California Forms & Instructions

Members of the Franchise Tax Board Betty T. Yee, Chair Malia M. Cohen, Member Keely Bosler, Member

This booklet contains:

Form FTB 3809, Targeted Tax Area Deduction and Credit Summary



2019 Instructions for Form FTB 3809 Targeted Tax Area Businesses

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).

Contents

	2
How to Claim Deductions and	_
	3
	3
	3
	4
Part II – Portion of Business Attributable	
to the Targeted Tax Area	4
Worksheet I, Income or Loss	
Apportionment	6
Part III – Net Operating Loss (NOL)	
Carryover and Deduction	7
Worksheet II, Computation of NOL	
Carryover and Carryover Limitations 9	9
Instructions for Schedule Z - Computation	
of Credit Carryover Limitations	n
Form FTB 3809, Targeted Tax Area	,
Deduction and Credit Summary	2
)
Schedule Z, Computation of Credit Carryover	4
Limitations	7
Standard Industrial Classification	
Manual, 1987 Edition (Partial Listing) 15	
How to Get California Tax Information 18	3

What's New

Assignment of Credit - For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, the following forms and instructions have been consolidated into one form FTB 3544, Assignment of Credit:

- FTB 3544, Election to Assign Credit Within Combined Reporting Group.
- FTB 3544A, List of Assigned Credit Received and/or Claimed by Assignee.

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

Targeted Tax Area (TTA) Credits Carryover Period

The portion of any TTA sales or use tax credit or hiring credit remaining for carryover to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, shall be carried over only to the succeeding 10 taxable years if necessary, or until the credit is exhausted, whichever occurs first. Any hiring credits generated for employees hired on or before December 31, 2012, may be carried over to the succeeding 10 taxable years.

Repeal of Geographically Targeted Economic Development Area Tax Incentives

The California legislature repealed and made changes to all of the Geographically Targeted Economic Development Area Tax Incentives. Enterprise Zones (EZ) and Local Agency Military Base Recovery Areas (LAMBRA) were repealed on January 1, 2014. The Targeted Tax Areas (TTA) and Manufacturing Enhancement Areas (MEA) both expired on December 31, 2012. For more information, get the applicable Economic Development Area (EDA) booklet.

Single-Sales Factor Formula

R&TC Section 25128.7 requires all business income of an apportioning trade or business, other than an apportioning trade or business under R&TC Section 25128(b), to apportion its business income to California using the single-sales factor formula. For more information, get Schedule R, Apportionment and Allocation of Income, or go to ftb.ca.gov and search for single sales factor. However, business income apportioned to the TTA continues to be based on the property and payroll factors.

Expired Targeted Tax Area

The TTA has expired as of December 31, 2012. Generally, no further TTA incentives can be generated after the expiration date. See below for a discussion on how each incentive expired:

- TTA Hiring Credit Taxpayers can no longer generate/incur TTA hiring credits for employees hired on or after January 1, 2013. Taxpayers can claim the hiring credit carryover from prior years.
- engaged in a trade or business in an expired TTA, the sales or use tax credit is not available for assets purchased and/or placed in service on or after January 1, 2013. Taxpayers can claim the sales or use tax credit carryover from prior years.
- TTA NOL Carryover Deduction Taxpayers can no longer generate/incur any TTA NOL for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Taxpayers can claim an NOL carryover deduction from prior years.

Assignment of Credit

Credit earned by members of a combined reporting group may be assigned to an affiliated corporation that is an eligible member of the same combined reporting group. A credit assigned may only be claimed by the affiliated corporation against its tax liability.

For more information, see instructions for Schedule Z, Computation of Credit Carryover Limitations, on page 10, Assignment of Credit, or get form FTB 3544, Assignment of Credit, or go to ftb.ca.gov and search for credit assignment.

Important: Affiliated corporations that received credits assigned under R&TC Section 23663, do not include the assigned credits received on this worksheet. Those credits are entered and tracked on form FTB 3544, Part B, List of Assigned Credit Received and/or Claimed by Assignee.

Pass-Through Entities

For purposes of this booklet, the term "pass-through entity" refers to an S corporation, estate, it ust, partnership and a limited liability company (LLC). References to "partnerships" include LLCs classified as partnerships.

Introduction

Economic Development Area (EDA) Tax Incentives

California established four types of EDAs that have related tax incentives. These incentives were established to stimulate growth and development in selected areas that were economically depressed. EDA tax incentives applied only to certain business transactions that were undertaken after an EDA had received final designation from the California Department of Housing & Community Development (HCD). Final designation was when the HCD designated an area to be an EDA. Tax incentives were available to individuals and businesses operating or investing within the geographic boundaries of the following EDAs:

- Enterprise Zones (repealed on January 1, 2014)
- Local Agency Military Base Recovery Areas (repealed on January 1, 2014)
- Manufacturing Enhancement Areas (designation expired on December 31, 2012)
- Targeted Tax Areas (designation expired on December 31, 2012)

Additional information on other EDAs can be found in the following FTB tax booklets:

- EZ tax incentives, FTB 3805Z, Enterprise Zone Business Booklet.
- LAMBRA tax incentives, FTB 3807, Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Business Booklet.
- MEA hiring credit, FTB 3808, Manufacturing Enhancement Area Business Booklet.

References in this booklet to the "TTA" are interpreted as "the boundaries of the former TTA as it existed on December 31, 2012."

Reporting Requirement

California statutes require the Franchise Tax Board (FTB) to provide information to the California Legislature regarding the number of businesses using the EDA tax incentives, types of EDA tax incentives being used, and the EDAs in which the businesses are claiming the tax incentives.

Complete items A through H on Side 1 of form FTB 3809, Targeted Tax Area Deduction and Credit Summary, as applicable. This information will be used to meet the FTB's statutory reporting requirement.

Purpose

This booklet provides specific information on the types of available former TTA tax incentives. Taxpayers operating or investing in a business located within a designated former TTA may be eligible for the following credit carryover and carryover deduction:

- Hiring credit carryover
- Sales or use tax credit carryover
- NOL carryover deduction

Use this booklet to determine the correct amount of credit carryovers and deductions that a business may claim for operating or investing in a business located within a designated former TTA. Complete the worksheets in this booklet for each credit carryover or deduction for which the business is eligible. Then enter the total credits and deductions on form FTB 3809.

Former Targeted Tax Area Designation

California established the TTA program to stimulate development in a selected economically depressed area of Tulare County. The program offered special tax incentives to entities and individuals located in the Tulare TTA and engaged in a trade or business within the selected Standard Industrial Codes listed on pages 15 through 17 of this booklet.

All of the incorporated cities in Tulare County and portions of the unincorporated areas of Tulare County received final designation as the TTA effective November 1, 1998. The designation was binding for 15 years, commencing from January 1, 1998. Note: The TTA designation expired on December 31, 2012. The incorporated cities in Tulare County are:

- Cutler-Orosi
- Dinuba
- Pixley Porterville
- Earliment
- Exeter
- Farmersville
 Visalia
- Goshen
- Traver Tulare
- Woodlake
- Lindsay

For business eligibility or zone related information, including questions regarding the former TTA geographic boundaries, contact the HCD or the local zone program manager where the business is located. Go to hcd.ca.gov and search for economic development areas to find the directory of zone contacts.

For information that is zone-specific, but not tax-specific, you may contact the HCD. See page 18 for the HCD contact information.

Who Can Claim the Former TTA **Tax Incentives?**

The TTA hiring credit carryover, sales or use tax credit carryover, and NOL carryover deductions are available to individuals, sole proprietors, corporations, estates, trusts. and partnerships operating or investing in a business located within the designated former

How to Claim Deductions and Credit Carryovers

To claim any TTA NOL carryover deduction or credit carryover, attach a completed form FTB 3809 to your California tax return.

Attach a separate form FTB 3809 for each business you operate or invest in that is located within the former TTA. Also, complete the following schedule and/or worksheets to report credit carryovers and deductions incurred:

- Corporations complete Schedule Z and all the worksheets, except for Worksheet I, Section B.
- Sole proprietors complete Schedule Z and all the worksheets.
- For trusts, estates, and partnerships, complete Worksheet I. Section A.
- Individual investors receiving pass-through former TTA credits complete Worksheet I, Section B and Schedule Z. All other investors complete Worksheet I, Section A and Schedule Z.
- Individual investors receiving a pass-through loss, and having an overall NOL carryover, complete Worksheet I, Section B and Worksheet II. All other investors complete Worksheet II.

Schedule Z is on Side 2 of form FTB 3809.

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

Form 540 filers:

Claim TTA tax incentives on Form 540, line 43 through 45, as applicable.

Form 540NR filers: Claim TTA tax incentives

on Form 540NR, line 58 through 60, as applicable. Form 100 filers: Claim TTA tax incentives on

Form 100, line 20, lines 24 through 26, as applicable.

Claim TTA tax incentives on Form 100S filers: Form 100S, line 18, lines 22

Form 100W filers:

through 24, as applicable. Claim TTA tax incentives on

Form 100W, line 20, lines 24 through 26, as applicable.

Form 109 filers: Check the "Yes" box for the TTA question I at the

top of Form 109, Side 1.

Keep all completed worksheets and supporting documents for your records.

Form FTB 3809 – Instructions for items A through H

For corporations, estates, trusts, partnerships, exempt organizations, and sole proprietors who operate businesses in the former TTA. complete items A through H.

Investors of pass-through entities, complete items A through D.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and Principal Business Activity (PBA) Codes To qualify for the former TTA hiring credit. you must be engaged in a trade or business within the selected SIC listed on page 15 through page 17 of this booklet. Enter the SIC code of the establishment that qualifies you to take this credit on form FTB 3809, Side 1. If your business has more than one establishment, and if more than one of them qualifies you to take this credit, enter the SIC code that best represents your primary qualifying establishment.

The PBA codes are based on the North American Industry Classification System published by the United States Office of Management and Budget. If you are a business entity, get the PBA code from the 2019 tax booklet (100, 100S, 100W, 565, or 568) that you used to file your tax return. If you are an individual, get the PBA code reported on your federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, federal Schedule C, Profit or Loss from Business (Sole Proprietorship), line B. Enter the PBA code of your principal activities on form FTB 3809, Side 1.

Part I – Credit Carryover

Line 1a – Hiring Credit Carryover

The TTA has expired as of December 31, 2012. Generally, no further TTA incentives can be generated after the expiration date. Taxpayers can no longer generate/incur TTA hiring credits for employees hired on or after January 1, 2013. Although qualified taxpayers can no longer generate/incur TTA hiring credits for qualified employees hired prior to the TTA expiration date for wages paid or incurred within the 60-month period of the TTA hiring credit, they can claim the hiring credit carryover from prior years.

Credit Limitations

The amount of hiring credit carryover claimed may not exceed the amount of tax on TTA business income in any year. Use Schedule Z on Side 2 of form FTB 3809 to compute the credit limitation.

The portion of any TTA hiring credit remaining for carryover to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, shall be carried over only to the succeeding 10 taxable years if necessary, or until the credit is exhausted, whichever occurs first.

Record Keeping

Retain a copy of VoucherCert 10-07 and the documentation given to the vouchering agency. In addition, for each qualified employee, keep a schedule of the first 60 months of employment showing (at least) the following:

- · Employee's name.
- Date the employee was hired.
- Number of hours the employee worked for each month of employment.
- Smaller of the hourly rate of pay for each month of employment or 150% of the minimum wage.
- Location of the employee's job site and duties performed.
- Records of any other federal or state subsidies received for hiring the qualified employee.
- Total qualified wages per month for each month of employment.

Line 1b – Sales or Use Tax Credit Carryover

The TTA has expired as of December 31, 2012. Generally, no further TTA incentives can be generated after the expiration date. For taxpayers engaged in a trade or business in an expired TTA, the sales or use tax credit may only be generated for qualified property purchased on or before December 31, 2012, and placed in service on or before December 31, 2012. The sales or use tax credit is not available for assets purchased and/or placed in service on or after January 1, 2013.

You may claim a credit carryover for the sales or use tax paid or incurred on qualified property under R&TC Sections 17053.33 and 23633, only if a carryover is available from taxable years 1998 through 2012.

Credit Limitations

- The amount of sales or use tax credit carryover claimed may not exceed the amount of tax on the TTA business income in any year.
- The portion of any TTA sales or use tax credit remaining for carryover to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, shall be carried over only to the succeeding 10 taxable years if necessary, or until the credit is exhausted, whichever occurs first.

Part II – Portion of Business Attributable to the Targeted Tax Area

TTA tax credits are limited to the tax on business income attributable to operations within the former TTA. TTA deductions are limited to business income attributable to operations within the former TTA. If the business is located within and outside the former TTA, determine the portion of total business operations that are attributable to the former TTA. Each taxpayer must complete one form FTB 3809 for each zone, and therefore, must also compute the income limitation for each zone.

Business Income vs. Nonbusiness Income

Only business income is apportioned to the TTA to determine the incentive limitation.

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

For corporations and entities doing business in and outside of the former TTA, use Worksheet I, Section A, to determine the TTA apportionment factor to determine the amount of business income attributable to the former TTA.

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

- The distributive (or pro-rata for S corporations) share of the business income apportioned to the former TTA.
- The distributive (or pro-rata for S corporations) share of the business capital gains and losses apportioned to the former TTA included in item 1.
- 3 The distributive (or pro-rata for S Corporation) share of the TTA property and payroll to corporate partners, members, shareholders, beneficiaries.

Report these items as other information on Schedule K-1 (100S, 541, 565, or 568).

For an individual, use Worksheet I, Section B to determine business income attributable to the former TTA. Business income includes, but is not limited to, California business income or loss from federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, federal Schedules C, D, E, F, and California Schedule D-1, Sales of Business Property, (or federal Form 4797, Sales of Business Property, if California Schedule D-1 is not needed), as well as wages. Be sure to include casualty losses, disaster losses, and any business deductions reported on federal

Form 1040 or 1040-SR, federal Schedule A as itemized deductions.

Generally, all income which arises from the conduct of trade or business operations of a taxpayer is business income.

If you elected to claim part or all of your current year disaster loss under IRC Section 165(i)(1) on prior year's tax return, do not include the amount of the loss that was claimed in your current year business income from the TTA.

Apportionment

Business income is apportioned to the former TTA by multiplying the **total California business income** of the taxpayer by a fraction. The fraction consists of the numerator which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator which is two. Loss is apportioned to the former TTA by multiplying the taxpayer's **total overall business loss** by a fraction. If a taxpayer conducts businesses in more than one former TTA, the TTA apportionment factor and credit limitations are computed separately for each former TTA.

Property Factor

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

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

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

Payroll Factor

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

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

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

Compensation Within the Former TTA
Compensation is considered to be within the
former TTA if any one of the following tests is
met:

- The employee's services are performed within the geographical boundaries of the former TTA.
- The employee's services are performed within and outside the former TTA, but the services performed outside the former TTA

are incidental to the employee's service within the former TTA.

Incidental means any temporary or transitory service performed in connection with an isolated transaction.

- 3. If the employee's services are performed within and outside the former TTA, the employee's compensation is attributed to the former TTA if any one of the following items is met:
 - A. The employee's base of operations is within the former TTA.
 - B. There is no base of operations in any other part of the state in which some part of the service is performed, and the place from which the service is directed or controlled is within the former TTA.
 - C. The base of operations or the place from which the service is directed or controlled is not in any other part of the state in which some part of the service is performed and the employee's residence is within the former TTA.

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

Corporations Filing a Combined Report

When determining the income attributable to the former TTA, the business income of each corporation doing business in the former TTA is the business income apportioned to California as determined under combined report mechanics. Get FTB Pub. 1061 for further information on combined reports and entity income apportionment. Each corporation computes the income attributable to the former TTA by multiplying California business by TTA apportionment factor computed in Worksheet I, Section A. The former TTA property and payroll factors used in the determination of TTA income includes only the taxpayer's California amounts in the denominator.

Example: Computation of former TTA income assigned to each entity operating within the former TTA

Parent Corporation A has two subsidiaries, B and C. Corporations A and B operate within the former TTA. The combined reporting group operates within and outside California and apportions its income to California using Schedule R. Assume the combined reporting group's business income apportioned to California was \$1,000,000 and Corporation A and B's share of business income assigned to California is \$228,000 and \$250,000 respectively. Corporation A and B's separate former TTA and separate California property and payroll factor amounts are shown as follows.

Business income apportioned to the TTA is determined as follows:

	Α	В
Property Factor		
TTA Property	\$1,000,000	\$ 800,000
California Property	\$1,000,000	\$1,200,000
Apportionment %	100%	66.66%
Payroll Factor		
TTA Payroll	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000
California Payroll	\$ 800,000	\$1,000,000
Apportionment %	100%	80%
Average Apport. %	100%	73.33%
(Property + Payroll Fact	ors)	
2		
Apportioned		
Business Income	\$ 228,000	\$ 250,000
TTA Business	A 000 000	* 400.005
Income	\$ 228,000	\$ 183,325

Instructions for Worksheet I -**Income or Loss Apportionment**

Section A – Income **Apportionment**

If the business operates solely within the former TTA and all its property and payroll are solely within the former TTA, enter 100% (1.00) on Section A, line 4, column (c). Do not complete the rest of Worksheet I.

Use Worksheet I, Section A, Income Apportionment, to determine the amount of business income apportioned to the former TTA. The apportioned TTA business income determines the amount of the tax incentives that can be used. A taxpayer's TTA business income is its California business income multiplied by the specific TTA apportionment percentage computed in Worksheet I, Section A.

Property Factor

When determining the income apportioned to the former TTA, the numerator of the property factor is the average value of the real and tangible personal property owned or rented by the business and used within the former TTA during the taxable year to produce TTA business income, see Worksheet I, Section A, column (b). The denominator of the property factor is the total average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the taxable year within California. See Worksheet I, Section A, column (a).

Payroll Factor

When determining income apportioned to the former TTA, the numerator of the payroll factor is the taxpayer's total compensation paid to the employees for working within the former TTA during the taxable year, see Worksheet I, Section A, column (b). The denominator of the payroll factor is the taxpayer's total compensation paid to employees working in California. See Worksheet I, Section A, column (a).

Section B – Income or Loss Apportionment

Taxpayers filing Form 540 and Form 540NR, use Worksheet I. Section B to determine the amount to enter on the following:

- Worksheet II, line 1 and line 6
- Schedule Z, Part I, line 1 and line 3

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

Only California source business income is apportioned to the former TTA. A taxpayer's TTA business income is its California apportioned business income computed using Schedule R, multiplied by the specific TTA apportionment percentage computed using Worksheet I. Section A.

The first step is to determine which portion of the taxpayer's net income is "business income" and which portion is "nonbusiness income," since only business income is apportioned to the former TTA. See Part II, Portion of Business Attributable to the Targeted Tax Area, for a complete discussion of business and nonbusiness income.

Business income or loss reported on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, federal Schedules C. E. F. and other schedules are reported on line 6 through line 9. Line 11 and line 12 report business gains or losses reported on California Schedule D, California Capital Gain or Loss Adjustment, and Schedule D-1 (or federal Form 4797, if California Schedule D-1 is not needed). All business income and losses should be adjusted for any differences between California and federal amounts as shown on the Schedule CA.

Part I - Individual Income and **Expense Items**

Wages

For taxpayers with wages from a company located within and outside the former TTA, determine the TTA wage income by entering the percentage of the time that they worked within the former TTA in column (b). The percentage of time should be for the same period for which the wages entered on line 1 were earned. Determine this percentage based on their record of time and events such as a travel log or entries in a daily planner.

Part II - Pass-Through Income or Loss

Individuals with a Schedule K-1

The individual partner, member, or shareholder completes Worksheet I. Section B, Part II, Pass-Through Income or Loss, and Schedule Z, Computation of Credit Carryover Limitations.

Multiple Pass-Through Entities

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

Example:

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

Part III - Taxpayer's Trade or Business

Business Income or Loss

Use business income or loss from federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, federal Schedules C, E, and F, plus California adjustments from Schedule CA (540 or 540NR) for each trade or business. Also, include business capital gains and losses from Schedule D and business gains and losses from Schedule D-1 as adjusted on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR).

Income Computation Located Entirely Within the Former TTA

Line 6 - Line 9

If your business operation reported on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, federal Schedule C, E, F, or other schedule is entirely within the former TTA, enter the income or loss from this activity in column (a), and enter 1.00 in column (b).

Line 11 and Line 12

If the gain or loss reported on Schedule D or Schedule D-1 as adjusted on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR) was attributed to an asset used in an activity conducted entirely within the former TTA, enter the gain or loss reported in column (a), and enter 1.00 in column (b).

Located Entirely Within California

Line 6 - Line 9

If your business operation reported on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, federal Schedule C, E, F, or other schedule is entirely within California, enter the income or loss from this activity in column (a). To determine the apportionment percentage in column (b), complete Worksheet I, Section A. Enter the percentage from Worksheet I, Section A, line 4, column (c) on Worksheet I, Section B, column (b).

Line 11 and Line 12

If the gain or loss reported on Schedule D or Schedule D-1 as adjusted on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR) was attributed to an asset used in an activity conducted entirely within California, enter the gain or loss reported in column (a). To determine the apportionment percentage figure in column (b), complete Worksheet I, Section A. Enter the percentage from Worksheet I, Section A, line 4, column (c) on Worksheet I, Section B, column (b).

Located Within and Outside the Former TTA and California

Line 6 - Line 9

If your business operation reported on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, federal Schedule C, E, F, or other schedule is within and outside the former TTA and California, get California Schedule R and complete line 1 through line 18b and line 28 through line 31. Enter the amount from Schedule R, line 18b and line 31 in column (a) of this worksheet. To determine the apportionment percentage in column (b), complete Worksheet I, Section A. Enter the percentage from Worksheet I, Section A, line 4, column (c) on Worksheet I, Section B, column (b).

When computing Schedule R, disregard any reference to Forms 100, 100S, 100W, 565, or 568. Also, disregard any reference to Schedules R-3, R-4, or R-5.

Nonresidents that have an apportioning business that operates within the former TTA should have already computed Schedule R, and can use those amounts when that schedule is referenced. Residents complete a Schedule R in order to determine their California source business income.

Worksheet I Income or Loss Apportionment – Targeted Tax Area Section A Income Apportionment Use Worksheet I, Section A, if your business has net income (a) (b) (c) Percentage within the former TTA from sources within and outside the former TTA. Total within Total within California the former TTA column (b) ÷ column (a) PROPERTY FACTOR 1 Average yearly value of owned real and tangible personal property used in the business (at original cost). See instructions. Exclude property not connected with the business and the value of construction in progress. Inventory..... Buildings..... Machinery and equipment..... Furniture and fixtures Land Other tangible assets (attach schedule)..... Rented property used in the business. See instructions . . . PAYROLL FACTOR 2 Employees' wages, salaries, commissions, and other compensation related to business income included in Total percentage – sum of the percentages in column (c)... Average apportionment percentage (1/2 of line 3). Enter here and on form FTB 3809. Side 1. line 2......

The average apportionment percentage shown on line 4 represents the portion of the taxpayer's total business that is attributable to activities conducted within the former TTA. Factors with zero balances in the totals of column (a) will not be included in the computation of the average apportionment percentage. For example, if the taxpayer does not have any payroll within or outside the former TTA, the average apportionment percentage would be computed by dividing line 3 by one instead of by two as normally instructed.

Line 11 and Line 12

If the gain or loss reported on Schedule D or Schedule D-1 as adjusted on Schedule CA (540 or 540NR) was attributed to an asset used in an activity conducted within and outside the former TTA and California, get Schedule R and complete Schedule R-1. Multiply the gain or loss reported by the percentage on Schedule R-1, Part A, line 2 or Part B, line 5 and enter the result in column (a). To determine the apportionment percentage in column (b), complete Worksheet I, Section A. Enter the percentage from Worksheet I, Section A, line 4, column (c) on Worksheet I, Section B, column (b).

Line 14

If you are computing the TTA business income and the result on Worksheet I, Section B, line 14, column (c) is a **positive** amount and:

- You have TTA NOL carryovers, enter the amount on Worksheet II, line 1 and line 6 (skip line 2 through line 5).
- You have TTA credit carryovers, enter the amount on Schedule Z, Part I, line 1 and line 3 (skip line 2).

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

Part III – Net Operating Loss (NOL) Carryover and Deduction

The TTA expired as of December 31, 2012. Generally, no further TTA incentives can be generated after the expiration date. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, taxpayers can no longer generate any TTA NOL. However, taxpayers can claim an NOL carryover deduction from prior years.

For NOLs incurred in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, California has extended the NOL carryover period to 20 taxable years following the year of the loss.

	orksheet I Income or Loss Appor	tionment-Targeted Tax Area	(continued)	
Se	ction B Income or Loss Apportionment			
Pa	rt I Individual Income and Expense Items	s. See instructions.		,
		(a) Amount	Percentage of time providing services in the former TTA	Apportioned amount (a) x (b)
1	Wages			\cup
2	Employee business expenses			
3	Total. Combine line 1, column (c) and line 2	2, column (c)		
Pa	rt II Pass-Through Income or Loss. See i	nstructions.		
	(a) Name of entit <u>y</u>		Distributive or pro-rata share of bu	b) Isiness income or loss apportioned 1 (100S, 541, 565, or 568) including s and losses
4				
5	Total. Add line 4, column (b)			
Pa	rt III Taxpayer's Trade or Business. See	instructions.		
		(a) Business income or loss	(b) Apportionment percentage for the former TTA	(c) Apportioned income or loss (a) x (b)
6	Schedule C			
7	Schedule E (Rentals)			
8	Schedule F			
9	Other business income or loss			
10	Total. Add line 6 through line 9, column (c)	<u> </u>		
		(a) Business gain or loss	(b) Apportionment percentage for the former TTA	(c) Apportioned gain or loss (a) x (b)
11	Schedule D			
12	Schedule D-1			
13	Total. Add line 11, column (c) and line 12, o	column (c)		
14	Total. Add line 3, line 10, and line 13, colun See instructions			

For taxable years beginning in 2002 and 2003, California had suspended the NOL carryover deduction. Taxpayers continued to carryover an NOL during the suspension period. The carryover period for suspended losses was extended by two years for losses incurred before January 1, 2002, and by one year for losses incurred on or after January 1, 2002, and before January 1, 2003. The deduction for disaster losses was not affected by the NOL suspension rules. See instructions for Worksheet II, on page 8 for more information on the suspension of the NOL carryover deduction for taxable years beginning in 2008 through 2011.

The business cannot generate NOLs from activities within the former TTA before the first taxable year beginning on or after the date the TTA was officially designated.

Limitation

A TTA NOL carryover deduction can only offset business income attributable to operations within the former TTA.

Election

If you elected and designated the carryover category (general or specific, EZ, LAMBRA, or TTA NOL) on the original tax return for the year of a loss, file form FTB 3809 for each year in which a TTA NOL deduction is being taken. The election is **irrevocable**.

If you elected the TTA NOL deduction, you are prohibited by law from carrying over any other type of NOL (relating to TTA activities) from this year.

Alternative Minimum Tax

Taxpayers claiming a TTA NOL carryover deduction determine their NOL for alternative minimum tax purposes. Use Schedule P (100, 100W, 540, 540NR, or 541) to compute the NOL for alternative minimum tax purposes.

S Corporations

TTA NOLs incurred prior to becoming an S corporation cannot be used against S corporation income. See IRC Section 1371(b).

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

Combined Report

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

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

Water's-Edge Taxpayer

For any water's-edge taxpayer, 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 of the NOL or the re-computed NOL. The re-computed NOL carryover is 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. R&TC Section 24416(c) serves as a limitation. If this section applies, the NOL carryover for each corporation may only be decreased, but not increased.

Instructions for Worksheet II – Computation of NOL Carryover and Carryover Limitations

Individuals, exempt trusts, and corporations with current year income and a prior year TTA NOL carryover complete Worksheet II.

For taxable years beginning in 2010 and 2011. California suspended the NOL carryover deduction. Taxpayers continued to compute and carryover NOLs during the suspension period. However, taxpayers with net income after state adjustments (pre-apportioned income) (corporations) or with modified adjusted gross income (individuals) of less than \$300,000, or with disaster loss carryovers are not affected by the NOL suspension rules.

Corporations use line 17 of Forms 100 and 100W, or line 14 less line 16 of Form 100S to determine net income after state adjustments (pre-apportioned income).

Individuals use the amount shown on your federal tax return for the same taxable year without regard to the federal NOL deduction (Form 540/540NR, line 13, plus the federal NOL deduction listed on Schedule CA (540), Part I, Section B, line 8c, column C or Schedule CA (540NR), Part II, Section B, line 8c, column C).

The carryover periods for any NOL or NOL carryover, for which a deduction is disallowed because of the 2008 - 2011 suspension, are extended by:

- One year for losses incurred in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2010, and before January 1, 2011.
- Two years for losses incurred in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2010.
- Three years for losses incurred in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2009.
- Four years for losses incurred in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2008.

The TTA NOL carryover deduction is used to reduce current year income from the TTA. Use this worksheet to compute the TTA NOL carryover deduction for corporations, individuals, and exempt trusts.

Line 1 – See Part II on page 4 for a discussion of business and nonbusiness income.

Form 540 and Form 540NR filers:

Be sure to include casualty losses, disaster losses, and any business deductions reported on federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, federal Schedule A, as itemized deductions.

Exception: If you elected to carry back part or all of your current year disaster loss, under IRC Section 165(i)(1), do not include the amount of the loss that was carried back in the current year business income for the TTA.

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

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

Line 6 – This is your modified taxable income (MTI). Reduce the MTI amount by your TTA NOL carryover deduction. The TTA NOL carryover deduction may not be larger than your MTI. If your MTI is a loss in the current year or if it limits the amount of NOL you may use this year, carry over the NOL to future years.

Line 7 – Enter the amount from line 6. If this amount is zero or negative, transfer the amount(s) from line 8a through line 8o, column (b) to column (e). Go to line 9.

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

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

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

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

Example:

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

Line 9 – Total the amounts in columns (b), (c), and (e). Enter the totals from column (b) and column (e) on form FTB 3809, Side 1, line 3a and line 3c, accordingly.

Your TTA NOL carryover deduction for 2019 is the total of column (c). Enter this amount on your California tax return or schedule as follows:

- Form 100, line 20
- Form 100S, line 18
- Form 100W, line 20
- Form 109, line 6
- Schedule CA (540), Part I, Section B, line 8e, column B
- Schedule CA (540NR), Part II, Section B, line 8e, column B

1 Enter the amount from Form 100 or Form 100W, line 17; Form 100S, combined amounts of line 14 and line 16; or Form 109, line 1 or line 4. Form 540 and Form 540NR filers, enter the total from Worksheet I, Section B, line 14, column (c) on line 1 and line 6 (skip line 2 through line 5). See instructions. Corporations which file a combined report, enter the taxpayer's business income assigned to California 2 a Form 100, Form 100W, Form 100S, and Form 109 filers: Enter any nonbusiness income included in line 1 as a negative number. Form 540 and Form 540NR filers leave blank..... 2a **b** Form 100, Form 100W, Form 100S, and Form 109 filers: Enter any nonbusiness loss included in line 1 as a positive number. Form 540 and Form 540NR filers leave blank..... 2b 3 Form 100 or Form 100W filers: Enter the amount from Form 100 or Form 100W. line 21. Form 100S filers: Enter the total of the amount from Form 100S, line 16 and line 19. Form 540, Form 540NR, and Form 109 filers: Enter -0-. Enter this amount as a negative number..... 3 4 Combine line 1, line 2c, and line 3. If zero or less, enter -0- on line 6........ **5** Enter the average apportionment percentage from Worksheet I, Section A, line 4

Worksheet II Computation of NOL Carryover and Carryover Limitations – Targeted Tax Area. See instructions.

6 Modified taxable income. Multiply line 4 by line 5. See instructions

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Description	Carryover from	Amount deducted	Balance available to	TTA NOL carryover
	prior year	this year	offset losses	to future years.
7 Modified taxable income from line 6				
8a TTA NOL carryover beginning in 1998				
8b TTA NOL carryover beginning in 1999				
8c TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2000				
8d TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2001				
8e TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2002				
8f TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2003				
8g TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2004 .				
8h TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2005				
8i TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2006	· ·			
8j TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2007				
8k TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2008				
8I TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2009				
8m TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2010				
8n TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2011				
80 TTA NOL carryover beginning in 2012				
9 Total the amounts in columns (b), (c), and				
(e). See instructions				

Schedule Z – Computation of Credit Carryover Limitations

Credit Carryover Limitations

The amount of credit carryover you can claim on your California tax return is limited by the amount of tax attributable to TTA business income. The amount of tax attributable to the TTA business income is computed in this schedule. For corporations and other entities doing business in the former TTA, the TTA business income is computed in this schedule using the TTA apportionment factor formula computed on Worksheet I, Section A. For individuals, the TTA business income is computed on Worksheet I, Section B.

Assignment of Credit

For taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 2008, credit earned by members of a combined reporting group may be assigned to an affiliated corporation that is an eligible member of the same combined reporting group. A credit assigned may only be claimed by the affiliated corporation against its tax in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2010.

The eligible assignee shall be treated as if it originally generated the assigned credit. Any credit requirements, limitations or restrictions that applied to the assignor will also apply to the eligible assignee. The amount of TTA credit carryovers you may claim on your California tax return is limited to the tax attributable to a specific former TTA. For zone credits assigned, the assignee must have a tax liability as a result of income generated in the same zone that the original credit was generated. For example, if the original credit was generated in the former Tulare TTA of the assignor, the assignee must have a tax liability on the income attributable to the former Tulare TTA in order to use the assigned credit. For more information, get form FTB 3544 or go to ftb.ca.gov and search for credit assignment.

Other Limitations

If a taxpayer owns an interest in a disregarded business entity, the amount of the credit carryover that can be utilized is limited to the difference between the taxpayer's regular tax computed with the income of the disregarded entity, and the taxpayer's regular tax computed without the income of the disregarded entity. Partnerships allocate the credit among the partners according to the partner's distributive share as determined in a written partnership agreement. See R&TC Section 17039(e)(2).

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

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

S Corporations and the Application of TTA Credits

An S corporation may use its TTA credit carryovers to reduce TTA tax at both the corporate and shareholder levels.

Carryove

If the amount of credit carryover available this year exceeds your TTA tax, you may carry over any excess credit to future years. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, the carryover period is 10 years if necessary, or until the credit is exhausted, whichever occurs first. Apply the carryover to the earliest taxable year(s) possible. In no event can the credit be carried back and applied against a prior year's tax.

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. For more information, get Schedule C (100S), S Corporation Tax Credits.

Credit Code

Use credit code **210** to claim the TTA hiring credit and sales or use tax credit carryover on your tax return. Using an incorrect code may cause a delay in allowing the credit.

Instructions for Schedule Z --Computation of Credit Carryover Limitations

Reporting Requirements of S Corporations, Estates, Trusts, and Partnerships

- Partnerships and LLC's treated as partnerships do not complete Schedule Z. The partners and members of these types of entities should compute their TTA income from all sources by completing the Schedule Z to determine the amount of TTA credit carryover that they may claim on their California tax return. For individual partners, report the distributive share of all the business income apportioned to the former TTA. For corporate partners, report the distributive share of the former TTA property and payroll. Report these items as other information on Schedule K-1 (565).
- S corporations and their shareholders complete Schedule Z.
- Report to shareholders, beneficiaries, partners, and members, the distributive or pro-rata share of business income, losses, and deductions apportioned to the former TTA; and
- Separately state any distributive or pro-rata share of business capital gains and losses apportioned to the former TTA included in the amount above.

S Corporations

Complete only Part I and Part III of Schedule Z if your entity-level tax before credits is more than the minimum franchise tax.

Corporations and S Corporations subject to the minimum franchise tax only Complete only Part IV of Schedule Z.

All others: Complete Part I and Part II of Schedule Z.

Part I – Computation of Credit Limitations

For filers with NOL carryovers:

- Complete Worksheet II first if you have an NOL carryover.
- Then complete Schedule Z if you have any CTA credits.

If you do not have any NOL carryovers:

- Individuals: Go to Worksheet I, Section B.
 Follow the instructions there. Enter the amount from Worksheet I, Section B, line 14, column (c) on Schedule Z, Part I, line 1 and line 3 (skip line 2).
- Corporations: Follow the instructions for line 1 below.

Only business income is apportioned to the TTA to determine the incentive limitation. Business income is defined as income arising from transactions and activities in the regular course of the trade or business. Business income includes income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management, and disposition of the property constitute integral parts of the regular trade or business operations. Nonbusiness income is all income other than business income.

For corporations filing a combined report, the business income of each corporation doing business in the former TTA is the business income apportioned to California as determined under combined report mechanics. Get FTB Pub. 1061 for more information on combined reports and entity income apportionment.

Line 1 – Enter all trade or business income. See form FTB 3809, Part II instructions for the definition of business income.

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

This percentage is the apportionment percentage computed by the entity using Worksheet I, Section A, and represents the percentage of the entity's business income attributable to the TTA.

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

Individuals

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

Exempt Organizations

Use the applicable tax rate in your tax booklet.

Corporations and S Corporations

Use the applicable tax rate.

If the amount on line 6a is the minimum franchise tax (\$800), you cannot use your TTA credits this year. Complete Part IV of Schedule Z to compute the amount of credit carryover.

Example: Determination of TTA Income for Shareholders, Partners, or Members of **Pass-Through Entities**

John Anderson is vice president of ABC, Inc., an S corporation that has two locations: one within the TTA and one outside the TTA. Eighty percent (80%) of the S corporation's business is attributable to the TTA.

This percentage was determined by ABC, Inc. using Worksheet I, Section A, when ABC's S corporation tax return (Form 100S) was prepared.

John divides his time equally (50/50) between the two offices of ABC, Inc. Jackie Anderson (John's spouse/RDP) works for ABC, Inc. at its office located within the TTA.

John and Jackie Anderson have the following items of California income and expense for the 2019 taxable year:

John's salary from ABC, Inc \$100,000
Jackie's salary from ABC, Inc 75,000
Interest on savings account 1,000
Dividends
Schedule K-1 (100S) from ABC, Inc.:
Ordinary income 40,000
John's unreimbursed employee
expenses from federal Schedule A (2,000)

The Anderson's TTA income (total amount to be reported on line 3) is computed as follows:

John's TTA salary	
(\$100,000 x 50%)\$	350,000
Jackie's TTA salary	
(\$75,000 x 100%)	75,000
Pass-through ordinary income from	
ABC, Inc. (\$40,000 x 80%)	32,000
John's unreimbursed	
employee business	
expenses (\$2,000 x 50%)	(1,000)
Total TTA income	
(Schedule Z, Part I, line 3) \$1	56,000

The standard deduction and personal or dependency exemptions are not included in the computation of TTA income since they are not related to trade or business activities. John and Jackie must compute the tax (to be entered on Schedule Z, Part I, line 6a) on the total TTA income of \$156,000 (as if it represents all of their income).

Line 6b – Corporations and S corporations: If the amount on line 6b is the minimum franchise tax (\$800), you cannot use your TTA credits this year. Complete Part IV of Schedule Z to compute the amount of credit carryover.

Part II - Limitations of Credits for Corporations, Individuals, **Estates, and Trusts**

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

Individuals that received a Schedule K-1, complete Schedule Z, Part II, using the information from the Schedule K-1.

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

Line 8A, column (f) – Enter the amount of credit carryover that is used on Schedule P (100, 100W, 540, 540NR, or 541), column (b). The amount cannot be greater than the amount on line 8A, column (e) or the amount computed on line 8B, column (d). Enter this amount on form FTB 3809, Side 1, line 1a.

Line 8B, column (b) - Enter the amount of the total prior year credit carryover from prior year's Schedule Z, Part II, line 8B, column (g).

Line 8B, column (c) – Enter the amount of credit assigned to affiliated corporations that are members of the same combined reporting group from form FTB 3544, Part A, Election to Assign Credit Within Combined Reporting Group, column (g). Only C corporations who completed the form will enter an amount in this column. Individuals, Estates, and Trusts, leave blank and go to column (d) instructions.

Line 8B. column (d) - Subtract the amount on line 8B, column (c), if any, from the amount of the total prior year carryover on line 8B, column (b).

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

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

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

Line 9A, column (f) - Enter the amount of credit that is used on Schedule P (100, 100W, 540, 540NR, or 541), column (b). The amount cannot be greater than the amount on line 9A, column (e) or the amount computed on line 9B, column (d). Enter this amount on form FTB 3809, Side 1, line 1b.

Line 9B, column (b) - Enter the amount of the total prior year credit carryover from prior year's Schedule Z, Part II, line 9B, column (g).

Line 9B, column (c) - Enter the amount of credit assigned to affiliated corporations that are members of the same combined reporting group from form FTB 3544, Part A, column (g). Only C corporations who completed the form will enter an amount in this column. Individuals, Estates, and Trusts, leave blank and go to column (d) instructions.

Line 9B, column (d) - Subtract the amount on line 9B, column (c), if any, from the amount of the total prior year carryover on line 9B, column (b).

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

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

Part III - Limitation of Credits for S Corporations Only

Use Part III of Schedule Z only if you are an S corporation. Adjust Schedule C (100S) to reflect the TTA business tax limitation (Part I, line 7) after completing this worksheet.

Line 10, column (b) - Enter the amount of total prior year credit carryover. from prior year's Schedule Z, Part III, line 10, column (d). Also, include this amount on Form 100S, Schedule C.

Line 11, column (b) – Enter the amount of total prior year credit carryover from prior year's Schedule Z, Part III, line 11, column (d).

Line 10 and Line 11, column (c) - Enter the amount of credit carryover that was used by the S corporation in the current year to offset its 1.5% entity-level tax (3.5% for financial S corporations). Enter the amounts in column (c) for line 10 and line 11 on form FTB 3809, Side 1, line 1a and line 1b, as applicable.

Line 10 and Line 11, column (d) - Subtract the amount in column (c) for each line from the amounts in column (b). These are the credit amounts that can be carried over to future years and used by the S corporation.

Part IV – Limitation of Credits for Corporations and S Corporations Subject to Paying Only the Minimum Franchise Tax

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

Line 12, column (b) – Enter the amount of the total prior year credit carryover from prior year's Schedule Z, Part IV, line 12, column (d).

Line 13, column (b) – Enter the amount of total prior year credit carryover from prior year's Schedule Z, Part IV, line 13, column (d).

Line 12 and Line 13, column (c) – Enter the amounts of credits assigned to affiliated corporations that are members of the same combined reporting group from form FTB 3544, Part A, column (g). Only C corporations who completed the form will enter an amount in this column. S corporations, leave blank and go to column (d) instructions.

Line 12 and Line 13, column (d) – Subtract the amount in column (c), if any, for each line from the amounts in column (b). These are the credit amounts that can be carried over to future years.

Example: Part II

Assume the ABC Business has \$8,000 of tax. The business computed a credit limitation based on the TTA income of \$7,000 on Schedule Z, line 7. The business has the following credits:

Hiring credit carryover — \$300 Sales or use tax credit carryover — \$9,000

Schedule Z, Part II would be computed as follows:

P	Part II Limitation of Credits for Corporations, Individuals, Estates, and Trusts. See instructions.									
(a) Credit name			(b) Total prior year carryover	(c) Total credit assigned from form FTB 3544, Part A, col. (g)	(d) Total credit col. (b) minus col. (c)	Credit carryover used on Sch. P can never be greater than col. (d) or col. (e)	(g) Total credit carryover col. (d) minus col. (e)			
8	Hiring credit	Α				7,000	300			
	carryover	В	300	-0-	300	300		-0-		
9	Sales or use	Α				6,700	6,700			
	tax credit carryover	В	9,000	-0-	9,000	6,700		2,300		

Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition (Partial Listing)

The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual classifies business activities based upon establishments, which are defined in the SIC Manual as an economic unit, generally at a single physical location, where business is conducted, or where services or industrial operations are performed. A taxpayer's enterprise may consist of more than one establishment. The SIC Manual provides the following examples of establishments: A factory, mill, store, hotel, movie theater, mine, farm, ranch, bank, railroad depot, airline terminal, sales office, warehouse. or central administrative office. Where distinct and separate economic activities are performed at a single physical location (such as construction activities operated out of the same physical location as a lumber yard), each activity should be treated as a separate establishment where: (1) No one industry description in the SIC Manual includes such combined activities; (2) The employment in each economic activity is significant; and (3) Separate reports are prepared on the number of employees, their wages and salaries, sales or receipts, property and equipment, and other types of financial data, such as financial statements, job costing, and profit center accounting.

The Standard Industrial Classification Manual is organized using a hierarchical structure, first by division, next by two-digit major

manmade

2298

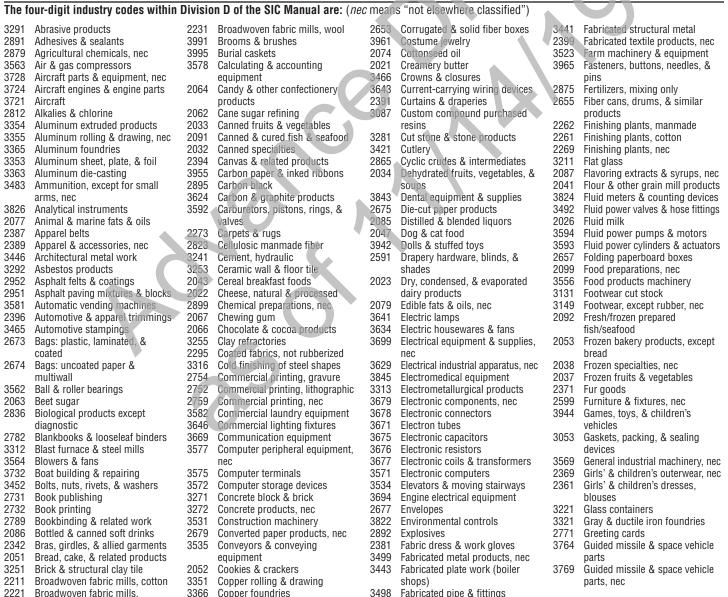
Cordage & twine

groups within each division, then by three-digit industry groups within each major group, and finally by four-digit industry codes within each industry group.

For purposes of this publication, the following SIC codes are listed since only taxpayers with establishments in these industry codes qualify for the TTA tax incentives:

- SIC Codes 2000 through 2099;
- SIC Codes 2200 through 3999;
- SIC Codes 4200 through 4299;
- SIC Codes 4500 through 4599; and
- SIC Codes 4700 through 5199.

To view the manual, go to osha.gov and search for SIC code.



3069

Fabricated rubber products, nec

(continued on next page)

3761	Guided missiles & parts	3061	Mechanical rubber goods	2035	Pickles, sauces, & salad dressing	3769	Space vehicle equipment & parts
2861	Gum & wood chemicals	2833	Medicinal & botanicals	3085	Plastic bottles	3764	Space propulsion units & parts
3275	Gypsum products	2325	Men's & boys' trousers & slacks	3086	Plastic foam products	2429	Special product sawmills, nec
3423	Hand & edge tools, nec	3143	Men's footwear, except athletic	2821	Plastic materials & resins	3544	Special dies, tools, jigs, & fixtures
3996	Hardsurface floor coverings, nec	2323	Men's & boys' neckwear	3084	Plastic pipe	3559	Special industry machinery, nec
2429	Hardware, nec	2329	Men's & boys' clothing, nec	3088	Plastic plumbing fixtures	3566	Speed changers, drives, & gears
2426	Hardwood dimensions & flooring	2321	Men's & boys' shirts	3089	Plastic products, nec	3949	Sporting & athletic goods, nec
0	mills	2322	Men's & boys' underwear &	2796	Platemaking service	2678	Stationery products
2435	Hardwood veneer & plywood		nightwear	3471	Plating & polishing	3493	Steel springs, except wire
2353	Hats, caps, & millinery	2326	Men's & boys' work clothing	2395	Pleating & stitching	3315	Steel wire & related products
3433	Heating equip, except electric	2311	Men's & boys' suits & coats	3432	Plumbing fixture fittings & trim	3317	Steel pipe & tubes
3536	Hoists, cranes, & monorails	2514	Metal household furniture	2842	Polishes & sanitation goods	3325	Steel foundries, nec
2252	Hosiery, nec	3549	Metalworking machinery, nec	3264	Porcelain electrical supplies	3324	Steel investment foundries
2392	House furnishings, nec	3398	Metal heat treating	2096	Potato chips & similar snacks	3691	Storage batteries
3142	House slippers	3411	Metal cans	3269	Pottery products, nec	3259	Structural clay products, nec
3651	Household audio & video	3412	Metal barrels, drums, & pails	2015	Poultry slaughtering & processing	2439	Structural wood members, nec
0001	equipment	3431	Metal sanitary ware	3568	Power transmission equipment,	2843	Surface active agents
3635	Household vacuum cleaners	3497	Metal foil & leaf	0000	nec	3841	Surgical & medical instruments
3631	Household cooking appliances	3479	Metal coating & allied services	3546	Power-driven handtools	3842	Surgical appliances & supplies
3633	Household laundry equipment	3469	Metal stampings, nec	3448	Prefabricated metal buildings	3613	Switchgear & switchboard
3639	Household appliances, nec	3442	Metal door, sash, & trim	2452	Prefabricated wood buildings	0010	apparatus
2519	Household furniture, nec	2431	Millwork	2045	Prepared flour mixes & doughs	2822	Synthetic rubber
3632	Household refrigerators & freezers	3296	Mineral wool	2048	Prepared feeds, nec	3795	Tanks & tank components
2024	Ice cream & frozen desserts	3295	Minerals, ground or treated	3652	Prerecorded records & tapes	3661	Telephone & telegraph apparatus
3491	Industrial valves	3532	Mining machinery	3229	Pressed & blown glass, nec	3552	Textile machinery
2819	Industrial inorganic chem, nec	2741	Misc publishing	3399	Primary metal products, nec	2393	Textile bags
3599	Industrial machinery, nec	3449	Misc metal work		Primary nonferrous metals, nec	2299	Textile goods, nec
2869	Industrial machinery, nec	3496	Misc fabricated wire products		Primary aluminum	2284	Thread mills
3537	Industrial trucks & tractors	2451	Mobile homes	3331	Primary copper	2282	Throwing & winding mills
2813	Industrial gases	3716	Motor homes	3692	Primary batteries, dry & wet	2296	Tire cord & fabrics
3543	Industrial gases	3711	Motor vehicles & car bodies	3672	Printed circuit boards	3011	Tires & inner tubes
3567	Industrial furnaces & ovens	3621	Motor & generators	2893	Printing ink	2844	Toilet preparations
2816	Inorganic pigments	3714	Motor vehicle parts &	3555	Printing trades machinery	3612	Transformers, except electronic
3825		3/14		3823	-	3799	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3519	Instruments to measure electricity	3751	Accessories	3231	Process control instruments	3792	Transportation equipment, nec
2835	Internal combustion engines, nec	3931	Musical instruments	2531	Products of purchased glass	3713	Travel trailers & campers Truck & bus bodies
2000	In vitro & in vivo diagnostic	2441	Musical instruments	2611	Public building & related furniture Pulp mills	3715	
2462	substances	2241	Nailed wood boxes & shook Narrow fabric mills	3561		3511	Truck trailers
3462 3915	Iron & steel forging	2711		3663	Pumps & pumping equipment Radio & TV communication	2791	Turbines & turbines generator sets
3913	Jewelers' materials & lapidary work	2873	Newspapers Nitrogenous fertilizers	3003		3082	Typesetting Unsupported plastic profile shapes
3911	Jewelry, precious metal	3297	Nonclay refractories	3743	equipment Railroad equipment	3081	Unsupported plastic film & sheet
2253	Knit outerwear mills	3644	Noncurrent-carrying wiring	2061	Raw sugar cane	2512	
2254	Knit underwear mills	5044	devices		Ready-mixed concrete	3494	
2259	Knitting mills, nec	3369	Nonferrous foundries, nec	2493	Reconstituted wood products	2076	Vegetable oil mills, nec
3821	Laboratory apparatus & furniture	3364	Nonferrous die-casting, except	3585	Refrigeration & heating equipment	3647	Vehicular lighting equipment
2258	Lace & warp knit fabric mills	3304	aluminum	3625	Relays & industrial controls	3261	Vitreous plumbing fixtures
3083	Laminated plastic plate & sheet	3357	Nonferrous wiredrawing &	3645	Residential lighting fixtures	3262	Vitreous china table & kitchenware
3524	Lawn & garden equipment	3331	insulating	2044	Rice milling	3873	Watches, clocks, & parts
	Lead pencils & art goods	3356	Nonferrous rolling & drawing, nec		Roasted coffee		Waterproof outerwear
2100	Leather goods, nec	33/1	Nonferrous metals	2033	Robes & dressing gowns	2000	Weft knit fabric mills
2386	Leather & sheep-lined clothing	3463	Nonferrous forging	25/17	Rolling mill machinery	3548	
3111		3299	Nonmetallic mineral products, nec	3052	Rubber & plastic hose & belting	2046	
3151	Leather tanning & finishing Leather gloves & mittens	2297	Nonwoven fabrics	3021		2040	
3648	Lighting equipment	3579		2068		3495	
3274	0 0 1 1		Office machines, nec Office furniture, except wood	2656		2337	
2411	Logging		Oil & gas field machinery	2676	Sanitary paper products	2335	
	Lubricating oils & greases	3851	Ophthalmic goods	2013		2000	dresses
3161	Luggage		Optical instruments & lenses	3425		2341	Women's & children's underwear
2098	Macaroni, spaghetti, & noodles		Ordnance & accessories, nec	2421		2251	
3541	Machine tools, metal cutting		Organic fibers, noncellulosic	3596		2339	
00 1 1	types		Packaging machinery	0030	laboratory	2339	
3545	Machine tool accessories	2851		2397	Schiffli machine embroideries	200 I	shirts
	Machine tools, metal forming type	3554	Paper industries machinery	3451		3171	Women's handbags and purses
	Magnetic & optical recording	2621	Paper mills		Search & navigation equipment		Women's footwear, except athletic
0030	media	2671	Paper coated & laminated,	3674		2491	
3322	Malleable iron foundries	201 I	packaging	3263		2491	
2083	Malt	2672	Paper coated & laminated, nec	3589		2499	
	Malt beverages	2631	Paperboard mills	2652	Setup paperboard boxes	2541	
2761	Manifold business forms		Partitions & fixtures, except wood	3444	Sheet metal work	2521	
2097		3951		3731			Wood TV & radio cabinets
3999	Manufactured ice	2721	Pens & mechanical pencils Periodicals	3993		2449	
3953	Manufacturing industries, nec		Personal leather goods, nec	3914		2511	Wood containers, nec Wood household furniture
	Marking devices Mattresses & bedsprings	2911	<u> </u>	3484	Silverware and plate ware		Wood nousehold furniture Wood pallets & skids
			Petroleum refining				
	Measuring & dispensing pumps	2999	Petroleum & coal products, nec	3482		3553	
3829	Measuring & controlling devices,	2834 2874	Pharmaceutical preparations Phosphatic fertilizers	2841 2436		ა044 ეეე1	X-ray apparatus & tubes Yarn spinning mills
	nec		Phosphatic fertilizers			220 I	ram spinning milis
2011	Meat nacking plants	3064	Photographic aguinment 9	クロフト	Southean oil mills		
2011	Meat packing plants	3861	Photographic equipment & supplies	2075	Soybean oil mills		(continued on next page)

The four-digit industry codes within Division E of the SIC Manual are: (nec means "not elsewhere classified")

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4513 4522 4512	Air courier services Air transportation, nonscheduled Air transportation, scheduled	4932 4971 4214	Gas & other services combined Irrigation systems Local trucking with storage	4960 4822	Steam & air-conditioning supply Telegraph & other message communications
4512	Airports, flying fields, & airport terminal services	4212 4925	Local trucking with Storage Local trucking without storage Mixed, manufactured, or liquefied	4813	Telephone communications, except radiotelephone
4729	Arrangement of passenger transportation, nec	4924	petroleum gas production Natural gas distribution	4833 4231	Television broadcasting stations Terminal & joint terminal
4730	Arrangement of transportation of freight & cargo	4922 4923	Natural gas transmission Natural gas transmission &		maintenance facilities for motor freight
4841	Cable & other pay television services	4783	distribution Packing & crating	4725 4789	Tour operators Transportation services, nec
4939	Combination utilities, nec	4832	Radio broadcasting stations	4724	Travel agencies
4899 4215	Communications services, nec Courier services, except by air	4812 4222	Radiotelephone communications Refrigerated warehousing &	4213 4940	Trucking, except local Water supply
4931	Electric & other services combined	4953	storage Refuse systems		
4911 4221	Electric services Farm product warehousing &	4741 4959	Rental of railroad cars Sanitary services, nec		CX
4785	storage Fixed facilities & inspection	4952 4225	Sewerage systems Special warehousing & storage		
	weighing services for motor vehicle transportation	4226	Special warehousing & storage, nec		

The four-digit industry codes within Division F of the SIC Manual are: (nec means "not elsewhere classified")

5012 5181 5192 5032 5169 5052 5046 5045 5145 5082 5039 5143 5122 5099 5063 5064 5065 5083	Automobiles & other motor vehicles Beer & ale Books, periodicals, & newspapers Brick, stone, and related construction materials Chemicals & allied products, nec Coal & other minerals & ores Commercial equipment, nec Computers & computer peripheral equipment & software Confectionery Construction & mining (except petroleum) machinery & equipment Construction materials, nec Dairy products, except dried or canned Drugs, drug proprietaries, & druggist' sundries Durable goods, nec Electrical apparatus & equipment, wiring supplies, & construction materials Electroic appliances, television, & radio sets Electronic parts & equipment, nec Farm & garden machinery &	5021 5153 5149 5141 5072 5022 5113 5084 5085 5094 5154 5031 5147 5047 5051 5015 5013	Furniture Grain & field beans Groceries & related products, nec Groceries, general line Hardware Home furnishings Industrial & personal service paper Industrial machinery & equipment Industrial supplies Jewelry, watches, precious stones, & precious metals Livestock Lumber, plywood, millwork, and wood panels Meat & meat products Medical, dental, & hospital equipment & supplies Men's & boy's clothing & furnishings Metals service centers & offices Motor vehicle parts, used Motor vehicle supplies & new parts Nondurable goods, nec Office equipment Onlithalmic monds	5162 5074 5144 5111 5049 5078 5033 5093 5087 5091 5112 5014 5194 5092 5088 5075 5182	equipment & supplies Sporting & recreational goods & supplies Stationery & office supplies Tires & tubes Tobacco & tobacco products Toys, hobby goods, & supplies Transportation equipment & supplies, except motor vehicles Warm air heating, air-conditioning equipment, & supplies Wine & distilled alcoholic
5064	equipment, wiring supplies, & construction materials Electrical appliances, television,	5013	Motor vehicle parts, used Motor vehicle supplies & new parts	5075	Warm air heating, air-conditioning equipment, &
5065 5083				5182 5137	
5191 5159 5146 5193	Farm supplies Farm-product raw materials, nec Fish & seafoods Flowers, nursery stock, & florists' supplies	5198 5172 5171	Paints, varnishes, & supplies Petroleum & petroleum products wholesalers, except bulk stations Petroleum bulk stations & terminals		clothing & accessories
5138 5148	Footwear Fresh fruits & vegetables	5043 5131	Photographic equipment & sales Piece goods, notions, & other dry goods		

How to Get California Tax Information

Your Rights as a Taxpayer

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

Where to Get Tax Forms and Publications

By Internet – You can download, view, and print California tax forms and publications at **ftb.ca.gov/forms**.

Access other state agencies' websites at ca.gov.

By phone – To order current year California tax forms and publications, call our automated phone service. Refer to the list in your tax booklet and find the code for the form you want to order. Call 800.338.0505 and follow the recorded instructions.

Allow two weeks to receive your order. If you live outside California, allow three weeks to receive your order.

In person – Many post offices and libraries provide free California personal income tax booklets during the filing season.

Employees at post offices and 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 your letter includes your federal employer identification number (FEIN), California Secretary of State (SOS) file number, California corporation number, social security number (SSN) or individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), your daytime and evening telephone numbers, and a copy of the notice (if applicable). Send your letter to:

CORRESPONDENCE, ANALYSIS, SUPPORT AND EDUCATION SECTION MS F-283 FRANCHISE TAX BOARD PO BOX 1468 SACRAMENTO CA 95812-1468

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 your tax return.

Internet and Telephone Assistance

Telephone assistance is available year-round from 7 a.m. until 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, except holidays. Hours subject to change.

Website: **ftb.ca.gov** Telephone: 800.852.5711

from within the United States

916.845.6500

from outside the United States

TTY/TDD: 800.822.6268

for persons with hearing or

speech disability

711 or 800.735.2929 California

relay service

Asistencia Por Internet y Teléfono

Asistencia telefónica está disponible durante todo el año desde las 7 a.m. hasta las 5 p.m. de lunes a viernes, excepto días feriados. Las horas están sujetas a cambios.

Sitio web: **fth.ca.gov**Teléfono: 800.852.5711

TTY/TDD:

dentro de los Estados Unidos

916.845.6500

fuera de los Estados Unidos

800.822.6268

para personas con discapacidades

auditivas o del habla

711 ó 800.735.2929 servicio de

relevo de California

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TTA Contact Information

For business eligibility or zone related information, including questions regarding TTA geographic boundaries and vouchering, contact the HCD or the local zone program manager where the business is located. Go to hcd.ca.gov and search for economic development areas to find the directory of zone contacts.

For information that is zone-specific but not tax-specific, contact the HCD at:

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAMS 2020 WEST EL CAMINO AVENUE SUITE 650 SACRAMENTO, CA 95833

Mailing address

PO BOX 952054

SACRAMENTO CA 94252-2054

Website: **hcd.ca.gov** Telephone: 916.274.0575 Fax: 916.263.2764

or for tax-specific information contact:

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD Website: **ftb.ca.gov** Telephone: 916.845.3464