and pays by another method, a 10% non-compliance penalty will be assessed.

Combined Reports

- If members of a combined unitary group have made or intend to make an election to file a combined unitary group single return, only the key corporation designated to file the return should submit form FTB 3539. The key corporation must include payment of at least the minimum franchise tax for each corporation of the combined unitary group that is subject to the franchise tax in California.
- If members of a combined unitary group intend to file separate returns with the FTB, each member must submit its own form FTB 3539 if there is an amount entered on line 3 of the Tax Payment Worksheet.
- If any member of a combined unitary group meets the requirements for mandatory EFT, all members must remit their payments through EFT, regardless of their filing election.

Exempt Organizations

- Form 100 filers:**
The due dates for corporations also apply to the filing of Form 100, California Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return, by political action committees and exempt homeowners' associations.
Political action committees and exempt homeowners' associations that file Form 100 should not enter the minimum franchise tax on line 1 of the Tax Payment Worksheet.
- Form 199 Filers:**
Generally, Form 199, California Exempt Organization Annual Information Return, requires a \$10 filing fee to be paid with the return on the original or extended due date.
Use form FTB 3539 only if paying the fee early. Enter the amount of the fee on line 3 of the Tax Payment Worksheet.
- Form 109 Filers:**
The due dates for filing Form 109, California Exempt Organization Business Income Return, depend on the type of organization filing the return. Employees' pension trusts and IRAs (including education IRAs) must file on or before the 15th day of the 4th month after the close of their taxable year. All other exempt organizations (except homeowners' associations and political organizations) must file on or before the 15th day of the 5th month after the close of their taxable year.

TAX PAYMENT WORKSHEET FOR YOUR RECORDS

1 Total tentative tax. Include alternative minimum tax if applicable. See instructions	1	00
2 Estimated tax payments including prior year overpayment applied as a credit	2	00
3 Tax Due. If line 2 is more than line 1, see instructions. If line 1 is more than line 2, subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the result here and on form FTB 3539	3	00

How to Complete the Tax Payment Worksheet

- Line 1**
Enter the total tentative tax, including the alternative minimum tax, if applicable, for the taxable year.
- If filing Form 100, Form 100W, or Form 100S, and subject to franchise tax, the tentative tax may not be less than the minimum franchise tax and Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary (QSub) annual tax (S corporations only).
 - If filing Form 100, Form 100W, or Form 100S, and subject to income tax, enter the amount of tax. Corporations subject to the income tax do not pay the minimum franchise tax.
 - If a corporation incorporates or qualifies to do business in California on or after January 1, 2000, the corporation will compute its tax liability for the first taxable year by multiplying its state net income by the appropriate tax rate and will not be subject to the minimum franchise tax. The corporation will become subject to minimum franchise tax beginning in its second taxable year.
 - If filing Form 109, enter the amount of tax. Form 109 filers are not subject to the minimum franchise tax.
- Line 2**
Enter the estimated tax payments, including prior year overpayment applied as a credit. S corporations include any QSub annual tax payments.
- Line 3**
If the amount on line 2 is more than the amount on line 1, the payments and credits are more than the tentative tax. The corporation or exempt organization has no tax due. **DO NOT SEND THE PAYMENT VOUCHER.** The corporation or exempt organization will automatically qualify for an extension if the California tax return is filed by the extended due date and the corporation or exempt organization is in good standing with the FTB and California SOS.
Tax due. If the amount on line 1 is more than the amount on line 2, then the corporation's or exempt organization's tentative tax is more than its payments and credits. The corporation or exempt organization has tax due. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter this amount on line 3 and on form FTB 3539.

Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations — Corporations

2007

3805Q

Attach to your California tax return (Form 100, Form 100S, Form 100W, or Form 109).

Corporation name _____	California corporation number _____ FEIN _____
------------------------	---

If the corporation previously filed California tax returns under another corporate name, enter the corporation name and California corporation number:

If the corporation is included in a combined report of a unitary group, see instructions, General Information C, Combined Reporting.

Part I Current year NOL. If the corporation does not have a current year NOL, go to Part II.

1 Net loss from Form 100, line 19; Form 100W, line 19; Form 100S, line 16; or Form 109, line 2. Enter as a positive number	1		00
2 2007 disaster loss from line 1. Enter as a positive number	2		00
3 Subtract line 2 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0- and see instructions	3		00
4 a Enter the amount of the loss incurred by a new business included in line 3	4a		00
b Enter the amount of the loss incurred by an eligible small business included in line 3	4b		00
c Add line 4a and line 4b	4c		00
5 General NOL. Subtract line 4c from line 3	5		00
6 2007 NOL carryover. Add line 2, line 4c, and line 5. See instructions	6		00

Part II NOL carryover and disaster loss carryover limitations. See instructions.

1 Net income (loss) – Enter the amount from Form 100, line 19; Form 100W, line 19; Form 100S, line 16 less line 17 (but not less than -0-); or Form 109, line 2	(g) Available balance	
---	--------------------------	--

Prior Year NOLs

(a) Year of loss	(b) Code – See instructions for Part II, column (b)	(c) Type of NOL – See below	(d) Initial loss	(e) Carryover from 2006	(f) Amount used in 2007		(h) Carryover to 2008 col. (e) - col. (f)
2							

Current Year NOLs

3	2007	DIS					col. (d) - col. (f)
4	2007						
	2007						
	2007						
	2007						

Type of NOL: General (GEN), New Business (NB), Eligible Small Business (ESB), Title 11 (T11), or Disaster (DIS).

Part III 2007 NOL deduction

1 Total the amounts in Part II, line 2, column (f)	1		00
2 Enter the total amount from line 1 that represents disaster loss carryover deduction here and on Form 100, line 22; Form 100W, line 22; or Form 100S, line 20. Form 109 filers enter -0-	2		00
3 Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the result here and on Form 100, line 20; Form 100W, line 20; Form 100S, line 18; or Form 109, line 4.	3		00

2007 Instructions for Form FTB 3805Q

Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations – Corporations

References in these instructions are to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of **January 1, 2005**, and to the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC).

What's New

Round Cents to Dollars – Beginning with the 2007 tax forms, round cents to the nearest whole dollar. For example, round \$50.50 up to \$51 or round \$25.49 down to \$25. If you do not round, FTB will disregard the cents. This change helps process your returns quickly and accurately.

General Information

In general, California law conforms to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 2005. However, there are continuing differences between California and federal law. When California conforms to federal tax law changes, we do not always adopt all of the changes made at the federal level. For more information, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov and search for **conformity**. Additional information can be found in FTB Pub. 1001, Supplemental Guidelines to California Adjustments, the instructions for California Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), and the Business Entity tax booklets.

The instructions provided with California tax forms are a summary of California tax law and are only intended to aid taxpayers in preparing their state income tax returns. We include information that is most useful to the greatest number of taxpayers in the limited space available. It is not possible to include all requirements of the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) in the tax booklets. Taxpayers should not consider the tax booklets as authoritative law.

The general NOL carryover percentage varies. For taxable years beginning on or after:

- January 1, 2004, 100% of the NOL may be carried forward.
- January 1, 2002, and before January 1, 2004, 60% of the NOL may be carried forward.
- January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2002, 55% of the NOL may be carried forward.

Also, any NOL incurred in any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, may be carried forward for 10 years.

For taxable years that began in 2002 and 2003, California had suspended the NOL carryover deduction. Taxpayers continued to compute and carryover an NOL during the suspension period. However, the deduction for disaster losses was not affected by the NOL suspension rules.

The carryover period for an NOL incurred in years:

- Beginning before January 1, 2002, have been extended for two years.
- Beginning on or after January 1, 2002, and before January 1, 2003, have been extended for one year.

In 1998, the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) implemented the new principal business activity (PBA) code chart that is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in the corporate tax booklets. However, the California R&TC still uses the Standard Industrial Codes (SIC) for purposes of the new business and eligible small business NOL.

A Purpose

Use form FTB 3805Q to figure the current year NOL and to limit NOL and disaster loss carryover deductions.

Exempt trusts should use form FTB 3805V, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations – Individuals, Estates, and Trusts.

The California NOL is figured the same way as the federal NOL, except that for California:

- An NOL may be carried over only to future years (no carrybacks are allowed).
- The carryover period and the amount to be carried over differ from federal allowances.

See General Information F, Types of NOLs, for more information.

If the corporation has a current year NOL under R&TC Section 24416.2, 24416.5, 24416.6, and 24416.7 (relating to Pierce's disease, EZ, LAMBRA, or TTA NOLs), the corporation **must elect** on its return for the taxable year in which the loss is incurred to carryover the loss either under that section or the loss under R&TC Section 24416 (relating to general NOLs). If the corporation elects to compute the NOL under R&TC Section 24416.1(c) (relating to Pierce's disease, EZ, LAMBRA, or TTA NOLs), the corporation must:

- Make the election in a statement attached to the original return.
- Use the applicable Pierce's disease form or economic development area (EDA) form to calculate the NOL.

The election is irrevocable. Get form FTB 3805D, form FTB 3805Z, form FTB 3807, or form FTB 3809 for more information.

B Apportioning Corporations

The loss carryover for a corporation that apportions income is the amount of the corporation's loss, if any, after adding income or loss apportioned to California with income or loss allocable to California under Chapter 17 of the Corporation Tax Law. The loss carryover may be deducted from income of that corporation apportioned and allocable to California in subsequent years.

C Combined Reporting

Corporations that are members of a unitary group filing a single return must use intrastate

apportionment, separately computing the loss carryover for each corporation in the group using its individual apportionment factors (R&TC Section 25108). Complete a separate form FTB 3805Q for **each** taxpayer included in the combined report. Attach the separate forms for each taxpayer member **behind** the combined form FTB 3805Q for all members.

Unlike the loss treatment for a federal consolidated return, a California loss carryover for one member in a combined report may not be applied to the income of another member included in the combined report. Get FTB Pub. 1061, Guidelines for Corporations Filing a Combined Report, for more information.

D Water's-Edge

For water's-edge taxpayers, R&TC Section 24416(c) imposes a limitation on the NOL deduction if the NOL is generated during a non-water's-edge tax year. The NOL carryover is limited to the lesser amount as re-determined by computing 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. If R&TC Section 24416(c) applies, the NOL carryover for each corporation may be decreased, but not increased.

E S Corporations

An S corporation is allowed to carryover a loss that is incurred during a year in which it has in effect a valid election to be treated as an S corporation. The loss is also separately calculated under the pass-through rules and passed to the shareholders in the year incurred and is taken into account in determining each shareholder's NOL carryover, if any.

If a corporation changes from a C corporation to an S corporation, the loss incurred while the corporation was a C corporation may not be applied to offset income subject to the 1.5% tax imposed on an S corporation. However, losses incurred while the corporation was a C corporation may be applied against the built-in gains which are subject to tax. If the corporation incurred losses while it was a C corporation and an S corporation, and the S corporation is using C corporation losses to offset its built-in gains, the corporation must complete two forms FTB 3805Q and attach them to Form 100S, California S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return. The unused losses incurred while the corporation was a C corporation are "unavailable" except as provided for above unless and until the S corporation reverts back to a C corporation or the carryover period expires.

However, if an S corporation changes to a C corporation, any S corporation NOLs are lost.

F Types of NOLs

The table below shows the types of NOLs available, a description, and the percentages and carryover periods for each type of loss.

*For NOL carryovers suspended during 2002 and 2003 taxable year, the carryover period is extended by two years for losses incurred before January 1, 2002, and by one year for losses incurred after January 1, 2002, and before January 1, 2003.

Type of NOL and Description	Taxable Year NOL Incurred	NOL Carried Over	Carryover* Period
<p>General NOL (GEN) Available as a result of a loss incurred in years after 1986 and allowed under R&TC Section 24416. Does not include losses incurred from activities that qualify as a new business, an eligible small business, EZ, LARZ, LAMBRA, TTA, disaster loss, or Pierce's disease.</p>	<p>On or after 01/01/2004 2002-2003 2000-2001 1997-1999 1987-1996</p>	<p>100% 60% 55% 50% None</p>	<p>10 Years 10 Years 10 Years 5 Years Expired</p>
<p>Disaster Losses (DIS) Casualty losses in areas of California declared by the President of the United States or the Governor of California to be in a state of disaster. An election may be made under IRC Section 165(i) permitting the disaster loss to be taken against the previous year's income. If the corporation made this election, see current year NOLs, Part II, line 3 and federal Form 4684 instructions for when the election must be filed. If special legislation is enacted under R&TC Section 24347.5 and the specified disaster loss exceeds income in the year it is claimed, 100% of the excess may be carried over for up to five taxable years. If any excess loss remains after the five-year period, 50% of that remaining loss may be carried over for up to 10 additional taxable years for losses occurred in any taxable year beginning before January 1, 2000; 55% for losses incurred in any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2000, and before January 1, 2002; 60% for losses incurred in any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2002, and before January 1, 2004; or 100% for losses incurred in any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2004.</p>	<p>See "List of events that were declared as disasters on next page.</p>	<p>100% See instructions</p>	<p>First 5 Years 10 Years Thereafter</p>
<p>New Business NOL (NB) Get FTB Legal Ruling 96-5 for more information. Incurred by a trade or business that first commenced in California on or after January 1, 1994, during the first three years of business, 100% of an NOL may be carried over for 10 years, but only to the extent of the net loss from the new business. The term "new business" also includes any taxpayer engaged in biopharmaceutical activities or other biotechnology activities described in Codes 2833 to 2836 of the SIC Manual. It also includes any taxpayer that has not received regulatory approval for any product from the United States Food and Drug Administration. See R&TC Section 24416(g)(7)(A) for more information. If a taxpayer's NOL exceeds the net loss from the new business, the excess may be carried over as a general NOL. If a taxpayer acquires assets of an existing trade or business which is doing business in California, the trade or business conducted by the taxpayer or related person is not a new business if the fair market value (FMV) of the acquired assets exceeds 20% of the FMV of the total assets of the trade or business conducted by the taxpayer or any related person. To determine whether the acquired assets exceed 20% of the total assets, include only the assets that continue to be used in the same trade or business activity as were used immediately prior to the acquisition. For this purpose, the same trade or business activity means the same division classification listed in the SIC Manual. If a taxpayer or related person has been engaged in a trade or business in California within the preceding 36 months and then starts an additional trade or business in California, the additional trade or business qualifies as a new business only if the activity is classified under a different division classification of the SIC Manual. Business activities conducted by the taxpayer or related persons wholly outside California are disregarded in determining whether the trade or business conducted within California is a new business. Related persons are defined in IRC Sections 267 or 318.</p>	<p>On or after 01/01/2000 Before 01/01/2000 Year of business Year 1 Year 2 Year 3</p>	<p>100% For the first three years of business 100% 100% 100%</p>	<p>10 Years 8 Years 7 Years 6 Years</p>
<p>Eligible Small Business (ESB) Get FTB Legal Ruling 96-5 for more information. Incurred in a trade or business activity that has gross receipts, less returns and allowances, of less than \$1 million during the taxable year. 100% of an NOL may be carried over, but only to the extent of the net loss from the eligible small business. If a taxpayer's NOL exceeds the net loss from an eligible small business, the excess may be carried over as a general NOL. The corporation should use the same SIC Code division classifications described in the new business NOL section to determine what constitutes a trade or business activity.</p>	<p>On or after 01/01/2000 On or after 01/01/1994 and before 01/01/2000</p>	<p>100% 100%</p>	<p>10 Years 5 Years</p>
<p>Title 11 Bankruptcy (T11) If the corporation is claiming an NOL carryover deduction under the provisions of R&TC Section 24416(e)(4)(A), enter the carryover amount on Part II, line 2.</p>	<p>1987-1993</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>10 Years</p>

Specific Line Instructions

Part I

Use Part I of this form to figure the current year NOL eligible for carryover.

Line 2 – If the corporation incurred a disaster loss during 2007, enter the amount of the loss on this line. Enter as a positive number.

Line 3 – If the amount is zero or less, the corporation does not have a current year general NOL. Go to Part II for computation of general NOL carryovers, the current year disaster loss, and carryover from disaster losses.

Line 6 – Go to Part II, Current Year NOLs, to record the corporation's 2007 NOL carryover to 2008. Complete columns (b), (c), (d), and (h) only, for each type of loss that the corporation incurred.

If the corporation has an eligible qualified new business or a small business and the NOL is greater than the amount of net loss from such a business, use the general NOL first. If the corporation operates one or more new businesses and one or more eligible small businesses, determine the amount of the loss attributable to the new business(es), the small business(es), and the general NOL in the following manner. The NOL is first treated as a new business NOL to the extent of the loss from the new business. Any remaining NOL is then treated as an eligible small business NOL to the extent of the loss from the eligible small business. Any further remaining NOL is treated as an NOL under the general rules.

Part II

Use Part II to limit current year disaster loss and NOL carryover deductions to current year income and to record all of the corporation's loss carryover information.

If the corporation has losses from more than one source and/or more than one category, the corporation must compute the allowable NOL carryover for **each** loss separately.

When to use an NOL carryover

Use the corporation's NOLs and disaster losses in the order the losses were incurred. There is no requirement to deduct NOL carryovers before disaster loss carryovers.

Prior Year NOLs

Column (a) – Enter the year the loss was incurred.

Column (b) – If the loss is due to a disaster, enter the disaster code from the list below. If the loss is from a new business or eligible small business, enter the SIC Code for the new business or eligible small business from the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. DO NOT enter the code from the PBA chart available in the 2007 Form 100, Form 100W, or Form 100S booklets. If the loss was from an S corporation, enter the entity's federal employer identification number from Schedule K-1 (100S).

List of events that have been declared disasters:

Year	Code	Event
2007	34	Southern California Wildfires
2007	33	Santa Barbara and Ventura County Fires
2007	32	El Dorado County Wildfires
2007	31	California Severe Freeze: January 2007
2006	30	Riverside and Ventura County Wildfires
2006	29	San Bernardino County Wildfires
2006	28	Northern California flooding, mudslides, and landslides 03/06 to 04/06
2006	27	Northern California flooding, mudslides, and landslides 12/05 to 01/06
2005	26	Shasta County Wildfires
2005	25	Southern California flooding, debris flows, and mudslides
2004	24	San Joaquin Levee Break
2003	23	San Simeon earthquake
2003	22	Southern California fires and other related casualties
2000	21	Napa County earthquake
1999	20	Wildfires and other related casualties (expired)*
1999	19	Winter Freeze 98/99
1998	18	El Niño 98
1997	17	Disaster floods 96/97
1996		
1995	15	Storms, flooding, and other related casualties
1994	14	San Luis Obispo fire and other related casualties
1994	13	Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura County earthquake and other related casualties
1993	12	Storms, floods, and other related casualties
1992	11	Wildfires and other related casualties in Calaveras and Shasta Counties (expired)**
1992	10	San Bernardino County earthquake and other related casualties (expired)**
1992	9	Riots, arson, and related casualties in California during April and May (expired)**
1992	8	Humboldt County earthquake and related casualties (expired)**
1992	7	Storms, floods, and other related casualties (expired)**
1991	6	Oakland/Berkeley fire and other related casualties (expired)

* Carryover period and percentage are limited to the NOL rules. No special legislation was enacted.

** Corporations that elected to deduct the disaster loss in the prior year under IRC Section 165(i), the last year to deduct the disaster loss carryover was last year. Corporations that did not elect IRC Section 165(i), the last year to deduct the disaster loss carryover is this year.

Column (c) – Enter the type of NOL from the table in General Information F, Types of NOLs. If using a Pierce's disease, or an EDA NOL, get the applicable form for the NOL type.

Column (d) – Enter 100% of the initial loss for the year given in column (a).

Column (e) – Enter the NOL carryover amount from the 2006 form FTB 3805Q, Part II, column (h).

Column (f) – Enter the smaller of the amount in column (e) or the amount in column (g) of the previous line.

Column (g) – Enter the result of subtracting column (f) from the balance in column (g) of the previous line.

Column (h) – Subtract the amount in column (f) from the amount in column (e) and enter the result.

Current Year NOLs

If a disaster loss occurs between the date of the publication and the end of the taxable year, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov for an updated version of this form, which will include information for any subsequent disaster loss. Then follow the line 3 instructions.

Line 3 – Current year Disaster Loss

If the corporation did not elect to deduct the current year disaster loss in the prior year:

- In column (d), enter your 2007 disaster loss from Part I, line 2.
- In column (f), enter the disaster loss used in 2007.
- In column (h), enter column (d) less column (f).

If the corporation elected to deduct the 2007 disaster loss on the 2006 tax return, and the corporation has an excess amount to be carried over to 2007, enter the carryover amount in Part II, line 2, column (e). Use the Prior Year NOL instructions for column (a) through column (h) except:

- In column (a), enter 2007.
- In column (b), enter the new disaster code.
- In column (d), enter the total disaster loss incurred in 2007.

CREDIT NAME	CODE	DESCRIPTION
Current Credits		
Community Development Financial Institution Deposits – Obtain certification from: CALIFORNIA ORGANIZED INVESTMENT NETWORK (COIN) DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE 300 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 1600 SACRAMENTO CA 95814 www.insurance.ca.gov	209	20% of qualified investments made into a community development financial institution
Disabled Access for Eligible Small Businesses – FTB 3548	205	Similar to the federal credit, but limited to \$125 per eligible small business, and based on 50% of qualified expenditures that do not exceed \$250
Donated Agricultural Products Transportation – FTB 3547	204	50% of the costs paid or incurred for the transportation of agricultural products donated to nonprofit charitable organizations
Employer Child Care Contribution – FTB 3501	190	Employer: 30% of contributions to a qualified plan
Employer Child Care Program – FTB 3501	189	Employer: 30% of the cost of establishing a child care program or constructing a child care facility
Enhanced Oil Recovery – FTB 3546	203	1/3 of the similar federal credit but limited to qualified enhanced oil recovery projects located within California
Enterprise Zone Hiring & Sales or Use Tax – FTB 3805Z	176	Business incentives for trade or business activities conducted within an enterprise zone
Environmental Tax – FTB 3511	218	Five cents (\$.05) for each gallon of ultra low sulfur diesel fuel produced during the taxable year by a small refiner at any facility located in this state
Farmworker Housing – Construction	207	50% of qualified costs paid or incurred to construct or rehabilitate qualified farmworkers housing
Farmworker Housing – Loan	208	Banks and financial corporations: 50% of foregone interest income on qualified farmworker housing loans
Obtain certification from: FARMWORKER HOUSING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, CALIFORNIA TAX CREDIT ALLOCATION COMMITTEE 915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 485 SACRAMENTO CA 95814 www.treasurer.ca.gov		
Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Hiring & Sales or Use Tax – FTB 3807	198	Business incentives for trade or business activities conducted within a local agency military base recovery area
Low-Income Housing – FTB 3521	172	Similar to the federal credit but limited to low-income housing in California
Manufacturing Enhancement Area – FTB 3808	211	Hiring Credit for Manufacturing Enhancement Area
Natural Heritage Preservation – FTB 3503	213	55% of the fair market value of the qualified contribution of property donated to the state, any local government, or any nonprofit organization designated by a local government
Prior Year Alternative Minimum Tax – FTB 3510	188	Must have paid alternative minimum tax in a prior year and have no alternative minimum tax liability in the current year
Prison Inmate Labor – FTB 3507	162	10% of wages paid to prison inmates
Research – FTB 3523	183	Similar to the federal credit but limited to costs for research activities in California
Rice Straw	206	\$15 per ton of rice straw grown in California
Obtain certification from: DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 1220 N STREET, ROOM 140 SACRAMENTO CA 95814 www.cdfa.ca.gov		
Targeted Tax Area Hiring & Sales or Use Tax – FTB 3809	210	Business incentives for trade or business activities conducted within a targeted tax area

Repealed Credits with Carryover Provisions: The expiration dates for these credits have passed. However, these credits had carryover provisions. The corporation may claim these credits if there is a carryover available from prior years. If the corporation is not required to complete Schedule P (100), get form FTB 3540, Credit Carryover Summary, to figure the credit carryover to future years.

Agricultural Products	175	Joint Strike Fighter - Wages	215	Recycling Equipment	174
Commercial Solar Electric System	196	Joint Strike Fighter - Property Costs	216	Ridesharing	171
Commercial Solar Energy	181	Los Angeles Revitalization Zone Hiring & Sales or Use Tax	159	Salmon & Steelhead Trout Habitat Restoration	200
Contribution of Computer Software	202	Low-Emission Vehicles	160	Solar Energy	180
Employee Ridesharing – Large employer	191	Manufacturers' Investment	199	Solar Pump	179
Employer Ridesharing – Small employer	192	Orphan Drug	185	Solar or Wind Energy System	217
Employer Rideshare – Transit	193			Technology Property Contributions	201
Energy Conservation	182				

Principal Business Activity Codes

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 years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, these principal business activity codes are based on the North American Industry Classification System.

Using the list of activities and codes below, determine from which activity the company derives the largest percentage of its "total receipts." Total receipts is defined as the sum of gross receipts or sales (Schedule F, line 1a) plus all other income (Side 3, Schedule F, lines 4 through 5). If the company purchases raw materials and supplies them to a subcontractor to produce the finished product, but retains title to the product, the company is considered a manufacturer and must use one of the manufacturing codes (31110-33990).

Once the principal business activity is determined, entries must be made on Form 100S, Question C. For the business activity code number, enter the six-digit code selected from the list below. On the next line enter a brief description of the company's business activity. Finally, enter a description of the principal product or service of the company on the next line.

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
- 221500 Combination Gas and Electric

Construction

Code

Construction of Buildings

- 236110 Residential Building Construction
- 236200 Nonresidential Building Construction

Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

- 237100 Utility System Construction
- 237210 Land Subdivision
- 237310 Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction
- 237990 Other Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction

Specialty Trade Contractors

- 238100 Foundation, Structure, & Building Exterior Contractors (including framing carpentry, masonry, glass, roofing, & siding)
- 238210 Electrical Contractors
- 238220 Plumbing, Heating, & Air-Conditioning Contractors
- 238290 Other Building Equipment Contractors
- 238300 Building Finishing Contractors (including drywall, insulation, painting, wallcovering, flooring, tile, & finish carpentry)
- 238900 Other Specialty Trade Contractors (including site preparation)

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

Code

- 315210 Cut & Sew Apparel Contractors
- 315220 Men's & Boys' Cut & Sew Apparel Mfg
- 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

Code

- 332810 Coating, Engraving, Heat Treating, & Allied Activities
- 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

Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods

- 423100 Motor Vehicle & Motor Vehicle Parts & Supplies
- 423200 Furniture & Home Furnishings
- 423300 Lumber & Other Construction Materials
- 423400 Professional & Commercial Equipment & Supplies
- 423500 Metal & Mineral (except Petroleum)
- 423600 Electrical & Electronic Goods
- 423700 Hardware, & Plumbing & Heating Equipment & Supplies
- 423800 Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies
- 423910 Sporting & Recreational Goods & Supplies
- 423920 Toy & Hobby Goods & Supplies
- 423930 Recyclable Materials
- 423940 Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, & Precious Metals
- 423990 Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods

<i>Code</i>	
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	
424100	Paper & Paper Products
424210	Drugs & Druggists' Sundries
424300	Apparel, Piece Goods, & Notions
424400	Grocery & Related Products
424500	Farm Product Raw Materials
424600	Chemical & Allied Products
424700	Petroleum & Petroleum Products
424800	Beer, Wine, & Distilled Alcoholic Beverages
424910	Farm Supplies
424920	Book, Periodical, & Newspapers
424930	Flower, Nursery Stock, & Florists' Supplies
424940	Tobacco & Tobacco Products
424950	Paint, Varnish, & Supplies
424990	Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods
Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers	
425110	Business to Business Electronic Markets
425120	Wholesale Trade Agents & Brokers

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)

<i>Code</i>	
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)

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

<i>Code</i>	
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 (except Internet)	
511110	Newspaper Publishers
511120	Periodical Publishers
511130	Book Publishers
511140	Directory & Mailing List 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 (except Internet)	
515100	Radio & Television Broadcasting
515210	Cable & Other Subscription Programming
Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	
516110	Internet Publishing & Broadcasting

Telecommunications	
517000	Telecommunications (including paging, cellular, satellite, cable & other program distribution, resellers, & other telecommunications)

Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services	
518111	Internet Service Providers
518112	Web Search Portals
518210	Data Processing, Hosting, & Related Services

Other Information Services	
519100	Other Information Services (including news syndicates & libraries)

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, check clearing, & money transmitting)

<i>Code</i>	
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
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 (including third-party administration of insurance and pension funds)

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 (including closed-end investment funds)
"Offices of Bank Holding Companies" and "Offices of Other Holding Companies" are located under Management of Companies (Holding Companies) on next page.	

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

Real Estate	
531110	Lessors of Residential Buildings & Dwellings
531114	Cooperative Housing
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

Code

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
- 541360 Geophysical Surveying & Mapping Services
- 541370 Surveying & Mapping (except Geophysical) Services
- 541380 Testing Laboratories

Specialized Design Services

- 541400 Specialized Design Services (including interior, industrial, graphic, & fashion design)

Computer Systems Design and Related Services

- 541511 Custom Computer Programming Services
- 541512 Computer Systems Design Services
- 541513 Computer Facilities Management Services
- 541519 Other Computer Related Services

Other Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

- 541600 Management, Scientific, & Technical Consulting Services
- 541700 Scientific Research & Development Services
- 541800 Advertising & Related Services
- 541910 Marketing Research & Public Opinion Polling
- 541920 Photographic Services
- 541930 Translation & Interpretation Services
- 541940 Veterinary Services
- 541990 All Other Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services

Management of Companies (Holding Companies)

- 551111 Offices of Bank Holding Companies
- 551112 Offices of Other Holding Companies

Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services

Administrative and Support Services

- 561110 Office Administrative Services
- 561210 Facilities Support Services
- 561300 Employment Services
- 561410 Document Preparation Services
- 561420 Telephone Call Centers
- 561430 Business Service Centers (including private mail centers & copy shops)
- 561440 Collection Agencies
- 561450 Credit Bureaus
- 561490 Other Business Support Services (including repossession services, court reporting, & stenotype services)

Code

- 561500 Travel Arrangement & Reservation Services

- 561600 Investigation & Security Services

- 561710 Exterminating & Pest Control Services

- 561720 Janitorial Services

- 561730 Landscaping Services

- 561740 Carpet & Upholstery Cleaning Services

- 561790 Other Services to Buildings & Dwellings

- 561900 Other Support Services (including packaging & labeling services, & convention & trade show organizers)

Waste Management and Remediation Services

- 562000 Waste Management & Remediation Services

Educational Services

- 611000 Educational Services (including schools, colleges, & universities)

Health Care and Social Assistance

Offices of Physicians and Dentists

- 621111 Offices of Physicians (except mental health specialists)

- 621112 Offices of Physicians, Mental Health Specialists

- 621210 Offices of Dentists

Offices of Other Health Practitioners

- 621310 Offices of Chiropractors

- 621320 Offices of Optometrists

- 621330 Offices of Mental Health Practitioners (except Physicians)

- 621340 Offices of Physical, Occupational & Speech Therapists, & Audiologists

- 621391 Offices of Podiatrists

- 621399 Offices of All Other Miscellaneous Health Practitioners

Outpatient Care Centers

- 621410 Family Planning Centers

- 621420 Outpatient Mental Health & Substance Abuse Centers

- 621491 HMO Medical Centers

- 621492 Kidney Dialysis Centers

- 621493 Freestanding Ambulatory Surgical & Emergency Centers

- 621498 All Other Outpatient Care Centers

Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories

- 621510 Medical & Diagnostic Laboratories

Home Health Care Services

- 621610 Home Health Care Services

Code

Other Ambulatory Health Care Services

- 621900 Other Ambulatory Health Care Services (including ambulance services & blood & organ banks)

Hospitals

- 622000 Hospitals

Nursing and Residential Care Facilities

- 623000 Nursing & Residential Care Facilities

Social Assistance

- 624100 Individual & Family Services

- 624200 Community Food & Housing, & Emergency & Other Relief Services

- 624310 Vocational Rehabilitation Services

- 624410 Child Day Care Services

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, and Related Industries

- 711100 Performing Arts Companies

- 711210 Spectator Sports (including sports clubs & racetracks)

- 711300 Promoters of Performing Arts, Sports, & Similar Events

- 711410 Agents & Managers for Artists, Athletes, Entertainers, & Other Public Figures

- 711510 Independent Artists, Writers, & Performers

Museums, Historical Sites, and Similar Institutions

- 712100 Museums, Historical Sites, & Similar Institutions

Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation Industries

- 713100 Amusement Parks & Arcades

- 713200 Gambling Industries

- 713900 Other Amusement & Recreation Industries (including golf courses, skiing facilities, marinas, fitness centers, & bowling centers)

Accommodation and Food Services

Accommodation

- 721110 Hotels (except Casino Hotels) & Motels

- 721120 Casino Hotels

- 721191 Bed & Breakfast Inns

- 721199 All Other Traveler Accommodation

- 721210 RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks & Recreational Camps

- 721310 Rooming & Boarding Houses

Code

Food Services and Drinking Places

- 722110 Full-Service Restaurants
- 722210 Limited-Service Eating Places

- 722300 Special Food Services (including food service contractors & caterers)

- 722410 Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)

Other Services

Repair and Maintenance

- 811110 Automotive Mechanical & Electrical Repair & Maintenance

- 811120 Automotive Body, Paint, Interior, & Glass Repair

- 811190 Other Automotive Repair & Maintenance (including oil change & lubrication shops & car washes)

- 811210 Electronic & Precision Equipment Repair & Maintenance

- 811310 Commercial & Industrial Machinery & Equipment (except Automotive & Electronic) Repair & Maintenance

- 811410 Home & Garden Equipment & Appliance Repair & Maintenance

- 811420 Reupholstery & Furniture Repair

- 811430 Footwear & Leather Goods Repair

- 811490 Other Personal & Household Goods Repair & Maintenance

Personal and Laundry Services

- 812111 Barber Shops

- 812112 Beauty Salons

- 812113 Nail Salons

- 812190 Other Personal Care Services (including diet & weight reducing centers)

- 812210 Funeral Homes & Funeral Services

- 812220 Cemeteries & Crematories

- 812310 Coin-Operated Laundries & Drycleaners

- 812320 Drycleaning & Laundry Services (except Coin-Operated)

- 812330 Linen & Uniform Supply

- 812910 Pet Care (except Veterinary) Services

- 812920 Photofinishing

- 812930 Parking Lots & Garages

- 812990 All Other Personal Services

Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations

- 813000 Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations (including condominium and homeowners associations)

How To Get California Tax Information

Where To Get Tax Forms and Publications

By Internet – You can download, view, and print California tax forms, instructions, publications, FTB Notices, and FTB Legal Rulings from our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov.

By phone – You can order current year California tax forms between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. Monday through Friday, except holidays.

- Refer to the list in the right column and find the code number for the form you want to order.
- Call (800) 338-0505.
- Select “Business Entity Information.”
- Select “Forms and Publications.”
- Enter the three-digit code shown to the left of the form title when instructed.

Allow two weeks to receive your order. If you live outside California, allow three weeks to receive your order.

In person – Many libraries have forms and schedules for you to photocopy (a nominal fee may apply).

Employees at libraries 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 write to us, be sure to include your California corporation number or federal employer identification number (FEIN), your daytime and evening telephone numbers, and a copy of the notice with your letter.

Send your letter to:

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 942857
SACRAMENTO CA 94257-0540

We will respond to your letter within ten weeks. In some cases, we may need to call you for additional information. Do not attach correspondence to your tax return unless the correspondence relates to an item on the return.

General Toll-Free Phone Service

Telephone assistance is available year-round from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. Monday through Friday, except holidays.

From within the United States (800) 852-5711
From outside the United States (not toll-free) (916) 845-6500
For federal tax questions, call the IRS at (800) 829-1040

Assistance for persons with disabilities

We comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Persons with hearing or speech impairment, call:

TTY/TDD (800) 822-6268

Asistencia bilingüe en español:

Asistencia telefónica esta disponible todo el año durante las 7 a.m. y las 6 p.m. lunes a viernes, excepto días festivos.

Dentro de los Estados Unidos, llame al (800) 852-5711

Fuera de los Estados Unidos, llame al

(cargos aplican) (916) 845-6500

Para preguntas sobre impuestos federales,

llame el IRS al (800) 829-1040

California Tax Forms and Publications

817 California Corporation Tax Forms and Instructions.

This booklet contains:

Form 100, California Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return
Schedule H (100), Dividend Income Deductions
Schedule P (100), Alternative Minimum Tax and Credit Limitations — Corporations
FTB 3539, Payment for Automatic Extension for Corps and Exempt Orgs
FTB 3565, Small Business Stock Questionnaire
FTB 3805Q, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations — Corporations
FTB 3885, Corporation Depreciation and Amortization

816 California S Corporation Tax Forms and Instructions.

This booklet contains:

Form 100S, California S Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return
Schedule B (100S), S Corporation Depreciation and Amortization
Schedule C (100S), S Corporation Tax Credits
Schedule D (100S), S Corporation Capital Gains and Losses and Built-In Gains
Schedule H (100S), Dividend Income Deduction
Schedule K-1 (100S), Shareholder's Share of Income, Deductions, Credits, etc.
Schedule QS, Qualified Subchapter S Subsidiary (QSub) Information Worksheet
FTB 3539, Payment for Automatic Extension for Corps and Exempt Orgs
FTB 3805Q, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL Disaster Loss – Corporations

814 Form 109 Booklet, California Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return

818 Form 100-ES, Corporation Estimated Tax

815 Form 199, California Exempt Organization Annual Information Return and Instructions

802 FTB 3500, Exemption Application

Your Rights As A Taxpayer

FTB's goals include making certain that your rights are protected so that you have the highest confidence in the integrity, efficiency, and fairness of our state tax system. FTB Pub. 4058, California Taxpayers' Bill of Rights, includes information on your rights as a California taxpayer, the Taxpayers' Rights Advocate Program, and how you request written advice from the FTB on whether a particular transaction is taxable.

See “Where To Get Income Tax Forms and Publications,” on this page.

Use our automated toll-free phone service to get recorded answers to many of your questions about California taxes and to order current year California business entity tax forms and publications. This service is available in English and Spanish to callers with touch-tone telephones. 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 Order Forms

See "Where to Get Tax Forms and Publications" on the previous page.

To Get Information

You can hear recorded answers to Frequently Asked Questions 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call our automated phone service at the number listed above. Select "Business Entity Information," then select "Frequently Asked Questions." Enter the 3-digit code, listed below, when prompted.

Code Filing Assistance

- 715 If my actual tax is less than the minimum franchise tax, what figure do I put on line 24 of Form 100 or Form 100W?
- 717 What are the tax rates for corporations?
- 718 How do I get an extension of time to file?
- 722 When does my corporation have to file a short-period return?
- 734 Is my corporation subject to franchise tax or income tax?

S Corporations

- 704 Is an S corporation subject to the minimum franchise tax?
- 705 Are S corporations required to make estimated 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?

Exempt Organizations

- 709 How do I get tax-exempt status?
- 710 Does an exempt organization have to file Form 199?
- 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

- 712 What is the minimum franchise tax?
- 714 My corporation is not doing business; does it have to pay the minimum franchise tax?

Billings and Miscellaneous Notices

- 503 How do I file a protest against a Notice of Proposed Assessment?
- 723 I received a bill for \$250. What is this for?

Corporate Dissolution

- 724 How do I dissolve my corporation?

Limited Liability Companies (LLC)

- 750 How do I organize or register an LLC?
- 752 What tax forms do I use to file as an LLC?
- 753 When is the annual tax payment due?

Miscellaneous

- 700 Who do I need to contact to start a business?
- 701 I need a state Employer ID number for my business. Who do I contact?
- 703 How do I incorporate?
- 737 Where do I send my payment?

