AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 3, 1997

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 1, 1997

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 10, 1997

SENATE BILL No. 1106

Introduced by Committee on Revenue and Taxation (Senators Alpert (Chair), Greene, Karnette, Knight, Kopp, and McPherson)

February 28, 1997

An act to amend Section 30 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Section 1666.5 of the Insurance Code, to amend Sections 17052.15, 17053.45, 17053.46, 17053.49, 17062, 17220, 17276.2, 17502, 17570, 17935, 18402, 18604, 18606, 18621.5, 18633, 18633.5, 18637, 18638, 18645, 18662, 18670, 19009, 19011, 19021, 19023, 19024, 19058, 19132.5, 19141.5, 19141.6, 19147, 19164, 19192, 19254, 19263, 19280, 19282, 19301, 19340, 19392, 19411, 19542, 19563, 19701, 19705, 19706, 19719, 23037, 23038, 23040.1, 23095, 23098, 23151, 23151.1, 23151.2, 23153, 23183.1, 23183.2, 23186, 23221, 23303, 23305.2, 23332, 23332.5, 23334, 23455, 23501, 23610.5, 23612.6, 23623.5, 23625, 23645, 23646, 23649, 23731, 23802, 23809, 23811, 24346, 24356.4, 24356.8, 24357, 24358, 24359, 24402, 24407, 24408, 24409, 24411, 24416, 24416.2, 24602, 24677, 24678, 24710, 24901, 24912, 24916, 24917, 24918, 24942, 25105, 25110, 25111, 25112, and 25128 of, to amend and renumber Section 19532 of, to amend and renumber the heading of Article 6 (commencing with Section 19280) of Chapter 5 of Part 10.2 of Division 2 of, to add Sections 17936, 23114, and 24954 to, and to repeal Sections 23184, 23184.5, 23185, 23185a, 23185b, 23186.1, 23186.2, 23186.5, and 24903 of, the Revenue and Taxation Code, to amend Section 1088.5 of the Unemployment Insurance Code, and to amend Section 56 of Chapter 952 of the Statutes of 1996, relating to taxation, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, tax levy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1106, as amended, Committee on Revenue and Taxation. Taxation.

(1) Existing law requires any board, as defined under the Business and Professions Code, including the State Bar and the Department of Real Estate, and the Insurance Commissioner to require that any licensee at the time of issuance or renewal of a license provide its federal employer identification number, if the licensee is a partnership, or his or her social security number for all others. Existing law also provides that any licensee failing to provide this information shall be reported by the licensing entity to the Franchise Tax Board, as specified, and shall be subject to a penalty if the licensee fails to provide the required information after notification by the Franchise Tax Board.

This bill would make technical clarifying changes in those provisions.

(2) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law authorize various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws, including credits for the amount of sales or use tax paid or incurred in connection with the purchase of qualified property in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone, for the amount of sales or use tax paid or incurred in connection with the purchase of qualified property for exclusive use in a local agency military base recovery area, and for certain wages paid to specified employees employed in a local agency military base recovery area. Existing law requires a taxpayer whose expenses may qualify for more than one credit to elect which credit to claim among all the credits allowed under those laws.

This bill would instead provide that only one applicable credit is allowed with respect to the amount of the expenditure claimed.

(3) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law allow to qualified taxpayers, as defined, a credit against taxes imposed by those laws in an amount equal to 6% of the amount paid or incurred during the taxable or income year for qualified property, as defined, that is placed in service in this state. These provisions refer to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition, and as further amended.

This bill would delete the reference to the amended version of that manual and would also make a technical change in those provisions.

(4) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law provide for the levy of an alternative minimum tax in partial conformity with federal law, subject to certain modifications that include a tentative minimum tax.

This bill would clarify the definition of ‘‘qualified taxpayer’’ by defining ‘‘aggregate gross receipts, less returns and allowances,’’ ‘‘gross receipts, less returns and allowances,’’ and ‘‘proportionate interest.’’

(5) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law allow a taxpayer to claim certain tax incentives for activities conducted in an enterprise zone or the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone, including a deduction for net operating losses. Existing law provides that any net operating loss may be used only to reduce income attributable to the zone business activities. Existing law allows any net operating loss to be carried forward after the zone designation expires.

This bill would additionally provide that a taxpayer may use any net operating loss carryover against the income that a taxpayer derived from a business conducted in an expired zone as if the zone remained in existence.

(6) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax laws, provide for the postponement of gain from the exercise of specified types of stock options until the sale of the stock.

Both laws also establish a California qualified stock option that allows the specified postponement of taxes upon the exercise of any other type of stock option, if the stock option is limited to a specified number of shares and value, and is exercised by individuals who are employees with earned income below a specified amount and who meet other specified conditions.

This bill would modify the characteristics of a California qualified stock option and would authorize a corporation to designate that the stock option that is otherwise a California qualified stock option is to be treated as such at the time the option is granted, as provided. This bill would make related technical and conforming changes to specified provisions of the alternative minimum tax.

(7) The Personal Income Tax Law provides that no deduction shall be allowed for any tax imposed under the Bank and Corporation Tax Law.

This bill would make a technical nonsubstantive change to those provisions by deleting a confusing and unnecessary reference.

(8) The Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law provide specified conformity to federal income tax laws relating to the mark to market accounting method for securities dealers for taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998.

This bill would revise those provisions to conform for taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 1997.

(9) The Bank and Corporation Tax Law allows an exemption from taxation for a limited liability company or a limited liability partnership that is commencing or dissolving operations if the entity did no business in California during the taxable or income year and the taxable or income year was 15 days or less.

This bill would provide similar relief for corporations and limited partnerships.

(10) Existing law governing the administration of franchise and income taxes and the Bank and Corporation Tax Law contain various tax and tax administration provisions that are specifically applicable to both banks and corporations, various provisions that are specifically applicable either to banks or to corporations generally, but not both, and various provisions which are specifically applicable to corporations, but are administratively applied also to banks.

This bill would modify the definition of ‘‘corporation’’ to include banks, unless specifically provided otherwise, would provide specific language to exempt banks from certain existing provisions of the above tax and tax administration laws where intentional differences between the treatment of banks and corporations are clear, and would replace the phrase ‘‘bank or corporation’’ with the term ‘‘corporation’’ throughout the remaining provisions of those laws.

This bill would provide that the various changes made by the bill would be applicable from the original date of enactment of the affected statutory provisions, with certain exceptions.

(11) The Personal Income Tax Law, among other things, requires partnerships and limited liability companies to make returns that include specified information.

This bill would require the Franchise Tax Board to prescribe the manner and extent to which the specified information shall be included in the returns, as provided.

(12) Existing law permits the Franchise Tax Board to obtain a copy of the federal information return of any person if a return was required in specified circumstances.

This bill would additionally permit the Franchise Tax Board to obtain a copy of the federal information return of any person if a return was required to be filed regarding the cancellation of indebtedness by certain financial entities.

(13) The Bank and Corporation Tax Law imposes a franchise tax on banks and financial corporations that is in-lieu of all other state, county, and municipal taxes and licenses, except as specified. The in-lieu tax is imposed on banks because national banks are exempt from most local taxes. The ‘‘in-lieu’’ tax was extended to financial corporations for income years beginning on or after January 1, 1981. Existing law, for income years beginning on or after January 1, 1981, allows financial corporations to offset specified local taxes against the franchise tax and provides that the intent of those provisions is to minimize the difference between banks and financial corporations. Existing law provides that final action on the allowance of an offset under those provisions is deferred until a final court determination of whether charter cities may impose local taxes on financial corporations.

This bill would repeal those offset provisions as obsolete on the basis that financial corporations are exempt from local taxation to the same degree as banks. The bill would also make related and conforming changes.

(14) Existing law pertaining to the administration of franchise and income taxes requires all apportioning taxpayers to maintain specified information.

This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions by deleting an obsolete reference.

(15) Existing law permits, until 1999, the referral of fines, state or local penalties, forfeitures, restitution fines, or restitution orders imposed by specified courts upon a person for criminal offenses under certain conditions to the Franchise Tax Board for collection under guidelines prescribed by that board. Amounts collected are deposited in the Court Collection Account in the General Fund which is continuously appropriated for the purpose of distribution to the county or the state fund to which the amount was originally due.

This bill would extend that authority to other amounts imposed by those courts upon a person for criminal offenses. By providing for the collection of these other amounts which would be continuously appropriated, this bill would make an appropriation.

This bill would also require that restitution orders may be referred to the Franchise Tax Board by a government entity that meets specified additional criteria. The bill would also provide that amounts collected pursuant to a restitution fine or restitution order be deposited and disbursed in accordance with the laws relating to reimbursement of the State Restitution Fund.

This bill would make other related technical and conforming changes to those provisions.

(16) Existing laws relating to the administration of personal income and bank and corporation taxes provide for the allowance and payment of interest on any overpayment in respect of any tax, as specified, and require that any credit first be credited on any taxes due from the taxpayer under the Personal Income Tax Law or the Bank and Corporation Tax Law.

This bill would instead require that any credit first be credited on any amounts due from the taxpayer under those laws or the laws relating to the administration of those laws.

(17) The Bank and Corporation Tax Law provides that a corporation that incorporates under the laws of this state or qualifies to transact interstate business in this state shall prepay a specified minimum franchise tax of $800, except for a qualified new corporation, as defined. Existing law defines a ‘‘qualified new corporation’’ as a corporation that reasonably estimates that, for the income year, it will have both gross receipts, less returns and allowances reportable to the state, of less than $1,000,000 and a tax liability that does not exceed $800. This exception does not apply to a corporation if 50% or more of its stock is owned by another corporation.

This bill would clarify that definition to instead refer to gross receipts, less returns and allowances reportable to the state, of $1,000,000 or less. This bill would instead provide that the exception does not apply to a corporation if 50% or more of its stock is, or will be upon the initial issuance of stock, owned by another corporation.

(18) The Personal Income Tax Law, by reference to a specified federal statute, conforms to federal income tax laws relating to sales of stock to employee stock ownership plans or certain cooperatives.

This bill would, under the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, provide the same conformity to federal income tax laws relating to sales of stock to employee stock ownership plans or certain cooperative.

(19) This bill would make technical changes in various provisions of the Personal Income Tax and Bank and Corporation Tax Law regarding discharge of indebtedness and other provisions of law regarding disclosure of employee registry information to the Franchise Tax Board.

(20) Existing law defines the term ‘‘taxable year’’ for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, and also defines the term ‘‘income year’’ for purposes of the Bank and Corporation Tax Law. Existing law also specifies that the provisions of Chapter 952 of the Statutes of 1996, which contains various provisions in both the Personal Income Tax Law and the Bank

and Corporation Tax Law, shall be applied to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1997.

This bill would instead specify that the provisions of Chapter 952 of the Statutes of 1996 shall be applied to both taxable and income years beginning on or after January 1, 1997.

(21) This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy, but would be applicable to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, with respect to certain provisions, and certain other provisions would become operative on January 1, 1998.

Vote: $^{2}/_{3}$. Appropriation: yes. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 30 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

30. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any board, as defined in Section 22, and the State Bar and the Department of Real Estate shall at the time of issuance or renewal of the license require that any licensee provide its federal employer identification number if the licensee is a partnership or his or her social security number for all others.

(b) Any licensee failing to provide the federal identification number or social security number shall be reported by the licensing board to the Franchise Tax Board and, if failing to provide after notification pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 19528 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, shall be subject to the penalty provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 19528 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(c) In addition to the penalty specified in subdivision (b), a licensing board may not process any application for an original license or for renewal of a license unless the applicant or licensee provides its federal employer identification number or social security number where requested on the application.

(d) A licensing board shall, upon request of the Franchise Tax Board, furnish to the Franchise Tax Board the following information with respect to every licensee:

(1) Name.

(2) Address or addresses of record.

(3) Federal employer identification number if the entity is a partnership or social security number for all others.

(4) Type of license.

(5) Effective date of license or renewal.

(6) Expiration date of license.

(7) Whether license is active or inactive, if known.

(8) Whether license is new or renewal.

(e) For the purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Licensee’’ means any entity, other than a corporation, authorized by a license, certificate, registration, or other means to engage in a business or profession regulated by this code or referred to in Section 1000 or 3600.

(2) ‘‘License’’ includes a certificate, registration, or any other authorization needed to engage in a business or profession regulated by this code or referred to in Section 1000 or 3600.

(3) ‘‘Licensing board’’ means any board, as defined in Section 22, the State Bar, and the Department of Real Estate.

(f) The reports required under this section shall be filed on magnetic media or in other machine-readable form, according to standards furnished by the Franchise Tax Board.

(g) Licensing boards shall provide to the Franchise Tax Board the information required by this section at a time that the Franchise Tax Board may require.

(h) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the social security number and federal employer identification number furnished pursuant to this section shall not be deemed to be a public record and shall not be open to the public for inspection.

(i) Any deputy, agent, clerk, officer, or employee of any licensing board described in subdivision (a), or any former officer or employee or other individual who in the course of his or her employment or duty has or has had access to the information required to be furnished under this section, may not disclose or make known in any manner that information, except as provided in this section to the Franchise Tax Board or as provided in subdivision (k).

(j) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to utilize the social security account number or federal employer identification number for the purpose of establishing the identification of persons affected by state tax laws and for purposes of compliance with Section 11350.6 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and, to that end, the information furnished pursuant to this section shall be used exclusively for those purposes.

(k) If the board utilizes a national examination to issue a license, and if a reciprocity agreement or comity exists between the State of California and the state requesting release of the social security number, any deputy, agent, clerk, officer, or employee of any licensing board described in subdivision (a) may release a social security number to an examination or licensing entity, only for the purpose of verification of licensure or examination status.

SEC. 2. Section 1666.5 of the Insurance Code is amended to read:

1666.5. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the commissioner shall at the time of issuance or renewal of any license under this chapter or Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 1760), Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 1800), or Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 1831) require that any licensee provide its federal employer identification number if the licensee is a partnership or his or her social security number for all others.

(b) Any licensee failing to provide the federal identification number or social security number shall be reported by the commissioner to the Franchise Tax Board and, if failing to provide after notification pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 19528 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, shall be subject to the penalty provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 19528 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.

(c) The commissioner shall, upon request of the Franchise Tax Board, furnish to the board all of the following information with respect to every licensee:

(1) Licensee's name.

(2) Address or addresses of record.

(3) Federal employer identification number if the entity is a partnership or owner's name and social security number for all others.

(4) Type of license.

(5) Effective date of license or renewal.

(6) Expiration date of license.

(7) Whether license is active or inactive, if known.

(8) Whether license is new or renewal.

(d) For the purposes of this section:

(1) "Licensee" means any entity, other than a corporation, authorized by a license, certificate, registration, or other means to engage in the insurance business regulated by this code.

(2) "License" includes a certificate, registration, or any other authorization needed to engage in the insurance business regulated by this code.

(e) The reports required under this section shall be filed on magnetic media or in other machine-readable form, according to standards furnished by the Franchise Tax Board.

(f) The commissioner shall begin providing to the Franchise Tax Board the information required by this section as soon as economically feasible, but no later than July 1, 1987. The information shall be furnished at a time that the Franchise Tax Board may require.

(g) Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code, the information furnished pursuant to this section shall not be deemed to be a public record and shall not be open to the public for inspection.

(h) Any deputy, agent, clerk, officer, or employee of the commissioner, or any former officer or employee or other individual who in the course of his or her employment or duty has or has had access to the information required to be furnished under this section, shall not disclose or make known in any manner that information, except as provided in this section to the Franchise Tax Board.

(i) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to utilize the social security account number or federal employer identification number for the purpose of establishing the identification of persons affected by state tax laws and, to that end, the information furnished pursuant to this section shall be used exclusively for tax enforcement purposes.

SEC. 3. Section 17052.15 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

17052.15. (a) For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1992, and before January 1, 1998, there shall be allowed a credit against the ‘‘net tax,’’ as defined in Section 17039, an amount equal to the sales or use tax paid or incurred during the taxable year by the taxpayer in connection with the taxpayer’s purchase of qualified property.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Taxpayer’’ means a person or entity engaged in a trade or business within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designated pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code.

(2) ‘‘Qualified property’’ means the purchase on or after May 1, 1992, and before the zone expiration date, of either or both of the following:

(A) Building materials to replace or repair the taxpayer’s building and fixtures.

(B) Machinery or equipment, excluding inventory, to be used by the taxpayer exclusively in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(3) ‘‘Zone expiration date’’ means the date the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designation expires, is

repealed, or becomes inoperative pursuant to Section 7102, 7103, or 7104 of the Government Code.

(c) If the taxpayer is allowed a credit for qualified property pursuant to this section, only one credit shall be allowed to the taxpayer under this part with respect to that qualified property.

(d) In the case where the credit otherwise allowed under this section exceeds the net tax for the taxable year, that portion of the credit that exceeds the net tax may be carried over and added to the credit, if any, in succeeding taxable years for the number of taxable years in which the designation of the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7102 of the Government Code is operative, or 15 taxable years, if longer, until the credit is exhausted. The credit shall be applied first to the earliest taxable years possible.

(e) Any taxpayer who elects to be subject to this section shall not be entitled to increase the basis of the property as otherwise required by Section 164(a) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the sales and use tax paid or incurred in connection with the taxpayer's purchase of qualified property.

(f) (1) The amount of credit otherwise allowed under this section and Sections 17053.10 and 17053.17, including any credit carryover from prior years, that may reduce the net tax for the taxable year shall not exceed the amount of tax that would be imposed on the taxpayer's business income attributable to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone (designated pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code) determined as if that attributable income represented all of the income of the taxpayer subject to tax under this part.

(2) The amount of attributable income described in paragraph (1) shall be that portion of the taxpayer's California source business income which is apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone. For that purpose, the taxpayer's business income attributable to sources in this state first shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101) of Part 11. That business income shall be further

apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17 of Part 11, modified as follows:

(A) Business income shall be apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone by multiplying total California business income of the taxpayer by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(B) The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in this state during the taxable year.

(C) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid by the taxpayer in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the taxable year for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid by the taxpayer in this state during the taxable year.

(3) The portion of the credit remaining, if any, after application of this subdivision, shall be carried over to succeeding taxable years, as if it were an amount exceeding the net tax for the taxable year, as provided in subdivision (d).

(g) If the qualified property is disposed of or no longer used by the taxpayer in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone, at any time before the close of the second taxable year after the property is placed in service, the amount of the credit previously claimed shall be added to the taxpayer's tax liability in the taxable year of that disposition or nonuse.

(h) This section shall be inoperative on the first day of the taxable year beginning on or after the determination date, and each taxable year thereafter, with respect to the taxpayer's business activities within a geographic area that is excluded from the map pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code, or an excluded area determined pursuant to Section 7104 of the Government Code. The determination date is the earlier of the first effective date of a determination under subdivision (c) of Section 7102 of the Government Code occurring after December 1, 1994, or the first effective date of an exclusion of an area from the amended Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7104 of the Government Code. However, if the taxpayer has any unused credit amount as of the date this section becomes inoperative, that unused credit amount may continue to be carried forward as provided in subdivision (d).

(i) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 1998, and as of that date is repealed. However, any unused credit may continue to be carried forward, as provided in subdivision (d).

SEC. 4. Section 17053.45 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

17053.45. (a) For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1995, and before January 1, 2003, there shall be allowed as a credit against the "net tax" (as defined by Section 17039) an amount equal to the sales or use tax paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the purchase of qualified property to the extent that the qualified property does not exceed a value of one million dollars ($1,000,000).

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) "LAMBRA" means a local agency military base recovery area designated in accordance with Section 7114 of the Government Code.

(2) "Taxpayer" means a taxpayer or partnership that conducts a trade or business within a LAMBRA and, for the first two taxable years, has a net increase in jobs (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) of one or more employees in the LAMBRA.

(A) The net increase in the number of jobs shall be determined by subtracting the total number of full-time employees (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) the taxpayer employed in this state in the taxable year prior to commencing business operations in the

LAMBRA from the total number of full-time employees the taxpayer employed in this state during the second taxable year after commencing business operations in the LAMBRA. For taxpayers who commence doing business in this state with their LAMBRA business operation, the number of employees for the taxable year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA shall be zero. If the taxpayer has a net increase in jobs in the state, the credit shall be allowed only if one or more full-time employees is employed within the LAMBRA.

(B) The total number of employees employed in the LAMBRA shall equal the sum of both of the following:

(i) The total number of hours worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees (not to exceed 2,000 hours per employee) who are paid an hourly wage divided by 2,000.

(ii) The total number of months worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees who are salaried employees divided by 12.

(C) In the case of a taxpayer who first commences doing business in the LAMBRA during the taxable year, for purposes of clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, of subparagraph (B) the divisors ‘‘2,000’’ and ‘‘12’’ shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months of the taxable year that the taxpayer was doing business in the LAMBRA and the denominator of which is 12.

(3) ‘‘Qualified property’’ means the purchase of any of the following for exclusive use in a LAMBRA:

(A) High technology equipment, including, but not limited to, computers and electronic processing equipment.

(B) Aircraft maintenance equipment, including, but not limited to, engine stands, hydraulic mules, power carts, test equipment, handtools, aircraft start carts, and tugs.

(C) Aircraft components, including, but not limited to, engines, fuel control units, hydraulic pumps, avionics, starts, wheels, and tires.

(D) Any property that is Section 1245 property, as defined in Section 1245(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) The credit provided under subdivision (a) shall be allowed only for qualified property manufactured in California unless qualified property of a comparable quality and price is not available for timely purchase and delivery from a California manufacturer.

(d) In the case where the credit otherwise allowed under this section exceeds the ‘‘net tax’’ for the taxable year, that portion of the credit which exceeds the ‘‘net tax’’ may be carried over and added to the credit, if any, in succeeding years, until the credit is exhausted. The credit shall be applied first to the earliest taxable years possible.

(e) Any taxpayer who elects to be subject to this section shall not be entitled to increase the basis of the property as otherwise required by Section 164(a) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to sales or use tax paid or incurred in connection with the purchase of qualified property.

(f) (1) The amount of credit otherwise allowed under this section and Section 17053.46, including any credit carryover from prior years, that may reduce the ‘‘net tax’’ for the taxable year shall not exceed the amount of tax that would be imposed on the taxpayer’s business income attributed to a LAMBRA determined as if that attributable income represented all the income of the taxpayer subject to tax under this part.

(2) The amount of attributed income described in paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101) of Part 11, modified for purposes of this section as follows:

(A) Income shall be apportioned to a LAMBRA by multiplying total business income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor, plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(B) ‘‘The LAMBRA’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘this state.’’

(3) The portion of any credit remaining, if any, after application of this subdivision, shall be carried over to succeeding taxable years, as if it were an amount exceeding the ‘‘net tax’’ for the taxable year, as provided in subdivision (d).

(g) (1) If the qualified property is disposed of or no longer used by the taxpayer in the LAMBRA, at any time before the close of the second taxable year after the property is placed in service, the amount of the credit previously claimed, with respect to that property, shall be added to the taxpayer's tax liability in the taxable year of that disposition or nonuse.

(2) At the close of the second taxable year, if the taxpayer has not increased the number of its employees as determined by paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), then the amount of the credit previously claimed shall be added to the taxpayer's net tax for the taxpayer's second taxable year.

(h) If the taxpayer is allowed a credit for qualified property pursuant to this section, only one credit shall be allowed to the taxpayer under this part with respect to that qualified property.

(i) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 2003, and as of that date is repealed. However, any unused credit may continue to be carried forward as provided in subdivision (d), until the credit is exhausted.

SEC. 5. Section 17053.46 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

17053.46. (a) For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1995, and before January 1, 2003, there shall be allowed as a credit against the ‘‘net tax’’ (as defined in Section 17039) to a qualified taxpayer for hiring a qualified disadvantaged individual or a qualified displaced employee during the taxable year for employment in the LAMBRA. The credit shall be equal to the sum of each of the following:

(1) Fifty percent of the qualified wages in the first year of employment.

(2) Forty percent of the qualified wages in the second year of employment.

(3) Thirty percent of the qualified wages in the third year of employment.

(4) Twenty percent of the qualified wages in the fourth year of employment.

(5) Ten percent of the qualified wages in the fifth year of employment.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Qualified wages’’ means:

(A) That portion of wages paid or incurred by the employer during the taxable year to qualified disadvantaged individuals or qualified displaced employees that does not exceed 150 percent of the minimum wage.

(B) The total amount of qualified wages which may be taken into account for purposes of claiming the credit allowed under this section shall not exceed two million dollars ($2,000,000) per taxable year.

(C) Wages received during the 60-month period beginning with the day the individual commences employment with the taxpayer.

(2) ‘‘Minimum wage’’ means the wage established by the Industrial Welfare Commission as provided for in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1171) of Part 4 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

(3) ‘‘LAMBRA’’ means a local agency military base recovery area designated in accordance with Section 7114 of the Government Code.

(4) ‘‘Qualified disadvantaged individual’’ means an individual who satisfies all of the following requirements:

(A) (i) At least 90 percent of whose services for the taxpayer during the taxable year are directly related to the conduct of the taxpayer’s trade or business located in a LAMBRA.

(ii) Who performs at least 50 percent of his or her services for the taxpayer during the taxable year in the LAMBRA.

(B) Who is hired by the employer after the designation of the area as a LAMBRA in which the individual's services were primarily performed.

(C) Who is any of the following immediately preceding the individual's commencement of employment with the taxpayer:

(i) An individual who has been determined eligible for services under the federal Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. Sec. 1501 et seq.).

(ii) Any voluntary or mandatory registrant under the Greater Avenues for Independence Act of 1985 as provided pursuant to Article 3.2 (commencing with Section 11320) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(iii) Any individual who has been certified eligible by the Employment Development Department under the federal Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program whether or not this program is in effect.

(5) ‘‘Qualified taxpayer’’ means a taxpayer or partnership that conducts a trade or business within a LAMBRA and, for the first two taxable years, has a net increase in jobs (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) of one or more employees in the LAMBRA.

(A) The net increase in the number of jobs shall be determined by subtracting the total number of full-time employees (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) the taxpayer employed in this state in the taxable year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA from the total number of full-time employees the taxpayer employed in this state during the second taxable year after commencing business operations in the LAMBRA. For taxpayers who commence doing business in this state with their LAMBRA business operation, the number of employees for the taxable year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA shall be zero. If the taxpayer has a net increase in jobs in the state, the credit shall be allowed only if one or more full-time employees is employed within the LAMBRA.

(B) The total number of employees employed in the LAMBRA shall equal the sum of both of the following:

(i) The total number of hours worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees (not to exceed 2,000 hours per employee) who are paid an hourly wage divided by 2,000.

(ii) The total number of months worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees who are salaried employees divided by 12.

(C) In the case of a taxpayer who first commences doing business in the LAMBRA during the taxable year, for purposes of clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, of subparagraph (B) the divisors ‘‘2,000’’ and ‘‘12’’ shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months of the taxable year that the taxpayer was doing business in the LAMBRA and the denominator of which is 12.

(6) ‘‘Qualified displaced employee’’ means an individual who satisfies all of the following requirements:

(A) Any civilian or military employee of a base or former base who has been displaced as a result of a federal base closure act.

(B) (i) At least 90 percent of whose services for the taxpayer during the taxable year are directly related to the conduct of the taxpayer’s trade or business located in a LAMBRA.

(ii) Who performs at least 50 percent of his or her services for the taxpayer during the taxable year in a LAMBRA.

(C) Who is hired by the employer after the designation of the area in which services were performed as a LAMBRA.

(c) (1) For purposes of this section, both of the following apply:

(A) All employees of trades or businesses that are under common control shall be treated as employed by a single employer.

(B) The credit (if any) allowable by this section with respect to each trade or business shall be determined by reference to its proportionate share of the qualified wages giving rise to the credit.

The regulations prescribed under this paragraph shall be based on principles similar to the principles that apply in the case of controlled groups of corporations as specified in subdivision (e) of Section 23622.

(2) If an employer acquires the major portion of a trade or business of another employer (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the ‘‘predecessor’’) or the major portion of a separate unit of a trade or business of a predecessor, then, for purposes of applying this section (other than subdivision (d)) for any calendar year ending after that acquisition, the employment relationship between an employee and an employer shall not be treated as terminated if the employee continues to be employed in that trade or business.

(d) (1) If the employment of any employee, with respect to whom qualified wages are taken into account under subdivision (a) is terminated by the taxpayer at any time during the first 270 days of that employment (whether or not consecutive) or before the close of the 270th calendar day after the day in which that employee completes 90 days of employment with the taxpayer, the tax imposed by this part for the taxable year in which that employment is terminated shall be increased by an amount (determined under those regulations) equal to the credit allowed under subdivision (a) for that taxable year and all prior taxable years attributable to qualified wages paid or incurred with respect to that employee.

(2) (A) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any of the following:

(i) A termination of employment of an employee who voluntarily leaves the employment of the taxpayer.

(ii) A termination of employment of an individual who, before the close of the period referred to in paragraph (1), becomes disabled to perform the services of that employment, unless that disability is removed before the close of that period and the taxpayer fails to offer reemployment to that individual.

(iii) A termination of employment of an individual, if it is determined under the applicable employment compensation laws that the termination was due to the misconduct of that individual.

(iv) A termination of employment of an individual due to a substantial reduction in the trade or business operations of the taxpayer.

(v) A termination of employment of an individual, if that individual is replaced by other qualified employees so as to create a net increase in both the number of employees and the hours of employment.

(B) For purposes of paragraph (1), the employment relationship between the taxpayer and an employee shall not be treated as terminated by reason of a mere change in the form of conducting the trade or business of the taxpayer, if the employee continues to be employed in that trade or business and the taxpayer retains a substantial interest in that trade or business.

(3) Any increase in tax under paragraph (1) shall not be treated as tax imposed by this part for purposes of determining the amount of any credit allowable under this part.

(4) At the close of the second taxable year, if the taxpayer has not increased the number of its employees as determined by paragraph (5) of subdivision (b), then the amount of the credit previously claimed shall be added to the taxpayer's net tax for the taxpayer's second taxable year.

(e) In the case of an estate or trust, both of the following apply:

(1) The qualified wages for any taxable year shall be apportioned between the estate or trust and the beneficiaries on the basis of the income of the estate or trust allocable to each.

(2) Any beneficiary to whom any qualified wages have been apportioned under paragraph (1) shall be treated (for purposes of this part) as the employer with respect to those wages.

(f) The credit shall be reduced by the credit allowed under Section 17053.7. The credit shall also be reduced by the federal credit allowed under Section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code.

In addition, any deduction otherwise allowed under this part for the wages or salaries paid or incurred by the taxpayer upon which the credit is based shall be reduced by the amount of the credit, prior to any reduction required by subdivision (g) or (h).

(g) In the case where the credit otherwise allowed under this section exceeds the ‘‘net tax’’ for the taxable year, that portion of the credit that exceeds the ‘‘net tax’’ may be carried over and added to the credit, if any, in succeeding years, until the credit is exhausted. The credit shall be applied first to the earliest taxable years possible.

(h) (1) The amount of credit otherwise allowed under this section and Section 17053.45, including prior year credit carryovers, that may reduce the ‘‘net tax’’ for the taxable year shall not exceed the amount of tax that would be imposed on the taxpayer’s business income attributed to a LAMBRA determined as if that attributed income represented all of the net income of the taxpayer subject to tax under this part.

(2) The amount of attributed income described in paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101) of Part 11, modified for purposes of this section as follows:

(A) Income shall be apportioned to a LAMBRA by multiplying total business income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(B) ‘‘The LAMBRA’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘this state.’’

(3) The portion of any credit remaining, if any, after application of this subdivision, shall be carried over to succeeding taxable years, as if it were an amount exceeding the ‘‘net tax’’ for the taxable year, as provided in subdivision (g).

(i) If the taxpayer is allowed a credit pursuant to this section for qualified wages paid or incurred, only one credit shall be allowed to the taxpayer under this part with respect to any wage consisting in whole or in part of those qualified wages.

(j) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 2003, and as of that date is repealed. However, any unused credit may continue to be carried forward as provided in subdivision (g), until the credit is exhausted.

SEC. 6. Section 17053.49 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

17053.49. (a) (1) A qualified taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the ‘‘net tax,’’ as defined in Section 17039, equal to 6 percent of the qualified cost of qualified property that is placed in service in this state.

(2) In the case of any qualified costs paid or incurred on or after January 1, 1994, and prior to the first taxable year of the qualified taxpayer beginning on or after January 1, 1995, the credit provided under paragraph (1) shall be claimed by the qualified taxpayer on the qualified taxpayer's return for the first taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1995. No credit shall be claimed under this section on a return filed for any taxable year commencing prior to the qualified taxpayer's first taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1995.

(b) (1) For purposes of this section, ‘‘qualified cost’’ means any cost that satisfies each of the following conditions:

(A) Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, is a cost paid or incurred by the qualified taxpayer for the construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of qualified property on or after January 1, 1994, and prior to the date this section ceases to be operative under paragraph (2) of subdivision (i). In the case of any qualified property constructed, reconstructed, or acquired by the qualified taxpayer (or any person related to the qualified taxpayer within the meaning of Section 267 or 707 of the Internal Revenue Code) pursuant to a binding contract in existence on or prior to January 1, 1994, costs paid pursuant to that contract shall be subject to allocation as follows: contract costs shall be allocated to qualified property based on a ratio of costs actually paid prior to January 1, 1994, and total contract costs actually paid. ‘‘Cost paid’’ shall include, without limitation, contractual deposits and option payments. To the extent of costs allocated, whether or not currently deductible or depreciable for tax purposes, to a period prior to January 1, 1994, the cost shall be deemed allocated to property acquired before January 1, 1994, and is thus not a "qualified cost."

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (d), is an amount upon which the qualified taxpayer has paid, directly or indirectly as a separately stated contract amount or as determined from the records of the qualified taxpayer, sales or use tax under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001).

(C) Is an amount properly chargeable to the capital account of the qualified taxpayer.

(2) (A) For purposes of this subdivision, any contract entered into on or after January 1, 1994, that is a successor or replacement contract to a contract that was binding prior to January 1, 1994, shall be treated as a binding contract in existence prior to January 1, 1994.

(B) If a successor or replacement contract is entered into on or after January 1, 1994, and the subject of the successor or replacement contract relates both to amounts for the construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of qualified property described in the original binding contract and to costs for the construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of qualified property not described in the original binding contract, then the portion of those amounts described in the successor or replacement contract that were not described in the original binding contract shall not be treated as costs paid or incurred pursuant to a binding contract in existence on or prior to January 1, 1994, under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1).

(3) (A) For purposes of this section, an option contract in existence prior to January 1, 1994, under which a qualified taxpayer (or any other person related to the qualified taxpayer within the meaning of Section 267 or 707 of the Internal Revenue Code) had an option to acquire qualified property, shall be treated as a binding

contract under the rules in paragraph (2). For purposes of this subparagraph, an option contract shall not include an option under which the option holder will forfeit an amount less than 10 percent of the fixed option price in the event the option is not exercised.

(B) For purposes of this section, a contract shall be treated as binding even if the contract is subject to a condition.

(c) (1) For purposes of this section, ‘‘qualified taxpayer’’ means any taxpayer or partnership engaged in those lines of business described in Codes 2011 to 3999, inclusive, of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition.

(2) In the case of any passthrough entity, the determination of whether a taxpayer is a qualified taxpayer under this section shall be made at the entity level and any credit under this section or Section 23649 shall be allowed to the passthrough entity and passed through to the partners or shareholders in accordance with applicable provisions of Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001). For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘‘passthrough entity’’ means any partnership or S corporation.

(3) The Franchise Tax Board may prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of this section, including any regulations necessary to prevent the avoidance of the effect of this section through splitups, shell corporations, partnerships, tiered ownership structures, sale-leaseback transactions, or otherwise.

(d) For purposes of this section, ‘‘qualified property’’ means property that is described as either of the following:

(1) Tangible personal property that is defined in Section 1245(a) of the Internal Revenue Code for use by a qualified taxpayer in those lines of business described in Codes 2011 to 3999, inclusive, of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United

States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition, that is primarily used for any of the following:

(A) For the manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling of property, beginning at the point at which any raw materials are received by the qualified taxpayer and introduced into the process and ending at the point at which the manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling has altered tangible personal property to its completed form, including packaging, if required.

(B) In research and development.

(C) To maintain, repair, measure, or test any property described in this paragraph.

(D) For pollution control that meets or exceeds standards established by the state or by any local or regional governmental agency within the state.

(E) For recycling.

(2) The value of any capitalized labor costs that are directly allocable to the construction or modification of property described in paragraph (1).

(3) In the case of any qualified taxpayer engaged in manufacturing activities described in SIC Code 357 or 367, those activities related to biotechnology described in SIC Code 8731, those activities related to biopharmaceutical establishments only that are described in SIC Codes 2833 to 2836, inclusive, those activities related to space vehicles and parts described in SIC Codes 3761 to 3769, inclusive, those activities related to space satellites and communications satellites and equipment described in SIC Codes 3663 and 3812 (but only with respect to ‘‘qualified property’’ that is placed in service on or after January 1, 1996), or those activities related to semiconductor equipment manufacturing described in SIC Code 3559 (but only with respect to ‘‘qualified property’’ that is placed in service on or after January 1, 1997), ‘‘qualified property’’ also includes the following:

(A) Special purpose buildings and foundations that are constructed or modified for use by the qualified taxpayer primarily in a manufacturing, processing, refining, or fabricating process, or as a research or storage facility primarily used in connection with a manufacturing process.

(B) The value of any capitalized labor costs that are directly allocable to the construction or modification of special purpose buildings and foundations that are used primarily in the manufacturing, processing, refining, or fabricating process, or as a research or storage facility primarily used in connection with a manufacturing process.

(C) (i) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘special purpose building and foundation’’ means only a building and the foundation immediately underlying the building that is specifically designed and constructed or reconstructed for the installation, operation, and use of specific machinery and equipment with a special purpose, which machinery and equipment, after installation, will become affixed to or a fixture of the real property, and the construction or reconstruction of which is specifically designed and used exclusively for the specified purposes as set forth in subparagraph (A) (‘‘qualified purpose’’).

(ii) A building is specifically designed and constructed or modified for a qualified purpose if it is not economic to design and construct the building for the intended purpose and then use the structure for a different purpose.

(iii) For purposes of clause (i) and clause (vi), a building is used exclusively for a qualified purpose only if its use does not include a use for which it was not specifically designed and constructed or modified. Incidental use of a building for nonqualified purposes does not preclude the building from being a special purpose building. ‘‘Incidental use’’ means a use which is both related and subordinate to the qualified purpose. It will be conclusively presumed that a use is not subordinate if more than one-third of the total usable volume of the building is devoted to a use which is not a qualified purpose.

(iv) In the event an entire building does not qualify as a special purpose building, a taxpayer may establish that a portion of a building, and the foundation immediately underlying the portion, qualifies for treatment as a special purpose building and foundation if the portion satisfies all of the definitional provisions in this subparagraph.

(v) To the extent that a building is not a special purpose building as defined above, but a portion of the building qualifies for treatment as a special purpose building, then all equipment which exclusively supports the qualified purpose occurring within that portion and which would qualify as Internal Revenue Code Section 1245 property if it were not a fixture or affixed to the building shall be treated as a cost of the portion of the building which qualifies for treatment as a special purpose building.

(vi) Buildings and foundations which do not meet the definition of a special purpose building and foundation set forth above include, but are not limited to: buildings designed and constructed or reconstructed principally to function as a general purpose manufacturing, industrial, or commercial building; research facilities that are used primarily prior to or after, or prior to and after, the manufacturing process; or storage facilities that are used primarily prior to or after, or prior to and after, completion of the manufacturing process. A research facility shall not be considered to be used primarily prior to or after, or prior to and after, the manufacturing process if its purpose and use relate exclusively to the development and regulatory approval of the manufacturing process for specific biopharmaceutical products. A research facility which is used primarily in connection with the discovery of an organism from which a biopharmaceutical product or process is developed does not meet the requirements of the preceding sentence.

(4) Subject to the provisions in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), qualified property also includes computer software that is primarily used for those purposes set forth in paragraph (1) of this subdivision.

(5) Qualified property does not include any of the following:

(A) Furniture.

(B) Facilities used for warehousing purposes after completion of the manufacturing process.

(C) Inventory.

(D) Equipment used in the extraction process.

(E) Equipment used to store finished products that have completed the manufacturing process.

(F) Any tangible personal property that is used in administration, general management, or marketing.

(G) Any vehicle for which a credit is claimed pursuant to Section 17052.11 or 23603.

(e) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Biopharmaceutical activities’’ means those activities which use organisms or materials derived from organisms, and their cellular, subcellular, or molecular components, in order to provide pharmaceutical products for human or animal therapeutics and diagnostics. Biopharmaceutical activities make use of living organisms to make commercial products, as opposed to pharmaceutical activities which make use of chemical compounds to produce commercial products.

(2) ‘‘Fabricating’’ means to make, build, create, produce, or assemble components or property to work in a new or different manner.

(3) ‘‘Manufacturing’’ means the activity of converting or conditioning property by changing the form, composition, quality, or character of the property for ultimate sale at retail or use in the manufacturing of a product to be ultimately sold at retail. Manufacturing includes any improvements to tangible personal property that result in a greater service life or greater functionality than that of the original property.

(4) ‘‘Other biotechnology activities’’ means activities consisting of the application of recombinant DNA technology to produce commercial products, as well as activities regarding pharmaceutical delivery systems designed to provide a measure of control over the rate, duration, and site of pharmaceutical delivery.

(5) ‘‘Primarily’’ means tangible personal property used 50 percent or more of the time in an activity described in subdivision (d).

(6) ‘‘Process’’ means the period beginning at the point at which any raw materials are received by the qualified taxpayer and introduced into the manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling activity of the qualified taxpayer and ending at the point at which the manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling activity of the qualified taxpayer has altered tangible personal property to its completed form, including packaging, if required. Raw materials shall be considered to have been introduced into the process when the raw materials are stored on the same premises where the qualified taxpayer’s manufacturing, processing, refining, or recycling activity is conducted. Raw materials that are stored on premises other than where the qualified taxpayer’s manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling activity is conducted, shall not be considered to have been introduced into the manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling process.

(7) ‘‘Processing’’ means the physical application of the materials and labor necessary to modify or change the characteristics of property.

(8) ‘‘Refining’’ means the process of converting a natural resource to an intermediate or finished product.

(9) ‘‘Research and development’’ means those activities that are described in Section 174 of the Internal Revenue Code or in any regulations thereunder.

(10) ‘‘Small business’’ means a qualified taxpayer that meets any of the following requirements during the taxable year for which the credit is allowed:

(A) Has gross receipts of less than fifty million dollars ($50,000,000).

(B) Has net assets of less than fifty million dollars ($50,000,000).

(C) Has a total credit of less than one million dollars ($1,000,000).

(D) For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, is engaged in biopharmaceutical activities or other biotechnology activities that are described in Codes 2833 to 2836, inclusive, of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition, and has not received regulatory approval for any product from the United States Food and Drug Administration.

(f) The credit allowed under subdivision (a) shall apply to qualified property that is acquired by or subject to lease by a qualified taxpayer, subject to the following special rules:

(1) A lessor of qualified property, irrespective of whether the lessor is a qualified taxpayer, shall not be allowed the credit provided under subdivision (a) with respect to any qualified property leased to another qualified taxpayer.

(2) For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (b), ‘‘binding contract’’ shall include any lease agreement with respect to the qualified property.

(3) (A) For purposes of determining the qualified cost paid or incurred by a lessee in any leasing transaction that is not treated as a sale under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001), the following rules shall apply:

(i) Except as provided by subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, subparagraphs (A) and (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall not apply.

(ii) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) and clause (iii), the ‘‘qualified cost’’ upon which the lessee shall compute the credit provided under this section shall be equal to the original cost to the lessor (within the meaning of Section 18031) of the qualified property that is the subject of the lease.

(iii) Except as provided in clause (iv), the requirement of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall be treated as satisfied only if the lessor has made a timely election under either Section 6094.1 or subdivision (d) of Section 6244 and has paid sales tax reimbursement or use tax measured by the purchase price of the qualified property (within the meaning of paragraph (5) of subdivision (g) of Section 6006). For purposes of this subdivision and clause (iv), the amount of original cost to the lessor which may be taken into account under clause (ii) shall not exceed the purchase price upon which sales tax reimbursement or use tax has been paid under the preceding sentence or under clause (iv).

(iv) With respect to leases entered into between January 1, 1994, and the effective date of this clause, the lessor may elect to pay use tax measured by the purchase price of the property by reporting and paying the tax with the return of the lessor for the fourth calendar quarter of 1994. In computing the use tax under the preceding sentence, a credit shall be allowed under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001) for all sales or use tax previously paid on the lease.

(B) For purposes of applying subparagraph (A) only, the following special rules shall apply:

(i) The original cost to the lessor of the qualified property shall be reduced by the amount of any original cost of that property that was taken into account by any predecessor lessee in computing the credit allowable under this section.

(ii) Clause (i) shall not apply in any case where the predecessor lessee was required to recapture the credit provided under this section pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (g).

(iii) For purposes of this section only, in any case where a successor lessor has acquired qualified property from a predecessor lessor in a transaction not treated as a sale under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001), the original cost to the successor lessor of the qualified property shall be reduced by the amount of the original cost of the qualified property that was taken into account by any lessee of the predecessor lessor in computing the credit allowable under this section.

(C) In determining the original cost of any qualified property under this paragraph, only amounts paid or incurred by the lessor on or after January 1, 1994, and prior to the date this section ceases to be operative under paragraph (2) of subdivision (i), shall be taken into account. In the case of any qualified property constructed, reconstructed, or acquired by a lessor pursuant to a binding contract in existence on or prior to January 1, 1994, the allocation rule specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall apply in determining the original cost to the lessor of qualified property.

(D) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), in the case of any leasing transaction for which the lessee is allowed the credit under this section and thereafter the lessee (or any party related to the lessee within the meaning of Section 267 or 318 of the Internal Revenue Code) acquires the qualified property from the lessor (or any successor lessor) within one year from the date the qualified property is first used by the lessee under the terms of the lease, the lessee's (or related party's) acquisition of the qualified property from the lessor (or successor lessor) shall be treated as a disposition by the lessee of the qualified property that was subject to the lease under subdivision (g).

(4) For purposes of determining the qualified cost paid or incurred by a lessee in any leasing transaction that is treated as a sale under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001), the following rules shall apply:

(A) Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall be applied by substituting the term ''purchase'' for the term ''construction, reconstruction, or acquisition.''

(B) Subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall apply.

(C) The requirement of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall be treated as satisfied at the time that either the lessor or the qualified taxpayer pays sales or use tax under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001).

(5) (A) In the case of any leasing transaction described in paragraph (3), the lessor shall provide a statement to the lessee specifying the amount of the lessor's original cost of the qualified property and the

amount of that cost upon which a sales or use tax was paid within 45 days after the close of the lessee's taxable year in which the credit is allowable to the lessee under this section.

(B) The statement required under subparagraph (A) shall be made available to the Franchise Tax Board upon request.

(g) No credit shall be allowed if the qualified property is removed from the state, is disposed of to an unrelated party, or is used for any purpose not qualifying for the credit provided in this section in the same taxable year in which the qualified property is first placed in service in this state. If any qualified property for which a credit is allowed pursuant to this section is thereafter removed from this state, disposed of to an unrelated party, or used for any purpose not qualifying for the credit provided in this section within one year from the date the qualified property is first placed in service in this state, the amount of the credit allowed by this section for that qualified property shall be recaptured by adding that credit amount to the net tax of the qualified taxpayer for the taxable year in which the qualified property is disposed of, removed, or put to an ineligible use.

(h) In the case where the credit allowed by this section exceeds the ‘‘net tax,'' the excess may be carried over to reduce the ‘‘net tax'' in the following year, and succeeding years as follows:

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), for the seven succeeding years if necessary, until the credit is exhausted.

(2) In the case of a small business, for the nine succeeding years, if necessary, until the credit is exhausted.

(i) (1) This section shall remain in effect until the date specified in paragraph (2), on which date this section shall cease to be operative, and as of that date is repealed. However, any unused credit may continue to be carried forward, as provided in subdivision (h), until the credit is exhausted.

(2) (A) This section shall cease to be operative on January 1, 2001, or on January 1 of the earliest year thereafter, if the total employment in this state, as determined by the Employment Development Department on the preceding January 1, does not exceed by 100,000 jobs the total employment in this state on January 1, 1994. The department shall report to the Legislature annually with respect to the determination required by the preceding sentence.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘total employment’’ means the total employment in the manufacturing sector, excluding employment in the aerospace sector.

(j) The amendments made by the act adding this subdivision shall be operative for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, except as provided in paragraph (3) of subdivision (d).

SEC. 7. Section 17062 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

17062. (a) In addition to the other taxes imposed by this part, there is hereby imposed for each taxable year, a tax equal to the excess, if any, of—

(1) The tentative minimum tax for the taxable year, over

(2) The regular tax for the taxable year.

(b) For purposes of this chapter, each of the following shall apply:

(1) The tentative minimum tax shall be computed in accordance with Sections 55 to 59, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code, except as otherwise provided in this part.

(2) The regular tax shall be the amount of tax imposed by Section 17041 or 17048, before reduction for any credits against the tax, less any amount imposed under paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) and paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 17560.

(3) (A) The provisions of Section 55(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be modified to provide that the tentative minimum tax for the taxable year shall be equal to the following percent of so much of the

alternative minimum taxable income for the taxable year as exceeds the exemption amount, before reduction for any credits against the tax:

(i) For any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1991, and before January 1, 1996, 8.5 percent.

(ii) For any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1996, 7 percent.

(B) In the case of a nonresident or part-year resident, the tentative minimum tax shall be computed as if the nonresident or part-year resident were a resident for the entire year multiplied by the ratio of California adjusted gross income (as modified for purposes of this chapter) to total adjusted gross income from all sources (as modified for purposes of this chapter). For purposes of computing the tax under subparagraph (A) and gross income from all sources, the net operating loss deduction provided in Section 56(d) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be computed as if the taxpayer were a resident for all prior years.

(C) For purposes of this section, the term ‘‘California adjusted gross income’’ includes each of the following:

(i) For any period during which the taxpayer was a resident of this state (as defined by Section 17014), all items of adjusted gross income (as modified for purposes of this chapter), regardless of source.

(ii) For any period during which the taxpayer was not a resident of this state, only those items of adjusted gross income (as modified for purposes of this chapter) which were derived from sources within this state, determined in accordance with Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 17951).

(4) The provisions of Section 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to alternative minimum taxable income, shall be modified to provide that alternative minimum taxable income shall not include the income, adjustments, and items of tax preference attributable to any trade or business of a qualified taxpayer.

(A) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘qualified taxpayer’’ means a taxpayer who meets both of the following:

(i) Is the owner of, or has an ownership interest in, a trade or business.

(ii) Has aggregate gross receipts, less returns and allowances, of less than one million dollars ($1,000,000) during the taxable year from all trades or businesses of which the taxpayer is the owner or has an ownership interest, in the amount of that taxpayer's proportionate interest in each trade or business.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘aggregate gross receipts, less returns and allowances’’ means the sum of the gross receipts of the trades or businesses which the taxpayer owns and the proportionate interest of the gross receipts of the trades or businesses which the taxpayer owns and of passthrough entities in which the taxpayer holds an interest.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘gross receipts, less returns and allowances’’ means the sum of the gross receipts from the production of business income, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 25120, and the gross receipts from the production of nonbusiness income, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 25120.

(D) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘proportionate interest’’ means:

(i) In the case of a passthrough entity which reports a profit for the taxable or income year, the taxpayer's profit interest in the entity at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year.

(ii) In the case of a passthrough entity which reports a loss for the taxable or income year, the taxpayer's loss interest in the entity at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year.

(iii) In the case of a passthrough entity which is sold or liquidates during the taxable or income year, the taxpayer's capital account interest in the entity at the time of the sale or liquidation.

(E) (i) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘proportionate interest’’ includes an interest in a passthrough entity.

(ii) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘passthrough entity’’ means any of the following:

(I) A partnership, as defined by Section 17008.

(II) An S corporation, as provided in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 23800) of Part 11.

(III) A regulated investment company, as provided in Section 24871.

(IV) A real estate investment trust, as provided in Section 24872.

(V) A real estate mortgage investment conduit, as provided in Section 24874.

(c) (1) Section 56(b)(1)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to standard deduction and deduction for personal exemptions not allowed, is modified, for purposes of this part, to deny the standard deduction allowed by Section 17073.5.

(2) Section 56(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to treatment of incentive stock options, shall be modified to additionally provide the following:

(A) Section 421 of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply to the transfer of stock acquired pursuant to the exercise of a California qualified stock option under Section 17502.

(B) Section 422(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply in any case where the disposition and inclusion of a California qualified stock option for purposes of this chapter are within the same taxable year and that section shall not apply in any other case.

(C) The adjusted basis of any stock acquired by the exercise of a California qualified stock option shall be determined on the basis of the treatment prescribed by this paragraph.

(3) The provisions of Section 56(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to adjustment based on energy preferences, shall not apply.

(d) The provisions of Section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to tax-exempt interest shall not apply.

(e) The last two sentences of Section 57(a)(6)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to tangible personal property, shall not apply.

(f) Section 57(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to items of tax preference, is modified to include as an item of tax preference an amount equal to one-half of the amount excluded from gross income for the taxable year under Section 18152.5.

(g) The provisions of Section 59(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the alternative minimum tax foreign tax credit, shall not apply.

SEC. 8. Section 17220 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

17220. (a) Section 164(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the deductibility of state, local, and foreign income, war profits, and excess profits taxes, shall not apply.

(b) In addition to the provisions of Section 164(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to deduction denied in case of certain taxes, no deduction shall be allowed for any tax imposed under Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 17935), Chapter 10.6 (commencing with Section 17941), or Chapter 10.7 (commencing with Section 17951) of this part or under Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001).

SEC. 8.5. Section 17276.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

17276.2. The term ‘‘qualified taxpayer’’ as used in Section 17276.1 means any of the following:

(a) A person or entity engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within an enterprise zone designated pursuant to Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 7070) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code.

(1) A net operating loss shall not be a net operating loss carryback to any taxable year and a net operating loss for any taxable year beginning on or after the date that the area in which the taxpayer conducts a trade or business is designated as an enterprise zone shall be a net operating loss carryover to each of the 15 taxable years following the taxable year of loss.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision:

(A) ‘‘Net operating loss’’ means the loss determined under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by Section 17276.1, attributable to the taxpayer's business activities within the enterprise zone (as defined in Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 7070) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) prior to the enterprise zone expiration date. That attributable loss shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101) of Part 11, modified for purposes of this section by substituting ''enterprise zone'' for ''this state.''

(B) A net operating loss carryover shall be a deduction only with respect to the taxpayer's business income attributable to the enterprise zone (as defined in Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 7070) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101) of Part 11, modified for purposes of this section by substituting ''enterprise zone'' for ''this state.''

(C) If a loss carryover is allowable pursuant to this section for any taxable year after the enterprise zone designation has expired, the enterprise zone shall be deemed to remain in existence for purposes of computing the limitation set forth in subparagraph (B) and allowing a net operating loss deduction.

(D) ''Enterprise zone expiration date'' means the date the enterprise zone designation expires, is no longer binding, or becomes inoperative.

(b) A person or entity engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designated pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code.

(1) A net operating loss shall not be a net operating loss carryback for any taxable year, and a net operating loss for any taxable year beginning on or after the date the area in which the taxpayer conducts a trade or business is designated the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone shall be a net operating loss carryover to each following taxable year that ends before the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone expiration date or to each of the 15 taxable years following the taxable year of loss, if longer.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision:

(A) ‘‘Net operating loss’’ means the loss determined under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by Section 17276.1, attributable to the taxpayer’s business activities within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone (as defined in Section 7102 of the Government Code) prior to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone expiration date. The attributable loss shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101) of Part 11, modified as follows:

(i) Loss shall be apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone by multiplying total loss from the business by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(ii) ‘‘The Los Angeles Revitalization Zone’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘this state.’’

(B) A net operating loss carryover shall be a deduction only with respect to the taxpayer’s business income attributable to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone (as defined in Section 7102 of the Government Code) determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3).

(C) If a loss carryover is allowable pursuant to this section for any taxable year after the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designation has expired, the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone shall be deemed to remain in existence for purposes of computing the limitation set forth in subparagraph (B) and allowing a net operating loss deduction.

(3) Attributable income shall be that portion of the taxpayer’s California source business income which is apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone. For that purpose, the taxpayer’s business income attributable to sources in this state first shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101) of Part 11. That business income shall be further apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone in accordance with the

provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17 of Part 11, modified as follows:

(A) Business income shall be apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone by multiplying total California business income of the taxpayer by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(B) The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in this state during the taxable year.

(C) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid by the taxpayer in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the taxable year for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid by the taxpayer in this state during the taxable year.

(4) ''Los Angeles Revitalization Zone expiration date'' means the date the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designation expires, is repealed, or becomes inoperative pursuant to Section 7102, 7103, or 7104 of the Government Code.

(5) This subdivision shall be inoperative on the first day of the taxable year beginning on or after the determination date, and each taxable year thereafter, with respect to the taxpayer's business activities within a geographic area that is excluded from the map pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code, or an excluded area determined pursuant to Section 7104 of the Government Code. The determination date is the earlier of the first effective date of a determination under subdivision (c) of Section 7102 of the Government Code occurring after December 1, 1994, or the first effective date of an exclusion of an area from the amended Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7104 of the Government Code. However, if the taxpayer has any

unused loss amount as of the date this section becomes inoperative, that unused loss amount may continue to be carried forward as provided in this subdivision.

(6) This subdivision shall cease to be operative on January 1, 1998. However, any unused net operating loss may continue to be carried over to following years as provided in this subdivision.

(c) For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1995, and before January 1, 2003, a taxpayer engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within a LAMBRA.

(1) A net operating loss shall not be a net operating loss carryback for any taxable year, and a net operating loss for any taxable year beginning on or after the date the area in which the taxpayer conducts a trade or business is designated a LAMBRA shall be a net operating loss carryover to each following taxable year that ends before the LAMBRA expiration date or to each of the 15 taxable years following the taxable year of loss, if longer.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision:

(A) ‘‘LAMBRA’’ means a local agency military base recovery area designated in accordance with Section 7114 of the Government Code.

(B) ‘‘Taxpayer’’ means a person or entity that conducts a trade or business within a LAMBRA and, for the first two taxable years, has a net increase in jobs (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) of one or more employees in the LAMBRA and this state.

(i) The net increase in the number of jobs shall be determined by subtracting the total number of full-time employees (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) the taxpayer employed in this state in the taxable year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA from the total number of full-time employees the taxpayer employed in this state during the second taxable year after commencing business operations in the LAMBRA. For taxpayers who commence doing business in this state with their LAMBRA business operation, the number of employees for the taxable year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA shall be zero. The deduction shall be allowed only if the taxpayer has a net increase in jobs in the state, and if one or more full-time employees is employed within the LAMBRA.

(ii) The total number of employees employed in the LAMBRA shall equal the sum of both of the following:

(I) The total number of hours worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees (not to exceed 2,000 hours per employee) who are paid an hourly wage divided by 2,000.

(II) The total number of months worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees who are salaried employees divided by 12.

(iii) In the case of a taxpayer who first commences doing business in the LAMBRA during the taxable year, for purposes of subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, of clause (ii) the divisors ‘‘2,000’’ and ‘‘12’’ shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months of the taxable year that the taxpayer was doing business in the LAMBRA and the denominator of which is 12.

(C) ‘‘Net operating loss’’ means the loss determined under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by Section 17276.1, attributable to the taxpayer’s business activities within a LAMBRA prior to the LAMBRA expiration date. The attributable loss shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101) of Part 11, modified as follows:

(i) Loss shall be apportioned to a LAMBRA by multiplying total loss from the business by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(ii) ‘‘The LAMBRA’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘this state.’’

(D) A net operating loss carryover shall be a deduction only with respect to the taxpayer’s business income attributable to a LAMBRA determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101) of Part 11, modified as follows:

(i) Business income shall be apportioned to a LAMBRA by multiplying total business income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(ii) ‘‘The LAMBRA’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘this state.’’

(iii) If a loss carryover is allowable pursuant to this section for any taxable year after the LAMBRA designation has expired, the LAMBRA shall be deemed to remain in existence for purposes of computing this limitation.

(E) ‘‘LAMBRA expiration date’’ means the date the LAMBRA designation expires, is no longer binding, or becomes inoperative pursuant to Section 7110 of the Government Code.

(d) A taxpayer who qualifies as a ‘‘qualified taxpayer’’ shall, for the taxable year of the net operating loss and any taxable year to which that net operating loss may be carried, designate on the original return filed for each year the subdivision of this section which applies to that taxpayer with respect to that net operating loss. If the taxpayer is eligible to qualify under more than one subdivision of this section, the designation is to be made after taking into account subdivision (e).

(e) If a taxpayer is eligible to qualify under more than one subdivision of this section as a ‘‘qualified taxpayer,’’ with respect to a net operating loss in a taxable year, the taxpayer shall designate which subdivision of this section is to apply to the taxpayer.

(f) Notwithstanding Section 17276, the amount of the loss determined under this section shall be the only net operating loss allowed to be carried over from that taxable year and the designation under subdivision (d) shall be included in the election under Section 17276.1.

SEC. 9. Section 17502 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

17502. (a) In addition to the application of Part II (commencing with Section 421) of Subchapter D of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to certain stock options, paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of Section 421(a) of the Internal Revenue Code shall also apply to any California qualified stock option that is granted to an individual whose earned income from the corporation granting the California qualified stock option for the taxable year in which that option is exercised does not exceed forty thousand dollars ($40,000). In the event that the option does not meet the necessary qualifications, the option shall be treated as a nonqualified stock option.

(b) For purposes of this section, ‘‘California qualified stock option’’ means a stock option that is issued and exercised pursuant to this section and that is designated by the corporation issuing the option as a California qualified stock option at the time the option is granted.

(c) (1) This section shall apply only to those stock options that are issued on or after January 1, 1997, and before January 1, 2002, by a corporation to its employee and are exercised by the employee, while employed by the corporation that issued those stock options (or within three months thereof, or within one year thereof if permanently and totally disabled as defined in Section 22(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code), during the taxable year with respect to any class of shares, or combination thereof, issued by the corporation, to the extent that the number of shares transferable by the exercise of the options does not exceed a total of 1,000 and have a combined fair market value of less than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). The combined fair market value of any stock shall be determined as of the time the option with respect to that stock is granted.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall be applied by taking options into account in the order in which they were granted.

(d) In the case of a California qualified stock option, no amount shall be included in the gross income of the employee until such time as the disposition of the option (or the stock acquired upon exercise of the option).

No deduction shall be allowed under Section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code to the employer on the grant or exercise of a California qualified stock option.

(e) Subdivision (d) shall not apply to any stock option for which an election has been made under Section 83(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to election to include in gross income in year of transfer.

SEC. 9.5. Section 17570 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

17570. (a) For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1997, Section 475 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to mark to market accounting method for securities dealers, as added by Section 13223 of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66), shall apply, except as otherwise provided.

(b) Section 13233(c)(2)(C) of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66), relating to the effective date for changes in the mark to market accounting method for securities dealers, is modified to provide that the amount taken into account under Section 481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be taken into account ratably over the five-taxable-year period beginning with the first taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1997.

SEC. 9.6. Section 17935 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

17935. (a) For each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1997, every limited partnership doing business in this state (as defined by Section 23101) and required to file a return under Section 18633 shall pay annually to this state a tax for the privilege of doing business in this state in an amount equal to the applicable amount specified in Section 23153.

(b) In addition to any limited partnership that is doing business in this state and therefore is subject to the tax imposed by subdivision (a), for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1997, every limited partnership that has executed, acknowledged, and filed a certificate of limited partnership with the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 15621 of the Corporations Code, and every foreign limited partnership that has registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 15692 of the Corporations Code, shall pay annually the tax prescribed in subdivision (a). The tax shall be paid for each taxable year, or part thereof, until a certificate of cancellation is filed on behalf of the limited partnership with the office of the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 15696 of the Corporations Code.

(c) The tax imposed under this section shall be due and payable on the date the return is required to be filed under former Section 18432 or Section 18633.

(d) For purposes of this section, ‘‘limited partnership’’ means any partnership formed by two or more persons under the laws of this state or any other jurisdiction and having one or more general partners and one or more limited partners.

SEC. 9.7. Section 17936 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

17936. A limited partnership shall not be subject to the taxes imposed by this chapter if the limited partnership did no business in this state during the taxable year and the taxable year was 15 days or less.

SEC. 10. Section 18402 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18402. (a) Except where the context otherwise requires, the general provisions and definitions provided in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 17001) of Part 10 and in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 23001) of Part 11 shall apply to this part.

(b) For purposes of this part, ‘‘person’’ includes an individual, fiduciary, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or organization exempt from taxation under Section 23701.

(c) (1) Whenever provisions of this part are applied in connection with Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), the terms ‘‘taxpayer,’’ ‘‘corporation’’ and ‘‘taxable year’’ have the same meaning as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 17001) of Part 10.

(2) Whenever provisions of this part are applied in connection with Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), the terms ‘‘taxpayer,’’ ‘‘corporation,’’ ‘‘income year,’’ and ‘‘taxable year’’ have the same meaning as

defined in Article 2 (commencing with Section 23030) of Chapter 1 of Part 11.

SEC. 11. Section 18604 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18604. (a) The Franchise Tax Board may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing any return, declaration, statement, or other document required by Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), in the manner and form as the Franchise Tax Board may determine. No extension or extensions shall aggregate more than seven months from the due date for filing the return.

(b) An extension for the filing of the return of taxes imposed by Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001) shall be allowed any corporation if, in the manner and at the time as the Franchise Tax Board may prescribe, that corporation pays, on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax, the amount properly estimated as provided in Section 19023 or 19024.

(c) An extension of time granted pursuant to this section is not an extension of time for payment of tax required to be paid on or before the due date of the return without regard to extension. Underpayment of tax penalties shall be imposed as provided by law without regard to any extension granted under this section.

SEC. 12. Section 18606 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18606. (a) In cases where receivers, trustees in a case under Title 11 of the United States Code, or assignees are operating the property or business of a corporation those receivers, trustees, or assignees shall make returns for that corporation in the same manner and form as that corporation is required to make a return.

(b) Any tax due on the basis of returns made by receivers, trustees, or assignees shall be collected in the same manner as if collected from the corporation of whose business or property they have custody and control.

SEC. 13. Section 18621.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18621.5. (a) Any return, declaration, statement, or other document required to be made under this part that is filed using electronic technology shall be in a form as the Franchise Tax Board may prescribe and is not complete, and therefore not filed, unless an electronic filing declaration is signed by the taxpayer, in accordance with Section 18621 in the case of individuals, subdivision (a) of Section 18505 in the case of estates or trusts, corporations, or limited liability companies classified as corporations for California income tax purposes, subdivision (a) of Section 18633 in the case of a partnership, or Section 18633.5 in the case of limited liability companies classified as partnerships for California income tax purposes. The Franchise Tax Board may prescribe forms and instructions for requiring the electronic filing declaration to be retained by the preparer or taxpayer and may require the declaration to be furnished to the Franchise Tax Board upon request.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any return, declaration, statement, or other document otherwise required to be signed that is filed in a traditional medium and captured using electronic imaging technology shall be deemed to be a valid original document upon reproduction to paper form by the Franchise Tax Board.

(c) Notwithstanding any other law, any return, declaration, statement, or other document otherwise required to be signed that is filed by the taxpayer using electronic technology in a form as required by the Franchise Tax Board shall be deemed to be a signed, valid original document, including upon reproduction to paper form by the Franchise Tax Board.

(d) ‘‘Electronic imaging technology’’ means a system of microphotography, optical disk, or reproduction by other technique that does not permit additions, deletions, or changes to the original document. The system may include, but is not limited to, any magnetic media or other machine-readable form.

(e) ‘‘Traditional medium’’ means any return, declaration, statement, or other document required to be made pursuant to this article other than those made using electronic imaging technology.

(f) ‘‘Electronic technology’’ includes, but is not limited to, computer modem, magnetic media, optical disk, facsimile machine, or telephone.

SEC. 14. Section 18633 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18633. (a) (1) Every partnership, within three months and 15 days after the close of its taxable year, shall make a return for that taxable year, stating specifically the items of gross income and the deductions allowed by Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001). Except as otherwise provided in Section 18621.5, the return shall include the names, addresses, and taxpayer identification numbers of the persons, whether residents or nonresidents, who would be entitled to share in the net income if distributed and the amount of the distributive share of each person. The return shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, signed by one of the partners.

(2) In addition to returns required by paragraph (1), every limited partnership subject to the tax imposed by subdivision (b) of Section 17935 or 23081, within three months and 15 days after the close of its taxable year, shall make a return for that year. The Franchise Tax Board shall prescribe the manner and extent to which the information identified in paragraph (1) shall be included with the return required by this paragraph.

(b) Each partnership required to file a return under subdivision (a) for any taxable year shall (on or before the day on which the return for that taxable year was required to be filed) furnish to each person who is a partner or who holds an interest in that partnership as a nominee for another person at any time during that taxable year a copy of that information required to be shown on that return as may be required by regulations.

(c) Any person who holds an interest in a partnership as a nominee for another person shall do both of the following:

(1) Furnish to the partnership, in the manner prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board, the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of that other person, and any other information for that taxable year as the Franchise Tax Board may by form and regulation prescribe.

(2) Furnish to that other person, in the manner prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board, the information provided by that partnership under subdivision (b).

(d) The provisions of Section 6031(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the separate statement of items of unrelated business taxable income, shall apply.

(e) The amendments made to this section by the act adding this subdivision shall apply to returns required to be filed under subdivision (a) after the effective date of that act.

(f) The amendments made to this section by the act adding this subdivision shall apply to returns required to be filed on or after January 1, 1998.

SEC. 15. Section 18633.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18633.5. (a) Every limited liability company which is classified as a partnership for California tax purposes that is doing business in this state, organized in this state, or registered with the Secretary of State shall file its return within three months and 15 days after the close of its taxable or income year, shall make a return for that taxable year, stating specifically the items of gross income and the deductions allowed by Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001). The return shall include the names, addresses, and taxpayer identification numbers of the persons, whether residents or nonresidents, who would be entitled to share in the net income if distributed and the amount of the distributive share of each person. The return shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, signed by one of the limited liability company members. In the case of a limited liability company subject to the tax imposed by subdivision (b) of Section 17941 or 23091, the Franchise Tax Board shall prescribe the manner and extent to which the information identified in this subdivision shall be included with the return required by this subdivision.

(b) Each limited liability company required to file a return under subdivision (a) for any limited liability company taxable or income year shall, on or before the day on which the return for that taxable or income year was required to be filed, furnish to each person who holds an interest in that limited liability company at any time during that taxable or income year a copy of that information required to be shown on that return as may be required by forms and instructions prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board.

(c) Any person who holds an interest in a limited liability company as a nominee for another person shall do both of the following:

(1) Furnish to the limited liability company, in the manner prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board, the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of that person, and any other information for that taxable or income year as the Franchise Tax Board may prescribe by forms and instructions.

(2) Furnish to that other person, in the manner prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board, the information provided by that limited liability company under subdivision (b).

(d) The provisions of Section 6031(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the separate statement of items of unrelated business taxable income, shall apply.

(e) (1) A limited liability company shall file with its return required under subdivision (a), in the form required by the Franchise Tax Board, the agreement of each nonresident member to file a return pursuant to Section 18501, to make timely payment of all taxes imposed on the member by this state with respect to the income of the limited liability company, and to be subject to personal jurisdiction in this state for purposes of the collection of income taxes, together with related interest and penalties, imposed on the member by this state with respect to the income of the limited liability company. If the limited liability company fails timely to file the agreements on behalf of each of its nonresident members, then the limited liability company shall, at the time set forth in subdivision (f), pay to this state on behalf of each nonresident member of whom an agreement has not been timely filed an amount equal to the highest marginal tax rate in effect under Section 17041 in the case of members which are individuals, estates, or trusts, and Section 23151 in the case of members which are corporations, multiplied by the amount of the member's distributive share of the income source to the state reflected on the limited liability company's return for the taxable period. A limited liability company shall be entitled to recover the payment made from the member on whose behalf the payment was made.

(2) If a limited liability company fails to attach the agreement or to timely pay the payment required by paragraph (1), the payment shall be considered the tax of the limited liability company for purposes of the penalty prescribed by Section 19132 and interest prescribed by Section 19101 for failure to timely pay tax. Payment of the penalty and interest imposed on the limited liability company for failure to timely pay the amount required by this subdivision shall extinguish the liability of a nonresident member for the penalty and interest for failure to make timely payment of all taxes imposed on that member by this state with respect to the income of the limited liability company.

(3) No penalty or interest shall be imposed on the limited liability company under paragraph (2) if the nonresident member timely files and pays all taxes imposed on the member by this state with respect to the income of the limited liability company.

(f) Any agreement of a nonresident member required to be filed pursuant to subdivision (e) shall be filed at either of the following times:

(1) The time the annual return is required to be filed pursuant to this section for the first taxable period for which the limited liability company became subject to tax

pursuant to Chapter 1.6 (commencing with Section 23091).

(2) The time the annual return is required to be filed pursuant to this section for any taxable period in which the limited liability company had a nonresident member on whose behalf such an agreement has not been previously filed.

(g) Any amount paid by the limited liability company to this state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) shall be considered to be a payment by the member on account of the income tax imposed by this state on the member for the taxable period.

(h) Every limited liability company that is classified as a corporation for California tax purposes shall be subject to the requirement to file a tax return under the provisions of Part 10.2 (commencing with Section 18401) and subject to the applicable taxes imposed by Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), including Section 23221, relating to the prepayment of the minimum tax to the Secretary of State.

(i) The amendments made to this section by the act adding this subdivision shall apply to returns required to be filed on or after January 1, 1998.

SEC. 16. Section 18637 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18637. (a) Every individual, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, joint stock company or association, insurance company, business trust, or so-called Massachusetts trust, engaged in a trade or business in this state and making payment in the course of the trade or business to another person, including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, fiduciaries, employers, and all officers and employees of this state or any political subdivision of this state, or any city organized under a freeholder’s charter, or any political body not a subdivision or agency of the state, having the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of interest (other than interest coupons payable to bearer), dividends, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensations, remunerations, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income amounting to six hundred dollars ($600) or over, paid or payable during any year to any taxpayer, shall make a complete return to the Franchise Tax Board, which shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, under the regulations and in the form and manner and to the extent as may be prescribed by it.

(b) For purposes of subdivision (a), ‘‘trade or business’’ includes the activities of nonprofit organizations.

(c) In lieu of an information return required by subdivision (a), the Franchise Tax Board may require that a copy of the federal information return be filed with the Franchise Tax Board.

(d) Every entity required to make a return under subdivision (a) shall furnish to each person whose name is required to be set forth in the return a written statement showing both of the following:

(1) The name, address, and identification number of the entity required to make the return.

(2) The aggregate amount of payments to the person required to be shown on the return.

The written statement required under this subdivision shall be furnished to the person on or before January 31 of the year following the calendar year for which the return under subdivision (a) was required to be made.

(e) This section shall not apply to tips with respect to which Section 13055 of the Unemployment Insurance Code applies. The only records which an employer shall be required to keep under this section in connection with charged tips shall be charge receipts and copies of statements furnished by employees under Section 13055 of the Unemployment Insurance Code.

SEC. 17. Section 18638 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18638. Every individual, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, joint stock company or association, insurance company, business trust, or so-called Massachusetts trust, shall be required to file a return for certain payments of remuneration for services and furnish a written statement to the person whose name is required to be set forth on the return in accordance with the provisions of Section 6041A of the Internal Revenue Code, except that no return or statement shall be required if a statement with respect to the services is required to be furnished under Division 6 (commencing with Section 13000) of the Unemployment Insurance Code (relating to withholding tax on wages) or Section 18647, and no return or statement shall be required with respect to direct sales pursuant to Section 6041A(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

SEC. 18. Section 18645 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18645. (a) The Franchise Tax Board may require a copy of the federal information return to be filed with the Franchise Tax Board if a federal information return was required under any of the following:

(1) Section 6039C of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to returns with respect to foreign persons holding direct investments in United States real property interests, if that person holds a direct investment in a California real property interest as defined in Section 18662.

(2) Section 6050H of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to mortgage interest received in trade or business from individuals.

(3) Section 6050J of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to foreclosures and abandonments of security.

(4) Section 6050K of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to exchanges of certain partnership interests.

(5) Section 6050L of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to certain dispositions of donated property.

(6) Section 6050N of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to returns regarding payments of royalties.

(7) Section 6050P of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to returns regarding the cancellation of indebtedness by certain financial entities.

(b) Every person required to make a return under subdivision (a) shall also furnish a statement to each person whose name is required to be set forth in the return, as required to do so by the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) A transferor of a partnership interest shall be required to notify the partnership of that exchange in accordance with Section 6050K(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(d) The Franchise Tax Board shall require a copy of the federal information return to be filed with the Franchise Tax Board if a federal information return was required under Section 6050I of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to cash received in trade or business.

(e) (1) The Attorney General shall, upon court order following a showing ex parte to a magistrate of an articulable suspicion that an individual or entity has committed a felony offense to which a federal information return is related, be provided a copy of a federal information return filed with the Franchise Tax Board under subdivision (d). The Attorney General may make a return or information therefrom available to a district attorney subject to regulations promulgated by the Attorney General. The regulations shall require the district attorney seeking the return or information to specify in writing the specific reasons for believing that a felony offense has been committed to which the return or information is related.

(2) Any information or return obtained by the Attorney General or a district attorney pursuant to this section shall be confidential and used only for investigative or prosecutorial purposes.

SEC. 19. Section 18662 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18662. (a) The Franchise Tax Board may, by regulation, require any person, in whatever capacity acting (including lessees or mortgagors of real or personal property, fiduciaries, employers, and any officer or department of the state or any political subdivision or agency of the state, or any city organized under a freeholder's charter, or any political body not a subdivision or agency of the state), having the control, receipt, custody, disposal, or payment of items of income specified in subdivision (b), to withhold an amount, determined by the Franchise Tax Board to reasonably represent the amount of tax due when the items of income are included with other income of the taxpayer, and to transmit the amount withheld to the Franchise Tax Board at the time as it may designate.

(b) The items of income referred to in subdivision (a) are interest, dividends, rent, prizes and winnings, premiums, annuities, emoluments, compensation for services, including bonuses, partnership income or gains, and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income.

(c) The Franchise Tax Board may authorize the tax under subdivision (a) to be deducted and withheld from the interest upon any securities the owners of which are not known to the withholding agent.

(d) Any person failing to withhold from any payments any amounts required by subdivision (a) to be withheld is liable for the amount withheld or the amount of taxes due from the person to whom the payments are made to an extent not in excess of the amounts required to be withheld, whichever is greater, unless it is shown that the failure to withhold is due to reasonable cause.

(e) (1) In the case of any disposition of a California real property interest by a person (but not a partnership as determined in accordance with Subchapter K of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code, or a corporation), when the return required to be filed with the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 6045(e) of the Internal Revenue Code indicates, or the authorization for the disbursement of the transaction’s funds instructs, that the funds be disbursed either to a transferor with a last known street address outside the boundaries of this state at the time of the transfer of the title to the California real property or to the financial intermediary of the transferor, the transferee shall be required to withhold an amount equal to $3^1/_3$ percent of the sales price of the California real property conveyed.

(2) In the case of any disposition of a California real property interest by a corporation, the transferee shall be required to withhold an amount equal to $3^1/_3$ percent of the sales price of the California real property conveyed, if the corporation immediately after the transfer of the title to the California real property has no permanent place of business in California. For purposes of this subdivision, a corporation has no permanent place of business in California if all of the following apply:

(A) It is not organized and existing under the laws of California.

(B) It does not qualify with the office of the Secretary of State to transact business in California.

(C) It does not maintain and staff a permanent office in California.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, all of the following shall apply:

(A) No transferee shall be required to withhold any amount under this subdivision if the sales price of the California real property conveyed does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

(B) No transferee shall be required to withhold any amount under this subdivision unless written notification of the withholding requirements of this subdivision has been provided by the real estate escrow person.

(C) No transferee shall be required to withhold under this subdivision when the transferor is a bank acting as trustee other than a trustee of a deed of trust.

(D) No transferee shall be required to withhold under this subdivision when the transferee is a corporate beneficiary under a mortgage or beneficiary under a deed of trust and the California real property is acquired in judicial or nonjudicial foreclosure or by a deed in lieu of foreclosure.

(E) No transferee shall be required to withhold any amount under this subdivision if the transferee, in good faith and based on all the information of which he or she has knowledge, relies on a written certificate executed by the transferor, certifying under penalty of perjury, any of the following:

(i) That the transferor is a resident of California.

(ii) That the California real property being conveyed is the principal residence of the transferor, within the meaning of Section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(iii) The transferor, if a corporation, has a permanent place of business in California.

(4) (A) At the request of the transferor, the Franchise Tax Board may authorize that a reduced amount or no amount be withheld under this subdivision if the Franchise Tax Board determines that to substitute a reduced amount or no amount shall not jeopardize the collection of tax imposed by Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001). If the transferor provides documentation sufficient for the Franchise Tax Board to determine the actual gain required to be recognized on the transaction, the Franchise Tax Board may authorize a reduced amount based on the amount of the gain, as determined, which will result in a sum which is substantially equivalent to the amount of tax reasonably estimated to be due under Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001) from the inclusion of the gain in the gross amount of the transferor.

(B) Within 45 days after receiving a request that a reduced amount or no amount be withheld, the Franchise Tax Board shall either authorize a reduced amount or no amount, or deny the request.

(C) In the case where the parties to the transaction are requesting that a reduced amount or no amount be withheld and the response by the Franchise Tax Board to the request has not been received at the time title to the California real property is transferred, the parties may direct the real estate escrow person to hold in trust for 45 days the amount required to be withheld under this subdivision. The parties shall instruct the real estate escrow person that at the end of 45 days the real estate escrow person shall remit the amount withheld to the Franchise Tax Board in accordance with this section, unless the Franchise Tax Board has authorized that a reduced amount or no amount be withheld.

(5) Amounts withheld and payments made in accordance with this subdivision shall be reported and remitted to the Franchise Tax Board in the form and at the time as the Franchise Tax Board shall determine.

(6) ‘‘California real property interest’’ means an interest in real property located in California and defined in Section 897(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) For purposes of this subdivision, ‘‘financial intermediary’’ means an agent for the purpose of receiving and transferring funds to a principal.

(8) For purposes of this subdivision, ‘‘real estate escrow person’’ means any of the following persons involved in the real estate transaction:

(A) The person (including any attorney, escrow company, or title company) responsible for closing the transaction.

(B) If no other person described in subparagraph (A) is responsible for closing the transaction, then any other person who receives and disburses the consideration or value for the interest or property conveyed.

(9) (A) Unless the real estate escrow person provides ‘‘assistance,’’ it shall be unlawful for any real estate escrow person to charge any customer for complying with the requirements of this subdivision.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘assistance’’ includes, but is not limited to, helping the parties clarify with the Franchise Tax Board the issue of whether withholding is required under this subdivision, helping the parties request that the Franchise Tax Board authorize a reduced amount or no amount be withheld under this subdivision, or, upon request of the parties, withholding an amount under this subdivision and remitting the amount to the Franchise Tax Board.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘assistance’’ does not include providing the written notification of the withholding requirements of this subdivision, or providing the certification that either:

(i) The transferor is a resident of California or that the California real property being conveyed is the transferor's principal residence.

(ii) The transferor, if a corporation, has a permanent place of business in California.

(D) In a case where the real estate escrow person provides "assistance" in complying with the withholding requirements of this subdivision, it shall be unlawful for the real estate escrow person to charge any customer a fee that exceeds forty-five dollars ($45).

(10) For purposes of this subdivision, "sales price" means the sum of all of the following:

(A) The cash paid, or to be paid. The term "cash paid, or to be paid" does not include stated or unstated interest or original issue discount (as determined by Sections 1271 to 1275, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code).

(B) The fair market value of other property transferred, or to be transferred.

(C) The outstanding amount of any liability assumed by the transferee or to which the California real property interest is subject immediately before and after the transfer.

(f) Whenever any person has withheld any amount pursuant to this section, the amount so withheld shall be held in trust for the State of California. The amount of the fund shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and limitations (including penalties) as are applicable with respect to the taxes imposed by Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or this part.

(g) Withholding shall not be required under this section with respect to wages, salaries, fees, or other compensation paid by a corporation for services performed in California for that corporation to a nonresident corporate director for director services, including attendance at a board of directors' meeting.

(h) In the case of any payment described in subdivision (g), the person making the payment shall do each of the following:

(1) File a return with the Franchise Tax Board at the time and in the form and manner specified by the Franchise Tax Board.

(2) Provide the payee with a statement at the time and in the form and manner specified by the Franchise Tax Board.

SEC. 20. Section 18670 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

18670. (a) The Franchise Tax Board may by notice, served personally or by first-class mail, require any employer, person, officer or department of the state, political subdivision or agency of the state, including the Regents of the University of California, a city organized under a freeholders' charter, or a political body not a subdivision or agency of the state, having in their possession, or under their control, any credits or other personal property or other things of value, belonging to a taxpayer or to an employer or person who has failed to withhold and transmit amounts due pursuant to this article, to withhold, from the credits or other personal property or other things of value, the amount of any tax, interest, or penalties due from the taxpayer or the amount of any liability incurred by that employer or person for failure to withhold and transmit amounts due from a taxpayer under this part and to transmit the amount withheld to the Franchise Tax Board at the times that it may designate. However, in the case of a depository institution, as defined in Section 19(b) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C.A. Sec. 461(b)(1)(A)), amounts due from a taxpayer under this part shall be transmitted to the Franchise Tax Board not less than 10 business days from receipt of the notice. To be effective, the notice shall state the amount due from the taxpayer and shall be delivered or mailed to the branch or office reported in information returns filed with the Franchise Tax Board, or the branch or office where the credits or other property is held, unless another branch or office is designated by the employer, person, officer or department of the state, political subdivision or agency of the state, including the Regents of the University of

California, a city organized under a freeholders' charter or a political body not a subdivision or agency of the state.

(b) (1) At least 45 days before sending a notice to withhold to the address indicated on the information return, the Franchise Tax Board shall request a depository institution to do either of the following:

(A) Verify that the address on its information return is its designated address for receiving notices to withhold.

(B) Provide the Franchise Tax Board with a designated address for receiving notices to withhold.

(2) Once the depository institution has specified a designated address pursuant to paragraph (1), the Franchise Tax Board shall send all notices to that address unless the depository institution provides notification of another address. The Franchise Tax Board shall send all notices to withhold to a new designated address 30 days after notification.

(3) Failure to verify or provide a designated address within 30 days of receiving the request shall be deemed verification of the address on the information return as the depository institution's designated address.

(c) Any corporation or person failing to withhold the amounts due from any taxpayer and transmit them to the Franchise Tax Board after service of the notice shall be liable for those amounts. However, in the case of a depository institution, if a notice to withhold is mailed to the branch where the account is located or principal banking office, the depository institution shall be liable for a failure to withhold only to the extent that the accounts can be identified in information normally maintained at that location in the ordinary course of business.

SEC. 21. Section 19009 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19009. (a) Whenever any person or employer who is required to collect, account for, and pay over any tax—

(1) At the time and in the manner prescribed by law or regulations (A) fails to collect, truthfully account for, or pay over the tax, or (B) fails to make deposits, payments, or returns of the tax, and

(2) Is notified, by notice delivered in hand or by registered mail of any such failure, then all the requirements of subdivision (b) shall be complied with. In the case of a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or trust, notice to an officer, partner, manager, member, or trustee, shall, for purposes of this section, be deemed to be sufficient notice to the corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or trust and to all officers, partners, managers, members, trustees, and employees thereof.

(b) Any person or employer who is required to collect, account for, and pay over any tax imposed by Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), if notice has been delivered to that person or employer in accordance with subdivision (a), shall collect the taxes, which become collectible after delivery of the notice, shall (not later than the end of the second banking day after any amount of the taxes is collected) deposit that amount in a separate account in a bank located within the limits of this state, and shall keep the amount of those taxes in that account until payment over to the Franchise Tax Board. Any such account shall be designated as a special fund in trust for the Franchise Tax Board, payable to the Franchise Tax Board by that person or employer as trustee.

(c) Whenever the Franchise Tax Board is satisfied, with respect to any notification made under subdivision (a), that all requirements of law and regulations with respect to the taxes, will henceforth be complied with, it may cancel the notification. The cancellation shall take effect at the time as is specified in the notice of the cancellation.

SEC. 22. Section 19011 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19011. (a) All payments required under this part, regardless of the income (or taxable) year to which the payments apply shall be remitted to the Franchise Tax Board by electronic funds transfer pursuant to Division 11 (commencing with Section 11101) of the Commercial Code, once any of the following conditions are met:

(1) With respect to any corporation, any installment payment of estimated tax made pursuant to Section 19025 or the payment made pursuant to Section 18604 with regard to an extension of time to file exceeds fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in any income year beginning on or after January 1, 1991, or exceeds twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) in any income year beginning on or after January 1, 1995.

(2) With respect to any corporation, the total tax liability exceeds two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) in any income year beginning on or after January 1, 1991, or exceeds eighty thousand dollars ($80,000) in any income year beginning on or after January 1, 1995. For purposes of this section, total tax liability shall be the total tax liability as shown on the original return, after any adjustment made pursuant to Section 19051.

(3) A partnership or taxpayer (for purposes of this section, ‘‘taxpayer’’) submits a request to the Franchise Tax Board and is granted permission to make electronic funds transfers.

(b) A taxpayer required to remit payments to the Franchise Tax Board by electronic funds transfer may elect to discontinue making payments where the threshold requirements set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) were not met for the preceding income (or taxable) year. The election shall be made in a form and manner prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board.

(c) Any taxpayer required to remit payment by electronic funds transfer pursuant to this section who makes payment by other means shall pay a penalty of 10 percent of the amount paid, unless it is shown that the failure to make payment as required was for reasonable cause and was not the result of willful neglect.

(d) Any taxpayer required to remit payments by electronic funds transfer pursuant to this section may request a waiver of those requirements from the Franchise Tax Board. The Franchise Tax Board may grant a waiver only if it determines that the particular amounts paid in excess of the threshold amounts established in this section were not representative of the taxpayer's tax liability. If a taxpayer is granted a waiver, subsequent remittances by electronic funds transfer shall be required only on those terms set forth in the waiver.

(e) The Franchise Tax Board shall accept remittances by electronic funds transfer pursuant to this section no later than January 1, 1993. Electronic funds transfer procedures, in addition to those described in subdivision (f), shall be as prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board. Payment is deemed complete on the date the electronic funds transfer is initiated, if settlement to the state's demand account occurs on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated. If settlement to the state's demand account does not occur on or before the banking day following the date the transfer is initiated, payment is deemed to occur on the date settlement occurs.

(f) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Electronic funds transfer" means any transfer of funds, other than a transaction originated by check, draft, or similar paper instrument, that is initiated through an electronic terminal, telephonic instrument, or computer or magnetic tape, so as to order, instruct, or authorize a financial institution to debit or credit an account. Electronic funds transfer shall be accomplished by an automated clearinghouse debit, automated clearinghouse credit, a Federal Reserve Wire Transfer (Fedwire), or by an international funds transfer.

(2) "Automated clearinghouse" means any federal reserve bank, or an organization established by agreement with the National Automated Clearing House Association, that operates as a clearinghouse for transmitting or receiving entries between banks or bank accounts and that authorizes an electronic transfer of funds between those banks or bank accounts.

(3) "Automated clearinghouse debit" means a transaction in which any department of the state, through its designated depository bank, originates an automated clearinghouse transaction debiting the taxpayer's bank account and crediting the state's bank account for the

amount of tax. Banking costs incurred for the automated clearinghouse debit transaction by the taxpayer shall be paid by the state.

(4) ‘‘Automated clearinghouse credit’’ means an automated clearinghouse transaction in which the taxpayer, through its own bank, originates an entry crediting the state’s bank account and debiting its own bank account. Banking costs incurred by the state for the automated clearinghouse credit transaction may be charged to the taxpayer.

(5) ‘‘Fedwire’’ means any transaction originated by the taxpayer and utilizing the national electronic payment system to transfer funds through federal reserve banks, pursuant to which the taxpayer debits its own bank account and credits the state’s bank account. Electronic funds transfers may be made by Fedwire only if prior approval is obtained from the Franchise Tax Board and the taxpayer is unable, for reasonable cause, to make payments pursuant to paragraph (3) or (4). Banking costs charged to the taxpayer and to the state may be charged to the taxpayer.

(6) ‘‘International funds transfer’’ means any transaction originated by the taxpayer and utilizing the international electronic payment system to transfer funds, pursuant to which the taxpayer debits its own bank account and credits the state’s bank account.

(7) In determining whether a payment or total tax liability exceeds the amounts established in subdivision (a), the income of all taxpayers whose income derived from, or attributable to, sources within this state is required to be determined by a combined report shall be aggregated and the total aggregate amount shall be considered to be the income of a single taxpayer for purposes of determining the payment or total tax liability of a single taxpayer.

SEC. 23. Section 19021 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19021. In the case of taxpayers subject to the tax imposed by Article 3 (commencing with Section 23181) of Chapter 2 of Part 11, there shall be due and payable on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the preceding year from each taxpayer a percentage of its net income as disclosed by its return which is equal to the rate applicable to corporations subject to the tax imposed by Article 2 (commencing with Section 23151) of Chapter 2 of Part 11 plus the personal property tax rate equivalent included in the bank and financial corporation tax rate determination by the Franchise Tax Board pursuant to Sections 23186 and 23186.1. The payment required by this section shall not be less than the minimum tax specified in Section 23153.

SEC. 24. Section 19023 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19023. For purposes of this article, in the case of a corporation, other than a bank or financial corporation, the term ‘‘estimated tax’’ means the amount which the corporation estimates as the amount of the tax imposed by Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001); but in no event shall the estimated tax of a corporation subject to the tax imposed by Article 2 (commencing with Section 23151) of Chapter 2 of Part 11 be less than the minimum tax prescribed in Section 23153.

SEC. 25. Section 19024 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19024. (a) In the case of banks and financial corporations, ‘‘estimated tax’’ means the amount which the bank or financial corporation estimates as the amount of the tax imposed by Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001) at the rate determined by the Franchise Tax Board for the preceding year pursuant to Section 23186.1, but in no event shall the estimated tax of a bank or financial corporation be less than the minimum tax prescribed in Section 23153.

(b) In case of an increase or decrease in the rate of tax imposed under Section 23151 (tax on general corporations), a bank or financial corporation shall be required to increase or decrease the rate determined by the Franchise Tax Board for the preceding year by the same amount as the change in the rate imposed under

Section 23151 determined in accordance with Section 24251 (relating to computation of tax when law changed).

SEC. 26. Section 19058 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19058. (a) If the taxpayer omits from gross income an amount properly includable therein which is in excess of 25 percent of the amount of gross income stated in the return, a notice of a proposed deficiency assessment may be mailed to the taxpayer within six years after the return was filed. Additionally, in the case of a corporation, a proceeding in court for the collection of the tax may be commenced without assessment at any time within six years after the return was filed.

(b) For purposes of this section both of the following shall apply:

(1) In the case of a trade or business, the term ‘‘gross income’’ means the total of the amounts received or accrued from the sale of goods or services (if the amounts are required to be shown on the return) prior to diminution by the cost of the sales or service.

(2) In determining the amount omitted from gross income, there shall not be taken into account any amount which is omitted from gross income stated in the return if the amount is disclosed in the return, or in a statement attached to the return, in a manner adequate to apprise the Franchise Tax Board of the nature and amount of the item.

SEC. 27. Section 19132.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19132.5. (a) In the case of a qualified taxpayer, no penalty shall be assessed under Section 19132 if the return is filed timely (not later than the extended due date granted under Section 18567 or 18604) and the tax required to be paid on or before the due date of the return, without regard to extension, is paid within the following time:

(1) In the case of an individual, partnership, or fiduciary, within six months of the original due date of the return.

(2) In the case of a corporation, within seven months of the original due date of the return.

(b) Any penalty imposed under Section 19132 shall be assessed from the original due date of the return if the taxpayer fails to pay the tax within the time specified in this section.

(c) This section shall apply to payment of the amount shown as tax on the original returns required to be filed during calender year 1994.

(d) For purposes of this section, ‘‘qualified taxpayer’’ means any corporation, fiduciary, partnership, or individual taxpayer to whom one of the following applies as a result of the Northridge earthquake of January 1994, any related aftershock, or any related casualty:

(1) The qualified taxpayer sustained any significant property loss.

(2) The qualified taxpayer suffered a loss of employment due to property damage suffered by his or her employer.

(3) The qualified taxpayer realized significant loss of business income from a business located within the Northridge earthquake area.

SEC. 28. Section 19141.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19141.5. (a) (1) Section 6038A of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to information with respect to certain foreign-owned corporations, shall apply.

(2) A penalty shall be imposed under this part for failure to furnish information or maintain records and that penalty shall be determined in accordance with Section 6038A of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) Section 11314 of Public Law 101-508, relating to application of amendments made by Section 7403 of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1989 to taxable years beginning on or before July 10, 1989, shall apply.

(4) Section 6038A(e) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to enforcement of requests for certain records, is modified as follows:

(A) Each reference to Section 7602, 7603, or 7604 of the Internal Revenue Code shall instead refer to Section 19504.

(B) Each reference to ‘‘summons’’ shall instead refer to ‘‘subpoena duces tecum.’’

(C) Section 6038A(e)(4)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code shall refer to ‘‘superior courts of the State of California for the Counties of Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego, and for the City and County of San Francisco,’’ instead of ‘‘United States district court for the district in which the person (to whom the summons is issued) resides or is found.’’

(b) In the case of a corporation, each of the following shall apply:

(1) Section 6038B of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to notice of certain transfers to foreign persons, shall apply.

(2) A penalty shall be imposed under this part for failure to furnish information or maintain records and that penalty shall be determined in accordance with Section 6038B of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) (1) Section 6038C of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to information with respect to foreign corporations engaged in United States business, shall apply.

(2) A penalty shall be imposed under this part for failure to furnish information or maintain records and that penalty shall be determined in accordance with Section 6038C of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) Section 6038C(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to enforcement of requests for certain records, is modified as follows:

(A) Each reference to Section 7602, 7603, or 7604 of the Internal Revenue Code shall instead refer to Section 19504.

(B) Each reference to ‘‘summons’’ shall instead refer to ‘‘subpoena duces tecum.’’

(d) For purposes of this part, the information required to be filed with the Franchise Tax Board pursuant to this section shall be a copy of the information filed with the Internal Revenue Service.

(e) For purposes of this section, each of the following shall apply:

(1) Section 7701(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the term ‘‘domestic,’’ shall apply.

(2) Section 7701(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the term ‘‘foreign,’’ shall apply.

(3) Section 7701(a)(30) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the term ‘‘United States person,’’ shall apply. However, the term ‘‘United States person’’ shall not include any corporation that is not subject to the tax imposed under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101), Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 23400), or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 23501), of Part 11.

SEC. 29. Section 19141.6 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19141.6. (a) Each taxpayer determining its income subject to tax pursuant to Section 25101 or electing to file pursuant to Section 25110 shall, for income years beginning on or after January 1, 1994, maintain (in the location, in the manner, and to the extent prescribed in regulations which shall be promulgated by the Franchise Tax Board on or before December 31, 1995) and make available upon request all of the following:

(1) Any records as may be appropriate to determine the correct treatment of the components that are a part of one or more unitary businesses for purposes of determining the income derived from or attributable to this state pursuant to Section 25101 or 25110.

(2) Any records as may be appropriate to determine the correct treatment of amounts that are attributable to the classification of an item as business or nonbusiness income for purposes of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17 of Part 11.

(3) Any records as may be appropriate to determine the correct treatment of the apportionment factors for purposes of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17 of Part 11.

(4) Documents and information, including any questionnaires completed and submitted to the Internal Revenue Service that are necessary to audit issues involving attribution of income to the United States or foreign jurisdictions under Section 882 or Subpart F of Part III of Subchapter N, or similar sections, of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) Information for any year shall be retained for that period of time in which the taxpayers' income or franchise tax liability to this state may be subject to adjustment, including all periods in which additional income or franchise taxes may be assessed, not to exceed eight years from the due date or extended due date of the return, or during which a protest is pending before the Franchise Tax Board, or an appeal is pending before the State Board of Equalization or a lawsuit is pending in the courts of this state or the United States with respect to California franchise or income tax.

(2) ‘‘Related party’’ means corporations that are related because one owns or controls directly or indirectly more than 50 percent of the stock of the other or because more than 50 percent of the voting stock of each is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the same interests.

(3) ‘‘Records’’ includes any books, papers, or other data.

(c) (1) If a corporation subject to this section fails to maintain or fails to cause another to maintain records as required by subdivision (a), that corporation shall pay a penalty of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for each income year with respect to which the failure occurs.

(2) If any failure described in paragraph (1) continues for more than 90 days after the day on which the Franchise Tax Board mails notice of the failure to the corporation, that corporation shall pay a penalty (in addition to the amount required under paragraph (1)) of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for each 30-day period (or fraction thereof) during which the failure continues after the expiration of the 90-day period. The additional

penalty imposed by this subdivision shall not exceed a maximum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) if the failure to maintain or the failure to cause another to maintain is not willful. This maximum shall apply with respect to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1994, and before the earlier of the first day of the month following the month in which regulations are adopted pursuant to this section or December 31, 1995.

(3) For purposes of this section, the time prescribed by regulations to maintain records (and the beginning of the 90-day period after notice by the Franchise Tax Board) shall be treated as not earlier than the last day on which (as shown to the satisfaction of the Franchise Tax Board) reasonable cause existed for failure to maintain the records.

(d) (1) The Franchise Tax Board may apply the rules of paragraph (2) whether or not the board begins a proceeding to enforce a subpoena, or subpoena duces tecum, if subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) apply:

(A) For purposes of determining the correct treatment under Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001) of the items described in subdivision (a), the Franchise Tax Board issues a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum to a corporation to produce (either directly or as agent for the related party) any records or testimony.

(B) The subpoena or subpoena duces tecum is not quashed in a proceeding begun under paragraph (3) and is not determined to be invalid in a proceeding begun under Section 19504 to enforce the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum.

(C) The corporation does not substantially comply in a timely manner with the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum and the Franchise Tax Board has sent by certified or registered mail a notice to that corporation that it has not substantially complied.

(D) If the corporation fails to maintain or fails to cause another to maintain records as required by subdivision (a), and by reason of that failure, the subpoena, or subpoena duces tecum, is quashed in a proceeding described in subparagraph (B) or the corporation is not able to provide the records requested in the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum, the Franchise Tax Board may apply the rules of paragraph (2) to any of the items described in subdivision (a) to which the records relate.

(2) (A) All of the following shall be determined by the Franchise Tax Board in the Franchise Tax Board's sole discretion from the Franchise Tax Board's own knowledge or from information the Franchise Tax Board may obtain through testimony or otherwise:

(i) The components that are a part of one or more unitary businesses for purposes of determining the income derived from or attributable to this state pursuant to Section 25101 or 25110.

(ii) Amounts that are attributable to the classification of an item as business or nonbusiness income for purposes of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17 of Part 11.

(iii) The apportionment factors for purposes of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17 of Part 11.

(iv) The correct amount of income under Section 882 of, or Subpart F of Part III of, Subchapter N of, or similar sections of, the Internal Revenue Code.

(B) This paragraph shall apply to determine the correct treatment of the items described in subdivision (a) unless the corporation is authorized by its related parties (in the manner and at the time as the Franchise Tax Board shall prescribe) to act as the related parties' limited agent solely for purposes of applying Section 19504 with respect to any request by the Franchise Tax Board to examine records or produce testimony related to any item described in subdivision (a) or with respect to any subpoena or subpoena duces tecum for the records or testimony. The appearance of persons or the production of records by reason of the corporation being an agent shall not subject those persons or records to legal process for any purpose other than determining the correct treatment under Part 11 of the items described in subdivision (a).

(C) Determinations made in the sole discretion of the Franchise Tax Board pursuant to this paragraph may be appealed to the State Board of Equalization, in the manner and at a time, as provided by Section 19045 or 19324, or may be the subject of an action to recover tax, in the manner and at a time, as provided by Section 19382. The review of determinations by the board or the court shall be limited to whether the determinations were arbitrary or capricious, or are not supported by substantial evidence.

(3) (A) Notwithstanding any other law or rule of law, any reporting corporation to which the Franchise Tax Board issues a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum referred to in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) shall have the right to begin a proceeding to quash the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum not later than the 90th day after the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum was issued. In that proceeding, the Franchise Tax Board may seek to compel compliance with the subpoena or subpoena duces tecum.

(B) Notwithstanding any other law or rule of law, any reporting corporation that has been notified by the Franchise Tax Board that it has determined that the corporation has not substantially complied with a subpoena or subpoena duces tecum referred to in paragraph (1) shall have the right to begin a proceeding to review the determination not later than the 90th day after the day on which the notice referred to in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) was mailed. If the proceeding is not begun on or before the 90th day, the determination by the Franchise Tax Board shall be binding and shall not be reviewed by any court.

(C) The superior courts of the State of California for the Counties of Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego, and for the City and County of San Francisco shall have jurisdiction to hear any proceeding brought under subparagraphs (A) and (B). Any order or other determination in the proceeding shall be treated as a final order that may be appealed.

(D) If any corporation takes any action as provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B), the running of any period of limitations under Sections 19057 to 19064, inclusive (relating to the assessment and collection of tax), or under Section 19704 (relating to criminal prosecutions) with respect to that corporation shall be suspended for the period during which the proceedings, and appeals therein, are pending. In no event shall any period expire before the 90th day after the day on which there is a final determination in the proceeding.

SEC. 30. Section 19147 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19147. (a) Notwithstanding Sections 19142 to 19145, inclusive, the addition to the tax with respect to any underpayment of any installment shall not be imposed if the total amount of all payments of estimated tax paid on or before the last date prescribed for the payment of the installment equals or exceeds the amount which would have been required to be paid on or before that date if the estimated tax were whichever of the following is the lesser:

(1) (A) The tax shown on the return of the taxpayer for the preceding income year if a return showing a liability for tax was filed by the taxpayer for the preceding year and that preceding year was a year of 12 months. The tax shown on the return, in the case of the tax imposed by Article 3 (commencing with Section 23181) of Chapter 2 of Part 11, means the amount of tax shown on the return for the income year as prescribed in Section 19021.

(B) In the case of a large corporation, subparagraph (A) shall not apply, except as provided in clauses (i) and (ii).

(i) Subparagraph (A) shall apply for purposes of determining the amount of the first required installment for any income year.

(ii) Any reduction in the first required installment by reason of clause (i) shall be recaptured by increasing the amount of the next required installment by the amount of that reduction.

(2) (A) An amount equal to the applicable percentage specified in Section 19144 of the tax for the income year computed by placing on an annualized basis the taxable income:

(i) For the first three months of the income year, in the case of the installment required to be paid in the fourth month.

(ii) For the first three months of the income year, in the case of the installment required to be paid in the sixth month.

(iii) For the first six months of the income year in the case of the installment required to be paid in the ninth month.

(iv) For the first nine months of the income year, in the case of the installment required to be paid in the 12th month of the taxable year.

(B) (i) If the taxpayer makes an election under this clause, each of the following shall apply:

(I) Clause (i) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘two months’’ for ‘‘three months.’’

(II) Clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘four months’’ for ‘‘three months.’’

(III) Clause (iii) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘seven months’’ for ‘‘six months.’’

(IV) Clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘ten months’’ for ‘‘nine months.’’

(ii) If the taxpayer makes an election under this clause, each of the following shall apply:

(I) Clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘five months’’ for ‘‘three months.’’

(II) Clause (iii) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘eight months’’ for ‘‘six months.’’

(III) Clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘eleven months’’ for the ‘‘nine months.’’

(iii) An election under clause (i) or (ii) shall apply to the income year for which the election is made and shall be effective only if the election is made on or before the date required for the payment of the first required installment for that income year.

(iv) This subparagraph shall apply to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1997.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the taxable income shall be placed on an annualized basis in the following manner:

(i) Multiply by 12 the taxable income referred to in subparagraph (A).

(ii) Divide the resulting amount by the number of months in the income year referred to in subparagraph (A).

‘‘Taxable income’’ as used in this paragraph means ‘‘net income’’ includable in the measure of tax or ‘‘alternative minimum taxable income’’ (as defined by Section 23455).

(D) In the case of any corporation which is subject to the tax imposed under Section 23731, any reference to taxable income shall be treated as including a reference to unrelated business taxable income and, except in the case of an election under subparagraph (B), each of the following shall apply:

(i) Clause (i) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘two months’’ for ‘‘three months.’’

(ii) Clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘four months’’ for ‘‘three months.’’

(iii) Clause (iii) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘seven months’’ for ‘‘six months.’’

(iv) Clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘‘ten months’’ for ‘‘nine months.’’

(3) The applicable percentage specified in Section 19144 or more of the tax for the income year was paid by withholding of tax pursuant to Section 18662.

(4) The applicable percentage specified in Section 19144 or more of the net income for the income year consists of items from which an amount was withheld pursuant to Section 18662 and the amount of the first installment, including payments applied pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 19025, equals at least the minimum franchise tax specified in Section 23153.

(b) (1) For purposes of this section, ‘‘large corporation’’ means any corporation if that corporation (or any predecessor corporation) had taxable income (computed without regard to net operating loss deductions) of one million dollars ($1,000,000) or more for any income year during the testing period.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, ‘‘testing period’’ means the three income years immediately preceding the income year involved.

SEC. 31. Section 19164 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19164. (a) (1) An accuracy-related penalty shall be imposed under this part and shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 6662 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to imposition of accuracy-related penalty.

(2) With respect to corporations, this subdivision shall apply to all of the following:

(A) All income years beginning on or after January 1, 1990.

(B) Any other income year for which an assessment is made after July 16, 1991.

(b) A fraud penalty shall be imposed under this part and shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 6663 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to imposition of fraud penalty.

(c) The provisions of Section 6664 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to definitions and special rules, shall apply.

(d) The provisions of Section 6665 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to applicable rules, shall apply.

SEC. 32. Section 19192 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19192. For purposes of this article:

(a) (1) ‘‘Qualified business entity’’ means an entity that is all of the following:

(A) An entity that is a corporation, as defined in Section 23038.

(B) A business entity, including any predecessors to the business entity, that previously has never filed a return with the Franchise Tax Board pursuant to this part, Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23011).

(C) A business entity, including any predecessors to the business entity, that previously has not been the subject of an inquiry by the Franchise Tax Board with respect to liability for any of the taxes imposed under Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001).

(D) A business entity that voluntarily comes forward prior to any unilateral contact from the Franchise Tax Board, makes application for a voluntary disclosure agreement in a form and manner prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board, and makes a full and accurate statement of its activities in this state for the six immediately preceding taxable or income years.

(2) (A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a qualified business entity does not include any of the following:

(i) A business entity that is organized and existing under the laws of this state.

(ii) A business entity that is qualified or registered with the office of the Secretary of State.

(iii) A business entity that maintains and staffs a permanent facility in this state.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the storing of materials, goods, or products in a public warehouse pursuant to a public warehouse contract does not constitute maintaining a permanent facility in this state.

(3) ‘‘Qualified shareholder’’ means an individual that is all of the following:

(A) A nonresident on the signing date of the voluntary disclosure agreement.

(B) A shareholder of an S corporation (defined in Section 23800) that has applied for a voluntary disclosure agreement under this article under which all material facts pertinent to the shareholder’s liability would be disclosed on that S corporation’s voluntary disclosure agreement as required under clause (i) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 19191.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 19191 shall not apply to any of the six taxable years immediately preceding the signing date that the qualified shareholder

was a California resident required to file a California tax return, nor to any penalties or additions to tax attributable to income other than the California source income from the S corporation that filed an application under this article.

(b) "Signing date" of the voluntary disclosure agreement means the date on which a person duly authorized by the Franchise Tax Board signs the agreement.

(c) The amendments to this section made by the act adding this subdivision shall apply to taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 1997.

SEC. 33. Section 19254 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19254. (a) (1) If any person, other than an organization exempt from taxation under Section 23701, fails to pay any amount of tax, penalty, addition to tax, interest, or other liability imposed and delinquent under Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or this part, a collection cost recovery fee shall be imposed if the Franchise Tax Board has mailed notice to that person for payment that advises that continued failure to pay the amount due may result in collection action, including the imposition of a collection cost recovery fee. The collection cost recovery fee shall be in the amount of:

(A) In the case of an individual, partnership, limited liability company classified as a partnership for California income tax purposes, or fiduciary, eighty-eight dollars ($88) or an amount as adjusted under subdivision (b).

(B) In the case of a corporation or limited liability company classified as a corporation for California income tax purposes, one hundred sixty-six dollars ($166) or an amount as adjusted under subdivision (b).

(2) If any person, other than an organization exempt from taxation under Section 23701, fails or refuses to make and file a tax return required by Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or this part, within 25 days after formal legal demand to file the tax return is mailed to that person by

the Franchise Tax Board, the Franchise Tax Board shall impose a filing enforcement cost recovery fee in the amount of:

(A) In the case of an individual, partnership, limited liability company classified as a partnership for California income tax purposes, or fiduciary, fifty-one dollars ($51) or an amount as adjusted under subdivision (b).

(B) In the case of a corporation or limited liability company classified as a corporation for California income tax purposes, one hundred nineteen dollars ($119) or an amount as adjusted under subdivision (b).

(b) For fees imposed under this section during the fiscal year 1993–94 and fiscal years thereafter, the amount of those fees shall be set to reflect actual costs and shall be specified in the annual Budget Act.

(c) Interest shall not accrue with respect to the cost recovery fees provided by this section.

(d) The amounts provided by this section are obligations imposed by this part and may be collected in any manner provided under this part for the collection of a tax.

(e) Subdivision (a) is operative with respect to the notices for payment or formal legal demands to file, either of which is mailed on or after September 15, 1992.

(f) The Franchise Tax Board shall determine the total amount of the cost recovery fees collected or accrued through June 30, 1993, and shall notify the Controller of that amount. The Controller shall transfer that amount to the Franchise Tax Board, and that amount is hereby appropriated to the board for the 1992–93 fiscal year for reimbursement of its collection and filing enforcement efforts.

SEC. 34. Section 19263 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19263. At any sale authorized by Section 19262, the property shall be sold by the Franchise Tax Board or its duly authorized agent in accordance with law and the notice of sale, and the Franchise Tax Board shall deliver to the purchaser a bill of sale for the property so sold and the bill of sale shall vest title in the purchaser. The unsold portion of any property so seized may be left at the place of sale at the risk of the taxpayer. If, upon any sale, the moneys so received exceed the amount of all taxes, interest, penalties and costs due the state from the taxpayer, any excess shall be returned to the taxpayer and a receipt therefor obtained. However, if any person having an interest in or lien upon the property has filed with the Franchise Tax Board prior to any sale notice of the interest or lien, the Franchise Tax Board shall withhold any excess pending a determination of the rights of the respective parties thereto by a court of competent jurisdiction.

If, for any reason, the receipt of the taxpayer is not available, the Franchise Tax Board shall deposit the excess moneys with the Treasurer, as trustee for the owner, subject to the order of the taxpayer or his or her trust or estate, or in the case of a corporation, its successor through reorganization, merger, or consolidation, or its stockholders upon dissolution.

SEC. 35. The heading of Article 6 (commencing with Section 19280) of Chapter 5 of Part 10.2 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended and renumbered to read:

Article 5.5. Collection of Amounts Imposed by a Court

SEC. 36. Section 19280 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19280. (a) (1) Fines, state or local penalties, forfeitures, restitution fines, restitution orders, or any other amounts imposed by a superior, municipal, or justice court of the State of California upon a person or any other entity that is due and payable in an amount totaling no less than two hundred fifty dollars ($250), in the aggregate, for criminal offenses, including all offenses involving a violation of the Vehicle Code except offenses relating to parking or registration or offenses by pedestrians or bicyclists, may, no sooner than 90 days after payment of that amount becomes delinquent, be referred by the county or the state to the Franchise Tax Board for collection under guidelines prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision:

(A) The amounts referred by the county or state under this section may include any amounts that a government entity may add to the court imposed obligation as a result of the underlying offense, trial, or conviction. For purposes of this article, those amounts shall be deemed to be imposed by the court.

(B) Restitution orders may be referred to the Franchise Tax Board only by a government entity, as agreed upon by the Franchise Tax Board, provided that all of the following apply:

(i) The government entity has the authority to collect on behalf of the state or the victim.

(ii) The government entity shall be responsible for distributing the restitution order collections, as appropriate.

(iii) The government entity shall ensure, in making the referrals and distributions, that it coordinates with any other related collection activities that may occur by counties or other state agencies.

(iv) The government entity shall ensure compliance with laws relating to the reimbursement of the State Restitution Fund.

(C) The Franchise Tax Board shall establish criteria for referral, which shall include setting forth a minimum dollar amount subject to referral and collection.

(b) For the period January 1, 1995, to December 31, 1997, inclusive, for purposes of a manageable implementation and evaluation of the program authorized by this article, the Franchise Tax Board may limit referrals to nine counties.

(c) Upon written notice to the obligor from the Franchise Tax Board, any amount referred to the Franchise Tax Board under subdivision (a) and any interest thereon, including any interest on the amount referred under subdivision (a) that accrued prior to the date of referral, shall be treated as final and due and payable to the State of California, and shall be collected from the obligor by the Franchise Tax Board in any manner authorized under the law for collection of a delinquent personal income tax liability, including, but not limited to, issuance of an order and levy under Article 4 (commencing with Section 706.070) of Chapter 5 of Division 2 of Title 9 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the manner provided for earnings withholding orders for taxes.

(d) (1) Part 10 (commencing with Section 18401), this part, Part 10.7 (commencing with Section 21001), and Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001) shall apply to amounts referred under this article in the same manner and with the same force and effect and to the full extent as if the language of those laws had been incorporated in full into this article, except to the extent that any provision is either inconsistent with this article or is not relevant to this article.

(2) Any information, information sources, or enforcement remedies and capabilities available to the court or the state referring the amount due described in subdivision (a), shall be available to the Franchise Tax Board to be used in conjunction with, or independent of, the information, information sources, or remedies and capabilities available to the Franchise Tax Board for purposes of administering Part 10 (commencing with Section 18401), this part, Part 10.7 (commencing with Section 21001), or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001).

(e) The activities required to implement and administer this part shall not interfere with the primary mission of the Franchise Tax Board to administer Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) and Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001).

(f) For amounts referred for collection under subdivision (a), interest shall accrue at the greater of the rate applicable to the amount due being collected or the rate provided under Section 19521. When notice of the amount due includes interest and is mailed to the obligor and the amount is paid within 10 days after the date of notice, interest shall not be imposed for the period after the date of notice.

(g) In no event shall a collection under this article be construed as a payment of income taxes imposed under Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001).

SEC. 37. Section 19282 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19282. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (e), amounts collected under this article shall be transmitted to the Treasurer and deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the Court Collection Account in the General Fund, which is hereby created. Amounts deposited in the Court Collection Account shall, less an amount that is equal to the costs incurred by the Franchise Tax Board in administering the program authorized by this article, be transferred by the Controller either to the county or to the state fund to which the amount due was originally owing or as otherwise directed by contractual agreement. If the amount collected is not sufficient to satisfy the amounts referred for collection pursuant to Section 19280 that are to be paid by an offender, then the amount paid shall be allocated for distribution on a pro rata basis, as defined in subdivision (d). The amount that is equal to the costs incurred by the Franchise Tax Board in administering the program authorized by this article shall be transferred by the Controller to the General Fund for the purpose of recovering the amount expended by the Franchise Tax Board from General Fund appropriations for the purpose of implementing and administering the program authorized by this article, and related statutes as added or amended by the act adding this article.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that costs to the Franchise Tax Board to administer this article for the 1995–96 and 1996–97 fiscal years not exceed 9 percent of the amount it collects pursuant to this article. It is also the intent of the Legislature that for the 1997–98 fiscal year and thereafter this percentage decrease to 5 percent. If the Franchise Tax Board projects that its costs will exceed these percentages for a given fiscal year, it shall report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance the reasons for the excess costs and the consequences of not funding these excess costs.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, all moneys deposited in the Court Collection Account pursuant to this section are hereby continuously appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, for purposes of making distributions pursuant to subdivision (a).

(d) For purposes of this section, ‘‘pro rata basis’’ means a distribution determined as follows: the sum of the amounts referred for collection pursuant to Section 19280 to be paid by an offender shall be allocated and distributed in the same proportion that each of the elements has to the sum.

(e) For amounts collected pursuant to a restitution fine or restitution order, subdivision (a) is modified to require the deposit and disbursement of funds collected under this article to be in accordance with the laws relating to reimbursement of the State Restitution Fund.

SEC. 38. Section 19301 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19301. (a) If the Franchise Tax Board or the board, as the case may be, finds that there has been an overpayment of any liability imposed under Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or this part by a taxpayer for any year for any reason, the amount of the overpayment may be credited against any amount then due from the taxpayer and the balance shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

(b) In the case of a joint return filed under Section 18521, the amount of the overpayment may be credited against the amount then due from both taxpayers and the balance shall be refunded to both taxpayers in the names under which the return was paid.

(c) In the case of a corporation, the balance shall be refunded to the taxpayer or its successor through reorganization, merger, or consolidation, or to its shareholders upon dissolution.

SEC. 39. Section 19340 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19340. Interest shall be allowed and paid on any overpayment in respect of any tax, at the adjusted annual rate established pursuant to Section 19521 as follows:

(a) In the case of a credit, from the date of the overpayment to the due date of the amount for which the credit is allowed. Any interest allowed on any credit shall first be credited on any amounts due from the taxpayer under Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), this part, or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001).

(b) In the case of a refund, including a refund in excess of tax liability as prescribed in subdivision (j) of Section 17053.5, from the date of the overpayment to a date preceding the date of the refund warrant by not more than 30 days, the date to be determined by the Franchise Tax Board.

SEC. 40. Section 19392 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19392. If judgment is rendered against the Franchise Tax Board, the amount thereof shall first be credited against any taxes and interest due from the taxpayer and the remainder refunded to the taxpayer or his or her trust or estate, or in the case of a corporation, its successor through reorganization, merger, or consolidation, or its stockholders upon dissolution, by the Treasurer on warrants drawn by the Controller.

SEC. 41. Section 19411 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19411. The Franchise Tax Board may recover any refund or credit or any portion thereof which is erroneously made or allowed, together with interest at the adjusted annual rate established pursuant to Section 19521 from the date demand for recovery was made, in an action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction in the County of Sacramento in the name of the people of the State of California within whichever of the following period expires the later:

(a) Two years after the refund or credit was made.

(b) During the period within which the Franchise Tax Board may mail a notice of proposed additional assessment.

(c) In the case of a corporation, interest shall be computed from the date the refund was made or the credit allowed, instead of the date a demand for recovery was made.

SEC. 42. Section 19532 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended and renumbered to read:

19533. In the event the debtor has more than one debt being collected by the Franchise Tax Board and the amount collected by the Franchise Tax Board is insufficient to satisfy the total amount owing, the amount collected shall be applied in the following priority:

(a) Payment of any taxes, additions to tax, penalties, interest, fees, or other amounts due and payable under Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or this part.

(b) Payment of any debts referred for collection under Article 5 (commencing with Section 19271) of Chapter 5.

(c) Payment of delinquent wages collected pursuant to the Labor Code.

(d) Payment of delinquencies collected under Section 10878.

(e) Payment of any amounts due that are referred for collection under Article 5.5 (commencing with Section 19280) of Chapter 5.

(f) Payment of any amounts that are referred for collection pursuant to Section 62.9 of the Labor Code.

(g) Payment of delinquent penalties collected for the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to the Labor Code.

(h) Payment of delinquent fees collected for the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to the Labor Code.

(i) Payment of delinquencies referred by the Student Aid Commission pursuant to Section 16583.5 of the Government Code.

SEC. 43. Section 19542 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19542. Except as otherwise provided in this article and as required to administer subdivision (b) of Section 19005, it is a misdemeanor for the Franchise Tax Board or any member thereof, or any deputy, agent, clerk, or other officer or employee of the state (including its political subdivisions), or any former officer or employee or other individual, who in the course of his or her employment or duty has or had access to returns, reports, or documents required to be filed under this part, to disclose or make known in any manner information as to the amount of income or any particulars (including the business affairs of a corporation) set forth or disclosed therein.

SEC. 44. Section 19563 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19563. This article does not prohibit the publication of statistics, so classified as to prevent the identification of particular reports or returns and the items thereof, or the publication of the percentage of dividends paid by any corporation that is deductible by the recipient under Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001).

SEC. 45. Section 19701 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19701. Any person who does any of the following is liable for a penalty of not more than five thousand dollars ($5,000):

(a) With or without intent to evade any requirement of Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or this part or any lawful requirement of the Franchise Tax Board, fails to file any return or to supply any information required, or who, with or without that intent, makes, renders, signs, or verifies any false or fraudulent return or statement, or supplies any false or fraudulent information.

(b) Aids, abets, advises, encourages, or counsels any person to evade the tax imposed by Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001) by not filing any return or supplying any information required under Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or this part, or, by making, rendering, signing, or verifying any false or fraudulent return or statement, or by supplying false or fraudulent information.

(c) Under this part, is required to pay any estimated tax or tax, who willfully fails to pay that estimated tax or tax, at the time or times required by law or regulations.

The penalty shall be recovered in the name of the people in any court of competent jurisdiction. Counsel for the Franchise Tax Board may, upon request of the district attorney or other prosecuting attorney, assist the prosecuting attorney in presenting the law or facts to recover the penalty at the trial of a criminal proceeding for violation of this section.

That person is also guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) or be imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, together with costs of investigation and prosecution.

(d) For purposes of subdivision (a), the president of a corporation, or the chief operating officer, is the person presumed to be responsible for filing any return or supplying information required from that corporation.

SEC. 46. Section 19705 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19705. (a) Any person who does any of the following shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) or imprisoned not more than three years, or both, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution:

(1) Willfully makes and subscribes any return, statement, or other document, that contains or is verified by a written declaration that it is made under penalty of perjury, and he or she does not believe to be true and correct as to every material matter.

(2) Willfully aids or assists in, or procures, counsels, or advises the preparation or presentation under, or in connection with any matter arising under, the Personal Income Tax Law or the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document, that is fraudulent or is false as to any material matter, whether or not that falsity or fraud is with the knowledge or

consent of the person authorized or required to present that return, affidavit, claim, or document.

(3) Simulates or falsely or fraudulently executes or signs any bond, permit, entry, or other document required by the provisions of the Personal Income Tax Law or the Bank and Corporation Tax Law, or by any regulation pursuant to that law, or procures the same to be falsely or fraudulently executed or advises, aids in, or connives at that execution.

(4) Removes, deposits, or conceals, or is concerned in removing, depositing, or concealing, any goods or commodities for or in respect whereof any tax is or shall be imposed, or any property upon which levy is authorized by Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 19201); or Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 688.010) of Division 1 of, and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 706.010) of Division 2 of, Title 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, with intent to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of any tax, additions to tax, penalty, or interest imposed by Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001), Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or this part.

(5) In connection with any settlement under Section 19442, or offer of that settlement, or in connection with any closing agreement under Section 19441 or offer to enter into that agreement, willfully does any of the following:

(A) Conceals from any officer or employee of this state any property belonging to the estate of a taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.

(B) Receives, withholds, destroys, mutilates, or falsifies any book, document, or record, or makes any false statement, relating to the estate or financial condition of the taxpayer or other person liable in respect of the tax.

(b) In the case of a corporation, the fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) limitation specified in subdivision (a) shall be increased to two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

(c) The fact that an individual’s name is signed to a return, statement, or other document filed, including a return, statement, or other document filed using electronic technology pursuant to Section 18621.5, shall be prima facie evidence for all purposes that the return, statement, or other document was actually signed by him or her.

(d) For purposes of this section ‘‘person’’ means the taxpayer, any member of the taxpayer’s family, any corporation, agent, fiduciary, or representative of, or any other individual or entity acting on behalf of, the taxpayer, or any other corporation or entity owned or controlled by the taxpayer, directly or indirectly, or which owns or controls the taxpayer, directly or indirectly.

SEC. 47. Section 19706 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19706. Any person or any officer or employee of any corporation who, within the time required by or under the provisions of this part, willfully fails to file any return or to supply any information with intent to evade any tax imposed by Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or who, willfully and with like intent, makes, renders, signs, or verifies any false or fraudulent return or statement or supplies any false or fraudulent information, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or in the state prison, or by fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution.

SEC. 48. Section 19719 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19719. Any person who attempts or purports to exercise the powers, rights, and privileges of a corporation that has been suspended pursuant to Section 23301 or who transacts or attempts to transact intrastate business in this state on behalf of a foreign corporation, the rights and privileges of which have been forfeited pursuant to the section, is punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars ($250) and not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 49. Section 23037 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23037. ‘‘Taxpayer’’ means any person subject to the tax imposed under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101), Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 23400), or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 23501), of this part.

SEC. 50. Section 23038 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23038. (a) ‘‘Corporation’’ includes every corporation except corporations expressly exempt from the tax by this part or the Constitution of this state.

(b) (1) For the purposes of the tax imposed under Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 23501) , ‘‘corporation’’ also includes associations (including nonprofit associations that perform services, borrow money or own property), other than banking associations, and Massachusetts or business trusts. For the purposes of this part, a Massachusetts or business trust includes every business organization consisting essentially of an arrangement whereby property is conveyed to one, or more than one, trustee for purposes other than the mere conservation of assets, collecting and disbursing of fixed or periodic income, or the securing of an obligation.

(2) In addition to the above, for purposes of the tax imposed under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101) for the purpose of exercising its franchise within this state, ‘‘corporation’’ also includes any limited liability company that is classified as an association for California tax purposes.

(3) ‘‘Corporation’’ includes any ‘‘corporation’’ operated by any receiver, liquidator, referee, trustee or other officers or agents appointed by any court, or an assignee for the benefit of creditors.

‘‘Corporation’’ includes any professional corporation incorporated pursuant to Part 4 (commencing with Section 13400) of Division 3 of Title 1 of the Corporations Code.

(4) Notwithstanding the above, ‘‘corporation’’ also includes a trust organized and operated exclusively for purposes contained in Section 23701d.

SEC. 51. Section 23040.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23040.1. (a) Notwithstanding Sections 23040 and 25101, income derived from or attributable to sources within this state shall not include the distributive share of interest, dividends, and gains from the sale or exchange of qualifying investment securities derived by a corporation that is a partner in a partnership that qualifies as an investment partnership under Section 17955, whether or not the partnership has a usual place of business in this state, if the income from the partnership is the corporation’s only income derived from or attributable to sources within this state.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to a corporation that participates in the management of the investment activities of the investment partnership or that is engaged in a unitary business with another corporation or partnership that participates in the management of the investment activities of the partnership or has income derived from or attributable to sources within this state other than income described in subdivision (a).

(c) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Investment partnership’’ means a partnership that meets both of the following requirements:

(A) No less than 90 percent of the partnership’s cost of its total assets consist of qualifying investment securities, deposits at banks or other financial institutions, and office space and equipment reasonably necessary to carry on its activities as an investment partnership.

(B) No less than 90 percent of its gross income consists of interest, dividends, and gains from the sale or exchange of qualifying investment securities.

(2) (A) ‘‘Qualifying investment securities’’ include all of the following:

(i) Common stock, including preferred or debt securities convertible into common stock, and preferred stock.

(ii) Bonds, debentures, and other debt securities.

(iii) Foreign and domestic currency deposits or equivalents and securities convertible into foreign securities.

(iv) Mortgage- or asset-backed securities secured by federal, state, or local governmental agencies.

(v) Repurchase agreements and loan participations.

(vi) Foreign currency exchange contracts and forward and futures contracts on foreign currencies.

(vii) Stock and bond index securities and futures contracts, and other similar financial securities and futures contracts on those securities.

(viii) Options for the purchase or sale of any of the securities, currencies, contracts, or financial instruments described in clauses (i) to (vii), inclusive.

(ix) Regulated futures contracts.

(B) ‘‘Qualifying investment securities’’ does not include an interest in a partnership unless that partnership is itself an investment partnership.

SEC. 52. Section 23095 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23095. No decree of dissolution, withdrawal, or cancellation shall be made and entered by any court, nor shall the county clerk of any county or the Secretary of State file any decree, withdrawal, or cancellation or any other document by which the term of existence of the limited liability company shall be reduced or terminated, nor shall the Secretary of State file any certificate of the surrender or cancellation by a foreign limited liability company of its rights to do intrastate business in this state unless the limited liability company obtains from the Franchise Tax Board and files from the court, county clerk, or Secretary of State as the case may be, a tax clearance certificate indicating that the Franchise Tax Board is satisfied from the available evidence that all taxes and fees imposed by this chapter have been paid or are secured by bond, deposit, or otherwise. Within 30 days after receiving a request for a certificate, the Franchise Tax Board shall either issue the certificate or notify the person requesting the certificate of the amount of tax or fees that must be paid or the amount of bond, deposit, or other security that must be furnished as a condition of issuing the certificate. The issuance of the certificate shall not relieve the taxpayer or any individual or corporation from liability for any taxes, fees, penalties, or interest imposed by this code. The Franchise Tax Board shall furnish a copy of the tax clearance certificate to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 53. Section 23098 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23098. No decree of dissolution, withdrawal, or cancellation shall be made and entered by any court, nor shall the county clerk of any county or the Secretary of State file any any decree of dissolution, withdrawal, or cancellation or any other document by which the term of existence of the registered limited liability partnership shall be reduced or terminated, nor shall the Secretary of State file any amended registration or notice by a foreign limited liability partnership that its rights to do intrastate business in this state have ceased or of its dissolution and winding up, unless the registered limited liability partnership or foreign limited liability partnership obtains from the Franchise Tax Board and files with the court, county clerk, or Secretary of State, as the case may be, a tax clearance certificate indicating that the Franchise Tax Board is satisfied from the available evidence that all taxes imposed by this chapter have been paid or are secured by bond, deposit, or otherwise. Within 30 days after receiving a request for a certificate, the Franchise Tax Board shall either issue the certificate or notify the person requesting the certificate of the amount of tax or fees that must be paid or the amount of bond, deposit, or other security that must be furnished as a condition of issuing the certificate. The issuance of the certificate shall not relieve the taxpayer or any individual or corporation from liability for any taxes, fees, penalties, or interest imposed by this code. The Franchise Tax Board shall furnish a copy of the tax clearance certificate to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 54. Section 23114 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

23114. A corporation shall not be subject to the taxes imposed by this chapter if the corporation did no business in this state during the income year and the income year was 15 days or less.

SEC. 55. Section 23151 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23151. (a) With the exception of banks and financial corporations, every corporation doing business within the limits of this state and not expressly exempted from taxation by the provisions of the Constitution of this state or by this part, shall annually pay to the state, for the privilege of exercising its corporate franchises within this state, a tax according to or measured by its net income, to be computed at the rate of 7.6 percent upon the basis of its net income for the next preceding income year, or if greater, the minimum tax specified in Section 23153.

(b) For calendar or fiscal years ending after June 30, 1973, the rate of tax shall be 9 percent instead of 7.6 percent as provided by subdivision (a).

(c) For calendar or fiscal years ending in 1980 to 1986, inclusive, the rate of tax shall be 9.6 percent.

(d) For calendar or fiscal years ending in 1987 to 1996, inclusive, and for any income year beginning before January 1, 1997, the tax rate shall be 9.3 percent.

(e) For any income year beginning on or after January 1, 1997, the tax rate shall be 8.84 percent. The change in rate provided in this subdivision shall be made without proration otherwise required by Section 24251.

SEC. 56. Section 23151.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23151.1. Notwithstanding Section 23151, every corporation (except banks and financial corporations) doing business within the limits of this state and not exempted from taxation by the provisions of the Constitution of this state or by this part, shall annually pay to the state for the privilege of exercising its corporate franchises within this state, a tax determined as follows:

(a) With respect to corporations, other than those described in subdivision (b), which commence doing business within the state after December 31, 1971, the tax for the taxable year of commencement, whether or not for 12 full months, shall be the minimum franchise tax prescribed in Section 23153.

(b) If after December 31, 1972, a corporation commences to do business and ceases doing business in the same taxable year, the tax for that taxable year shall be according to or measured by its net income for that year, to be computed at the rate prescribed in Section 23151.

(c) With respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1972, other than the year of commencement described in subdivision (a) or (b) or the year of cessation described in subdivision (d), the tax for that taxable year shall be according to or measured by its net income for the next preceding income year, to be computed at the rate prescribed in Section 23151.

(d) With respect to corporations which cease doing business in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1972, other than those described in subdivision (b), the tax for the taxable year of cessation shall be:

(1) According to or measured by its net income for the next preceding income year, to be computed at the rate prescribed in Section 23151, plus

(2) According to or measured by its net income for the income year during which the corporation ceased doing business, to be computed at the rate prescribed in Section 23151.

(e) In any event, the tax for any taxable year shall not be less than the minimum tax provided for in Section 23153 for that taxable year.

SEC. 57. Section 23151.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23151.2. Notwithstanding Section 23151, every corporation (except banks and financial corporations) not exempted from taxation by the provisions of the Constitution of this state or by this part which dissolves or withdraws, shall pay a tax for its taxable year of dissolution or withdrawal according to or measured by its net income for the income year in which it ceased doing business, unless that income has previously been included in the measure of tax for any taxable year, to be computed at the rate prescribed in Section 23151 for its taxable year of dissolution or withdrawal. In any event, the tax for the taxable year of its dissolution or withdrawal shall not be less than the minimum tax provided for in Section 23153 for that taxable year.

SEC. 58. Section 23153 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23153. (a) Every corporation described in subdivision (b) shall be subject to the minimum franchise tax specified in subdivision (d) from the earlier of the date of incorporation, qualification, or commencing to do business within this state, until the effective date of dissolution or withdrawal as provided in Section 23331 or, if later, the date the corporation ceases to do business within the limits of this state.

(b) Unless expressly exempted by this part or the California Constitution, subdivision (a) shall apply to each of the following:

(1) Every corporation that is incorporated under the laws of this state.

(2) Every corporation that is qualified to transact intrastate business in this state pursuant to Chapter 21 (commencing with Section 2100) of Division 1 of Title 1 of the Corporations Code.

(3) Every corporation that is doing business in this state.

(c) The following entities are not subject to the minimum franchise tax specified in this section:

(1) Credit unions.

(2) Nonprofit cooperative associations organized pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 54001) of Division 20 of the Food and Agricultural Code that have been issued the certificate of the board of supervisors prepared pursuant to Section 54042 of the Food and Agricultural Code. The association shall be exempt from the minimum franchise tax for five

consecutive income years, commencing with the first income year for which the certificate is issued pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 54042 of the Food and Agricultural Code. This paragraph only applies to nonprofit cooperative associations organized on or after January 1, 1994.

(d) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), corporations subject to the minimum franchise tax shall pay annually to the state a minimum franchise tax of eight hundred dollars ($800).

(2) The minimum franchise tax shall be twenty-five dollars ($25) for each of the following:

(A) A corporation formed under the laws of this state whose principal business when formed was gold mining, which is inactive and has not done business within the limits of the state since 1950.

(B) A corporation formed under the laws of this state whose principal business when formed was quicksilver mining, which is inactive and has not done business within the limits of the state since 1971, or has been inactive for a period of 24 consecutive months or more.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (2), a corporation shall not be considered to have done business if it engages in other than mining.

(e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a domestic corporation, as defined in Section 167 of the Corporations Code, that files a certificate of dissolution in the office of the Secretary of State pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 1905 of the Corporations Code and that does not thereafter do business shall not be subject to the minimum franchise tax for income years beginning on or after the date of that filing.

(f) The minimum franchise tax imposed by paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) shall not be increased by the Legislature by more than 10 percent during any calendar year.

SEC. 59. Section 23183.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23183.1. Notwithstanding Section 23183, every financial corporation doing business within the limits of this state and not exempted from taxation by the Constitution of this state or by this part, shall annually pay to the state for the privilege of exercising its corporate franchises within this state, a tax determined as follows:

(a) If a financial corporation commences to do business and ceases doing business in the same taxable year, the tax for that taxable year shall be according to or measured by its net income for that year, at the rate provided under Section 23186.

(b) With respect to taxable years other than the year of commencement described in subdivision (a) or the year of cessation described in subdivision (c), a tax according to or measured by its net income, to be computed at the rate prescribed in Section 23186 upon the basis of its net income for the next preceding income year.

(c) With respect to financial corporations, which cease doing business in a taxable year other than those described in subdivision (a), the tax for the taxable year of cessation shall be:

(1) According to or measured by its net income for the next preceding income year to be computed at the rate prescribed in Section 23186, plus

(2) According to or measured by its net income for the income year during which the financial corporation ceased doing business, to be computed at the rate prescribed in Section 23186.

SEC. 60. Section 23183.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23183.2. Notwithstanding Section 23183, every financial corporation not exempted from taxation by the provisions of the Constitution of this state or by this part which dissolves or withdraws, shall pay a tax for its taxable year of dissolution or withdrawal according to or measured by its net income for the income year in which it ceased doing business, to be computed at the rate prescribed in Section 23186 for its taxable year of dissolution or withdrawal, unless the income has previously been included in the measure of tax for any taxable year.

SEC. 61. Section 23184 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

SEC. 62. Section 23184.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

SEC. 63. Section 23185 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

SEC. 64. Section 23185a of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

SEC. 65. Section 23185b of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

SEC. 66. Section 23186 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23186. For income years ending on or after December 31, 1995, the rate of tax on banks and financial corporations shall be the rate of tax specified in Section 23151, plus 2 percent.

SEC. 67. Section 23186.1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

SEC. 68. Section 23186.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

SEC. 69. Section 23186.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

SEC. 70. Section 23221 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23221. (a) Except as provided under subdivision (b), a corporation which incorporates under the laws of this state or qualifies to transact intrastate business in this state shall thereupon prepay the minimum tax provided in Section 23153, except that any credit union shall thereupon prepay a tax of twenty-five dollars ($25). The prepayment shall be made to the Secretary of State with the filing of the articles of incorporation or the statement and designation by foreign corporation. The Secretary of State shall transmit the amount of the prepayment to the Franchise Tax Board. The Franchise Tax Board shall certify to the Secretary of State on an individual or class basis those domestic or foreign corporations which are exempt from prepayment or for which prepayment to the Secretary of State is waived.

(b) For income years commencing on or after January 1, 1997, the amount payable by a qualified new corporation under subdivision (a) shall be six hundred dollars ($600).

(c) For purposes of this section, ‘‘qualified new corporation’’ means a corporation that reasonably estimates that, for the income year, it will have both gross receipts, less returns and allowances reportable to this state, of one million dollars ($1,000,000) or less and a tax liability under Section 23151 that does not exceed eight hundred dollars ($800).

(1) The determination of gross receipts of a corporation, for purposes of this section, shall be made by including the gross receipts of each member of the commonly controlled group, as defined in Section 25105, of which the bank or corporation is a member.

(2) ‘‘Gross receipts, less returns and allowances reportable to this state’’ means the sum of the gross receipts from the production of business income, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 25120, and the gross receipts from the production of nonbusiness income, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 25120.

(d) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to any corporation if 50 percent or more of its stock is, or will be upon the initial issuance of stock, owned by another corporation.

(e) For income years commencing on or after January 1, 1997, if a corporation paid six hundred dollars ($600) under subdivision (b), but for its first income year the corporation’s tax liability under Section 23151 exceeds eight hundred dollars ($800), or the corporation’s gross receipts, as determined under paragraph (2) of subdivision (c), exceed one million dollars ($1,000,000), an additional tax in the amount equal to two hundred dollars ($200) shall be due and payable by the corporation on the due date of its return, without regard to extension, for its first income year.

SEC. 71. Section 23303 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23303. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 23301 or 23301.5, any corporation that transacts business or receives income within the period of its suspension or forfeiture shall be subject to tax under the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 72. Section 23305.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23305.2. Notwithstanding Sections 23305 and 23305.1 that require a taxpayer to pay any liability to the Franchise Tax Board as a condition to revivor or relief from voidability, the Franchise Tax Board shall issue a certificate of revivor under Section 23305, or of relief from voidability under Section 23305.1, if the taxpayer provides the Franchise Tax Board with an assumption of liability, or a bond, deposit, or other security for taxpayer's liability, that is acceptable to the Franchise Tax Board. The Franchise Tax Board shall notify the person filing the application for revivor or relief from voidability of the amount of the bond, deposit, or other security, or of the terms of an assumption of liability, that must be furnished as a condition of the revivor or the relief from voidability. Obtaining revivor or voidability relief by securing the debt pursuant to this section shall not constitute an admission of liability by the taxpayer, nor relieve the taxpayer or any individual or corporation from liability for any taxes, additions to tax, penalties, or interest imposed by this part. A taxpayer that provides an assumption of liability or a bond, deposit, or other security to obtain revivor or relief from voidability may, notwithstanding Section 23305 or 23305.1, file any returns required under those sections within a reasonable time after relief is granted by the Franchise Tax Board.

SEC. 73. Section 23332 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23332. (a) Except in the case of a taxpayer subject to the provisions of Section 23222a, any taxpayer which is dissolved or withdraws from the state during any taxable year shall pay a tax only for the months of the taxable year which precede the effective date of the dissolution or withdrawal, according to or measured by (1) the net income of the preceding income year or (2) a percentage of net income determined by ascertaining the ratio which the months of the taxable year, preceding the effective date of dissolution or withdrawal, bears to the months of the income year, whichever is the lesser amount. The taxes levied under this chapter shall not be subject to abatement or refund because of the cessation of business or corporate existence of any taxpayer pursuant to a reorganization, consolidation, or merger (as defined by Section 23251). In any event, each corporation shall pay a tax not subject to offset for the period in an amount equal to the minimum tax prescribed by Section 23153.

(b) The provisions of subdivision (a) shall be applied only with respect to taxpayers which dissolve or withdraw before January 1, 1973. On and after that date, the tax for the taxable year in which the taxpayer ceases doing business, dissolves or withdraws shall be determined under the appropriate provisions of Section 23151.1, 23153, 23181, or 23183, whichever is applicable. However, if all of the following conditions are satisfied, a minimum franchise tax shall not be imposed with respect to the taxable year in which a tax clearance certificate is issued by the Franchise Tax Board:

(1) The taxpayer does not do business in this state at any time during that taxable year.

(2) The taxpayer files a certificate of dissolution with the Secretary of State prior to the beginning of that taxable year, in accordance with Section 1905 of the Corporations Code.

SEC. 74. Section 23332.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23332.5. If a financial corporation ceases doing business, dissolves, or withdraws from the state during any taxable year, the tax for the taxable year during which cessation of doing business, dissolution or withdrawal occurs shall be computed as prescribed by subdivision (b) or (d) of Section 23183, 23183.1, or 23183.2.

SEC. 75. Section 23334 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23334. No decree of dissolution shall be made and entered by any court, nor shall the county clerk of any county or the Secretary of State file any decree of dissolution, or file in the case of a credit union incorporated under the California Credit Union Law a certificate of election to dissolve, or in the case of any other taxpayer file a certificate of dissolution, except as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 1905 of the Corporations Code, or any other document by which the term of existence of the taxpayer shall be reduced or terminated, nor shall the Secretary of State file any certificate of the surrender by a foreign corporation of its right to do intrastate business in this state unless the taxpayer obtains from the Franchise Tax Board and files with the court, county clerk, or Secretary of State as the case may be, a tax clearance certificate indicating that the Franchise Tax Board is satisfied from the available evidence that all taxes imposed by this chapter have been paid or are secured by bond, deposit, or otherwise. Within 30 days after receiving a request for a certificate, the Franchise Tax Board shall either issue the certificate or notify the person requesting the certificate of the amount of tax that must be paid or the amount of bond, deposit, or other security that must be furnished as a condition of issuing the certificate. The issuance of the certificate shall not relieve the taxpayer or any individual or corporation from liability for any taxes, penalties, or interest imposed by this part, nor shall the issuance of the certificate in the case of any credit union which revokes its election to wind up and dissolve, relieve that credit union of any taxes or interest that would have been imposed under this part had the election not been filed.

The Franchise Tax Board shall furnish a copy of the tax clearance certificate to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 76. Section 23455 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23455. For purposes of this part, Section 55 of the Internal Revenue Code is modified as follows:

(a) Section 55(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to tentative minimum tax, is modified by requiring the tentative minimum tax for the taxable year to be imposed as follows:

(1) With respect to corporations subject to tax under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101), other than banks or financial corporations, according to or measured by net income, for the privilege of doing business within this state, at a rate of 7 percent upon the basis of so much of the alternative minimum taxable income for the taxable year as exceeds the exemption amount.

(2) With respect to corporations subject to tax under Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 23501), on net income from sources within this state, at a rate of 7 percent upon the basis of so much of the alternative minimum taxable income for the taxable year as exceeds the exemption amount.

(3) With respect to organizations or trusts subject to tax under Article 2 (commencing with Section 23731) of Chapter 4, on the unrelated business income from sources within this state, at a rate of 7 percent upon the basis of so much of the alternative taxable income for the taxable year as exceeds the exemption amount.

(4) With respect to banks subject to tax under Section 23181, according to or measured by net income, for the privilege of doing business within this state, in an amount equal to the sum of the following:

(A) At a rate of 7 percent upon the basis of so much of the alternative minimum taxable income as exceeds the exemption amount.

(B) At the rate determined under Section 23186, less the rate prescribed by Section 23151, upon the basis of net income for the taxable year.

(5) With respect to financial corporations subject to tax under Section 23183, according to or measured by net income, for the privilege of doing business within this state, in an amount equal to the sum of the following:

(A) At a rate of 7 percent upon the basis of so much of the alternative minimum taxable income as exceeds the exemption amount.

(B) At the rate determined under Section 23186, less the rate prescribed by Section 23151, upon the basis of net income for the taxable year.

(b) Section 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the definition of alternative minimum taxable income, is modified as follows:

(1) For corporations whose net income is determined under Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101), alternative minimum taxable income shall be allocated and apportioned in the same manner as net income is allocated and apportioned for purposes of the regular tax.

(2) With respect to taxpayers subject to Article 4 (commencing with Section 23221) of Chapter 2, Article 4 (commencing with Section 23221) to Article 9 (commencing with Section 23361), inclusive, shall apply to the tax imposed by this section except that Section 23221 shall not apply.

(3) For purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax for taxable years in which a taxpayer commenced doing business, dissolves, withdraws, or ceases doing business, Sections 18601, 23151, 23151.1, 23151.2, 23181, 23183, 23183.1, 23183.2, 23201 to 23204, inclusive, 23222 to 23224.5, inclusive, 23282, 23332.5, and 23504 shall be applied with due regard for the rate and alternative minimum taxable income prescribed by this chapter.

(c) Section 55(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the definition of regular tax, is modified to read:

(1) For purposes of this chapter, ‘‘regular tax’’ means the amount of tax imposed under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101) or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 23501) or Article 2 (commencing with Section 23731) of Chapter 4, but does not include any amount imposed under paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 24667 or paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 24667.

(2) The tax specified in paragraph (1) shall be the amount determined prior to reduction by any credits against the tax.

(d) The rate of 7 percent prescribed in subdivision (a) shall be 6.65 percent for any income year beginning on or after January 1, 1997. The change in rate provided in this subdivision shall be made without proration otherwise required by Section 24251.

SEC. 77. Section 23501 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23501. (a) There shall be imposed upon every corporation, other than a bank, for each taxable year, a tax at the rate of 7.6 percent upon its net income derived from sources within this state on or after January 1, 1937, other than income for any period for which the corporation is subject to taxation under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101), according to or measured by its net income.

(b) For calendar or fiscal years ending after June 30, 1973, the rate of tax shall be 9 percent instead of 7.6 percent as provided by subdivision (a).

(c) For calendar or fiscal years ending after December 31, 1979, the rate of tax shall be the rate specified for those years by Section 23151.

SEC. 78. Section 23610.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23610.5. (a) (1) There shall be allowed as a credit against the ‘‘tax’’ (as defined by Section 23036) a state low-income housing tax credit in an amount equal to the amount determined in subdivision (c), computed in accordance with Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, except as otherwise provided in this section.

(2) ‘‘Taxpayer,’’ for purposes of this section, means the sole owner in the case of a C corporation, the partners in the case of a partnership, and the shareholders in the case of an S corporation.

(3) ‘‘Housing sponsor,’’ for purposes of this section, means the sole owner in the case of a C corporation, the partnership in the case of a partnership, and the S corporation in the case of an S corporation.

(b) (1) The amount of the credit allocated to any housing sponsor shall be authorized by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, or any successor thereof, based on a project’s need for the credit for economic feasibility in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(A) The low-income housing project shall be located in California and shall meet either of the following requirements:

(i) The project's housing sponsor shall have been allocated by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee a credit for federal income tax purposes under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(ii) It shall qualify for a credit under Section 42(h)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(B) The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee shall not require fees for the credit under this section in addition to those fees required for applications for the tax credit pursuant to Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code. The committee may require a fee if the application for the credit under this section is submitted in a calendar year after the year the application is submitted for the federal tax credit.

(2) (A) The California Tax Credit Allocation Committee shall certify to the housing sponsor the amount of tax credit under this section allocated to the housing sponsor for each credit period.

(B) In the case of a partnership or an S corporation, the housing sponsor shall provide a copy of the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee certification to the taxpayer.

(C) The taxpayer shall, upon request, provide a copy of the certification to the Franchise Tax Board.

(D) All elections made by the taxpayer pursuant to Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply to this section.

(E) For buildings located in designated difficult development areas or qualified census tracts as defined in Section 42(d)(5)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code, credits may be allocated under this section in the amounts prescribed in subdivision (c), provided that the amount of credit allocated under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code is computed on 100 percent of the qualified basis of the building.

(c) Section 42(b) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be modified as follows:

(1) In the case of any qualified low-income building placed in service by the housing sponsor during 1987, the term ‘‘applicable percentage’’ means 9 percent for each of the first three years and 3 percent for the fourth year for new buildings (whether or not the building is federally subsidized) and for existing buildings.

(2) In the case of any qualified low-income building that receives an allocation after 1989 and is a new building not federally subsidized, the term ‘‘applicable percentage’’ means the following:

(A) For each of the first three years, the percentage prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for new buildings that are not federally subsidized for the taxable year, determined in accordance with the requirements of Section 42(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, in lieu of the percentage prescribed in Section 42(b)(1)(A).

(B) For the fourth year, the difference between 30 percent and the sum of the applicable percentages for the first three years.

(3) In the case of any qualified low-income building that receives an allocation after 1989 and that is a new building that is federally subsidized or that is an existing building that is ‘‘at risk of conversion,’’ the term ‘‘applicable percentage’’ means the following:

(A) For each of the first three years, the percentage prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for new buildings that are federally subsidized for the taxable year.

(B) For the fourth year, the difference between 13 percent and the sum of the applicable percentages for the first three years.

(4) For purposes of this section, the term ‘‘at risk of conversion,’’ with respect to an existing building means a building that satisfies all of the following criteria:

(A) The building is presently owned by a housing sponsor other than a qualified nonprofit organization.

(B) The building is a federally assisted building for which the low-income use restrictions will terminate or the building is eligible for prepayment under Subtitle 13 of the Emergency Low Income Housing Assistance Act of

1987 or under Section 502(c) of the Housing Act of 1949, anytime in the two calendar years after the year of application to the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, and the purchaser has received preliminary approval from the applicable federal agency for a maximum level of incentives through a plan of action.

(C) The person acquiring the building enters into a regulatory agreement that requires the building to be operated in accordance with the requirements of this section for a period equal to the greater of 55 years or the life of the building.

(D) The building satisfies the requirements of Section 42(e) of the Internal Revenue Code regarding rehabilitation expenditures, except that the provisions of Section 42(e)(3)(A)(ii)(I) shall not apply.

(d) The term ‘‘qualified low-income housing project’’ as defined in Section 42(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code is modified by adding the following requirements:

(1) The taxpayer shall be entitled to receive a cash distribution from the operations of the project, after funding required reserves, which, at the election of the taxpayer, is equal to:

(A) An amount not to exceed 8 percent of the lesser of:

(i) The owner equity that shall include the amount of the capital contributions actually paid to the housing sponsor and shall not include any amounts until they are paid on an investor note; or

(ii) Twenty percent of the adjusted basis of the building as of the close of the first income year of the credit period; or

(B) The amount of the cash-flow from those units in the building that are not low-income units. For purposes of computing cash-flow under this subparagraph, operating costs shall be allocated to the low-income units using the ‘‘floor space fraction,’’ as defined in Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(C) Any amount allowed to be distributed under subparagraph (A) that is not available for distribution during the first five years of the compliance period may accumulate and be distributed any time during the first 15 years of the compliance period but not thereafter.

(2) The limitation on return shall apply in the aggregate to the partners if the housing sponsor is a partnership and in the aggregate to the shareholders if the housing sponsor is an S corporation.

(3) The housing sponsor shall apply any cash available for distribution in excess of the amount eligible to be distributed under paragraph (1) to reduce the rent on rent-restricted units or to increase the number of rent-restricted units subject to the tests of Section 42(g)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(e) The provisions of Section 42(f) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be modified as follows:

(1) The term ‘‘credit period’’ as defined in Section 42(f)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code is modified by substituting ‘‘four income years’’ for ‘‘10 taxable years.’’

(2) The special rule for the first taxable year of the credit period under Section 42(f)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply to the tax credit under this section.

(3) Section 42(f)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is modified to read:

If, as of the close of any income year in the compliance period, after the first year of the credit period, the qualified basis of any building exceeds the qualified basis of that building as of the close of the first year of the credit period, the housing sponsor, to the extent of its tax credit allocation, shall be eligible for a credit on the excess in an amount equal to the applicable percentage determined pursuant to subdivision (c) for the four-year period beginning with the later of the income years in which the increase in qualified basis occurs.

(f) The provisions of Section 42(h) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be modified as follows:

(1) Section 42(h)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be applicable and instead the following provisions shall be applicable:

The total amount for the four-year credit period of the housing credit dollars allocated in a calendar year to any building shall reduce the aggregate housing credit dollar amount of the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee for the calendar year in which the allocation is made.

(2) Paragraphs (3), (4), (5), (6)(E)(i)(II), (6)(F), (6)(G), (6)(I), (7), and (8) of Section 42(h) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be applicable.

(g) The aggregate housing credit dollar amount which may be allocated annually by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee pursuant to this section, Section 12206, and Section 17058 shall be an amount equal to the sum of the following:

(1) Thirty-five million dollars ($35,000,000).

(2) The unused housing credit ceiling, if any, for the preceding calendar years; and

(3) The amount of housing credit ceiling returned in the calendar year. For purposes of this paragraph, the amount of housing credit dollar amount returned in the calendar year equals the housing credit dollar amount previously allocated to any project that does not become a qualified low-income housing project within the period required by this section or to any project with respect to which an allocation is canceled by mutual consent of the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee and the allocation recipient.

(h) The term ‘‘compliance period’’ as defined in Section 42(i)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code is modified to mean, with respect to any building, the period of 30-consecutive income years beginning with the first income year of the credit period with respect thereto.

(i) Section 42(j) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be applicable and the following shall be substituted in its place:

(1) The requirements of this section shall be set forth in a regulatory agreement between the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee and the housing sponsor, and this agreement shall be subordinated, when required, to any lien or encumbrance of any banks or other institutional lenders to the project. The regulatory

agreement entered into pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 50199.14 of the Health and Safety Code, shall apply, providing the agreement includes all of the following provisions:

(A) A term not less than the compliance period.

(B) A requirement that the agreement be filed in the official records of the county in which the qualified low-income housing project is located.

(C) A provision stating which state and local agencies can enforce the regulatory agreement in the event the housing sponsor fails to satisfy any of the requirements of this section.

(D) A provision that the regulatory agreement shall be deemed a contract enforceable by tenants as third-party beneficiaries thereto, and which allows individuals, whether prospective, present, or former occupants of the building, who meet the income limitation applicable to the building, the right to enforce the regulatory agreement in any state court.

(E) A provision incorporating the requirements of Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code as modified by this section.

(F) A requirement that the housing sponsor notify the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee or its designee if there is a determination by the Internal Revenue Service that the project is not in compliance with Section 42(g) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(G) A requirement that the housing sponsor, as security for the performance of the housing sponsor's obligations under the regulatory agreement, assign the housing sponsor's interest in rents that it receives from the project, provided that until there is a default under the regulatory agreement, the housing sponsor is entitled to collect and retain the rents.

(H) The remedies available in the event of a default under the regulatory agreement that is not cured within a reasonable cure period, include, but are not limited to, allowing any of the parties designated to enforce the regulatory agreement to collect all rents with respect to the project; taking possession of the project and operating the project in accordance with the regulatory agreement until the enforcer determines the housing sponsor is in a position to operate the project in accordance with the regulatory agreement; applying to any court for specific performance; securing the appointment of a receiver to operate the project; or any other relief as may be appropriate.

(j) (1) The committee shall allocate the housing credit on a regular basis consisting of two or more periods in each calendar year during which applications may be filed and considered. The committee shall establish application filing deadlines, the maximum percentage of federal and state low-income housing tax credit ceiling that may be allocated by the committee in that period, and the approximate date on which allocations shall be made. If the enactment of federal or state law, the adoption of rules or regulations, or other similar events prevent the use of two allocation periods, the committee may reduce the number of periods and adjust the filing deadlines, maximum percentage of credit allocated, and the allocation dates.

(2) The committee shall adopt a qualified allocation plan, as provided in Section 42(m)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. In adopting this plan, the committee shall comply with the provisions of Sections 42(m)(1)(B) and 42(m)(1)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) Notwithstanding Section 42(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee shall allocate housing credits in accordance with the qualified allocation plan and regulations, which shall include the following provisions:

(A) All housing sponsors, as defined by paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), shall demonstrate at the time the application is filed with the committee that the project meets the following threshold requirements:

(i) The housing sponsor shall demonstrate there is a need for low-income housing in the community or region for which it is proposed.

(ii) The project's proposed financing, including tax credit proceeds, shall be sufficient to complete the project and shall be adequate to operate the project for the extended use period.

(iii) The project shall have enforceable financing commitments, either construction or permanent financing, for at least 50 percent of the total estimated financing of the project.

(iv) The housing sponsor shall have and maintain control of the site for the project.

(v) The housing sponsor shall demonstrate that the project complies with all applicable local land use and zoning ordinances.

(vi) The housing sponsor shall demonstrate that the project development team has the experience and the financial capacity to ensure project completion and operation for the extended use period.

(vii) The housing sponsor shall demonstrate the amount of tax credit that is necessary for the financial feasibility of the project and its viability as a qualified low-income housing project throughout the extended use period, taking into account operating expenses, a supportable debt service, reserves, funds set aside for rental subsidies, and required equity, and a development fee that does not exceed a specified percentage of the eligible basis of the project prior to inclusion of the development fee in the eligible basis, as determined by the committee.

(B) The committee shall give a preference to those projects satisfying all of the threshold requirements of subparagraph (A) if:

(i) The project serves the lowest income tenants at rents affordable to those tenants; and

(ii) The project is obligated to serve qualified tenants for the longest period.

(C) In addition to the provisions of subparagraphs (A) and (B), the committee shall use the following criteria in allocating housing credits:

(i) Projects serving large families in which a substantial number, as defined by the committee of all residential units is comprised of low-income units with three and more bedrooms.

(ii) Projects providing single room occupancy units serving very low income tenants.

(iii) Existing projects that are ‘‘at risk of conversion,’’ as defined by paragraph (4) of subdivision (c).

(iv) Projects for which a public agency provides direct or indirect long-term financial support for at least 15 percent of the total project development costs or projects for which the owner’s equity constitutes at least 30 percent of the total project development costs.

(v) Projects that provide tenant amenities not generally available to residents of low-income housing projects.

(4) For purposes of allocating credits pursuant to this section, the committee shall not give preference to any project by virtue of the date of submission of its application except to break a tie when two or more of the projects have an equal rating.

(5) Not less than 20 percent of the low-income housing tax credits available annually under this section, Section 12206, and Section 17058 shall be set aside for allocation to rural areas as defined in Section 50199.21 of the Health and Safety Code. Any amount of credit set aside for rural areas remaining on or after October 31 of any calendar year shall be available for allocation to any eligible project. No amount of credit set aside for rural areas shall be considered available for any eligible project so long as there are eligible rural applications pending on October 31.

(k) Section 42(*l*) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be modified as follows:

The term ‘‘secretary’’ shall be replaced by the term ‘‘California Franchise Tax Board.’’

(*l*) In the case where the state credit allowed under this section exceeds the ‘‘tax,’’ the excess may be carried over to reduce the ‘‘tax’’ in the following year, and succeeding years if necessary, until the credit has been exhausted.

(m) A project that received an allocation of a 1989 federal housing credit dollar amount shall be eligible to receive an allocation of a 1990 state housing credit dollar amount, subject to all of the following conditions:

(1) The project was not placed in service prior to 1990.

(2) To the extent the amendments made to this section by the Statutes of 1990 conflict with any provisions existing in this section prior to those amendments, the prior provisions of law shall prevail.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), a project applying for an allocation under this subdivision shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (j).

(n) The credit period with respect to an allocation of credit in 1989 by the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee of which any amount is attributable to unallocated credit from 1987 or 1988 shall not begin until after December 31, 1989.

(o) The provisions of Section 11407(a) of Public Law 101-508, relating to the effective date of the extension of the low-income housing credit, shall apply to calendar years after 1989.

(p) The provisions of Section 11407(c) of Public Law 101-508, relating to election to accelerate credit, shall not apply.

(q) (1) A corporation may elect to assign any portion of any credit allowed under this section to one or more affiliated corporations for each income year in which the credit is allowed. For purposes of this subdivision, ‘‘affiliated corporation’’ has the meaning provided in subdivision (b) of Section 25110, as that section was amended by Chapter 881 of the Statutes of 1993, as of the last day of the income year in which the credit is allowed, except that ‘‘100 percent’’ is substituted for ‘‘more than 50 percent’’ wherever it appears in the section, as that section was amended by Chapter 881 of the Statutes of 1993, and ‘‘voting common stock’’ is substituted for ‘‘voting stock’’ wherever it appears in the section, as that section was amended by Chapter 881 of the Statutes of 1993.

(2) The election provided in paragraph (1):

(A) May be based on any method selected by the corporation that originally receives the credit.

(B) Shall be irrevocable for the income year the credit is allowed, once made.

(C) May be changed for any subsequent income year if the election to make the assignment is expressly shown on each of the returns of the affiliated corporations that assign and receive the credits.

(r) Any unused credit may continue to be carried forward, as provided in subdivision (k), until the credit has been exhausted.

This section shall remain in effect on or after December 1, 1990, for as long as Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code, pertaining to low-income housing credits, remains in effect.

(s) The amendments to this section made by the act adding this subdivision shall apply only to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1994, except that paragraph (1) of subdivision (q), as amended, shall apply to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1993.

SEC. 79. Section 23612.6 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23612.6. (a) For each income year beginning on or after January 1, 1992, and before January 1, 1998, there shall be allowed a credit against the ‘‘tax,’’ as defined by Section 23036, for the income year an amount equal to the sales or use tax paid or incurred during the income year by the taxpayer in connection with the taxpayer’s purchase of qualified property.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Taxpayer’’ means a corporation engaged in a trade or business within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designated pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code.

(2) ‘‘Qualified property’’ means the purchase on or after May 1, 1992, and before the zone expiration date, of either or both of the following:

(A) Building materials to replace or repair the taxpayer’s building and fixtures.

(B) Machinery or equipment, excluding inventory, to be used by the taxpayer exclusively in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(3) “Zone expiration date” means the date the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designation expires, is repealed, or becomes inoperative pursuant to Section 7102, 7103, or 7104 of the Government Code.

(c) If the taxpayer is allowed a credit for qualified property pursuant to this section, only one credit shall be allowed to the taxpayer under this part with respect to that qualified property.

(d) In the case where the credit otherwise allowed under this section exceeds the tax for the income year, that portion of the credit that exceeds the tax may be carried over and added to the credit, if any, in succeeding income years for the number of income years in which the designation of the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7102 of the Government Code is operative, or 15 income years, if longer, until the credit is exhausted. The credit shall be applied first to the earliest income year possible.

(e) Any taxpayer who elects to be subject to this section shall not be entitled to increase the basis of the property as otherwise required by Section 164(a) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the sales and use tax paid or incurred in connection with the taxpayer’s purchase of qualified property.

(f) (1) The amount of credit otherwise allowed under this section and Sections 23623.5 and 23625, including any credit carryover from prior years, that may reduce the tax for the income year shall not exceed the amount of tax which would be imposed on the taxpayer’s business income attributable to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone (designated pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code) determined as if that attributable income represented all of the income of the taxpayer subject to tax under this part.

(2) The amount of attributable income described in paragraph (1) shall be that portion of the taxpayer’s California source business income which is apportioned

to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone. For that purpose, the taxpayer's business income attributable to sources in this state first shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101). That business income shall be further apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17, modified as follows:

(A) Business income shall be apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone by multiplying total California business income of the taxpayer by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(B) The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the income year and the denominator of which is the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in this state during the income year.

(C) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid by the taxpayer in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the income year for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid by the taxpayer in this state during the income year.

(3) The portion of the credit remaining, if any, after application of this subdivision, shall be carried over to succeeding income years, as if it were an amount exceeding the tax for the income year, as provided in subdivision (d).

(g) If the qualified property is disposed of or no longer used by the taxpayer in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone, at any time before the close of the second income year after the property is placed in service, the amount of the credit previously claimed shall be added to the taxpayer's tax liability in the income year of that disposition or nonuse.

(h) This section shall be inoperative as of the first day of the income year beginning on or after the determination date, and each income year thereafter, with respect to the taxpayer's business activities within a geographic area that is excluded from the map pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code, or an excluded area determined pursuant to Section 7104 of the Government Code. The determination date is the earlier of the first effective date of a determination under subdivision (c) of Section 7102 of the Government Code occurring after December 1, 1994, or the first effective date of an exclusion of an area from the amended Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7104 of the Government Code. However, if the taxpayer has any unused credit amount as of the date this section becomes inoperative, that unused credit amount may continue to be carried forward as provided in subdivision (d).

(i) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 1998, and as of that date is repealed. However, any unused credit may continue to be carried forward, as provided in subdivision (d).

SEC. 80. Section 23623.5 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23623.5. (a) For each income year beginning on or after January 1, 1992, and before January 1, 1998, the taxpayer shall be allowed for hiring qualified disadvantaged individuals on or after May 1, 1992, a credit against the "tax," as defined in Section 23036, for the income year equal to the sum of each of the following:

(1) Fifty percent of qualified wages in the first year of employment.

(2) Forty percent of qualified wages in the second year of employment.

(3) Thirty percent of qualified wages in the third year of employment.

(4) Twenty percent of qualified wages in the fourth year of employment.

(5) Ten percent of qualified wages in the fifth year of employment.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Qualified wages’’ means:

(A) That portion of wages paid or incurred by the taxpayer during the income year to qualified disadvantaged individuals that does not exceed 150 percent of the minimum wage.

(B) Wages received during the 60-month period beginning with the day the disadvantaged individual commences employment with the taxpayer.

(C) Qualified wages does not include any wages paid or incurred by the taxpayer on or after the zone expiration date.

(D) If, after a taxpayer hires a qualified disadvantaged individual, the geographic area in which the taxpayer’s trade or business is located is excluded from the map of the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone by the Trade and Commerce Agency pursuant to Section 7102 or 7104 of the Government Code, wages paid or incurred with respect to the disadvantaged individual may continue to be qualified wages and may qualify for the credit under this section, provided all provisions of this section are satisfied, applied as if the taxpayer’s trade or business was still located within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(2) ‘‘Minimum wage’’ means the wage established by the Industrial Welfare Commission as provided for in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1171) of Part 4 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

(3) ‘‘Qualified disadvantaged individual’’ means an individual who is a qualified employee and a resident of the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(4) ‘‘Los Angeles Revitalization Zone’’ means the area designated under Section 7102 of the Government Code.

(5) ‘‘Qualified employee’’ means an individual that meets both of the following:

(A) At least 90 percent of whose services for the taxpayer during the income year are directly related to the conduct of the taxpayer’s trade or business located in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(B) Who performs at least 50 percent of his or her services for the taxpayer during the income year in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(6) ‘‘Resident’’ means a ‘‘resident’’ as defined in Section 7101 of the Government Code.

(7) ‘‘Taxpayer’’ means a corporation engaged in a trade or business within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(8) ‘‘Zone expiration date’’ means the date the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designation expires, is repealed, or becomes inoperative pursuant to Section 7102, 7103, or 7104 of the Government Code.

(9) (A) All employees of all corporations that are members of the same controlled group of corporations shall be treated as employed by a single taxpayer.

(B) The credit, if any, allowable by this section to each member shall be determined by reference to its proportionate share of the expense of the qualified wages giving rise to the credit and allocated in that manner.

(C) ‘‘Controlled group of corporations’’ means ‘‘controlled group of corporations’’ as defined in Section 1563(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that:

(i) ‘‘More than 50 percent’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘at least 80 percent’’ each place it appears in Section 1563(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(ii) The determination shall be made without regard to Sections 1563(a)(4) and 1563(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) If a taxpayer acquires the major portion of a trade or business of another employer (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as the ‘‘predecessor’’) or the major portion of a separate unit of a trade or business of a predecessor, then, for the purposes of applying this section (other than subdivision (c)) for any calendar year ending after that acquisition, the employment relationship between a disadvantaged individual and an employer shall not be treated as terminated if the individual continues to be employed in that trade or business.

(c) (1) If the employment of any disadvantaged individual, with respect to whom qualified wages are taken into account under subdivision (a), is terminated by the taxpayer at any time during the first 270 days of that employment (whether or not consecutive) or before the close of the 270th calendar day after the day in which that individual completes 90 days of employment with the taxpayer, the tax imposed by this part for the income year in which that employment is terminated shall be increased by an amount equal to the credit allowed under subdivision (a) for that income year and all prior income years attributable to qualified wages paid or incurred with respect to that individual.

(2) (A) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any of the following:

(i) A termination of employment of a disadvantaged individual who voluntarily leaves the employment of the taxpayer.

(ii) A termination of employment of a disadvantaged individual who, before the close of the period referred to in paragraph (1), becomes disabled and unable to perform the services of that employment, unless that disability is removed before the close of that period and the taxpayer fails to offer reemployment to that individual.

(iii) A termination of employment of a disadvantaged individual, if it is determined under the applicable employment compensation provisions that the termination was due to the misconduct of that individual.

(iv) A termination of employment of a disadvantaged individual due to a substantial reduction in the trade or business operations of the taxpayer.

(v) A termination of employment of a disadvantaged individual, if that individual is replaced by other qualified employees so as to create a net increase in both the number of employees and the hours of employment.

(B) For purposes of paragraph (1), the employment relationship between the taxpayer and a disadvantaged individual shall not be treated as terminated by either of the following:

(i) By a transaction to which Section 381(a) of the Internal Revenue Code applies, if the individual continues to be employed by the acquiring corporation.

(ii) By reason of a mere change in the form of conducting the trade or business of the taxpayer, if the individual continues to be employed in that trade or business and the taxpayer retains a substantial interest in that trade or business.

(3) Any increase in tax under paragraph (1) shall not be treated as tax imposed by this part for purposes of determining the amount of any credit allowable under this part.

(d) In the case of an organization to which Section 593 of the Internal Revenue Code applies, and a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust subject to taxation under this part, rules similar to the rules provided in Sections 46(e) and 46(h) of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply.

(e) The credit shall be reduced by the credits allowed under Sections 23621, 23622, 23623, and 23625, claimed for the same disadvantaged individual. The credit shall also be reduced by the federal credit allowed under Section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code.

In addition, any deduction otherwise allowed under this part for the wages or salaries paid or incurred by the taxpayer upon which the credit is based shall be reduced by the amount of the credit, prior to any reduction required by subdivision (f) or (g).

(f) In the case where the credit otherwise allowed under this section exceeds tax for the income year, that portion of the credit that exceeds the tax may be carried over and added to the credit, if any, in succeeding income years while the designation of the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7102 of the Government Code is operative or 15 income years, if longer, until the credit is exhausted. The credit shall be applied first to the earliest income years possible.

(g) (1) The amount of credit otherwise allowed under this section and Sections 23612.6 and 23625, including any credit carryover from prior years, that may reduce the tax for the income year shall not exceed the amount of tax that would be imposed on the taxpayer's business income attributable to the Los Angeles

Revitalization Zone determined as if that attributable income represented all of the income of the taxpayer subject to tax under this part.

(2) The amount of attributable income described in paragraph (1) shall be that portion of the taxpayer's California source business income which is apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone. For that purpose, the taxpayer's business income attributable to sources in this state first shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101). That business income shall be further apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17, modified as follows:

(A) Business income shall be apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone by multiplying total California business income of the taxpayer by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(B) The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the income year and the denominator of which is the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in this state during the income year.

(C) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid by the taxpayer in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the income year for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid by the taxpayer in this state during the income year.

(3) The portion of the credit remaining, if any, after application of this subdivision, shall be carried over to succeeding income years, as if it were an amount exceeding the tax for the income year, as provided in subdivision (f).

(h) Except as provided in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), this section shall be inoperative on the first day of the income year beginning on or after the determination date, and each income year thereafter, with respect to the taxpayer's business activities within a geographic area that is excluded from the map pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code, or an excluded area determined pursuant to Section 7104 of the Government Code. The determination date is the earlier of the first effective date of a determination under subdivision (c) of Section 7102 of the Government Code occurring after December 1, 1994, or the first effective date of an exclusion of an area from the amended Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7104 of the Government Code. However, if the taxpayer has any unused credit amount as of the date this section becomes inoperative, that unused credit amount may continue to be carried forward as provided in subdivision (f).

(i) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 1998, and as of that date is repealed. However, any unused credit may continue to be carried forward, as specified in subdivision (f).

SEC. 81. Section 23625 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23625. (a) For each income year beginning on or after January 1, 1992, and before January 1, 1998, there shall be allowed to a taxpayer who employs qualified employees in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the income year as a credit against the "tax," as defined in Section 23036, an amount equal to the sum of the following:

(1) One hundred percent of the qualified wages paid or incurred during the period from May 1, 1992, to the end of the sixth full month after the designation of the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone with respect to qualified employees that are hired during that period.

(2) Seventy-five percent of the qualified wages paid or incurred during the period from the beginning of the seventh month after designation to the end of the 12th full month after designation with respect to qualified employees that are hired during that period.

(3) Fifty percent of the qualified wages paid or incurred during the period from the beginning of the 13th month after designation to the end of the 60th full month after designation with respect to qualified employees that are hired during that period.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) (A) ‘‘Qualified wages’’ means that portion of wages paid or incurred by the taxpayer for construction work in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the income year with respect to qualified employees which does not exceed 150 percent of the minimum wage.

(B) If, after a taxpayer hires a qualified employee, the geographic area in which the taxpayer’s trade or business is located is excluded from the map of the Los Angles Revitalization Zone by the Trade and Commerce Agency pursuant to Section 7102 or 7104 of the Government Code, wages paid or incurred with respect to the qualified employee may continue to be qualified wages and may qualify for the credit under this section, provided all provisions of this section are satisfied, applied as if the taxpayer’s trade or business was still located within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(2) ‘‘Minimum wage’’ means the wage established by the Industrial Welfare Commission as provided for in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1171) of Part 4 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

(3) ‘‘Qualified employee’’ means an individual to whom both of the following apply:

(A) Is a resident, as defined in Section 7101 of the Government Code, in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(B) Was hired by the taxpayer to perform construction work in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(4) ‘‘Los Angeles Revitalization Zone’’ means the area designated pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code.

(5) ‘‘Construction work’’ means any work performed by a qualified employee directly related to the erection, demolition, repair, or renovation of a structure located within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(6) ‘‘Taxpayer’’ means a corporation engaged in a trade or business within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(c) If an employer acquires the major portion of a trade or business of another employer (hereafter in this subdivision referred to as the ‘‘predecessor’’) or the major portion of a separate unit of a trade or business of a predecessor, then, for the purposes of applying this section, other than subdivision (h), for any income year ending after the acquisition, the employment relationship between a qualified employee and employer shall not be treated as terminated if the employee continues to be employed in that trade or business.

(d) The credit shall be reduced by the credits allowable under Sections 23621, 23622, 23623, and 23623.5 claimed for the same qualified employee. The credit shall also be reduced by the credit allowed under Section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code for the same qualified employee.

(e) Any deduction otherwise allowed under this part for the wages or salaries paid or incurred by the taxpayer upon which the credit is based shall be reduced by the amount of credit, prior to any reduction required by subdivision (f) or (g).

(f) In the case where the credit otherwise allowed under this section exceeds the tax for the income year, that portion of the credit that exceeds the tax may be carried over and added to the credit, if any, in succeeding income years for the number of income years in which the designation of the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7102 of the Government Code is operative, or 15 income years, if longer, until the credit is exhausted. The credit shall be applied first to the earliest income year possible.

(g) (1) The amount of credit otherwise allowed under this section and Sections 23612.6 and 23623.5, including any credit carryover from prior years, that may reduce the tax for the income year shall not exceed the amount of tax that would be imposed on the taxpayer’s business income attributable to the Los Angeles

Revitalization Zone determined as if that attributable income represented all of the income of the taxpayer subject to tax under this part.

(2) The amount of attributable income described in paragraph (1) shall be that portion of the taxpayer's California source business income which is apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone. For that purpose, the taxpayer's business income attributable to sources in this state first shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101). That business income shall be further apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17 of Part 11, modified as follows:

(A) Business income shall be apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone by multiplying total California business income of the taxpayer by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(B) The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the income year and the denominator of which is the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in this state during the income year.

(C) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid by the taxpayer in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the income year for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid by the taxpayer in this state during the income year.

(3) The portion of the credit remaining, if any, after application of this subdivision, shall be carried over to succeeding income years, as if it were an amount exceeding the tax for the income year, as provided in subdivision (f).

(h) (1) If the employment of any qualified employee, with respect to whom qualified wages are taken into account under subdivision (a) is terminated by the taxpayer at any time during the first 270 days of that employment (whether or not consecutive) or before the close of the 270th calendar day after the day in which that employee completes 90 days of employment with the taxpayer, the tax imposed by this part for the income year in which that employment is terminated shall be increased by an amount equal to the credit allowed under subdivision (a) for that income year and all prior income years attributable to qualified wages paid or incurred with respect to that employee.

(2) (A) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any of the following:

(i) A termination of employment of a qualified employee who voluntarily leaves the employment of the taxpayer.

(ii) A termination of employment of a qualified employee who, before the close of the period referred to in paragraph (1), becomes disabled and unable to perform the services of that employment, unless that disability is removed before the close of that period and the taxpayer fails to offer reemployment to that qualified employee.

(iii) A termination of employment of a qualified employee, if it is determined under the applicable employment compensation provisions that the termination was due to the misconduct of that qualified employee.

(iv) A termination of employment of a qualified employee due to a substantial reduction in the trade or business operations of the taxpayer.

(v) A termination of employment of a qualified employee, if that qualified employee is replaced by other qualified employees so as to create a net increase in both the number of employees and the hours of employment.

(vi) A termination of employment due to a contractual agreement.

(B) For purposes of paragraph (1), the employment relationship between the taxpayer and a qualified employee shall not be treated as terminated by reason of a mere change in the form of conducting the trade or business of the taxpayer, if the qualified employee continues to be employed in that trade or business and the taxpayer retains a substantial interest in that trade or business.

(i) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), this section shall cease to be operative on the first day of the income year beginning on or after the determination date, and each income year thereafter, with respect to the taxpayer's business activities within a geographic area that is excluded from the map pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code, or an excluded area determined pursuant to Section 7104 of the Government Code. For purposes of this subdivision, ''determination date'' means the earlier of the first effective date of a determination under subdivision (c) of Section 7102 of the Government Code occurring after December 1, 1994, or the first effective date of an exclusion of an area from the amended Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7104 of the Government Code. However, if the taxpayer has any unused credit amount as of the date this section becomes inoperative, that unused credit amount may continue to be carried forward as provided in subdivision (f).

(j) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 1998, and as of that date is repealed. However, any unused credit may continue to be carried forward, as provided in subdivision (f).

SEC. 82. Section 23645 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23645. (a) For each income year beginning on or after January 1, 1995, and before January 1, 2003, there shall be allowed as a credit against the ''tax'' (as defined by Section 23036) for the income year an amount equal to the sales or use tax paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the purchase of qualified property to the extent that the qualified property does not exceed a value of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000).

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘LAMBRA’’ means a local agency military base recovery area designated in accordance with Section 7114 of the Government Code.

(2) ‘‘Taxpayer’’ means a corporation that conducts a trade or business within a LAMBRA and, for the first two income years, has a net increase in jobs (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) of one or more employees in the LAMBRA.

(A) The net increase in the number of jobs shall be determined by subtracting the total number of full-time employees (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) the taxpayer employed in this state in the income year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA from the total number of full-time employees the taxpayer employed in this state during the second income year after commencing business operations in the LAMBRA. For taxpayers who commence doing business in this state with their LAMBRA business operation, the number of employees for the income year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA shall be zero. If the taxpayer has a net increase in jobs in the state, the credit shall be allowed only if one or more full-time employees is employed within the LAMBRA.

(B) The total number of employees employed in the LAMBRA shall equal the sum of both of the following:

(i) The total number of hours worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees (not to exceed 2,000 hours per employee) who are paid an hourly wage divided by 2,000.

(ii) The total number of months worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees that are salaried employees divided by 12.

(C) In the case of a taxpayer who first commences doing business in the LAMBRA during the income year, for purposes of clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, of subparagraph (B) the divisors ‘‘2,000’’ and ‘‘12’’ shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months of the income year that the taxpayer was doing business in the LAMBRA and the denominator of which is 12.

(3) ‘‘Qualified property’’ means the purchase of any of the following for exclusive use in a LAMBRA:

(A) High technology equipment, including, but not limited to, computers and electronic processing equipment.

(B) Aircraft maintenance equipment, including, but not limited to, engine stands, hydraulic mules, power carts, test equipment, handtools, aircraft start carts, and tugs.

(C) Aircraft components, including, but not limited to, engines, fuel control units, hydraulic pumps, avionics, starts, wheels, and tires.

(D) Any property that is Section 1245 property, as defined in Section 1245(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) The credit provided under subdivision (a) shall only be allowed for qualified property manufactured in California unless qualified property of a comparable quality and price is not available for timely purchase and delivery from a California manufacturer.

(d) In the case where the credit otherwise allowed under this section exceeds the ‘‘tax’’ for the income year, that portion of the credit which exceeds the ‘‘tax’’ may be carried over and added to the credit, if any, in succeeding years, until the credit is exhausted. The credit shall be applied first to the earliest income years possible.

(e) Any taxpayer who elects to be subject to this section shall not be entitled to increase the basis of the property as otherwise required by Section 164(a) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to sales or use tax paid or incurred in connection with the purchase of qualified property.

(f) (1) The amount of the credit otherwise allowed under this section and Section 23646, including any credit carryovers from prior years, that may reduce the ‘‘tax’’ for the income year shall not exceed the amount of tax that would be imposed on the taxpayer’s business income attributed to a LAMBRA determined as if that attributable income represented all the income of the taxpayer subject to tax under this part.

(2) The amount of attributable income described in paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101), modified for purposes of this section as follows:

(A) Income shall be apportioned to a LAMBRA by multiplying total business income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor, plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(B) ‘‘The LAMBRA’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘this state.’’

(3) The portion of any credit remaining, if any, after application of this subdivision, shall be carried over to succeeding income years, as if it were an amount exceeding the ‘‘tax’’ for the income year, as provided in subdivision (d).

(g) (1) If the qualified property is disposed of or no longer used by the taxpayer in the LAMBRA, at any time before the close of the second taxable year after the property is placed in service, the amount of the credit previously claimed, with respect to that property, shall be added to the taxpayer’s tax liability in the taxable year of that disposition or nonuse.

(2) At the close of the second income year, if the taxpayer has not increased the number of its employees as determined by paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), then the amount of the credit previously claimed shall be added to the taxpayer’s tax for the taxpayer’s second income year.

(h) If the taxpayer is allowed a credit for qualified property pursuant to this section, only one credit shall be allowed to the taxpayer under this part with respect to that qualified property.

(i) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 2003, and as of that date is repealed. However, any unused credit may continue to be carried forward as provided in subdivision (d), until the credit is exhausted.

SEC. 83. Section 23646 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23646. (a) For each income year beginning on or after January 1, 1995, and before January 1, 2003, there shall be allowed as a credit against the ‘‘tax’’ (as defined in Section 23036) to a qualified taxpayer for hiring a qualified disadvantaged individual or a qualified displaced employee during the income year for employment in the LAMBRA. The credit shall be equal to the sum of each of the following:

(1) Fifty percent of the qualified wages in the first year of employment.

(2) Forty percent of the qualified wages in the second year of employment.

(3) Thirty percent of the qualified wages in the third year of employment.

(4) Twenty percent of the qualified wages in the fourth year of employment.

(5) Ten percent of the qualified wages in the fifth year of employment.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Qualified wages’’ means:

(A) That portion of wages paid or incurred by the employer during the income year to qualified disadvantaged individuals or qualified displaced employees that does not exceed 150 percent of the minimum wage.

(B) The total amount of qualified wages which may be taken into account for purposes of claiming the credit allowed under this section shall not exceed two million dollars ($2,000,000) per income year.

(C) Wages received during the 60-month period beginning with the day the individual commences employment with the taxpayer.

(2) ‘‘Minimum wage’’ means the wage established by the Industrial Welfare Commission as provided for in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1171) of Part 4 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

(3) ‘‘LAMBRA’’ means a local agency military base recovery area designated in accordance with the provisions of Section 7114 of the Government Code.

(4) ‘‘Qualified disadvantaged individual’’ means an individual who satisfies all of the following requirements:

(A) (i) At least 90 percent of whose services for the taxpayer during the income year are directly related to the conduct of the taxpayer’s trade or business located in a LAMBRA.

(ii) Who performs at least 50 percent of his or her services for the taxpayer during the income year in the LAMBRA.

(B) Who is hired by the employer after the designation of the area as a LAMBRA in which the individual’s services were primarily performed.

(C) Who is any of the following immediately preceding the individual’s commencement of employment with the taxpayer:

(i) An individual who has been determined eligible for services under the federal Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. Sec. 1501 et seq.).

(ii) Any voluntary or mandatory registrant under the Greater Avenues for Independence Act of 1985 provided for pursuant to Article 3.2 (commencing with Section 11320) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(iii) Any individual who has been certified eligible by the Employment Development Department under the federal Targeted Jobs Tax Credit Program whether or not this program is in effect.

(5) ‘‘Qualified taxpayer’’ means a corporation that conducts a trade or business within a LAMBRA and, for the first two income years, has a net increase in jobs (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) of one or more employees as determined below in the LAMBRA.

(A) The net increase in the number of jobs shall be determined by subtracting the total number of full-time employees (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) the taxpayer employed in this state in the income year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA from the total number of full-time employees the taxpayer employed in this state during the second income year after commencing business operations in the LAMBRA. For taxpayers who commence doing business in this state with their LAMBRA business operation, the number of employees for the income year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA shall be zero. If the taxpayer has a net increase in jobs in the state, the credit shall be allowed only if one or more full-time employees is employed within the LAMBRA.

(B) The total number of employees employed in the LAMBRA shall equal the sum of both of the following:

(i) The total number of hours worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees (not to exceed 2,000 hours per employee) who are paid an hourly wage divided by 2,000.

(ii) The total number of months worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees who are salaried employees divided by 12.

(C) In the case of a qualified taxpayer that first commences doing business in the LAMBRA during the income year, for purposes of clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, of subparagraph (B) the divisors ‘‘2,000’’ and ‘‘12’’ shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months of the income year that the taxpayer was doing business in the LAMBRA and the denominator of which is 12.

(6) ‘‘Qualified displaced employee’’ means an individual who satisfies all of the following requirements:

(A) Any civilian or military employee of a base or former base that has been displaced as a result of a federal base closure act.

(B) (i) At least 90 percent of whose services for the taxpayer during the income year are directly related to the conduct of the taxpayer’s trade or business located in a LAMBRA.

(ii) Who performs at least 50 percent of his or her services for the taxpayer during the income year in a LAMBRA.

(C) Who is hired by the employer after the designation of the area in which services were performed as a LAMBRA.

(c) (1) For purposes of this section, both of the following apply:

(A) All employees of all corporations that are members of the same controlled group of corporations shall be treated as employed by a single employer.

(B) The credit (if any) allowable by this section to each member shall be determined by reference to its proportionate share of the qualified wages giving rise to the credit.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, ‘‘controlled group of corporations’’ has the meaning given to that term by Section 1563(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that both of the following apply:

(A) ‘‘More than 50 percent’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘at least 80 percent’’ each place it appears in Section 1563(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(B) The determination shall be made without regard to Section 1563(a)(4) and Section 1563(e)(3)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) If an employer acquires the major portion of a trade or business of another employer (hereinafter in this paragraph referred to as the ‘‘predecessor’’) or the major portion of a separate unit of a trade or business of a predecessor, then, for purposes of applying this section (other than subdivision (d)) for any calendar year ending after that acquisition, the employment relationship between an employee and an employer shall not be treated as terminated if the employee continues to be employed in that trade or business.

(d) (1) If the employment of any employee with respect to whom qualified wages are taken into account under subdivision (a) is terminated by the taxpayer at any time during the first 270 days of that employment (whether or not consecutive) or before the close of the 270th calendar day after the day in which that employee completes 90 days of employment with the taxpayer, the tax imposed by this part for the income year in which that employment is terminated shall be increased by an amount equal to the credit allowed under subdivision (a) for that income year and all prior income years attributable to qualified wages paid or incurred with respect to that employee.

(2) (A) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any of the following:

(i) A termination of employment of an employee who voluntarily leaves the employment of the taxpayer.

(ii) A termination of employment of an individual who, before the close of the period referred to in paragraph (1), becomes disabled to perform the services of that employment, unless that disability is removed before the close of that period and the taxpayer fails to offer reemployment to that individual.

(iii) A termination of employment of an individual, if it is determined under the applicable unemployment compensation laws that the termination was due to the misconduct of that individual.

(iv) A termination of employment of an individual due to a substantial reduction in the trade or business operations of the taxpayer.

(v) A termination of employment of an individual, if that individual is replaced by other qualified employees so as to create a net increase in both the number of employees and the hours of employment.

(B) For purposes of paragraph (1), the employment relationship between the taxpayer and an employee shall not be treated as terminated by either of the following:

(i) A transaction to which Section 381(a) of the Internal Revenue Code applies, if the employee continues to be employed by the acquiring corporation.

(ii) A mere change in the form of conducting the trade or business of the taxpayer, if the employee continues to be employed in that trade or business and the taxpayer retains a substantial interest in that trade or business.

(3) Any increase in tax under paragraph (1) shall not be treated as tax imposed by this part for purposes of determining the amount of any credit allowable under this part.

(4) At the close of the second income year, if the taxpayer has not increased the number of its employees as determined by paragraph (5) of subdivision (b), then the amount of the credit previously claimed shall be added to the taxpayer's tax for the taxpayer's second income year.

(e) In the case of an organization to which Section 593 of the Internal Revenue Code applies, and a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust subject to taxation under this part, rules similar to the rules provided in Section 46(e) and Section 46(h) of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply.

(f) The credit shall be reduced by the credit allowed under Section 23621. The credit shall also be reduced by the federal credit allowed under Section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code.

In addition, any deduction otherwise allowed under this part for the wages or salaries paid or incurred by the taxpayer upon which the credit is based shall be reduced by the amount of the credit, prior to any reduction required by subdivision (g) or (h).

(g) In the case where the credit otherwise allowed under this section exceeds the ''tax'' for the income year, that portion of the credit that exceeds the ''tax'' may be carried over and added to the credit, if any, in succeeding years, until the credit is exhausted. The credit shall be applied first to the earliest income years possible.

(h) (1) The amount of credit otherwise allowed under this section and Section 23645, including any prior year carryovers, that may reduce the ''tax'' for the income year shall not exceed the amount of tax that would be imposed on the taxpayer's business income attributed to a LAMBRA determined as if that attributed income represented all of the income of the taxpayer subject to tax under this part.

(2) The amount of attributed income described in paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101), modified for purposes of this section as follows:

(A) Income shall be apportioned to a LAMBRA by multiplying total business income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(B) ‘‘The LAMBRA’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘this state.’’

(3) The portion of any credit remaining, if any, after application of this subdivision, shall be carried over to succeeding income years, as if it were an amount exceeding the ‘‘tax’’ for the income year, as provided in subdivision (g).

(i) If the taxpayer is allowed a credit pursuant to this section for qualified wages paid or incurred, only one credit shall be allowed to the taxpayer under this part with respect to any wage consisting in whole or in part of those qualified wages.

(j) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 2003, and as of that date is repealed. However, any unused credit may continue to be carried over as provided in subdivision (g), until the credit is exhausted.

SEC. 84. Section 23649 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23649. (a) (1) A qualified taxpayer shall be allowed a credit against the ‘‘tax,’’ as defined in Section 23036, equal to 6 percent of the qualified cost of qualified property that is placed in service in this state.

(2) In the case of any qualified costs paid or incurred on or after January 1, 1994, and prior to the first income year of the qualified taxpayer beginning on or after January 1, 1995, the credit provided under paragraph (1) shall be claimed by the qualified taxpayer on the qualified taxpayer’s return for the first income year beginning on or after January 1, 1995. No credit shall be claimed under this section on a return filed for any income year commencing prior to the qualified taxpayer’s first income year beginning on or after January 1, 1995.

(b) (1) For purposes of this section, ‘‘qualified cost’’ means any cost that satisfies each of the following conditions:

(A) Except as otherwise provided in this subparagraph, is a cost paid or incurred by the qualified taxpayer for the construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of qualified property on or after January 1, 1994, and prior to the date this section ceases to be operative under paragraph (2) of subdivision (i). In the case of any qualified property constructed, reconstructed, or acquired by the qualified taxpayer (or any person related to the qualified taxpayer within the meaning of Section 267 or 707 of the Internal Revenue Code) pursuant to a binding contract in existence on or prior to January 1, 1994, costs paid pursuant to that contract shall be subject to allocation as follows: contract costs shall be allocated to qualified property based on a ratio of costs actually paid prior to January 1, 1994, and total contract costs actually paid. ‘‘Cost paid’’ shall include, without limitation, contractual deposits and option payments. To the extent of cost allocated, whether or not currently deductible or depreciable for tax purposes, to a period prior to January 1, 1994, the cost shall be deemed allocated to property acquired before January 1, 1994, and is thus not a ‘‘qualified cost.’’

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (d), is an amount upon which the qualified taxpayer has paid, directly or indirectly as a separately stated contract amount or as determined from the records of the qualified taxpayer, sales or use tax under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001).

(C) Is an amount properly chargeable to the capital account of the qualified taxpayer.

(2) (A) For purposes of this subdivision, any contract entered into on or after January 1, 1994, that is a successor or replacement contract to a contract that was binding prior to January 1, 1994, shall be treated as a binding contract in existence prior to January 1, 1994.

(B) If a successor or replacement contract is entered into on or after January 1, 1994, and the subject of the successor or replacement contract relates both to amounts for the construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of qualified property described in the original binding contract and to costs for the construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of qualified property not described in the original binding contract, then the portion of those amounts described in the successor or replacement contract that were not described in the original binding contract shall not be treated as costs paid or incurred pursuant to a binding contract in existence on or prior to January 1, 1994, under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1).

(3) (A) For purposes of this section, an option contract in existence prior to January 1, 1994, under which a qualified taxpayer (or any other person related to the qualified taxpayer within the meaning of Section 267 or 707 of the Internal Revenue Code) had an option to acquire qualified property, shall be treated as a binding contract under the rules in paragraph (2). For purposes of this subparagraph, an option contract shall not include an option under which the option holder will forfeit an amount less than 10 percent of the fixed option price in the event the option is not exercised.

(B) For purposes of this section, a contract shall be treated as binding even if the contract is subject to a condition.

(c) (1) For purposes of this section, ‘‘qualified taxpayer’’ means any taxpayer engaged in those lines of business described in Codes 2011 to 3999, inclusive, of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition.

(2) In the case of any passthrough entity, the determination of whether a taxpayer is a qualified taxpayer shall be made at the entity level and any credit under this section or Section 17053.49 shall be allowed to the passthrough entity and passed through to the partners or shareholders in accordance with applicable provisions of Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001). For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘‘passthrough entity’’ means any partnership or S corporation.

(3) The Franchise Tax Board may prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of this section, including any regulations necessary to prevent the avoidance of the effect of this section through splitups, shell corporations, partnerships, tiered ownership structures, sale-leaseback transactions, or otherwise.

(d) For purposes of this section, ‘‘qualified property’’ means property that is described as either of the following:

(1) Tangible personal property that is defined in Section 1245(a) of the Internal Revenue Code for use by a qualified taxpayer in those lines of business described in Codes 2011 to 3999, inclusive, of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition, that is primarily used for any of the following:

(A) For the manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling of property, beginning at the point at which any raw materials are received by the qualified taxpayer and introduced into the process and ending at the point at which the manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling has altered tangible personal property to its completed form, including packaging, if required.

(B) In research and development.

(C) To maintain, repair, measure, or test any property described in this paragraph.

(D) For pollution control that meets or exceeds standards established by the state or by any local or regional governmental agency within the state.

(E) For recycling.

(2) The value of any capitalized labor costs that are directly allocable to the construction or modification of property described in paragraph (1).

(3) In the case of any qualified taxpayer engaged in manufacturing activities described in SIC Code 357 or 367, those activities related to biotechnology described in SIC Code 8731, those activities related to biopharmaceutical establishments only that are described in SIC Codes 2833 to 2836, inclusive, those

activities related to space vehicles and parts described in SIC Codes 3761 to 3769, inclusive, those activities related to space satellites and communications satellites and equipment described in SIC Codes 3663 and 3812 (but only with respect to ‘‘qualified property’’ that is placed in service on or after January 1, 1996), or those activities related to semiconductor equipment manufacturing described in SIC Code 3559 (but only with respect to ‘‘qualified property’’ that is placed in service on or after January 1, 1997), ‘‘qualified property’’ also includes the following:

(A) Special purpose buildings and foundations that are constructed or modified for use by the qualified taxpayer primarily in a manufacturing, processing, refining, or fabricating process, or as a research or storage facility primarily used in connection with a manufacturing process.

(B) The value of any capitalized labor costs that are directly allocable to the construction or modification of special purpose buildings and foundations that are used primarily in the manufacturing, processing, refining, or fabricating process, or as a research or storage facility primarily used in connection with a manufacturing process.

(C) (i) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘special purpose building and foundation’’ means only a building and the foundation immediately underlying the building that is specifically designed and constructed or reconstructed for the installation, operation, and use of specific machinery and equipment with a special purpose, which machinery and equipment, after installation, will become affixed to or a fixture of the real property, and the construction or reconstruction of which is specifically designed and used exclusively for the specified purposes as set forth in subparagraph (A) (‘‘qualified purpose’’).

(ii) A building is specifically designed and constructed or modified for a qualified purpose if it is not economic to design and construct the building for the intended purpose and then use the structure for a different purpose.

(iii) For purposes of clause (i) and clause (vi), a building is used exclusively for a qualified purpose only if its use does not include a use for which it was not specifically designed and constructed or modified. Incidental use of a building for nonqualified purposes does not preclude the building from being a special purpose building. ‘‘Incidental use’’ means a use which is both related and subordinate to the qualified purpose. It will be conclusively presumed that a use is not subordinate if more than one-third of the total usable volume of the building is devoted to a use which is not a qualified purpose.

(iv) In the event an entire building does not qualify as a special purpose building, a taxpayer may establish that a portion of a building, and the foundation immediately underlying the portion, qualifies for treatment as a special purpose building and foundation if the portion satisfies all of the definitional provisions in this subparagraph.

(v) To the extent that a building is not a special purpose building as defined above, but a portion of the building qualifies for treatment as a special purpose building, then all equipment which exclusively supports the qualified purpose occurring within that portion and which would qualify as Internal Revenue Code Section 1245 property if it were not a fixture or affixed to the building shall be treated as a cost of the portion of the building which qualifies for treatment as a special purpose building.

(vi) Buildings and foundations which do not meet the definition of a special purpose building and foundation set forth above include, but are not limited to: buildings designed and constructed or reconstructed principally to function as a general purpose manufacturing, industrial, or commercial building; research facilities that are used primarily prior to or after, or prior to and after, the manufacturing process; or storage facilities that are used primarily prior to or after, or prior to and after, completion of the manufacturing process. A research facility shall not be considered to be used primarily prior to or after, or prior to and after, the manufacturing process if its purpose and use relate exclusively to the development and regulatory approval of the manufacturing process for specific biopharmaceutical products. A research facility which is used primarily in connection with the discovery of an organism from which a biopharmaceutical product or process is developed does not meet the requirements of the preceding sentence.

(4) Subject to the provisions in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), qualified property also includes computer software that is primarily used for those purposes set forth in paragraph (1) of this subdivision.

(5) Qualified property does not include any of the following:

(A) Furniture.

(B) Facilities used for warehousing purposes after completion of the manufacturing process.

(C) Inventory.

(D) Equipment used in the extraction process.

(E) Equipment used to store finished products that have completed the manufacturing process.

(F) Any tangible personal property that is used in administration, general management, or marketing.

(G) Any vehicle for which a credit is claimed pursuant to Section 17052.11 or 23603.

(e) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Biopharmaceutical activities’’ means those activities which use organisms or materials derived from organisms, and their cellular, subcellular, or molecular components, in order to provide pharmaceutical products for human or animal therapeutics and diagnostics. Biopharmaceutical activities make use of living organisms to make commercial products, as opposed to pharmaceutical activities which make use of chemical compounds to produce commercial products.

(2) ‘‘Fabricating’’ means to make, build, create, produce, or assemble components or property to work in a new or different manner.

(3) “Manufacturing” means the activity of converting or conditioning property by changing the form, composition, quality, or character of the property for ultimate sale at retail or use in the manufacturing of a product to be ultimately sold at retail. Manufacturing includes any improvements to tangible personal property that result in a greater service life or greater functionality than that of the original property.

(4) “Other biotechnology activities” means activities consisting of the application of recombinant DNA technology to produce commercial products, as well as activities regarding pharmaceutical deliver systems designed to provide a measure of control over the rate, duration, and site of pharmaceutical delivery.

(5) “Primarily” means tangible personal property used 50 percent or more of the time in an activity described in subdivision (d).

(6) “Process” means the period beginning at the point at which any raw materials are received by the qualified taxpayer and introduced into the manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling activity of the qualified person and ending at the point at which the manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling activity of the qualified taxpayer has altered tangible personal property to its completed form, including packaging, if required. Raw materials shall be considered to have been introduced into the process when the raw materials are stored on the same premises where the qualified taxpayer’s manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling activity is conducted. Raw materials that are stored on premises other than where the qualified taxpayer’s manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling activity is conducted, shall not be considered to have been introduced into the manufacturing, processing, refining, fabricating, or recycling process.

(7) “Processing” means the physical application of the materials and labor necessary to modify or change the characteristics of property.

(8) ‘‘Refining’’ means the process of converting a natural resource to an intermediate or finished product.

(9) ‘‘Research and development’’ means those activities that are described in Section 174 of the Internal Revenue Code or in any regulations thereunder.

(10) ‘‘Small business’’ means a qualified taxpayer that meets any of the following requirements during the income year for which the credit is allowed:

(A) Has gross receipts of less than fifty million dollars ($50,000,000).

(B) Has net assets of less than fifty million dollars ($50,000,000).

(C) Has a total credit of less than one million dollars ($1,000,000).

(D) For income years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, is engaged in biopharmaceutical activities or other biotechnology activities that are described in Codes 2833 to 2836, inclusive, of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition, and has not received regulatory approval for any product from the United States Food and Drug Administration.

(f) The credit allowed under subdivision (a) shall apply to qualified property that is acquired by or subject to lease by a qualified taxpayer, subject to the following special rules:

(1) A lessor of qualified property, irrespective of whether the lessor is a qualified taxpayer, shall not be allowed the credit provided under subdivision (a) with respect to any qualified property leased to another qualified taxpayer.

(2) For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (b), ‘‘binding contract’’ shall include any lease agreement with respect to the qualified property.

(3) (A) For purposes of determining the qualified cost paid or incurred by a lessee in any leasing transaction that is not treated as a sale under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001), the following rules shall apply:

(i) Except as provided by subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, subparagraphs (A) and (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall not apply.

(ii) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) and clause (iii), the ‘‘qualified cost’’ upon which the lessee shall compute the credit provided under this section shall be equal to the original cost to the lessor (within the meaning of Section 24912) of the qualified property that is the subject of the lease.

(iii) Except as provided in clause (iv), the requirement of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall be treated as satisfied only if the lessor has made a timely election under either Section 6094.1 or subdivision (d) of Section 6244 and has paid sales tax reimbursement or use tax measured by the purchase price of the qualified property (within the meaning of paragraph (5) of subdivision (g) of Section 6006). For purposes of this subdivision and clause (iv), the amount of original cost to the lessor which may be taken into account under clause (ii) shall not exceed the purchase price upon which sales tax reimbursement or use tax has been paid under the preceding sentence or under clause (iv).

(iv) With respect to leases entered into between January 1, 1994, and the effective date of this clause, the lessor may elect to pay use tax measured by the purchase price of the property by reporting and paying the tax with the return of the lessor for the fourth calendar quarter of 1994. In computing the use tax under the preceding sentence, a credit shall be allowed under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001) for all sales or use tax previously paid on the lease.

(B) For purposes of applying subparagraph (A) only, the following special rules shall apply:

(i) The original cost to the lessor of the qualified property shall be reduced by the amount of any original cost of that property that was taken into account by any predecessor lessee in computing the credit allowable under this section.

(ii) Clause (i) shall not apply in any case where the predecessor lessee was required to recapture the credit provided under this section pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (g).

(iii) For purposes of this section only, in any case where a successor lessor has acquired qualified property from a predecessor lessor in a transaction not treated as a sale under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001), the original cost to the successor lessor of the qualified property shall be reduced by the amount of the original cost of the qualified property that was taken into account by any lessee of the predecessor lessor in computing the credit allowable under this section.

(C) In determining the original cost of any qualified property under this paragraph, only amounts paid or incurred by the lessor on or after January 1, 1994, and prior to the date this section ceases to be operative under paragraph (2) of subdivision (i), shall be taken into account. In the case of any qualified property constructed, reconstructed, or acquired by a lessor pursuant to a binding contract in existence on or prior to January 1, 1994, the allocation rule specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall apply in determining the original cost to the lessor of qualified property.

(D) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), in the case of any leasing transaction for which the lessee is allowed the credit under this section and thereafter the lessee (or any party related to the lessee within the meaning of Section 267 or 318 of the Internal Revenue Code) acquires the qualified property from the lessor (or any successor lessor) within one year from the date the qualified property is first used by the lessee under the terms of the lease, the lessee's (or related party's) acquisition of the qualified property from the lessor (or successor lessor) shall be treated as a disposition by the lessee of the qualified property that was subject to the lease under subdivision (g).

(4) For purposes of determining the qualified cost paid or incurred by a lessee in any leasing transaction that

is treated as a sale under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001), the following rules shall apply:

(A) Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall be applied by substituting the term ‘‘purchase’’ for the term ‘‘construction, reconstruction, or acquisition.’’

(B) Subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall apply.

(C) The requirement of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) shall be treated as satisfied at the time that either the lessor or the qualified taxpayer pays sales or use tax under Part 1 (commencing with Section 6001).

(5) (A) In the case of any leasing transaction described in paragraph (3), the lessor shall provide a statement to the lessee specifying the amount of the lessor’s original cost of the qualified property and the amount of that cost upon which a sales or use tax was paid within 45 days after the close of the lessee’s taxable year in which the credit is allowable to the lessee under this section.

(B) The statement required under subparagraph (A) shall be made available to the Franchise Tax Board upon request.

(g) No credit shall be allowed if the qualified property is removed from the state, is disposed of to an unrelated party, or is used for any purpose not qualifying for the credit provided in this section in the same taxable year in which the qualified property is first placed in service in this state. If any qualified property for which a credit is allowed pursuant to this section is thereafter removed from this state, disposed of to an unrelated party, or used for any purpose not qualifying for the credit provided in this section within one year from the date the qualified property is first placed in service in this state, the amount of the credit allowed by this section for that qualified property shall be recaptured by adding that credit amount to the net tax of the qualified taxpayer for the taxable year in which the qualified property is disposed of, removed, or put to an ineligible use.

(h) In the case where the credit allowed by this section exceeds the "tax," the excess may be carried over to reduce the "tax" in the following year, and succeeding years as follows:

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), for the seven succeeding years if necessary, until the credit is exhausted.

(2) In the case of a small business, for the nine succeeding years, if necessary, until the credit is exhausted.

(i) (1) This section shall remain in effect until the date specified in paragraph (2) on which date this section shall cease to be operative, and as of that date is repealed. However, any unused credit may continue to be carried forward, as provided in subdivision (h), until the credit is exhausted.

(2) (A) This section shall cease to be operative on January 1, 2001, or on January 1 of the earliest year thereafter, if the total employment in this state, as determined by the Employment Development Department on the preceding January 1, does not exceed by 100,000 jobs the total employment in this state on January 1, 1994. The department shall report to the Legislature annually with respect to the determination required by the preceding sentence.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "total employment" means the total employment in the manufacturing sector, excluding employment in the aerospace sector.

(j) The amendments made by the act adding this subdivision shall be operative for income years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, except as provided in paragraph (3) of subdivision (d).

SEC. 85. Section 23731 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23731. Every organization or trust exempt under this chapter, except as provided in this article, is subject to the tax imposed upon its unrelated business taxable income as defined in Section 23732.

(a) Corporations (other than banks and financial corporations), associations, and business trusts are subject to the tax rates imposed under Section 23151 or Section 23501.

(b) Trusts will be subject to the tax rates imposed by subdivision (e) of Section 17041.

This section applies to income years beginning after December 31, 1970.

SEC. 86. Section 23802 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23802. (a) Section 1363(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the taxability of an S corporation, shall not be applicable.

(b) Corporations qualifying under this chapter shall continue to be subject to the taxes imposed under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101) and Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 23501), except as follows:

(1) The tax imposed under Section 23151 or 23501 shall be imposed at a rate of $1^1/_2$ percent rather than the rate specified in those sections.

(2) In the case of an ‘‘S corporation’’ which is also a financial corporation, the rate of tax specified in paragraph (1) shall be increased by the excess of the rate imposed under Section 23183 over the rate imposed under Section 23151.

(c) An ‘‘S corporation’’ shall be subject to the minimum franchise tax imposed under Section 23153.

(d) (1) For purposes of subdivision (b), an ‘‘S corporation’’ shall be allowed a deduction under Section 24416 or 24416.1 (relating to net operating loss deductions), but only with respect to losses incurred during periods in which the corporation had in effect a valid election to be treated as an ‘‘S corporation’’ for purposes of this part.

(2) Section 1371(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to denial of carryovers between ‘‘C years’’ and ‘‘S years,’’ shall apply for purposes of the tax imposed under subdivision (b), except as provided in paragraph (1).

(3) The provisions of this subdivision shall not affect the amount of any item of income or loss computed in accordance with the provisions of Section 1366 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to passthrough items to shareholders.

(4) For purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 17276, relating to limitations on loss carryovers, losses passed through to shareholders of an ‘‘S corporation,’’ to the extent otherwise allowable without application of that subdivision, shall be fully included in the net operating loss of that shareholder and then that subdivision shall be applied to the entire net operating loss.

(e) For purposes of computing the taxes specified in subdivision (b), an ‘‘S corporation’’ shall be allowed a deduction from income for built-in gains and passive investment income for which a tax has been imposed under this part in accordance with the provisions of Section 1374 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to tax imposed on certain built-in gains, or Section 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to tax imposed on passive investment income.

(f) For purposes of computing taxes imposed under this part, as provided in subdivision (b)—

(1) An ‘‘S corporation’’ shall compute its deductions for amortization and depreciation in accordance with the provisions of Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) of Division 2.

(2) The provisions of Section 465 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to limitation of deductions to the amount at risk, shall be applied in the same manner as in the case of an individual.

(3) (A) The provisions of Section 469 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to limitations on passive activity losses and credits, shall be applied in the same manner as in the case of an individual. For purposes of the tax imposed under Section 23151 or 23501, as modified by this section, material participation shall be determined in accordance with Section 469(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to certain closely held ‘‘C corporations’’ and personal service corporations.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the ‘‘adjusted gross income’’ of the ‘‘S corporation’’ shall be equal to its ‘‘net income,’’ as determined under Section 24341 with the modifications required by this subdivision, except that no deduction shall be allowed for contributions allowed by Section 24357.

(4) The exclusion provided under Section 18152.5 shall not be allowed to an ‘‘S corporation.’’

(g) The provisions of Section 1363(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to recapture of LIFO benefits, shall be modified for purposes of this part to refer to Section 19102 in lieu of Section 6601 of the Internal Revenue Code.

SEC. 87. Section 23809 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23809. There is hereby imposed a tax on built-in gains attributable to California sources, determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 1374 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to tax imposed on certain built-in gains, as modified by this section.

(a) (1) The rate of tax specified in Section 1374(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be equal to the rate of tax imposed under Section 23151 in lieu of the rate of tax specified in Section 11(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) In the case of an ‘‘S corporation’’ which is also a financial corporation, the rate of tax specified in paragraph (1) shall be increased by the excess of the rate imposed under Section 23183 over the rate imposed under Section 23151.

(b) The provisions of Section 1374(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to credits, shall be modified to provide that the tax imposed under subdivision (a) shall not be reduced by any credits allowed under this part.

(c) The provisions of Section 1374(b)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to coordination with Section 1201(a), shall not be applicable.

(d) In the case of corporation which is subject to the provisions of former Section 1374 of the Internal Revenue

Code (prior to amendment by Public Law 99-514), the provisions of that section shall be modified to provide that:

(1) The tax specified in Section 1374(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be equal to the rate of tax imposed under Section 23151 in lieu of the rate of tax specified in Section 11(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) In the case of an ‘‘S corporation’’ which is also a financial corporation, the rate of tax specified in paragraph (1) shall be increased by the excess of the rate imposed under Section 23183 over the rate imposed under Section 23151.

SEC. 88. Section 23811 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

23811. Except as otherwise provided in this section, there is hereby imposed a tax on passive investment income attributable to California sources, determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to tax imposed on passive investment income, as modified by this section.

(a) The tax imposed under this section shall not be imposed on an ‘‘S corporation’’ that has no excess net passive income for federal purposes determined in accordance with Section 1375 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) (1) The rate of tax shall be equal to the rate of tax imposed under Section 23151 in lieu of Section 11(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) In the case of an ‘‘S corporation’’ which is also a financial corporation, the rate of tax specified in paragraph (1) shall be increased by the excess of the rate imposed under Section 23183 over the rate imposed under Section 23151.

(c) The provisions of Section 1375(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to credits, shall be modified to provide that the tax imposed under subdivision (a) shall not be reduced by any credits allowed under this part.

(d) The term ‘‘subchapter C earnings and profits’’ as used in Sections 1362(d)(3) and 1375 of the Internal

Revenue Code shall mean the subchapter C earnings and profits of the corporation attributable to California sources determined under this part, modified as provided in subdivision (e).

(e) (1) In the case of a corporation which elects to be treated as an "S corporation" for purposes of this part for its first income year beginning in 1987, or for its first income year for which it has in effect a valid federal S election, there shall be allowed as a deduction in determining that corporation's subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of any income year the amount of any consent dividend (as provided in paragraph (2)) paid after the close of that income year.

(2) In the event there is a determination that a corporation described in paragraph (1) has subchapter C earnings and profits at the close of any income year, that corporation shall be entitled to distribute a consent dividend to its shareholders. The amount of the consent dividend shall not exceed the difference between the corporation's subchapter C earnings and profits determined under subdivision (d) at the close of the income year with respect to which the determination is made and the corporation's subchapter C earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes at the same date. A consent dividend must be paid within 90 days of the date of the determination that the corporation has subchapter C earnings and profits. For this purpose, the date of a determination means the effective date of a closing agreement pursuant to Section 19441, the date an assessment of tax imposed by this section becomes final, or the date of execution by the corporation of an agreement with the Franchise Tax Board relating to liability for the tax imposed by this section. For purposes of Part 10 and this part, a corporation must make the election provided in Section 1368(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code for any consent dividend.

(3) If a corporation distributes a consent dividend, it shall claim the deduction provided in paragraph (1) by filing a claim therefor with the Franchise Tax Board

within 120 days of the date of the determination specified in paragraph (2).

(4) The collection of tax imposed by this section from a corporation described in paragraph (2) shall be stayed for 120 days after the date of the determination specified in paragraph (2). If a claim is filed pursuant to paragraph (3), collection of such tax shall be further stayed until the date the claim is acted upon by the Franchise Tax Board.

(5) If a claim is filed pursuant to paragraph (3), the running of the statute of limitations on the making of assessments and actions for collection of the tax imposed by this section shall be suspended for a period of two years after the date of the determination specified in paragraph (2).

SEC. 89. Section 24346 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24346. (a) For purposes of subdivision (a) of Section 24345, if real property is sold during any real property tax year, then—

(1) So much of the real property tax as is properly allocable to that part of the tax year which ends on the day before the date of the sale shall be treated as a tax imposed on the seller; and

(2) So much of that tax as is properly allocable to that part of that year which begins on the date of the sale shall be treated as a tax imposed on the purchaser.

(b) (1) In the case of any sale of real property; if—

(A) A corporation may not, by reason of its method of accounting, deduct any amount for taxes unless paid; and

(B) The other party to the sale is (under the law imposing the real property tax) liable for the real property tax for the real property tax year;

then for purposes of subdivision (a) of Section 24345 the corporation shall be treated as having paid, on the date of the sale, so much of the tax as, under subdivision (a), is treated as imposed on the corporation. For purposes of the preceding sentence, if neither party is liable for the tax, then the party holding the property at the time the tax becomes a lien on the property shall be considered liable for the real property tax for the real property tax year.

(2) Subdivision (a) shall apply to income years beginning after December 31, 1960, but only in the case of sales after December 31, 1960.

(3) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to any real property tax, to the extent that the tax was allowable as a deduction under the Bank and Corporation Tax Law of 1954 to the seller for an income year which began before January 1, 1961.

(4) In the case of any sale of real property, if the bank or corporation's net income for the income year during which the sale occurs is computed under an accrual method of accounting, and if no election under subdivision (b) of Section 24681 (relating to the accrual of real property taxes) applies, then, for purposes of subdivision (a) of Section 24345, that portion of the tax that—

(A) Is treated, under subdivision (a), as imposed on the corporation; and

(B) May not, by reason of the corporation's method of accounting, be deducted by the corporation for any income year, shall be treated as having accrued on the date of the sale.

SEC. 90. Section 24356.4 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24356.4. (a) A taxpayer may elect to treat the cost of any Section 24356.4 property as an expense that is not chargeable to capital account. Any cost so treated shall be allowed as a deduction for the income year in which the taxpayer places the Section 24356.4 property in service.

(b) (1) An election made under this section for any income year shall meet both of the following requirements:

(A) Specify the items of Section 24356.4 property to which the election applies and the cost of each of those items that is to be taken into account under subdivision (a).

(B) Be made on the taxpayer's original return of the tax imposed by this part for the income year.

(2) Any election made under this section, and any specifications contained in that election, may not be revoked except with the consent of the Franchise Tax Board.

(c) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Taxpayer’’ means a corporation engaged in a trade or business within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designated pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code.

(2) ‘‘Section 24356.4 property’’ means any recovery property that is all of the following:

(A) Section 1245 property (as defined in Section 1245(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code).

(B) Purchased and placed in service by the taxpayer on or after September 1, 1992, and before the zone expiration date.

(C) Used exclusively in a trade or business conducted within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designated pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code.

(3) ‘‘Purchase’’ means any acquisition of property, but only if all of the following apply:

(A) The property is not acquired from a person whose relationship to the person acquiring it would result in the disallowance of losses under Section 267 or 707(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (but, in applying Sections 267(b) and 267(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, Section 267(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be treated as providing that the family of an individual shall include only his or her spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants).

(B) The property is not acquired by one member of an affiliated group from another member of the same affiliated group.

(C) The basis of the property in the hands of the person acquiring it is not determined in whole or in part by reference to the adjusted basis of the property in the hands of the person from whom acquired.

(4) ‘‘Zone expiration date’’ means the date the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designation expires, is repealed, or becomes inoperative pursuant to Section 7102, 7103, or 7104 of the Government Code.

(d) This section does not apply to any property described in Section 168(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to property to which Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(e) This section applies only to Section 24356.4 property that is used by the taxpayer exclusively in a trade or business conducted in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone.

(f) Any amount deducted under subdivision (a) with respect to Section 24356.4 property that ceases to be used in the taxpayer's trade or business within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone at any time before the close of the second income year after the property was placed in service shall be included in income in the income year in which property ceases to be so used.

(g) This section shall be inoperative on the first day of the income year beginning on or after the determination date, and each income year thereafter, with respect to the taxpayer's business activities within a geographic area that is excluded from the map pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code, or an excluded area determined pursuant to Section 7104 of the Government Code. The determination date is the earlier of the first effective date of a determination under subdivision (c) of Section 7102 of the Government Code occurring after December 1, 1994, or the first effective date of an exclusion of an area from the amended Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7104 of the Government Code.

(h) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 1998, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 91. Section 24356.8 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24356.8. (a) For each income year beginning on or after January 1, 1995, and before January 1, 2003, a taxpayer may elect to treat the cost of any Section 24356.8 property as an expense that is not chargeable to the capital account. Any cost so treated shall be allowed as a deduction for the income year in which the Section 24356.8 property is placed in service.

(b) (1) An election under this section for any income year shall meet both of the following requirements:

(A) Specify the items of Section 24356.8 property to which the election applies and the portion of the cost of each of those items that is to be taken into account under subdivision (a).

(B) Be made on the taxpayer's return of the tax imposed by this part for the income year.

(2) Any election made under this section, and any specification contained in that election, may not be revoked except with the consent of the Franchise Tax Board.

(c) (1) For purposes of this section, ''Section 24356.8 property'' means any recovery property that is Section 1245 property (as defined in Section 1245(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code) and that the taxpayer acquires by purchase for exclusive use in a trade or business conducted within a LAMBRA.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), ''purchase'' means any acquisition of property, but only if all of the following apply:

(A) The property is not acquired from a person whose relationship to the person acquiring it would result in the disallowance of losses under Section 267 or 707(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (but, in applying Sections 267(b) and 267(c) of the Internal Revenue Code for purposes of this section, Section 267(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be treated as providing that the family of an individual shall include only his or her spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants).

(B) The property is not acquired by one component member of an affiliated group from another component member of the same affiliated group.

(C) The basis of the property in the hands of the person acquiring it is not determined in whole or in part by reference to the adjusted basis of that property in the hands of the person from whom acquired.

(3) For purposes of this section, the cost of property does not include so much of the basis of that property as

is determined by reference to the basis of other property held at any time by the person acquiring that property.

(4) This section shall not apply to any property for which the taxpayer may not make an election for the income year under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code because of the provisions of Section 179(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) For purposes of subdivision (b), both of the following apply:

(A) All members of an affiliated group shall be treated as one taxpayer.

(B) The taxpayer shall apportion the dollar limitation contained in subdivision (f) among the component members of the affiliated group in whatever manner the board shall by regulations prescribe.

(6) For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (5), ‘‘affiliated group’’ has the meaning assigned to it by Section 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that, for these purposes, the phrase ‘‘more than 50 percent’’ shall be substituted for the phrase ‘‘at least 80 percent’’ each place it appears in Section 1504(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) This section shall not apply to any property described in Section 168(f) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(8) In the case of an S corporation, the dollar limitation contained in subdivision (f) shall be applied at the entity level and at the shareholder level.

(d) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘LAMBRA’’ means a local agency military base recovery area designated in accordance with the provisions of Section 7114 of the Government Code.

(2) ‘‘Taxpayer’’ means a corporation that conducts a trade or business within a LAMBRA and, for the first two income years, has a net increase in jobs (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) of one or more employees in the LAMBRA.

(A) The net increase in the number of jobs shall be determined by subtracting the total number of full-time employees (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) the taxpayer employed in this state in the income year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA from the total number of full-time employees the taxpayer employed in this state during the second income year after commencing business operations in the LAMBRA. For taxpayers who commence doing business in this state with their LAMBRA business operation, the number of employees for the income year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA shall be zero. If the taxpayer has a net increase in jobs in the state, the credit shall be allowed only if one or more full-time employees is employed within the LAMBRA.

(B) The total number of employees employed in the LAMBRA shall equal the sum of both of the following:

(i) The total number of hours worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees (not to exceed 2,000 hours per employee) who are paid an hourly wage divided by 2,000.

(ii) The total number of months worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees who are salaried employees divided by 12.

(C) In the case of a taxpayer that first commences doing business in the LAMBRA during the income year, for purposes of clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, of subparagraph (B) the divisors "2,000" and "12" shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months of the income year that the taxpayer was doing business in the LAMBRA and the denominator of which is 12.

(e) Any taxpayer who elects to be subject to this section shall not be entitled to claim additional depreciation pursuant to Section 24356 with respect to any property that constitutes Section 24356.8 property.

(f) The deduction allowable under subdivision (a) for any income year shall not exceed the following applicable amount for the income year of the designation of a LAMBRA and each income year thereafter:

The applicable amount is:

Income year of designation	$ 5,000
1st income year thereafter	5,000
2nd income year thereafter	7,500
3rd income year thereafter	7,500
Each income year thereafter	10,000

(g) This section shall apply only to property that is used exclusively in a trade or business conducted within a LAMBRA.

(h) (1) Any amounts deducted under subdivision (a) with respect to property that ceases to be used in the trade or business within a LAMBRA at any time before the close of the second income year after the property was placed in service shall be included in income for that year.

(2) At the close of the second income year, if the taxpayer has not increased the number of its employees as determined by paragraph (2) of subdivision (d), then the amount of the deduction previously claimed shall be added to the taxpayer's net income for the taxpayer's second income year.

(i) Any taxpayer who elects to be subject to this section shall not be entitled to claim for the same property the deduction under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to an election to expense certain depreciable business assets.

(j) This section shall remain in effect only until December 1, 2003, and as of that date is repealed.

SEC. 92. Section 24357 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24357. (a) There shall be allowed as a deduction any charitable contribution (as defined in Section 24359) payment of which is made within the income year. A charitable contribution shall be allowable as a deduction only if verified under regulations prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board.

(b) In the case of a corporation reporting its income on the accrual basis, if—

(1) The board of directors authorizes a charitable contribution during any income year; and

(2) Payment of the contribution is made after the close of that income year and on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of that income year,

then the corporation may elect to treat the contribution as paid during that income year. The election may be made only at the time of the filing of the return for that income year, and shall be signified in that manner as the Franchise Tax Board shall by regulations prescribe.

(c) For purposes of this section, payment of a charitable contribution that consists of a future interest in tangible personal property shall be treated as made only when all intervening interests in, and rights to the actual possession or enjoyment of, the property have expired or are held by persons other than the taxpayer or those standing in a relationship to the taxpayer described in Section 24428. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a fixture which is intended to be severed from the real property shall be treated as tangible personal property.

(d) No deduction shall be allowed under this section for traveling expenses (including amounts expended for meals and lodging) while away from home, whether paid directly or by reimbursement, unless there is no significant element of personal pleasure, recreation, or vacation in that travel.

SEC. 93. Section 24358 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24358. (a) In the case of a corporation, the total deductions under Section 24357 for any income year shall not exceed 10 percent of the taxpayer's net income computed without regard to any of the following:

(1) Subdivision (e) of Section 23802, relating to a deduction for built-in gains and passive investment income.

(2) Sections 24357 to 24359, inclusive, relating to the deduction for contributions.

(3) Article 2 (commencing with Section 24401) of Chapter 7 (except Sections 24407 to 24409, inclusive, relating to organizational expenses).

(b) Section 170(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to carryovers of excess contributions, shall apply with respect to excess contributions made during income years beginning on or after January 1, 1996.

SEC. 94. Section 24359 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24359. For purposes of Sections 24357 to 24359, inclusive, the term ‘‘charitable contribution’’ means a contribution or gift to or for the use of—

(a) A state, a possession of the United States, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or the United States or the District of Columbia, but only if the contribution or gift is made for exclusively public purposes.

(b) A corporation, trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation—

(1) Created or organized in the United States or in any possession thereof, or under the law of the United States, any state, the District of Columbia, or any possession of the United States;

(2) Organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes or to foster national or international amateur sports competition (but only if no part of its activities involve the provision of athletic facilities or equipment), or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals;

(3) No part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; and

(4) Which is not disqualified for tax exemption under Section 23701d by reason of attempting to influence legislation, and which does not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of (or in opposition to) any candidate for public office.

A contribution or gift by a corporation to a trust, chest, fund, or foundation shall be deductible by reason of this section only if it is to be used within the United States or any of its possessions exclusively for purposes specified in paragraph (2). Rules similar to the rules of subdivision (b) of Section 23701d shall apply for purposes of this section.

(c) A post or organization of war veterans, or an auxiliary unit or society of, or trust or foundation for, any such post or organization—

(1) Organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and

(2) No part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(d) A cemetery company owned and operated exclusively for the benefit of its members, or any corporation chartered solely for burial purposes as a cemetery corporation and not permitted by its charter to engage in any business not necessarily incident to that purpose, if the company or corporation is not operated for profit and no part of the net earnings of the company or corporation inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

SEC. 95. Section 24402 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24402. (a) A portion of the dividends received during the income year declared from income which has been included in the measure of the taxes imposed under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101), Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 23400), or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 23501) upon the taxpayer declaring the dividends.

(b) The portion of dividends which may be deducted under this section shall be as follows:

(1) In the case of any dividend described in subdivision (a), received from a ‘‘more than 50 percent owned corporation,’’ 100 percent.

(2) In the case of any dividend described in subdivision (a), received from a ‘‘20 percent owned corporation,’’ 80 percent.

(3) In the case of any dividend described in subdivision (a), received from a corporation that is less than 20 percent owned, 70 percent.

(c) For purposes of this section:

(1) The term ‘‘more than 50 percent owned corporation’’ means any corporation if more than 50 percent of the stock of that corporation (by vote and value) is owned by the taxpayer. For purposes of the preceding sentence, stock described in Section 1504(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be taken into account.

(2) The term ‘‘20 percent owned corporation’’ means any corporation if 20 percent or more of the stock of that corporation (by vote and value) is owned by the taxpayer. For purposes of the preceding sentence, stock described in Section 1504(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be taken into account.

SEC. 96. Section 24407 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24407. The organizational expenditures of a corporation may, at the election of the corporation (made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board), be treated as deferred expenses. In computing net income, the deferred expenses shall be allowed as a deduction ratably over that period of not less than 60 months as may be selected by the corporation (beginning with the month in which the corporation begins business).

SEC. 97. Section 24408 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24408. The term ‘‘organizational expenditures’’ means any expenditure that meets all of the following requirements:

(a) Is incident to the creation of the corporation.

(b) Is chargeable to capital account.

(c) Is of a character which, if expended incident to the creation of a corporation having a limited life, would be amortizable over that life.

SEC. 98. Section 24409 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24409. The election provided by Section 24407 may be made for any income year beginning after December 31, 1960, but only if made not later than the time prescribed by law for filing the return for that income year (including extensions thereof). The period so elected shall be adhered to in computing the income of the corporation for the income year for which the election is made and all subsequent income years. The election shall apply only with respect to the expenditures paid or incurred on or after June 23, 1961.

SEC. 99. Section 24411 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24411. (a) For purposes of those taxpayers electing to compute income under Section 25110, 100 percent of the qualifying dividends described in subdivision (c) and 75 percent of other qualifying dividends to the extent not otherwise allowed as a deduction or eliminated from income. "Qualifying dividends" means those received by the water's-edge group from corporations, *other than banks,* if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The average of the property, payroll, and sales factors within the United States for the corporation is less than 20 percent.

(2) More than 50 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote is owned directly or indirectly by the water's-edge group.

(b) The water's-edge group consists of corporations whose income and apportionment factors are taken into account pursuant to Section 25110.

(c) Dividends derived from a construction project, the location of which is not subject to the taxpayer's control.

For purposes of this subdivision:

(1) "Construction project" means any activity which meets the following requirements:

(A) Is undertaken for any entity, including a governmental entity, which is not affiliated with the taxpayer.

(B) The majority of its cost of performance is attributable to an addition to real property or an alteration of land or any improvement thereto as those terms are utilized for purposes of this code.

“Construction project” does not include the operation, rental, leasing, or depletion of real property, land, or any improvement thereto.

(2) “Location of which is not subject to the taxpayer’s control” means that the place at which the majority of the construction takes place results from the nature or character of the construction project and not as a result of the terms of the contract or agreement governing the construction project.

SEC. 100. Section 24416 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24416. Except as provided in Sections 24416.1 and 24416.2, a net operating loss deduction shall be allowed in computing net income under Section 24341 and shall be determined in accordance with Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, except as otherwise provided.

(a) (1) Net operating losses attributable to income years beginning before January 1, 1987, shall not be allowed.

(2) A net operating loss shall not be carried forward to any income year beginning before January 1, 1987.

(b) (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), the provisions of Section 172(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the amount of carryovers, shall be modified so that 50 percent of the entire amount of the net operating loss for any income year shall not be eligible for carryover to any subsequent income year.

(2) In the case of a taxpayer who has a net operating loss in an income year beginning on or after January 1, 1994, and who operates a new business during that income year, each of the following shall apply to each loss incurred during the first three income years of operating the new business:

(A) If the net operating loss is equal to or less than the net loss from the new business, 100 percent of the net operating loss shall be carried forward as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (e).

(B) If the net operating loss is greater than the net loss from the new business, the net operating loss shall be carried over as follows:

(i) With respect to an amount equal to the net loss from the new business, 100 percent of that amount shall be carried forward as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (e).

(ii) With respect to the portion of the net operating loss that exceeds the net loss from the new business, 50 percent of that amount shall be a net operating loss carryover to each of the five taxable years following the taxable year of the loss.

(C) For purposes of Section 172(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, the amount described in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) shall be absorbed before the amount described in clause (i) of subparagraph (B).

(3) In the case of a taxpayer who has a net operating loss in an income year beginning on or after January 1, 1994, and who operates an eligible small business during that income year, each of the following shall apply:

(A) If the net operating loss is equal to or less than the net loss from the eligible small business, 100 percent of the net operating loss shall be carried forward to the income years specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (e).

(B) If the net operating loss is greater than the net loss from the eligible small business, the net operating loss shall be carried over as follows:

(i) With respect to an amount equal to the net loss from the eligible small business, 100 percent of that amount shall be carried forward to each of the five income years following the income year of the loss.

(ii) With respect to the portion of the net operating loss that exceeds the net loss from the eligible small business, 50 percent of that amount shall be a net operating loss carryover to each of the five income years following the income year of the loss.

(C) For purposes of Section 172(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, the amount described in clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) shall be absorbed before the amount described in clause (i) of subparagraph (B).

(4) In the case of a taxpayer who has a net operating loss in an income year beginning on or after January 1, 1994, and who operates a business that qualifies as both a

new business and an eligible small business under this section, that business shall be treated as a new business for the first three income years of the new business.

(5) In the case of a taxpayer who has a net operating loss in an income year beginning on or after January 1, 1994, and who operates more than one business, and more than one of those businesses qualifies as either a new business or an eligible small business under this section, paragraph (2) shall be applied first, except that if there is any remaining portion of the net operating loss after application of clause (i) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2), paragraph (3) shall be applied to the remaining portion of the net operating loss as though that remaining portion of the net operating loss constituted the entire net operating loss.

(6) For purposes of this section, ‘‘net loss’’ means the amount of net loss after application of Sections 465 and 469 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) For any income year in which the taxpayer has in effect a water’s-edge election under Section 25110, the deduction of a net operating loss carryover shall be denied to the extent that the net operating loss carryover was determined by taking into account the income and factors of an affiliated corporation in a combined report whose income and apportionment factors would not have been taken into account if a water’s-edge election under Section 25110 had been in effect for the income year in which the loss was incurred.

(d) Net operating loss carrybacks shall not be allowed.

(e) (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4), for each income year beginning on or after January 1, 1987, Section 172(b)(1)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to years to which net operating losses may be carried, is modified to substitute ‘‘five income years’’ in lieu of ‘‘15 taxable years.’’

(2) In the case of a ‘‘new business,’’ the ‘‘five income years’’ referred to in paragraph (1) shall be modified to read as follows:

(A) ‘‘Eight income years’’ for a net operating loss attributable to the first income year of that new business.

(B) ‘‘Seven income years’’ for a net operating loss attributable to the second income year of that new business.

(C) ‘‘Six income years’’ for a net operating loss attributable to the third income year of that new business.

(3) For any carryover of a net operating loss for which a deduction is denied by Section 24416.3, the carryover period specified in this subdivision shall be extended as follows:

(A) By one year for a net operating loss attributable to income years beginning in 1991.

(B) By two years for a net operating loss attributable to income years beginning prior to January 1, 1991.

(4) The net operating loss attributable to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1987, and before January 1, 1994, shall be a net operating loss carryover to each of the 10 income years following the year of the loss if it is incurred by a corporation that was either of the following:

(A) Under the jurisdiction of the court in a Title 11 or similar case at any time prior to January 1, 1994. The loss carryover provided in the preceding sentence shall not apply to any loss incurred in an income year after the income year during which the corporation is no longer under the jurisdiction of the court in a Title 11 or similar case.

(B) In receipt of assets acquired in a transaction that qualifies as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a)(1)(G) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(f) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Eligible small business’’ means any trade or business that has gross receipts, less returns and allowances, of less than one million dollars ($1,000,000) during the income year.

(2) Except as provided in subdivision (g), ‘‘new business’’ means any trade or business activity that is first commenced in this state on or after January 1, 1994.

(3) ‘‘Title 11 or similar case’’ shall have the same meaning as in Section 368(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) In the case of any trade or business activity conducted by a partnership or an S corporation, paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be applied to the partnership or S corporation.

(g) For purposes of this section, in determining whether a trade or business activity qualifies as a new business under paragraph (2) of subdivision (e), the following rules shall apply:

(1) In any case where a taxpayer purchases or otherwise acquires all or any portion of the assets of an existing trade or business (irrespective of the form of entity) that is doing business in this state (within the meaning of Section 23101), the trade or business thereafter conducted by the taxpayer (or any related person) shall not be treated as a new business if the aggregate fair market value of the acquired assets (including real, personal, tangible, and intangible property) used by the taxpayer (or any related person) in the conduct of its trade or business exceeds 20 percent of the aggregate fair market value of the total assets of the trade or business being conducted by the taxpayer (or any related person). For purposes of this paragraph only, the following rules shall apply:

(A) The determination of the relative fair market values of the acquired assets and the total assets shall be made as of the last day of the first income year in which the taxpayer (or any related person) first uses any of the acquired trade or business assets in its business activity.

(B) Any acquired assets that constituted property described in Section 1221(1) of the Internal Revenue Code in the hands of the transferor shall not be treated as assets acquired from an existing trade or business, unless those assets also constitute property described in Section 1221(1) of the Internal Revenue Code in the hands of the acquiring taxpayer (or related person).

(2) In any case where a taxpayer (or any related person) is engaged in one or more trade or business activities in this state, or has been engaged in one or more trade or business activities in this state within the preceding 36 months (“prior trade or business activity”),

and thereafter commences an additional trade or business activity in this state, the additional trade or business activity shall only be treated as a new business if the additional trade or business activity is classified under a different division of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition, than are any of the taxpayer's (or any related person's) current or prior trade or business activities.

(3) In any case where a taxpayer, including all related persons, is engaged in trade or business activities wholly outside of this state and the taxpayer first commences doing business in this state (within the meaning of Section 23101) after December 31, 1993 (other than by purchase or other acquisition described in paragraph (1)), the trade or business activity shall be treated as a new business under paragraph (2) of subdivision (e).

(4) In any case where the legal form under which a trade or business activity is being conducted is changed, the change in form shall be disregarded and the determination of whether the trade or business activity is a new business shall be made by treating the taxpayer as having purchased or otherwise acquired all or any portion of the assets of an existing trade or business under the rules of paragraph (1) of this subdivision.

(5) ‘‘Related person’’ shall mean any person that is related to the taxpayer under either Section 267 or 318 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6) ‘‘Acquire’’ shall include any transfer, whether or not for consideration.

(7) (A) For income years beginning on or after January 1, 1997, the term ‘‘new business’’ shall include any taxpayer that is engaged in biopharmaceutical activities or other biotechnology activities that are described in Codes 2833 to 2836, inclusive, of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget, 1987 edition, and as further amended, and that has not received regulatory approval for any product from the United States Food and Drug Administration.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph:

(i) ‘‘Biopharmaceutical activities’’ means those activities which use organisms or materials derived from organisms, and their cellular, subcellular, or molecular components, in order to provide pharmaceutical products for human or animal therapeutics and diagnostics. Biopharmaceutical activities make use of living organisms to make commercial products, as opposed to pharmaceutical activities which make use of chemical compounds to produce commercial products.

(ii) ‘‘Other biotechnology activities’’ means activities consisting of the application of recombinant DNA technology to produce commercial products, as well as activities regarding pharmaceutical delivery systems designed to provide a measure of control over the rate, duration, and site of pharmaceutical delivery.

(h) For purposes of corporations whose net income is determined under Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101), Section 25108 shall apply to each of the following:

(1) The amount of net operating loss incurred in any income year which may be carried forward to another income year.

(2) The amount of any loss carry forward which may be deducted in any income year.

(i) The provisions of Section 172(b)(1)(K) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to bad debt losses of commercial banks, shall not be applicable.

(j) The Franchise Tax Board may prescribe appropriate regulations to carry out the purposes of this section, including any regulations necessary to prevent the avoidance of the purposes of this section through splitups, shell corporations, partnerships, tiered ownership structures, or otherwise.

(k) The Franchise Tax Board may reclassify any net operating loss carryover determined under either paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (b) as a net operating loss carryover under paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) upon a showing that the reclassification is necessary to prevent evasion of the purposes of this section.

(*l*) The amendments made by the act adding this subdivision shall be operative for income years beginning on or after January 1, 1997.

SEC. 101. Section 24416.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24416.2. The term ‘‘qualified taxpayer’’ as used in Section 24416.1 means any of the following:

(a) A corporation engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within an enterprise zone designated pursuant to Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 7070) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code.

(1) A net operating loss shall not be a net operating loss carryback for any income year and a net operating loss for any income year beginning on or after the date that the area in which the taxpayer conducts a trade or business is designated as an enterprise zone shall be a net operating loss carryover to each of the 15 income years following the income year of loss.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision:

(A) ‘‘Net operating loss’’ means the loss determined under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by Section 24416.1, attributable to the taxpayer’s business activities within the enterprise zone (as defined in Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 7070) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) prior to the enterprise zone expiration date. That attributable loss shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101), modified for purposes of this section by substituting ‘‘enterprise zone’’ for ‘‘this state.’’

(B) A net operating loss carryover shall be a deduction only with respect to the taxpayer’s business income attributable to the enterprise zone (as defined in Chapter 12.8 (commencing with Section 7070) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101), modified for purposes of this section by substituting ‘‘enterprise zone’’ for ‘‘this state.’’

(C) If a loss carryover is allowable pursuant to this section for any income year after the enterprise zone designation has expired, the enterprise zone shall be deemed to remain in existence for purposes of computing the limitation set forth in subparagraph (B) and allowing a net operating loss deduction.

(D) ‘‘Enterprise zone expiration date’’ means the date the enterprise zone designation expires, is no longer binding, or becomes inoperative.

(b) A corporation engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designated pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code.

(1) (A) A net operating loss shall not be a net operating loss carryback for any income year and, except as provided in subparagraph (B), a net operating loss for any income year beginning on or after the date the area in which the taxpayer conducts a trade or business is designated the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone shall be a net operating loss carryover to each following income year that ends before the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone expiration date or to each of the 15 income years following the income year of loss, if longer.

(B) In the case of a financial institution to which Section 585, 586, or 593 of the Internal Revenue Code applies, a net operating loss for any income year beginning on or after January 1, 1984, shall be a net operating loss carryover to each of the five years following the income year of the loss. Subdivision (b) of Section 24416.1 shall not apply.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision:

(A) ‘‘Net operating loss’’ means the loss determined under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by Section 24416.1, attributable to the taxpayer’s business activities within the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone (as defined in Section 7102 of the Government Code) prior to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone expiration date. The attributable loss shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101), modified as follows:

(i) The loss shall be apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone by multiplying the loss from the business by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(ii) ‘‘The Los Angeles Revitalization Zone’’ shall be substituted for this state.

(B) A net operating loss carryover shall be a deduction only with respect to the taxpayer’s business income attributable to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone (as defined in Section 7102 of the Government Code) determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3).

(C) If a loss carryover is allowable pursuant to this section for any income year after the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designation has expired, the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone shall be deemed to remain in existence for purposes of computing the limitation set forth in subparagraph (B) and allowing a net operating loss deduction.

(3) Attributable income shall be that portion of the taxpayer’s California source business income which is apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone. For that purpose, the taxpayer’s business income attributable to sources in this state first shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101). That business income shall be further apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17, modified as follows:

(A) Business income shall be apportioned to the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone by multiplying total California business income of the taxpayer by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(B) The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the taxpayer’s real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the income year and the denominator of which is the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in this state during the income year.

(C) The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid by the taxpayer in the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone during the income year for compensation, and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid by the taxpayer in this state during the income year.

(4) ''Los Angeles Revitalization Zone expiration date'' means the date the Los Angeles Revitalization Zone designation expires, is repealed, or becomes inoperative pursuant to Section 7102, 7103, or 7104 of the Government Code.

(5) This subdivision shall be inoperative on the first day of the income year beginning on or after the determination date, and each income year thereafter, with respect to the taxpayer's business activities within a geographic area that is excluded from the map pursuant to Section 7102 of the Government Code, or an excluded area determined pursuant to Section 7104 of the Government Code. The determination date is the earlier of the first effective date of a determination under subdivision (c) of Section 7102 of the Government Code occurring after December 1, 1994, or the first effective date of an exclusion of an area from the amended Los Angeles Revitalization Zone under Section 7104 of the Government Code. However, if the taxpayer has any unused loss amount as of the date this section becomes inoperative, that unused loss amount may continue to be carried forward as provided in this subdivision.

(6) This subdivision shall cease to be operative on January 1, 1998. However, any unused net operating loss may continue to be carried over to following years as provided in this subdivision.

(c) For each income year beginning on or after January 1, 1995, and before January 1, 2003, a taxpayer engaged in the conduct of a trade or business within a LAMBRA.

(1) (A) A net operating loss shall not be a net operating loss carryback for any income year and, except as provided in subparagraph (B), a net operating loss for any income year beginning on or after the date the area in which the taxpayer conducts a trade or business is designated a LAMBRA shall be a net operating loss carryover to each following income year that ends before the LAMBRA expiration date or to each of the 15 income years following the income year of loss, if longer.

(B) In the case of a financial institution to which Section 585, 586, or 593 of the Internal Revenue Code applies, a net operating loss for any income year beginning on or after January 1, 1984, shall be a net operating loss carryover to each of the five years following the income year of the loss. Subdivision (b) of Section 24416.1 shall not apply.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision:

(A) ‘‘LAMBRA’’ means a local agency military base recovery area designated in accordance with Section 7114 of the Government Code.

(B) ‘‘Taxpayer’’ means a corporation that conducts a trade or business within a LAMBRA and, for the first two income years, has a net increase in jobs (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) of one or more employees in the LAMBRA and this state.

(i) The net increase in the number of jobs shall be determined by subtracting the total number of full-time employees (defined as 2,000 paid hours per employee per year) the taxpayer employed in this state in the income year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA from the total number of full-time employees the taxpayer employed in this state during the second income year after commencing business operations in the LAMBRA. For taxpayers who commence doing business in this state with their LAMBRA business operation, the number of employees for the income year prior to commencing business operations in the LAMBRA shall be zero. The deduction shall be allowed only if the taxpayer has a net increase in jobs in the state, and if one or more full-time employees is employed within the LAMBRA.

(ii) The total number of employees employed in the LAMBRA shall equal the sum of both of the following:

(I) The total number of hours worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees (not to exceed 2,000 hours per employee) who are paid an hourly wage divided by 2,000.

(II) The total number of months worked in the LAMBRA for the taxpayer by employees who are salaried employees divided by 12.

(iii) In the case of a taxpayer that first commences doing business in the LAMBRA during the income year, for purposes of subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, of clause (ii) the divisors ‘‘2,000’’ and ‘‘12’’ shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months of the income year that the taxpayer was doing business in the LAMBRA and the denominator of which is 12.

(C) ‘‘Net operating loss’’ means the loss determined under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by Section 24416.1, attributable to the taxpayer’s business activities within a LAMBRA prior to the LAMBRA expiration date. The attributable loss shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101), modified as follows:

(i) Loss shall be apportioned to a LAMBRA by multiplying the loss from the business by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(ii) ‘‘The LAMBRA’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘this state.’’

(D) A net operating loss carryover shall be a deduction only with respect to the taxpayer’s business income attributable to a LAMBRA determined in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 25101), modified as follows:

(i) Business income shall be apportioned to a LAMBRA by multiplying total business income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor, and the denominator of which is two.

(ii) ‘‘The LAMBRA’’ shall be substituted for ‘‘this state.’’

(iii) If a loss carryover is allowable pursuant to this section for any income year after the LAMBRA designation has expired, the LAMBRA shall be deemed to remain in existence for purposes of computing this limitation.

(E) ‘‘LAMBRA expiration date’’ means the date the LAMBRA designation expires, is no longer binding, or becomes inoperative pursuant to Section 7110 of the Government Code.

(d) A taxpayer who qualifies as a ‘‘qualified taxpayer’’ shall, for the income year of the net operating loss and any income year to which that net operating loss may be carried, designate on the original return filed for each year the subdivision of this section which applies to that taxpayer with respect to that net operating loss. If the taxpayer is eligible to qualify under more than one subdivision of this section, the designation is to be made after taking into account subdivision (e).

(e) If a taxpayer is eligible to qualify under more than one subdivision of this section as a ‘‘qualified taxpayer,’’ with respect to a net operating loss in an income year, the taxpayer shall designate which subdivision of this section is to apply to the taxpayer.

(f) Notwithstanding Section 24416, the amount of the loss determined under this section shall be the only net operating loss allowed to be carried over from that income year and the designation under subdivision (d) shall be included in the election under Section 24416.1.

SEC. 102. Section 24602 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24602. (a) In addition to the application of Part II (commencing with Section 421) of Subchapter D of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to certain stock options, paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of Section 421(a) of the Internal Revenue Code shall also apply to any California qualified stock option that is granted to an individual whose earned income from the corporation granting the California qualified stock option for the income year in which that option is exercised does not exceed forty thousand dollars ($40,000). In the event that the option does not meet the necessary qualifications, the option shall be treated as a nonqualified stock option.

(b) For purposes of this section, ‘‘California qualified stock option’’ means a stock option that is issued and exercised pursuant to this section and that is designated by the corporation issuing the option as a California qualified stock option at the time the option is granted.

(c) (1) This section shall apply only to those stock options that are issued on or after January 1, 1997, and before January 1, 2002, by a corporation to its employee and are exercised by the employee, while employed by the corporation that issued those stock options (or within three months thereof, or within one year thereof if permanently and totally disabled as defined in Section 22(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code), during the income year with respect to any class of shares, or combination thereof, issued by the corporation, to the extent that the number of shares transferable by the exercise of the options does not exceed a total of 1,000 and have a combined fair market value of less than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). The combined fair market value of any stock shall be determined as of the time the option with respect to that stock is granted.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall be applied by taking options into account in the order in which they were granted.

(d) In the case of a California qualified stock option, no amount shall be included in the gross income of the employee until such time as the disposition of the option (or the stock acquired upon exercise of the option). No deduction shall be allowed under Section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code to the employer on the grant or exercise of a California qualified stock option.

(e) Subdivision (d) shall not apply to any stock option for which an election has been made under Section 83(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to election to include in gross income in year of transfer.

SEC. 102.5. Section 24677 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24677. (a) If an amount representing damages is received or accrued by a corporation during an income year as a result of an award in a civil action for breach of contract or breach of a fiduciary duty or relationship, then the tax attributable to the inclusion in gross income for the income year of that part of the amount that would have been received or accrued by the corporation in a prior income year or years but for the breach of contract, or breach of a fiduciary duty or relationship, shall not be greater than the aggregate of the increases in taxes that would have resulted had that part been included in gross income for that prior income year or years.

(b) A corporation in computing the tax shall be entitled to deduct all credits and deductions for depletion, depreciation, and other items to which it would have been entitled, had the income been received or accrued by the corporation in the year during which it would have received or accrued it, except for the breach of contract or for the breach of fiduciary duty or relationship. The credits, deductions, or other items referred to in the prior sentence, attributable to property, shall be allowed only with respect to that part of the award which represents the corporation's share of income from the actual operation of the property.

(c) Subdivision (a) shall not apply unless the amount representing damage is three thousand dollars ($3,000) or more.

SEC. 103. Section 24678 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24678. (a) If an amount representing damages is received or accrued during an income year as a result of an award in, or settlement of, a civil action brought under Section 4 of the act entitled ‘‘An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,’’ approved October 15, 1914 (commonly known as the Clayton Act), for injuries sustained by a corporation in its business or property by reason of anything forbidden in the antitrust laws, then the tax attributable to the inclusion of that amount in gross income for the income year shall not be greater than the aggregate of the increases in taxes which would have resulted if that amount had been included in gross income in equal installments for each month during the period in which the injuries were sustained by the corporation.

(b) This section shall apply to income years ending after June 23, 1961, but only with respect to amounts received or accrued after that date as a result of awards or settlements made after that date.

SEC. 104. Section 24710 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24710. (a) For each income year beginning on or after January 1, 1997, Section 475 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to mark to market accounting method for securities dealers, as added by Section 13223 of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66), shall apply, except as otherwise provided.

(b) Section 13233(c)(2)(C) of the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66), relating to the effective date for changes in the mark to market accounting method for securities dealers, is modified to provide that the amount taken into account under Section 481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be taken into account ratably over the five-income-year period beginning with the first income year beginning on or after January 1, 1997.

SEC. 105. Section 24901 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24901. (a) The gain from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the excess of the amount realized therefrom over the adjusted basis provided in Section 24911 for determining gain, and the loss shall be the excess of the adjusted basis provided in that section for determining loss over the amount realized.

(b) The amount realized from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the sum of any money received plus the fair market value of the property (other than money) received. In determining the amount realized—

(1) There shall not be taken into account any amount received as reimbursement for real property taxes which are treated under Section 24346 as imposed on the purchaser, and

(2) There shall be taken into account amounts representing real property taxes which are treated under Section 24346 as imposed on the corporation if those taxes are to be paid by the purchaser.

(c) In the case of a sale or exchange of property, the extent to which the gain or loss determined under this section shall be recognized for purposes of this part shall be determined under Section 24902.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent (in the case of property sold under contract providing for payment in installments) the taxation of that portion of any installment payment representing gain or profit in the year in which that payment is received.

(e) (1) In determining gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of a term interest in property, that portion of the adjusted basis of that interest which is determined pursuant to Sections 24914 and 24915 (to the extent that the adjusted basis is a portion of the entire adjusted basis of the property) shall be disregarded.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘‘term interest in property’’ means—

(A) A life interest in property,

(B) An interest in property for a term of years, or

(C) An income interest in a trust.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a sale or other disposition which is a part of a transaction in which the entire interest in property is transferred to any person or persons.

SEC. 106. Section 24903 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is repealed.

SEC. 107. Section 24912 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24912. The basis of property shall be the cost of the property, except as otherwise provided in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 24451), relating to corporate distributions and adjustments, and this chapter. The cost of real property shall not include any amount in respect of real property taxes which are treated under Section 24346 as imposed on a corporation.

SEC. 108. Section 24916 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24916. Proper adjustment with regard to the property shall in all cases be made as follows:

(a) For expenditures, receipts, losses, or other items properly chargeable to capital account. However, no adjustment shall be made for any of the following:

(1) Sales or use tax paid or incurred in connection with the acquisition of property for which a tax credit is claimed pursuant to Section 23612.

(2) Taxes or other carrying charges described in Section 24426, or for expenditures described in Sections 24364 and 24369 for which deductions have been taken in determining net income for the income year or any prior income year.

(b) For exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion:

(1) In the case of corporations subject to the tax imposed by Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101), to the extent sustained prior to January 1, 1928, and to the extent allowed (but not less than the amount allowable) under this part, except that no deduction shall be made for amounts in excess of the amount which would have been allowable had depreciation not been computed on the basis of January 1, 1928, value and amounts in excess of the adjustments required by Section 113(b)(1)(B) of the Federal Revenue Act of 1938 for depletion prior to January 1, 1932.

(2) In the case of a taxpayer subject to the tax imposed by Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 23501), to the extent sustained prior to January 1, 1937, and for periods thereafter to the extent allowed (but not less than the amount allowable) under the provisions of this part.

(3) If a taxpayer has not claimed an amortization deduction for an emergency facility, the adjustment under paragraph (1) shall be made only to the extent ordinarily provided under Sections 24349 and 24372.

(c) In the case of stock (to the extent not provided for in the foregoing subdivisions) for the amount of distributions previously made which, under the law applicable to the year in which the distribution was made, either were tax free or were applicable in reduction of basis (not including distributions made by a corporation, which was classified as a personal service corporation under the provisions of the Federal Revenue Act of 1918 or 1921, out of its earnings or profits which were taxable in accordance with the provisions of Section 218 of the Federal Revenue Act of 1918 or 1921).

(d) (1) In the case of corporations subject to the tax imposed by Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 23101), in the case of any bond, as defined in Section 24363, to the extent of the deductions allowable pursuant to Section 24360 with respect thereto.

(2) In the case of taxpayers subject to the tax imposed by Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 23501), in the case of any bond, as defined in Section 24363, the interest on which is wholly exempt from the tax imposed by this part, to the extent of the amortizable bond premium disallowable as a deduction pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 24360, and in the case of any other bond, as defined in Section 24363, to the extent of the deductions allowable pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 24360 (or the amount applied to reduce interest payments under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 24363.5) with respect thereto.

(3) In the case of property pledged to the Commodity Credit Corporation, to the extent of the amount received as a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation and treated by the taxpayer as income for the year in which received pursuant to Section 24273, and to the extent of any deficiency on that loan with respect to which the taxpayer has been relieved from liability.

(e) For amounts allowed as deductions as deferred expenses under Section 616(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to certain expenditures in the development of mines, and resulting in a reduction of the taxpayer's tax, but not less than the amounts allowable under that section for the income year and prior years.

(f) For amounts allowable as deductions as deferred expenses under Section 617(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to certain exploration expenditures, and resulting in a reduction of the taxpayer's tax, but not less than the amounts allowable under that section for the income year and prior years.

(g) For amounts allowed as deductions as deferred expenses under subdivision (a) of Section 24366, relating to research and experimental expenditures, and resulting in a reduction of the corporations' taxes under this part, but not less than the amounts allowable under that section for the income year and prior years.

(h) For amounts allowed as deductions under Sections 24356.2, 24356.3, and 24356.4.

(i) (1) To the extent provided in Section 179A(e)(6)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to basis reduction for clean-fuel vehicles and certain refueling property.

(2) This subdivision shall apply to property placed in service after June 30, 1993, without regard to income year.

SEC. 109. Section 24917 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24917. Whenever it appears that the basis of property in the hands of the corporation is a substituted basis, then the adjustments provided in Section 24916 shall be made after first making in respect of that substituted basis proper adjustments of a similar nature in respect of the period during which the property was held by the transferor, donor, or grantor, or during which the other property was held by the person for whom the basis is to be determined. A similar rule shall be applied in the case of a series of substituted bases.

SEC. 110. Section 24918 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24918. (a) Section 1017 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to discharge of indebtedness, shall apply, except as otherwise provided. References to affiliated groups which file a consolidated return under Section 1501 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be treated as meaning members of the same unitary group which file a combined report under Article 1 (commencing with Section 25101) of Chapter 17.

(b) The amendments to Section 1017 of the Internal Revenue Code made by Section 13226 of the Revenue and Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66), relating to modifications of discharge of indebtedness provisions, shall apply to discharges occurring on or after January 1, 1996, in income years beginning on or after January 1, 1996.

SEC. 111. Section 24942 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

24942. (a) No gain or loss shall be recognized to a corporation on the receipt of money or other property in exchange for stock (including treasury stock) of that corporation. No gain or loss shall be recognized by a corporation with respect to any lapse or acquisition of an option to buy or sell its stock (including treasury stock).

(b) For basis of property acquired by a corporation in certain exchanges for its stock, see Sections 24552 to 24554, inclusive.

SEC. 112. Section 24954 is added to the Revenue and Taxation Code, to read:

24954. Section 1042 of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to sales of stock to employee stock ownership plans or certain cooperatives, shall apply to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1996.

SEC. 113. Section 25105 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

25105. (a) For purposes of this article, other than Section 25102, the income and apportionment factors of two or more corporations shall be included in a combined report only if the corporations, otherwise meeting the requirements of Section 25101 or 25101.15, are members of a commonly controlled group.

(b) A ‘‘commonly controlled group’’ means any of the following:

(1) A parent corporation and any one or more corporations or chains of corporations, connected through stock ownership (or constructive ownership) with the parent, but only if—

(A) The parent owns stock possessing more than 50 percent of the voting power of at least one corporation, and, if applicable,

(B) Stock cumulatively representing more than 50 percent of the voting power of each of the corporations, except the parent, is owned by the parent, one or more corporations described in subparagraph (A), or one or more other corporations that satisfy the conditions of this subparagraph.

(2) Any two or more corporations, if stock representing more than 50 percent of the voting power of the corporations is owned, or constructively owned, by the same person.

(3) Any two or more corporations that constitute stapled entities.

(A) For purposes of this paragraph, ‘‘stapled entities’’ means any group of two or more corporations if more than 50 percent of the ownership or beneficial ownership of the stock possessing voting power in each corporation consists of stapled interests.

(B) Two or more interests are stapled interests if, by reason of form of ownership restrictions on transfer, or other terms or conditions, in connection with the transfer of one of the interests the other interest or interests are also transferred or required to be transferred.

(4) Any two or more corporations, all of whose stock representing more than 50 percent of the voting power of the corporations is cumulatively owned (without regard to the constructive ownership rules of paragraph (1) of subdivision (e)) by, or for the benefit of, members of the same family. Members of the same family are limited to an individual, his or her spouse, parents, brothers or sisters, grandparents, children and grandchildren, and their respective spouses.

(c) (1) If, in the application of subdivision (b), a corporation is eligible to be treated as a member of more than one commonly controlled group of corporations, the corporation shall elect to be treated as a member of only one commonly controlled group. This election shall remain in effect unless revoked with the approval of the Franchise Tax Board.

(2) Membership in a commonly controlled group shall be treated as terminated in any year, or fraction thereof, in which the conditions of subdivision (b) are not met, except as follows:

(A) When stock of a corporation is sold, exchanged, or otherwise disposed of, the membership of a corporation in a commonly controlled group shall not be terminated, if the requirements of subdivision (b) are again met immediately after the sale, exchange, or disposition.

(B) The Franchise Tax Board may treat the commonly controlled group as remaining in place if the conditions of subdivision (b) are again met within a period not to exceed two years.

(d) A taxpayer may exclude some or all corporations included in a ‘‘commonly controlled group’’ by reason of paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) by showing that those members of the group are not controlled directly or indirectly by the same interests, within the meaning of the same phrase in Section 482 of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this subdivision, the term ‘‘controlled’’ includes any kind of control, direct or indirect, whether legally enforceable, and however exercisable or exercised.

(e) Except as otherwise provided, stock is ‘‘owned’’ when title to the stock is directly held or if the stock is constructively owned.

(1) An individual constructively owns stock that is owned by any of the following:

(A) His or her spouse.

(B) Children, including adopted children, of that individual or the individual’s spouse, who have not attained the age of 21 years.

(C) An estate or trust, of which the individual is an executor, trustee, or grantor, to the extent that the estate or trust is for the benefit of that individual's spouse or children.

(2) Stock owned by a corporation, or a member of a controlled group of which the corporation is the parent corporation, is constructively owned by any shareholder owning stock that represents more than 50 percent of the voting power of the corporation.

(3) Stock owned by a partnership is constructively owned by any partner, other than a limited partner, in proportion to the partner's capital interest in the partnership. For this purpose, a partnership is treated as owning proportionately the stock owned by any other partnership in which it has a tiered interest, other than as a limited partner.

(4) In any case where a member of a commonly controlled group, or shareholders, officers, directors, or employees of a member of a commonly controlled group, is a general partner in a limited partnership, stock held by the limited partnership is constructively owned by a limited partner to the extent of its capital interest in the limited partnership.

(f) For purposes of this section, each of the following shall apply:

(1) ‘‘Corporation’’ means a subchapter S corporation, any other incorporated entity, or any entity defined or treated as a corporation pursuant to Section 23038 or 23038.5.

(2) ‘‘Person’’ means an individual, a trust, an estate, a qualified employee benefit plan, a limited partnership, or a corporation.

(3) ‘‘Voting power’’ means the power of all classes of stock entitled to vote that possess the power to elect the membership of the board of directors of the corporation.

(4) ‘‘More than 50 percent of the voting power’’ means voting power sufficient to elect a majority of the membership of the board of directors of the corporation.

(5) ‘‘Stock representing voting power’’ includes stock where ownership is retained but the actual voting power is transferred in either of the following manners:

(A) For one year or less.

(B) By proxy, voting trust, written shareholder agreement, or by similar device, where the transfer is revocable by the transferor.

(g) The Franchise Tax Board may prescribe any regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section, including, but not limited to, regulations that do the following:

(1) Prescribe terms and conditions relating to the election described by subdivision (c), and the revocation thereof.

(2) Disregard transfers of voting power not described by paragraph (5) of subdivision (f).

(3) Treat entities not described by paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) as a person.

(4) Treat warrants, obligations convertible into stock, options to acquire or sell stock, and similar instruments as stock.

(5) Treat holders of a beneficial interest in, or executor or trustee powers over, stock held by an estate or trust as constructively owned by the holder.

(6) Prescribe rules relating to the treatment of partnership agreements which authorize a particular partner or partners to exercise voting power of stock held by the partnership.

(h) This section shall apply to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1995.

SEC. 114. Section 25110 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

25110. (a) Notwithstanding Section 25101, a qualified taxpayer, as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), that is subject to the tax imposed under this part, may elect to determine its income derived from or attributable to sources within this state pursuant to a water’s-edge election in accordance with the provisions of this part, as modified by this article. A taxpayer that makes a water’s-edge election shall take into account the income and apportionment factors of the following affiliated entities only:

(1) Domestic international sales corporations, as described in Sections 991 to 994, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code and foreign sales corporations as described in Sections 921 to 927, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Any corporation (other than a bank), regardless of the place where it is incorporated if the average of its property, payroll, and sales factors within the United States is 20 percent or more.

(3) Corporations that are incorporated in the United States, excluding corporations making an election pursuant to Sections 931 to 936, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code, of which more than 50 percent of their voting stock is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same interests.

(4) A corporation that is not described in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, or paragraph (5), but only to the extent of its income derived from or attributable to sources within the United States and its factors assignable to a location within the United States in accordance with paragraph (3) of subdivision (b). Income of such a corporation derived from or attributable to sources within the United States as determined by federal income tax laws shall be limited to and determined from the books of account maintained by the corporation with respect to its activities conducted within the United States.

(5) Export trade corporations, as described in Sections 970 to 972, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code.

(6) Any affiliated corporation which is a ‘‘controlled foreign corporation,’’ as defined in Section 957 of the Internal Revenue Code, if all or part of the income of that affiliate is defined in Section 952 of Subpart F of the Internal Revenue Code (‘‘Subpart F income’’). The income and apportionment factors of any affiliate to be included under this paragraph shall be determined by multiplying the income and apportionment factors of that affiliate without application of this paragraph by a

fraction (not to exceed one), the numerator of which is the ‘‘Subpart F income’’ of that corporation for that income year and the denominator of which is the ‘‘earnings and profits’’ of that corporation for that income year, as defined in Section 964 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) (A) The income and factors of the above-enumerated corporations shall be taken into account only if the income and factors would have been taken into account under Section 25101 if this section had not been enacted.

(B) The income and factors of a corporation that is not described in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, and paragraph (5) and that is an electing taxpayer under this subdivision shall be taken into account in determining its income only to the extent set forth in paragraph (4).

(b) For purposes of this article and Section 24411:

(1) An ‘‘affiliated corporation’’ means a corporation that is a member of a commonly controlled group as defined in Section 25105.

(2) A ‘‘qualified taxpayer’’ means a corporation which does both of the following:

(A) Files with the state tax return on which the water’s-edge election is made a consent to the taking of depositions at the time and place most reasonably convenient to all parties from key domestic corporate individuals and to the acceptance of subpoenas duces tecum requiring reasonable production of documents to the Franchise Tax Board as provided in Section 19504 or by the State Board of Equalization as provided in Title 18, California Code of Regulations, Section 5005, or by the courts of this state as provided in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1985) of Title 3 of Part 4 of, and Section 2025 of, the Code of Civil Procedure. The consent relates to issues of jurisdiction and service and does not waive any defenses a taxpayer may otherwise have. The consent shall remain in effect so long as the water’s-edge election is in effect and shall be limited to providing that information necessary to review or to adjust income or deductions in a manner authorized under Sections 482, 861, Subpart F of Part III of Subchapter N, or similar provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, together with the regulations adopted pursuant to those provisions, and for the conduct of an investigation with respect to any unitary business in which the taxpayer may be involved.

(B) Agrees that for purposes of this article, dividends received by any corporation whose income and apportionment factors are taken into account pursuant to subdivision (a) from either of the following are functionally related dividends and shall be presumed to be business income:

(i) A corporation of which more than 50 percent of the voting stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by members of the unitary group and which is engaged in the same general line of business.

(ii) Any corporation that is either a significant source of supply for the unitary business or a significant purchaser of the output of the unitary business, or that sells a significant part of its output or obtains a significant part of its raw materials or input from the unitary business. ‘‘Significant,’’ as used in this subparagraph, means an amount of 15 percent or more of either input or output.

All other dividends shall be classified as business or nonbusiness income without regard to this subparagraph.

(3) The definitions and locations of property, payroll, and sales shall be determined under the laws and regulations that set forth the apportionment formulas used by the individual states to assign net income subject to taxes on or measured by net income in that state. If a state does not impose a tax on or measured by net income or does not have laws or regulations with respect to the assignment of property, payroll, and sales, the laws and regulations provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) shall apply.

Sales shall be considered to be made to a state only if the corporation making the sale may otherwise be subject to a tax on or measured by net income under the Constitution or laws of the United States, and shall not include sales made to a corporation whose income and apportionment factors are taken into account pursuant to subdivision (a) in determining the amount of income of the taxpayer derived from or attributable to sources within this state.

(4) “The United States” means the 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia.

(c) All references in this part to income determined pursuant to Section 25101 shall also mean income determined pursuant to this section.

SEC. 115. Section 25111 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

25111. (a) The making of a water’s-edge election as provided for in Section 25110 shall be made by contract with the Franchise Tax Board in the original return for a year and shall be effective only if every taxpayer that is a member of the water’s-edge group and which is subject to tax under this part makes the election. A single taxpayer that is engaged in more than one business activity subject to allocation and apportionment as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 25120) of Chapter 17 may make a separate election for each business. The form and manner of making the water’s-edge election shall be prescribed by the Franchise Tax Board. Each contract making a water’s-edge election shall be for an initial term of 84 months, except as provided in subdivisions (b). Each contract shall provide that on the anniversary date of the contract or any other annual date specified by the contract a year shall be added automatically to the initial term unless notice of nonrenewal is given as provided in subdivision (d). An affiliated corporation that is a member of the water’s-edge group and subsequently becomes subject to tax under this part or is a nonelecting taxpayer that is subsequently proved to be a member of the water’s-edge group pursuant to Franchise Tax Board audit determination, as evidenced by a notice of deficiency proposed to be assessed or a notice of tax change, shall be deemed to have elected.

No water’s-edge election shall be made for an income year beginning prior to January 1, 1988.

(b) A water's-edge election may be terminated by a taxpayer prior to the end of the 84-month period if either of the following occurs:

(1) The taxpayer is acquired directly or indirectly by a nonelecting entity which alone or together with those affiliates included in its combined report is larger than the taxpayer as measured by equity capital.

(2) With the permission of the Franchise Tax Board.

(c) In granting a change of election, the Franchise Tax Board shall impose any conditions that are necessary to prevent the avoidance of tax or to clearly reflect income for the period the election was, or was purported to be, in effect. These conditions may include a requirement that income, including dividends paid from income earned while a water's-edge election was in effect, which would have been included in determining the income of the taxpayer from sources within and without this state pursuant to Section 25101 but for the water's-edge election shall be included in income in the year in which the election is changed.

(d) If the taxpayer desires in any year not to renew the election, the taxpayer shall serve written notice of nonrenewal upon the board at least 90 days in advance of the annual renewal date. Unless that written notice is provided to the board, the election shall be considered renewed as provided in subdivision (a).

(e) If the taxpayer serves notice of intent in any year not to renew the existing water's-edge election, that existing election shall remain in effect for the balance of the period remaining since the original election or the last renewal of the election, as the case may be.

SEC. 116. Section 25112 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

25112. (a) If a taxpayer electing to file under Section 25110 fails to supply any information described in subdivision (b), the taxpayer shall pay a penalty of one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each income year with respect to which the failure occurs.

(b) A taxpayer electing to file pursuant to Section 25110 shall do all of the following:

(1) Retain and make available to the Franchise Tax Board, upon request, the documents and information, including any questionnaires completed and submitted to the Internal Revenue Service or qualified states, that are necessary to audit issues involving attribution of income to the United States or foreign jurisdictions under Sections 482, 861, 863, 902, and 904, and Subpart F of Part III of Subchapter N, or similar sections of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Identify, upon request, principal officers or employees who have substantial knowledge of, and access to, documents and records that discuss pricing policies, profit centers, cost centers, and the methods of allocating income and expense among these centers. The information shall include the employees' titles and addresses.

(3) Retain and make available, upon request, all documents and correspondence ordinarily available to a corporation included in the water's-edge election that are submitted to, or obtained from, the Internal Revenue Service, foreign countries or their territories or possessions, and competent authority pertaining to ruling requests, rulings, settlement resolutions, and competing claims involving jurisdictional assignment and sourcing of income that affect the assignment of income to the United States. The documents shall include all ruling requests and rulings on reorganizations involving foreign incorporation of branches, all ruling requests and rulings on changing a corporation's jurisdictional incorporation, and all documents that are ordinarily available to a corporation included in the water's-edge election that pertain to the determination of foreign tax liability, including examination reports issued by foreign taxing administrations. If the documents have been translated, the translations shall be furnished.

(4) Retain and make available, upon request, information filed with the Internal Revenue Service to comply with Sections 6038, 6038A, 6038B, 6038C, and 6041 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) Upon request, prepare and make available for each corporation organized or created under the laws of the United States or a political subdivision thereof, of which 50 percent or more of its voting stock is directly or indirectly owned or controlled, the information that would be included in the forms described in paragraph (5) if those forms were required for United States corporations.

(6) Retain and make available, upon request, all state tax returns filed by each corporation included under subdivision (a) in each state, including the District of Columbia.

(7) Comply with reasonable requests for information necessary to determine or verify its net income, apportionment factors, or the geographic source of that income pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

(8) For purposes of this subdivision, information for any year shall be retained for that period of time in which the taxpayer's income or franchise tax liability to this state may be subject to adjustment, including all periods in which additional income or franchise taxes may be assessed or during which an appeal is pending before the State Board of Equalization or a lawsuit is pending in the courts of this state or the United States with respect to California franchise or income tax.

(c) If the failure continues for more than 90 days after the date on which the Franchise Tax Board mails notice of that failure to the taxpayer, the taxpayer shall pay a penalty (in addition to the amount required under subdivision (a)) of one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each 30-day period (or fraction thereof) during which the failure continues after the expiration of the 90-day period. The increase in any penalty under this subdivision shall not exceed twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000).

(d) If the taxpayer fails to comply substantially with any formal document request arising out of the examination of the tax treatment of any item (hereafter in this section referred to as the ''examined item'') before the 90th day after the date of the mailing of the request, any court having jurisdiction of a civil proceeding in which the tax treatment of the examined item is an issue may, upon motion by the Franchise Tax Board, prohibit the introduction by the taxpayer of documentation covered by that request.

(e) For purposes of this section, the time in which information is to be furnished (and the beginning of the 90-day period after notice by the Franchise Tax Board) shall be treated as beginning not earlier than the last day on which reasonable cause existed for failure to furnish the information.

(f) This section shall not apply with respect to any requested documentation if the taxpayer establishes that the failure to provide the documentation, as requested by the Franchise Tax Board, is due to reasonable cause. For purposes of subdivision (d), the fact that a foreign jurisdiction would impose a civil or criminal penalty on the taxpayer (or any other person) for disclosing the requested documentation is not reasonable cause unless, after in-camera review of the documentation, the court finds otherwise.

(g) For purposes of this section, the term ‘‘formal document request’’ means any request (made after the normal request procedures have failed to produce the requested documentation) for the production of documentation that is mailed by registered or certified mail to the taxpayer at its last known address and that sets forth all of the following:

(1) The time and place for the production of the documentation.

(2) A statement of the reason the documentation previously produced (if any) is not sufficient.

(3) A description of the documentation being sought.

(4) The consequences to the taxpayer of the failure to produce the documentation described in this section.

(h) Notwithstanding any other law or rule of law, any taxpayer to whom a formal document request is mailed may begin a proceeding to quash that request not later than the 90th day after the date the request was mailed. In that proceeding, the Franchise Tax Board may seek to compel compliance with the request.

(i) The superior courts of the State of California for the Counties of Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Diego, and for the City and County of San Francisco shall have jurisdiction to hear any proceeding brought under subdivision (h). An order denying the petition shall be deemed a final order that may be appealed.

The running of the 90-day period referred to in subdivision (c) shall be suspended during any period during which a proceeding brought under subdivision (h) is pending.

(j) For purposes of this section, ‘‘documentation’’ means any documentation which may be relevant or material to the tax treatment of the examined item.

(k) The Franchise Tax Board, and any court having jurisdiction over a proceeding under subdivision (g), may extend the 90-day period referred to in subdivision (b).

(*l*) If any corporation takes any action as provided in subdivision (h), the running of any period of limitations under Sections 19057 to 19067, inclusive (relating to the assessment and collection of tax), or under Section 19704 (relating to criminal prosecutions) with respect to that corporation shall be suspended for the period during which the proceedings under subdivision (h) and appeals thereto are pending.

SEC. 117. Section 25128 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

25128. (a) Notwithstanding Section 38006, all business income shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying the business income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor plus twice the sales factor, and the denominator of which is four, except as provided in subdivision (b) or (c).

(b) If an apportioning trade or business derives more than 50 percent of its ‘‘gross business receipts’’ from conducting one or more qualified business activities, all business income of the apportioning trade or business shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying business income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor plus the sales factor, and the denominator of which is three.

(c) For purposes of this section, a ‘‘qualified business activity’’ means the following:

(1) An agricultural business activity.

(2) An extractive business activity.

(3) A savings and loan activity.

(4) A banking or financial business activity.

(d) For purposes of this section:

(1) ‘‘Gross business receipts’’ means gross receipts described in subdivision (e) of Section 25120 (other than gross receipts from sales or other transactions within an apportioning trade or business between members of a group of corporations whose income and apportionment factors are required to be included in a combined report under Section 25101, limited, if applicable, by Section 25110), whether or not the receipts are excluded from the sales factor by operation of Section 25137.

(2) ‘‘Agricultural business activity’’ means activities relating to any stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, furbearing animal, or truck farm, plantation, ranch, nursery, or range. ‘‘Agricultural business activity’’ also includes activities relating to cultivating the soil or raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including, but not limited to, the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, or management of animals on a farm as well as the handling, drying, packing, grading, or storing on a farm any agricultural or horticultural commodity in its unmanufactured state, but only if the owner, tenant, or operator of the farm regularly produces more than one-half of the commodity so treated.

(3) ‘‘Extractive business activity’’ means activities relating to the production, refining, or processing of oil, natural gas, or mineral ore.

(4) ‘‘Savings and loan activity’’ means any activities performed by savings and loan associations or savings banks which have been chartered by federal or state law.

(5) ‘‘Banking or financial business activity’’ means activities attributable to dealings in money or moneyed capital in substantial competition with the business of national banks.

(6) ‘‘Apportioning trade or business’’ means a distinct trade or business whose business income is required to be apportioned under Sections 25101 and 25120, limited, if applicable, by Section 25110, using the same denominator for each of the applicable payroll, property, and sales factors.

(7) Paragraph (4) of subdivision (c) shall apply only if the Franchise Tax Board adopts the Proposed Multistate Tax Commission Formula for the Uniform Apportionment of Net Income from Financial Institutions, or its substantial equivalent, and shall become operative upon the same operative date as the adopted formula.

(8) In any case where the income and apportionment factors of two or more affiliated savings associations or corporations are required to be included in a combined report under Section 25101, limited, if applicable, by Section 25110, both of the following shall apply:

(A) The application of the more than 50 percent test of subdivision (b) shall be made with respect to the ‘‘gross business receipts’’ of the entire apportioning trade or business of the group.

(B) The entire business income of the group shall be apportioned in accordance with either subdivision (a) or (b), as applicable.

SEC. 118. Section 1088.5 of the Unemployment Insurance Code is amended to read:

1088.5. (a) In addition to information reported in accordance with Section 1088, each employer shall file with the department the information provided in subdivision (b) on new employees.

(b) Each employer shall report all of the following information to the department:

(1) The hiring of any person who resides or works in this state to whom the employer anticipates paying earnings.

(2) The rehiring or return to work of any person who has been laid off, furloughed, separated, granted a leave without pay, or terminated from employment, and to whom the employer anticipates paying wages.

(c) Employers shall not be required to report on any of the following persons:

(1) Any person whom the employer pays wages of less than three hundred dollars ($300) each month.

(2) Any person who is under 18 years of age.

(d) (1) The department and the State Department of Social Services, jointly, shall adopt rules and regulations to establish exemptions in addition to those provided in subdivision (c), if the department and the State Department of Social Services determine the exemptions are needed to reduce unnecessary or burdensome reporting or are needed to facilitate cost-effective operation of this section.

(2) The department and the State Department of Social Services shall adopt regulations required pursuant to paragraph (1) by April 1, 1993.

(e) (1) Employers shall submit a report within 30 days of the hiring, rehiring, or return to work of any person on whom the employer is required to report pursuant to this section.

(2) The report shall contain all of the following:

(A) The first initial and last name and social security number of the person.

(B) The employer's name, address, and state employer identification number.

(3) The report required by Section 1088 shall not be accepted in lieu of the report required by this section.

(f) Employers may report pursuant to this section, by submitting a copy of the employee's W-4 form, a form provided by the department, or any other hiring document, by mail or telefaxing or by any other means that is authorized by the department and that will result in timely reporting.

(g) The department shall retain information collected pursuant to this section for no more than 180 days after the end of the calendar quarter, except for purposes of enforcement of subdivision (i).

(h) The department may use the information collected pursuant to this section only for the following purposes:

(1) The administration and enforcement of this section.

(2) The identification, prevention, and collection of benefit overpayments pursuant to any of the following provisions:

(A) Article 4 (commencing with Section 1375) of Chapter 5.

(B) Article 5 (commencing with Section 2735) of Chapter 2 of Part 2.

(C) Section 3751.

(D) Section 4751.

(3) The location of noncustodial parents or the income of noncustodial parents.

(4) The identification of errors in employer reports of wages filed pursuant to Section 1088.

(5) The verification of employment of applicants for, and recipients of, services under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program or the Food Stamp Program, provided for pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 11200) of Part 3 and Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 18900) of Part 6, respectively, of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(6) The identification and collection of delinquent liabilities under this code.

(7) To assist the department in determining the effectiveness of its job placement services.

(i) Information obtained by the department pursuant to this section may be released to the Franchise Tax Board for tax enforcement purposes.

(j) The department shall provide a written notice to any employer for the employer's first failure to report any new hire, rehire, or return to work of an employee. For each subsequent failure to report as required by this section that occurs after the date the employer receives notice from the department of his or her first failure to report, unless the failure is due to good cause, the employer shall be subject to a penalty of two hundred fifty dollars ($250).

(k) The department shall not enforce the employer reporting requirements of this section until April 1, 1993, or when regulations are adopted pursuant to subdivision (d), whichever is sooner.

(*l*) For purposes of this section, ‘‘wages’’ means the same as defined in Section 926.

SEC. 119. Section 56 of Chapter 952 of the Statutes of 1996 is amended to read:

Sec. 56. Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of this act shall be applied to taxable or income years beginning on or after January 1, 1997.

SEC. 120. The Legislature finds and declares that the amendments to Sections 17052.15, 17053.45, 17053.46, 18402, 18604, 18606, 18621.5, 18637, 18638, 18662, 18670, 19009, 19011, 19023, 19024 (with respect to references to a bank or corporation), 19058, 19132.5, 19141.5, 19141.6 (with respect to references to a bank or corporation), 19147, 19164, 19192, 19254, 19263, 19301, 19392, 19411, 19542, 19563, 19701, 19705, 19706, 19719, 23037, 23038, 23040.1, 23095, 23098, 23151, 23151.1, 23151.2, 23153 (with respect to references to a bank or corporation), 23186, 23303, 23305.2, 23334, 23455 (with respect to references to a bank or corporation), 23501, 23610.5, 23612.6 (with respect to references to a bank or corporation), 23623.5, 23625, 23645 (with respect to references to a bank or corporation), 23646 (with respect to references to a bank or corporation), 23731, 24346, 24356.4, 24356.8, 24357, 24358, 24359, 24402, 24407, 24408, 24409, 24416, 24416.2, 24677, 24678, 24901, 24912, 24916, 24917, 24942, 25105, 25110, 25111, 25112, and 25128 of the Revenue and Taxation Code made by this act are consistent with the intent of the acts enacting those sections, and as such shall apply from the original effective dates of those acts.

SEC. 121. The amendments made to Section 23186 of, and the repeal of Sections 23186.1, 23186.2, and 23186.5 of, the Revenue and Taxation Code by this act shall become operative on January 1, 1998.

SEC. 122. Except as otherwise provided in Section 120 of this act, the amendments made to Sections 23101, 23153, and 24411 of the Revenue and Taxation Code by this act shall apply to income years beginning on or after January 1, 1998.

SEC. 123. The Legislature finds and declares that this act repeals provisions that have been obsolete since January 1, 1981, when the provisions of Chapter 1150 of the Statutes of 1979 took effect, providing financial corporations with the same taxation treatment as banks, thereby prohibiting the imposition of personal property taxes or business license taxes on financial corporations by local jurisdictions. The repeal of Sections 23184, 23184.5, 23185, 23185a, and 23185b of the Revenue and Taxation Code made by this act shall not affect any act done or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit, appeal, or other proceeding that commenced under any of those sections before that repeal.

SEC. 124. This act provides for a tax levy within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. However, the individual sections of this act shall become operative as otherwise specifically provided in this act.

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