

# 2017 Instructions for Form 541-QFT

## California Income Tax Return for Qualified Funeral Trusts (QFTs)

References in these instructions are to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 1, 2015, and to the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC).

### Whats New

**College Access Tax Credit** – For taxable years beginning on and after January 1, 2017, and before January 1, 2023, the College Access Tax Credit (CATC) is available to entities awarded the credit from the California Educational Facilities Authority (CEFA). The credit is 50% of the amount contributed by the taxpayer for the taxable year to the College Access Tax Credit Fund. The amount of the credit is allocated and certified by the CEFA. For more information go to the CEFA website at [treasurer.ca.gov](http://treasurer.ca.gov) and search for **catc**.

**New Donated Fresh Fruits or Vegetables Credit** – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2017 and before January 1, 2022, qualified taxpayers may claim the New Donated Fresh Fruits or Vegetables Credit. This tax credit is for donations of fresh fruits or vegetables made to California food banks. The amount of the tax credit is 15% of the qualified value of the donated item, based on weighted average wholesale price. The credit may be claimed only on a timely filed original return. However, any credit not used in the taxable year may be carried forward up to seven years. For more information, get form FTB 3814, New Donated Fresh Fruits or Vegetables Credit.

### General Information

In general, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, California law conforms to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 1, 2015. 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 [ftb.ca.gov](http://ftb.ca.gov) and search for **conformity**.

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 instructions. Taxpayers should not consider the instructions as authoritative law.

#### Contribution limits

California conforms to the federal law which repealed contribution limits. Qualified Funeral Trusts (QFTs) are no longer limited to a defined contribution amount.

#### Internet access

You can download, view, and print California tax forms and publications at [ftb.ca.gov/forms](http://ftb.ca.gov/forms). Access other California state agency websites at [ca.gov](http://ca.gov).

### A Purpose

The trustee of a trust that has elected to be taxed as a QFT can use Form 541-QFT, California Income Tax Return for Qualified Funeral Trusts, to file for a single QFT or for multiple QFTs having the same trustee, following the rules discussed under General Information C, Composite Tax Return.

An election to file as a QFT for federal purposes is considered an election for California purposes. A separate election is not allowed.

Trustees must use Form 541-QFT to:

- Report income received by a QFT.
- Report income that is either accumulated or distributed currently to the beneficiaries.
- Report any applicable tax liability of the fiduciary.
- File an amended tax return for the QFT.

Pre-need funeral trusts that do not qualify as QFTs should get the instructions for Form 541, California Fiduciary Income Tax Return, for their filing requirements.

For tax purposes, a trust will generally be regarded as a separate entity. However, if there is an unlawful shifting of income from the individual who has earned that income to a trust, the trust will no longer be treated as a separate entity and the income will be taxed to the individual who earned the income. If the individual who established the trust has a substantial ability to control the assets, all of the income will be taxed to that individual. Unless specifically allowed by the California R&TC and the IRC, deduction of personal living expenses by an individual or trust is not allowed.

### B Qualified Funeral Trust

A QFT is a domestic trust that meets all of the following requirements:

- Arises as a result of a contract with a person engaged in the trade or business of providing funeral or burial services or property to provide such services.
- The sole purpose of the trust is to hold, invest, and reinvest funds in the trust and to use those funds solely to pay for funeral or burial services or property to provide such services for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the trust.
- The only beneficiaries are individuals for whom such services or property are to be provided at their death under the contracts described above.
- The only contributions to the trust are made by or for the beneficiaries' benefit.
- The trustee makes the election to treat the trust as a QFT.
- If the QFT election had not been made, the trust would have been treated as owned by the purchasers of the contracts under the grantor trust provisions of the IRC.

If a QFT has multiple beneficiaries, each beneficiary's separate interest under a contract is treated as a separate QFT for the purpose of figuring the tax and filing this tax return. Each beneficiary's share of the trust's income is determined in accordance with the beneficiary's interest in the trust. A beneficiary's interest in a trust may be determined under any reasonable method.

Whenever these instructions refer to a trust or QFT, it includes such separate interests that are treated as separate QFTs.

### C Composite Tax Return

A trustee may file a composite Form 541-QFT for all QFTs of which he or she is the trustee including QFTs that have short taxable years. Get federal Form 1041-QFT, U.S. Income Tax Return for Qualified Funeral Trusts, for more information.

### D When to File

For calendar year estates and trusts and composite tax returns, Form 541-QFT is due by April 15, 2018, even if the tax return includes QFTs that terminated during the year.

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.

Due to the federal Emancipation Day holiday on April 16, 2018, tax returns filed and payments mailed or submitted on April 17, 2018, will be considered timely.

If the QFT needs an extension of time to file and owes an unpaid tax liability, get form FTB 3563, Payment for Automatic Extension for Fiduciaries. If you are filing for a short taxable year, file Form 541-QFT by the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the short taxable year. The QFT has an additional six months to file without filing a written request for extension. However, to avoid late payment penalties, 100% of the tax liability must be paid by the original due date of the tax return.

If the QFT does not file the tax return by the extended due date, we will impose late filing penalties and interest on any tax due from the original due date of the tax return.

### E Where to File

If a **tax is due**, mail the tax return and payment to:

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD  
PO BOX 942867  
SACRAMENTO CA 94267-0001

Using black or blue ink, make the check or money order payable to the "Franchise Tax Board." Write the QFT's federal employer identification number (FEIN) and "2017 541-QFT" on the check or money order.

**Do not** mail cash.

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

If there is a **refund or no amount is due**, mail the tax return to:

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD  
PO BOX 942840  
SACRAMENTO CA 94240-0001

## F Private Delivery Services

California 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 1041-QFT, for a list of designated delivery services. If a private delivery service is used, send the tax 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 Franchise Tax Board (FTB), **DO NOT** use an FTB PO box.

## G Who Must Sign

### Trustee

The trustee or an authorized representative must sign Form 541-QFT.

### Paid preparer

Generally, anyone who is paid to prepare a tax return must sign the tax return and fill in the required information in the “Paid Preparer’s Use Only” area of the tax return. The person required to sign the tax return must apply all of the following:

- Complete the required paid preparer information. Tax preparers must provide their preparer tax identification number (PTIN).
- Sign it in the space provided for the preparer’s signature.
- Give the trustee or authorized representative a copy of the tax return in addition to the copy to be filed with the FTB.

If you, as fiduciary, complete Form 541-QFT, leave the “Paid Preparer’s Use Only” area of the return blank.

If someone prepares this return and doesn’t charge you, that person should not sign the return.

### Paid preparer authorization

If the trustee wants to allow the FTB to discuss its 2017 tax return with the paid preparer who signed it, check the “Yes” box in the signature area of the tax return. This authorization applies only to the individual whose signature appears in the “Paid Preparer’s Use Only” section of the tax return. It does not apply to the firm, if any, shown in that section.

If the “Yes” box is checked, the trustee is authorizing the FTB to call the paid preparer to answer any questions that may arise during the processing of its tax return. The trustee is also authorizing the paid preparer to:

- Give the FTB any information that is missing from the tax return.
- Call the FTB for information about the processing of the tax return or the status of any related refund or payments.
- Respond to certain FTB notices about math errors, offsets, and tax return preparation.

The trustee is not authorizing the paid preparer to receive any refund check, bind the trustee to anything (including any additional tax liability), or otherwise represent the trust before the FTB.

The authorization will automatically end no later than the due date (without regard to extensions) for filing the trust’s 2018 tax return. If the trust wants to revoke the authorization before it ends, notify the FTB in writing or call 800.852.5711.

If the trust wants to expand or change the paid preparer’s authorization, go to [ftb.ca.gov/poa](http://ftb.ca.gov/poa).

## H Accounting Period

All QFTs must adopt a calendar year, even if the trust was on a fiscal year when it was a grantor trust.

## I Estimated Tax Payments

Generally, QFTs must make estimated tax payments. If they expect to owe more than \$500, get the 2018 Instructions for Form 541-ES, Estimated Tax for Fiduciaries. Use Form 541-ES to figure and pay estimated tax for the trust. Estimated tax is the amount of tax the trustee expects to owe for the year after subtracting the amount of any tax withheld and the amount of any credits.

Estimated tax liability is figured for the individual QFT, and not for a composite tax return taken as a whole.

### Estimated tax payments

Estimated tax payments shall be paid in the following percentages of the required annual payment:

- 1st Payment – 30%
- 2nd Payment – 40%
- 3rd Payment – 0%
- 4th Payment – 30%

QFTs with a tax liability less than \$500 do not need to make estimated tax payments.

QFTs with an adjusted gross income equal to or greater than \$1,000,000 must compute the annual estimated tax requirement based on the current year income. Get Form 541-ES for more information.

## J Penalties and Interest

### Late filing of tax return

A penalty is assessed if the tax return is filed after the due date (including extensions), unless there was reasonable cause for filing late. The maximum total penalty is 25% if the tax return is filed after the extended due date. The minimum penalty for filing a tax return more than 60 days late is \$135 or 100% of the balance due, whichever is less.

### Late payment of tax

A penalty is assessed for not paying tax by the due date unless there was reasonable cause for not paying on time. The penalty is 5% of the unpaid tax plus one-half of 1% for each month, or part of a month, that the tax is late, up to a maximum of 25%.

If a QFT is subject to both the penalty for failure to file a timely tax 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. The FTB may waive the late payment penalty based on reasonable cause. Reasonable cause is presumed when 90% of the tax shown on the tax return is paid by the original due date of the tax return.

If the QFT includes interest or any of these penalties with the payment, identify and enter these amounts in the bottom margin of Form 541-QFT. **Do not** increase the tax due on line 37 or reduce the overpaid tax on line 38 by the amount of the interest or penalty.

### Other penalties

Other penalties may be imposed for a payment returned by the QFT’s bank for insufficient funds, accuracy-related matters, or fraud.

### Interest

Interest will be charged on tax not paid by the due date, even if the tax return is filed by the extended due date.

## K Attachments

If the QFT needs more space on the form or schedules, attach separate sheets showing the information in the same order as on the printed form.

Enter the QFT’s FEIN on each sheet. Also, use sheets that are the same size as the forms and schedules and indicate clearly the line number of the printed form to which the information relates. Show the totals on the printed forms.

## L Miscellaneous Items

### Accounting methods

California law follows federal law in the area of accounting methods.

### Liability for tax

The trustee is liable for payment of the tax. Failure to pay the tax may result in the trustee being held personally liable. See R&TC Sections 19071 and 19516.

## Tax-exempt income

California does not tax:

- **Interest on governmental obligations.** Interest derived from bonds issued by California or its political subdivisions, the federal government, the District of Columbia (issued before December 24, 1973), or territories of the United States is not taxable by California.
- **Proceeds of insurance policies.** In general, a lump sum payable at the death of the insured under a life insurance policy is excludable from gross income of the recipient.
- **Miscellaneous items wholly exempt from tax.** (1) Gifts (not received as a consideration for services rendered) and money or property acquired by bequest, devise, or inheritance (but the income derived therefrom is taxable); and (2) income, other than rent, derived by a lessor of real property upon the termination of a lease, representing the value of such property attributable to buildings erected or other improvements made by the lessee.

## M General Summary of Treatment for Sourcing Income Items

Income retained by a trust is taxable to the trust. Income from California sources is taxable regardless of the residence of the fiduciaries and beneficiaries. The taxability of non-California source income retained by a trust and allocated to principal depends on the residence of the fiduciaries and noncontingent beneficiaries, not the person who established the trust (R&TC Sections 17742 through 17745). Contingent beneficiaries are not relevant in determining the taxability of a trust. For QFT purposes, all beneficiaries are considered noncontingent beneficiaries. Four different situations can occur when determining the taxability of a QFT.

1. If the trustee (or all the trustees, if more than one) is a California resident, the trust is taxable on all income from all sources (R&TC Section 17742).
2. If the noncontingent beneficiary (or all the noncontingent beneficiaries, if more than one) is a California resident, the trust is taxable on all income from all sources (R&TC Section 17742).
3. If the trustee is a nonresident and at least one noncontingent beneficiary is a California resident and at least one noncontingent beneficiary is a nonresident, the trust is taxable on all California source income plus the proportion of all other income that the number of California resident noncontingent beneficiaries bear to the total number of noncontingent beneficiaries (R&TC Section 17744).

4. If at least one trustee is a California resident, at least one trustee is not a California resident, and all of the trust's noncontingent beneficiaries are not California residents, the trust is taxable on all California source income plus the proportion of all other income that the number of California trustees bears to the total number of trustees.

The residence of a corporate fiduciary (trustee) of a trust means the place where the corporation transacts the major portion of its administration of the trust, R&TC Section 17742(b).

## Specific Line Instructions

### Identification Area

Complete the identification area with the same information used on federal Form 1041-QFT. California law is generally the same as federal law in the following areas:

- Simplified filing requirements
- Method of reporting
- Amended tax returns
- Final tax returns

If the trust is filing an amended Form 541-QFT, check the box labeled "Amended tax return." Complete the entire tax return, correct the appropriate lines with the new information and refigure the tax liability. On an attached sheet, explain the reason for the amendments and identify the lines and amounts being changed on the amended tax return. Include the fiduciary's name and FEIN on each attachment.

### Additional information

Use the Additional Information field for "In-Care-Of" name and other supplemental address information only.

### Foreign address

If you have a foreign address, follow the country's practice for entering the city, county, province, state, country, and postal code, as applicable, in the appropriate boxes. **Do not** abbreviate the country name.

## Tax Computation

### Line 13 – Tax

Determine the tax on the taxable income (line 12) using the Tax Rate Schedule on page 4 of these instructions and enter the tax on line 13.

### Line 14 – Credits

The following California tax credits are available to reduce the tax. For most credits, a separate form or certification statement must be attached to Form 541-QFT.

### Credit name and form number (if any)

- California Competes Tax – FTB 3531.
- California Motion Picture and Television Production – FTB 3541.
- College Access Tax – FTB 3592.
- Disabled Access for Eligible Small Businesses – FTB 3548.

- Donated Agricultural Products Transportation – FTB 3547.
- Enhanced Oil Recovery – FTB 3546.
- Enterprise Zone Hiring – FTB 3805Z.
- Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Hiring – FTB 3807.
- Low-Income Housing – FTB 3521.
- Manufacturing Enhancement Area Hiring – FTB 3808.
- Natural Heritage Preservation – FTB 3503.
- New Employment – FTB 3554.
- New Donated Fresh Fruits & Vegetables Credit – FTB 3814.
- Other State Tax – Schedule S.
- Prior Year Alternative Minimum Tax – Individuals or Fiduciaries – FTB 3510.
- Prison Inmate Labor – FTB 3507.
- Research – FTB 3523.
- Targeted Tax Area Hiring – FTB 3809.

### Repealed credits with carryover provisions

For more information on repealed credits, get form FTB 3540, Credit Carryover and Recapture Summary.

## Tax and Payments

### Line 28 – Total tax

If the QFT owes any additional taxes (e.g. alternative minimum tax, recapture taxes, etc.), include these taxes on line 28. To the left of line 28, write the type and amount of tax. Also attach to Form 541-QFT any forms required to figure these taxes (e.g., Schedule P (541), Alternative Minimum Tax and Credit Limitations – Fiduciaries.)

### Line 29 – Withholding (Form 592-B and/or 593)

Enter the 2017 resident and nonresident or real estate withholding credit from Form 592-B, Resident and Nonresident Withholding Tax Statement and/or Form 593, Real Estate Withholding Tax Statement. Attach a copy of the form(s) to Form 541-QFT.

### Line 30 – California income tax previously paid

Use this line only if you are filing an amended tax return. Enter payments made with the original tax return plus additional tax paid after the original tax return was filed less any refund received. Enter the serial numbers that the FTB stamped on the face of the canceled checks, for each previous payment if available, in the space provided at line 30. If you did not receive a canceled check or if you made any payments with a credit card, attach a statement showing the check number, the amount of the check or charge, the date posted to your account, and the name of the payee.

### Line 32 – 2017 CA estimated tax, amount applied from 2016 tax return, and payment with form FTB 3563

Enter the amount of any 2017 California estimated tax payment the estate or trust made. Also, enter the amount of any overpayment from the 2016 tax return that was applied to the 2017 estimated tax. Include payments made with form FTB 3563.

**Line 37 – Tax due**

If the amount on line 28 is larger than the amount on line 33, your tax is larger than your payments and credits. Subtract line 33 from line 28. This is the amount of tax due with the tax return.

**Line 38 – Overpaid tax**

If the amount on line 28 is less than the amount on line 33, your payments and credits are larger than your tax. Subtract line 28 from line 33. This is the amount of your overpaid tax.

If the trustee completed the credit recapture portion of any of the following:

- Form FTB 3531, California Competes Tax Credit
- Form FTB 3540, Credit Carryover and Recapture Summary
- Form FTB 3554, New Employment Credit
- Form FTB 3805Z, Enterprise Zone Deduction and Credit Summary
- Form FTB 3807, Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Deduction and Credit Summary

Include the recapture amount on line 37.

Write the form number or credit code, and the recaptured amount to the left of line 37.

**Line 39 – Credit to your 2018 estimated tax**

Enter the amount from line 38 that you want applied to your 2018 estimated tax.

**Line 40 – Refund or no amount due**

If no amount is entered on line 39, enter the amount from line 38 on line 40. This is the amount that will be refunded. If this amount is less than \$1, attach a written request to Form 541-QFT to request the refund.

**Line 44 – Underpayment of estimated tax penalty**

The QFT may owe an estimated tax penalty if:

- It underpaid its estimated tax liability for any payment period, or
- The amount on Line 37 is more than \$500 and the QFT did not pay either:

	2016 Tax	2017 Tax
AGI less than \$150,000	100%	90%
AGI between \$150,000 and \$999,999	110%	90%
AGI \$1,000,000 or greater		90%

The FTB will figure the penalty and send a bill. However, the QFT may use form FTB 5805, Underpayment of Estimated Tax by Individuals and Fiduciaries to:

- See if it owes a penalty.
- Figure the amount of the penalty.
- Claim a waiver of estimated tax penalty.
- Use the annualized income installment method.

If the QFT completes form FTB 5805, enter the amount of the penalty (if any) and check the box on line 44. Attach the form to the back of Form 541-QFT.

**2017 Tax Rate Schedule**

Use this schedule to figure the tax on the QFT's taxable income (Form 541-QFT, line 12). Enter the tax on Form 541-QFT, line 13.

If the amount on Form 541-QFT, line 12 is:

Enter on Form 541-QFT, line 13:

over —	but not over —			of the amount over —
\$ 0	\$ 8,223	\$		\$ 0
8,223	19,495	0.00	+ 1.00%	8,223
19,495	30,769	82.23	+ 2.00%	19,495
30,769	42,711	307.67	+ 4.00%	30,769
42,711	53,980	758.63	+ 6.00%	42,711
53,980	275,738	1,475.15	+ 8.00%	53,980
275,738	330,884	2,376.67	+ 9.30%	275,738
330,884	551,473	23,000.16	+ 10.30%	330,884
551,473	AND OVER	28,680.20	+ 11.30%	551,473
		53,606.76	+ 12.30%	