

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF AMENDED BILL

Franchise Tax Board

Author: AR&T Committee Analyst: Darrine Distefano Bill Number: AB 3071

Related Bills: See Prior Analysis Telephone: 845-6458 Amended Date: June 15, 2004

Attorney: Patrick Kusiak Sponsor: _____

SUBJECT: Innocent Spouse/Election Period Technical Clean-Up/Excluded LIFO Recapture Tax From Estimated Tax Underpayment For a C Corporation Electing S Corporation Treatment

DEPARTMENT AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED. Amendments reflect suggestions of previous analysis of bill as introduced/amended _____.

AMENDMENTS IMPACT REVENUE. A new revenue estimate is provided.

AMENDMENTS DID NOT RESOLVE THE DEPARTMENT'S CONCERNS stated in the previous analysis of bill as introduced/amended _____.

_____ FURTHER AMENDMENTS NECESSARY.

_____ DEPARTMENT POSITION CHANGED TO Support.

REMAINDER OF PREVIOUS ANALYSIS OF BILL AS AMENDED April 12, 2004 STILL APPLIES.

OTHER - See comments below.

SUMMARY

This bill would:

- Remove an erroneous statutory reference to the statute of limitations for relief from joint and several liability, and
- Eliminate inconsistent payment due dates between two sections of California tax law.

This bill also would repeal a provision of law relating to the State Board of Equalization that does not impact the department.

This analysis addresses only those provisions of the bill affecting provisions of law administered by the Franchise Tax Board (FTB).

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENTS

The June 15, 2004, amendments added a provision originally in AB 3073, as introduced March 11, 2004, that would eliminate inconsistent payment due dates between two sections of California tax law. The **ANALYSIS** for this provision from AB 3073 is included below. A revised revenue estimate combining both provisions of the bill is included below.

The department's analysis of the bill as amended April 12, 2004 relating to joint and several liability still applies.

Board Position:

_____ S _____ NA _____ NP
_____ SA _____ O _____ NAR
_____ N _____ OUA PENDING

Legislative Director

Date

Brian Putler

6/21/04

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of these FTB sponsored provisions is to:

- Correct an erroneous reference within the California Revenue and Taxation Code to ensure the provisions of law are consistent and to prevent confusion for taxpayers and the department when applying state law, and
- Clarify tax law and ease taxpayer compliance and administrative burdens regarding payment due dates of last-in, first-out (LIFO) recapture provisions and estimated tax payments.

EFFECTIVE/OPERATIVE DATE

This bill would be effective on January 1, 2005, and operative on or after that date.

POSITION

At the November 26, 2002, meeting the Franchise Tax Board voted 2-0 to support the provision of the bill related to the LIFO recapture provisions and estimated tax payments.

At the December 3, 2003, meeting the Franchise Tax Board voted 2-0 to support the provision of the bill related to an erroneous statutory reference relating to relief from joint and several liability.

The representative of the Department of Finance abstained from voting at both meetings.

ANALYSIS

BACKGROUND

LIFO is an inventory method of accounting for determining the value of opening and closing inventories where the most recently purchased or produced goods are deemed to be the first sold. Using LIFO in a period of rising prices results in a higher cost of goods sold and a lower taxable income than using other inventory valuation methods (e.g., first-in, first-out (FIFO) and cost-averaging methods).

FEDERAL/STATE LAW

Under existing federal law, and subject to certain restrictions, an eligible C corporation may elect to be taxed as a Subchapter S corporation. A C corporation is an ordinary corporation taxed under Subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) where it is recognized as a taxpaying entity. A corporation that makes the election to be subject to Subchapter S of the IRC is known as an S corporation. An S corporation passes items of income, loss, deductions, and credits through to the shareholders to be reflected on the individual shareholder's tax return.

If a C corporation uses the LIFO method of accounting for its inventory for the tax year before an S election becomes effective, it must add to income an amount called the LIFO recapture amount. The LIFO recapture amount is the difference between inventory valued using FIFO and LIFO. The additional tax due on this recaptured income is payable over four equal annual installments. The installments are due by the corporation's tax return due date (without extension) for the next four taxable years. For federal purposes, pursuant to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Revenue Procedure 94-61 as required by Internal Revenue Code Section 1363, the amount of tax imposed by reason of the LIFO recapture is not included in the amount of quarterly estimated tax payments a corporation is required to make for any of the taxable years for which a LIFO tax installment is due.

A C corporation with a valid federal S corporation election automatically becomes a California S corporation.

California law conforms to the federal LIFO recapture rules, including the benefit of allowing the tax to be paid in four equal annual installments due by the tax return due dates.

The LIFO recapture tax is contained within a portion of the Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) that technically requires the LIFO recapture tax to be included in estimated quarterly tax payments. However, inclusion of the LIFO recapture tax in quarterly payments conflicts with the federal annual installment provisions to which California conforms.

THIS BILL

This bill specifically excludes the annual payments of the LIFO recapture tax from being included in the definition of "estimated tax" and therefore subject to an underpayment penalty based on the estimated tax rules.

IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Implementing this bill would not significantly impact the department's programs and operations.

OTHER STATES' INFORMATION

The states surveyed include *Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, and New York*. These states were selected due to their similarities to California's economy, business entity types, and tax laws.

Minnesota recognizes the federal relief provision and allows the LIFO recapture tax to be paid in four equal annual installments.

Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, and New York do not conform to the federal LIFO recapture relief provisions.

FISCAL IMPACT

This bill would not significantly impact the department's costs.

ECONOMIC IMPACT

Revenue Estimate

Revenue Impact (\$ Millions)			
Fiscal Year	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Revenue loss - LIFO	Insignificant loss	Insignificant loss	Insignificant loss
Revenue Loss - joint and several liability	\$0	\$0	\$0

An insignificant loss does not exceed \$150,000.

The joint and several liability provisions would not impact the state's income tax revenue or the department's current programs or practices.

Revenue Discussion

For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that enactment will not occur until after June 30, 2004. It is also assumed that corporations are in fact including LIFO recapture tax in their estimated tax payments as required under current law.

Based on available data, the total LIFO recapture tax is not expected to exceed an average of \$300,000 annually. This proposal merely provides for a postponement of tax due to the due date of the returns rather than through quarterly estimate payments. The result is an insignificant initial cash flow loss (not exceeding \$150,000) for fiscal year 2004-05. Offsetting cash flow gains and losses will occur for fiscal years 2005-06, 2006-07 and thereafter; however, the gain or loss is also expected to be insignificant.

ARGUMENTS/POLICY CONCERNS

This change would eliminate the imposition of an underpayment penalty that would arise from inconsistencies in California tax law.

LEGISLATIVE STAFF CONTACT

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