

EFFECTIVE DATE

As a tax levy, this bill would become effective immediately upon enactment. The bill specifies that the credits would apply to taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, and before January 1, 2006.

TAX REVENUE ESTIMATE

Revenue losses for this bill over the initial three-year period are projected to be as follows:

Fiscal Year Cash Flow Impact \$ Millions			
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Property	(2)	(18)	(20)
Wages	(4)	(54)	(56)
Total	(6)	(72)	(76)

This analysis does not take into account any change in employment, personal income, or gross state product that may result from this bill becoming law.

TAX REVENUE DISCUSSION

This revenue estimate depends on the value of investment and wages paid in California as part of the JSF project. This estimate assumes that the credits could be claimed in the year in which the federal government disburses money under the JSF program and would be in addition to any other credits or deductions currently allowed for such expenditures. These credits would be available only for JSF contracts and subcontracts that specifically reflect the use of these credits in the bid.

These credits would apply to the Engineering and Manufacturing Development phase of the JSF program. Expenditures for this phase are expected to be \$875 million in 2001 (*Joint Strike Fighter Program Master Plan 1996*). This estimate assumes that the same amount would be spent in each of the following years. The estimate assumes that approximately 70% of the work on the JSF project will be performed in California, this is based on information in *Department of Defense Press Releases* regarding contracts awarded under the concept demonstration phase of the JSF project.

Other assumptions include:

- 40% of all JSF contracts will be spent on qualified investments.
- 40% of all JSF contracts will be spent on wages of qualified employees. In addition, 40% of subcontracts for qualified investments would be spent on wages of qualified employees. However, since the credit is limited to \$10,000 per employee, it is estimated that the wage credit would be approximately 25% of total wages in 2001. As the structure of the credit changes, the credit as a percentage of total wages declines to just under 10% by 2005.

- 50% of credits would be used in the year in which they are generated because of alternative minimum tax limitations. The numbers in the table reflect credits used.

BOARD POSITION

At its March 26, 1998, meeting the Franchise Tax Board considered this bill but took no position. Julie Bornstein, on behalf of Controller Kathleen Connell was neutral, Member Dean Andal was in support, and Robin J. Dezember, on behalf of Member Craig L. Brown, abstained.