

Instructions for Form 199

California Exempt Organization Annual Information Return

References in these instructions are to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of **January 1, 2005**, and to the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC).

What's New

Round Cents to Dollars

Beginning with the 2007 tax forms, round cents to the nearest whole dollar. For example, round \$50.50 up to \$51 or round \$25.49 down to \$25. If you do not round, Franchise Tax Board (FTB) will disregard the cents. This change helps process your returns quickly and accurately.

California Affirmation of Tax-Exempt Status

Recently enacted legislation, effective 1/1/2008, amended California Revenue and Taxation Code Section 23701d. This section allows organizations that have obtained a federal determination letter of tax-exempt status under Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3), to request California affirmation of tax-exempt status. Get form FTB 3500 booklet for more information.

General Instructions

In general, California law conforms to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 2005. However, there are continuing differences between California and federal law. When California conforms to federal tax law changes, we do not always adopt all of the changes made at the federal level. For more information, go to our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov and search for **conformity**. Additional information can be found in FTB Pub. 1001, Supplemental Guidelines to California Adjustments, the instructions for California Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), and the Business Entity tax booklets.

The instructions provided with California tax forms are a summary of California tax law and are only intended to aid taxpayers in preparing their state income tax returns. We include information that is most useful to the greatest number of taxpayers in the limited space available. It is not possible to include all requirements of the California Revenue and Taxation Code (R&TC) in the tax booklets. Taxpayers should not consider the tax booklets as authoritative law.

Organizations that do not hold a current R&TC Section 23701 tax-exempt status should not file Form 199, unless the organization is a nonexempt charitable trust described under General Instruction B, Who Must File.

Exempt organizations are **not** required to attach a copy of federal Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax. However, federal Form 990 may be attached to Form 199 in lieu of completing Part II of Form 199 unless otherwise provided in these instructions.

Private Mail Box

Include the Private Mail Box (PMB) in the address field. Write the acronym "PMB" first, then the box number. Example: 111 Main Street PMB 123.

A Purpose

Form 199 is used by both of the following organizations:

- Organizations that have been granted an exemption by the FTB.
- Organizations that received a federal exemption under IRC Section 501(c)(3) and are affirmed by FTB that operate under

R&TC Section 23701, to provide FTB with the required annual information.

B Who Must File

Answer the following questions to determine if the organization should file Form 199.

1. Did the organization receive a letter from the FTB granting tax-exempt status to the organization, or did the organization receive a federal exemption under IRC 501(c)(3) and receive a state affirmation? Yes No
2. Is the organization a nonexempt charitable trust as described in IRC Section 4947(a)(1)? Yes No

If the answer to both of these questions is "No," STOP HERE, DO NOT FILE THIS FORM.

If the answer to one of the questions is "Yes," then the organization may be required to file a Form 199 depending upon if both of the following:

- The type of exempt organization. See below and General Instruction C, Exceptions.
- The amount of the organization's normal gross receipts. See General Instruction E, Gross Receipts.

Except for those organizations excluded from filing under General Instruction C, an annual return using Form 199 is required from every organization exempt from tax under R&TC Section 23701. These organizations include:

Noncharitable Trusts

Prior to the noncharitable interest expiring the Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT) would not file a form 199 and would instead file forms 541-A Trust Accumulation of Charitable Amounts or 541-B Charitable Remainder and Pooled Income Trusts depending on the type of CRT.

- **Private foundations** must file a completed Form 199 and pay the applicable filing fee. However, they may furnish one of the following substitute information for Part II:
 1. A complete copy of federal Form 990-PF, with appropriate schedules.
 2. A complete copy of the current report filed with the Registry of Charitable Trusts (including federal Form 990).

A charitable trust is a trust which:

- Is not exempt from taxation under R&TC Section 23701d.
- Has all the unexpired interests devoted to charitable purposes described in IRC Section 170(c).
- Had a charitable contribution deduction allowed for all the unexpired interests under the R&TC.

A split-interest trust is a trust which:

- Is not exempt from taxation under R&TC Section 23701d.
- Has some of the unexpired interests devoted to one or more charitable purposes as described in IRC Section 170(c).
- Has amounts in trust for which a charitable contributions deduction was allowed under the R&TC. Pooled income funds, IRC Section 642(c)(5); charitable remainder annuity trusts, IRC Section 664(d)(1); and

remainder unitrusts, IRC Section 664(d)(2); are considered split-interest trusts for which the trustee must file Form 541-A for the taxable year.

Simple trusts which received a letter from the Franchise Tax Board granting exemption from tax under R&TC Section 23701d are considered to be corporations for tax purposes. The trust may be required to file Form 199, California Exempt Organization Annual Information Return. Nonexempt charitable trusts, described in IRC Section 4947(a)(1), must file Form 199.

- **Religious or apostolic organizations** described in R&TC Section 23701k must attach a completed Form 565, Partnership Return of Income, to Form 199.

C Exceptions

Except for a private foundation, organizations with gross receipts that are normally less than \$25,000 are not required to file Form 199. See General Instruction E, Gross Receipts.

Use this table to decide if the organization must file Form 199.

Normally less than \$25,000 means:

IF IN EXISTENCE FOR –	GROSS RECEIPTS/ PLEDGES EQUAL
1 year or less	\$37,500 or less
More than 1 year but less than 3 years	\$30,000 or less (average for current year and immediately preceding 2 prior years)
3 years or more	\$25,000 or less (average for current year and immediately preceding 2 prior years)

Other organizations not required to file Form 199, regardless of the amount of gross receipts, include any of the following:

- Churches, interchurch organizations of local association units of a church, conventions or associations of churches, or integrated auxiliaries of churches.
- Religious orders.
- Organizations formed to carry out a function of a state, or a public body that is carrying out that function and is controlled by the state, or a public body.
- Political organizations exempt under R&TC Section 23701r.
- Qualified state tuition programs exempt under R&TC Section 23711.
- Coverdell ESA exempt under R&TC Section 23712.
- Stock bonus, pension, or profit sharing trusts exempt under R&TC Section 17631.

D Homeowners' Associations

Homeowners' associations exempt under R&TC Section 23701t include condominium management associations, residential real-estate management associations, cooperative housing corporations, and effective January 1, 1998, timeshare associations.

Gross receipts for a homeowners' association are defined as gross receipts from all sources **before** deductions.

The taxable income for a homeowners' association is defined as all income received during the taxable year other than amounts received from membership fees, dues, or assessments.

Homeowners' associations may also be required to file Form 100, California Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return, if the homeowners' association's gross nonexempt function income exceeds \$100.

For more complete details regarding filing requirements, get FTB Pub. 1028, Guidelines for Homeowners' Associations.

E Gross Receipts

Gross receipts are the total amounts received by the organization during the annual accounting period from all sources without subtracting costs or expenses. Gross receipts include, but are not limited to.

- The gross amount received as contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts before deducting the expenses of raising and collecting such amounts.
- The gross amount received as dues and assessments from members or affiliated organizations before deducting the expenses attributable to the receipt of such amounts.
- Gross sales or receipts from business activities, including business activities unrelated to the purpose of the organization.
- The gross amount received from the sale of assets before deducting the cost or other basis of the property and expense of sale.
- The gross amount received as investment income such as interest, dividends, rents, and royalties.

F Payment of Filing Fee

Organizations required to file Form 199 must pay a \$10 filing fee. If the \$10 fee is not paid by the due date (including extensions), an additional \$15 is assessed for a total fee of \$25. (If the return is filed on or before the original due date, there is no extension of time in which the fee may be paid.)

Exception. The filing fee does not apply to the following organizations exempt under R&TC Section 23701d:

- **Exclusively religious organizations.**
- **An exclusively educational organization** if the organization normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly organized body of students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on.
- **An exclusively charitable organization, or an organization for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals,** if the organization is supported, in whole or in part, by funds contributed by the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof, or is primarily supported by contributions of the general public.
- **An organization** operated, supervised, or controlled by or in connection with an exclusively religious organization.

Organizations required to file Form 199 but not required to pay the filing fee **must** check the box to Question C on Form 199, Side 1.

G Miscellaneous Forms to File

1. **Form 109**, California Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return, must be filed by:

- **Exempt organizations**, when gross income derived from unrelated business is \$1,000 or more. (Form 109 must be filed whether or not Form 199 is filed.)

Exception. Political organizations (exempt under R&TC Section 23701r), homeowners' associations (exempt under R&TC Section 23701t), and organizations controlled by the state or other governmental municipalities are not required to file Form 109.

- **Stock bonus, pension, or profit sharing trusts exempt under R&TC Section 17631** with unrelated business income of \$1,000 or more.

2. **Form 100**, Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return, must be filed by:

- **Political organizations** (exempt under R&TC Section 23701r) with taxable income in excess of \$100. There is no requirement to file Form 199.
- **Homeowners' associations** (exempt under R&TC Section 23701t) with homeowners' association nonexempt gross income in excess of \$100. Form 100 must be filed whether or not Form 199 is required to be filed. See General Instruction D, Homeowners' Associations.
- **Some mutual and cooperative organizations** that are exempt under federal law but not exempt under California law.

3. **Form 565**, Partnership Return of Income, must be completed by all religious or apostolic organizations described in R&TC Section 23701k, and attached to Form 199.

4. The organization must file federal Form 1099 series information returns with the FTB as well as the IRS to report certain payments made or received by your organization. Reportable payments include, but are not limited to:

- All amounts paid to an attorney whether or not the services are performed for the payer, and all amounts paid by a broker or barter exchange.
- Payments exceeding \$10 annually for interest (earned) and dividends.
- Payments exceeding \$600 annually for compensation for services that are not subject to withholding, commissions, fees, prizes and awards, payments to independent contractors, rents, royalties, legal services (whether or not the payee is incorporated), interest (such as interest charged for late payment), and pensions.
- Cash payments over \$10,000 received in a trade or business.

For more information, see the IRS General Instructions for Forms 1099, 1098, 5498, and W2-G; federal Publication 1220, Specifications for Filing Forms 1098, 1099, 5498, and W-2G Electronically or Magnetically; form FTB 4227A, Guide to Information Returns Filed With California; and form FTB 8305, Reporting Requirements for Forms 1098, 1099, 5498, W-2G.

5. A Statement of Information must be filed with the California Secretary of State (SOS) by all corporations and exempt organizations incorporated or qualified in California.

R&TC Section 19141 requires the FTB to assess a penalty for failure to file a Statement of Information. The FTB has no authority to waive this penalty except as directed by the California SOS.

For more information regarding the Statement of Information, contact:

STATEMENT OF INFORMATION UNIT
ATTENTION: PENALTY
CALIFORNIA SECRETARY OF STATE
PO BOX 944230
SACRAMENTO CA 94244-2300
TELEPHONE: (916) 653-1742

Or, go to the California Secretary of State's Website at www.sos.ca.gov.

6. The Attorney General's Form RRF-1, Registration/Renewal Fee Report, must be filed if the organization is organized for public benefit purposes. R&TC Section 23703 requires the FTB to disallow exemption and assess the minimum tax for any year(s) in which the organization fails to properly file this form. The FTB has no authority to reinstate exemption or cancel the tax except as directed by the California Registry of Charitable Trusts.

For more information, contact the California Attorney General's Office:

REGISTRY OF CHARITABLE TRUSTS
PO BOX 903447
SACRAMENTO CA 94203-4470
TELEPHONE: (916) 445-2021
FAX: (916) 444-3651

Or, access the California Attorney General's Website at www.ag.ca.gov.

H Entity Information

To allow the FTB to properly process this form, you must enter a California corporation number or federal employer identification number (FEIN) in the boxes provided.

I Signature

Corporations and Associations — The return must be signed by a corporate officer such as the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or trustee. In the case of homeowners' association, a person who has similar authority and who is authorized to sign must sign the return.

Trusts — The return must be signed by the individual fiduciary or by the authorized officer of the trust receiving or having custody or control and management of the income of the trust. If two or more individuals act jointly as fiduciaries, the return may be signed by any one of them.

A receiver, trustee, or assignee must sign any return that must be filed on behalf of the organization.

J When and Where to File

File Form 199 by the 15th day of the 5th month after the accounting period ends.

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

If payment is included with the completed form, mail it to:

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 942857
SACRAMENTO CA 94257-0701

Include the California corporation number and "2007 Form 199" on the check or money order.

If payment is not required with the completed form, mail it to:

FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 942857
SACRAMENTO CA 94257-0700

If the organization is sending more than one return, use separate envelopes and separate checks or money orders to make sure the returns and payments are processed correctly.

K Extension of Time to File

If Form 199 cannot be filed by the 15th day of the 5th month after the accounting period ends, the exempt organization has an additional seven months to file without filing a written request for extension. However, an organization that is not in good standing or suspended on the original due date of the return will not be given an extension of time to file.

If the return is not filed and/or the filing fee is not paid by the extended due date, penalties, additional fees, and interest may be imposed as explained in General Instruction L, Penalties.

L Penalties

Failure to File a Timely Return — An organization that fails to file the return on or before the original due date, or extended due date, is assessed a penalty of \$5 for each month, or part of the month, the return is late. If the return is not filed by the extended due date, the automatic extension will not apply. The penalty may not exceed \$40.

Organizations exempt from the \$10 filing fee are **not** exempt from this penalty. See General Instruction F, Payment of Filing Fee.

Late Payment of Fee — An organization that fails to pay the \$10 filing fee by the original due date, or extended due date, is assessed an additional filing fee of \$15.

Failure to Furnish Information — In the case of a private foundation, the FTB may make a written demand that a delinquent return or foundation report be filed within a reasonable amount of time after mailing a demand notice. The person who fails to file after such demand is subject to a penalty of \$5 for each month, or part of the month, (not to exceed \$25) after the period expires. The penalty is in addition to the late filing penalty described above.

Waiver — The law provides the FTB with the authority to waive the above penalties and late payment fee if it is shown that the failure was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect.

Suspension/Revocation — The corporate rights, powers, and privileges may be suspended, or the exemption from tax may be revoked, for failure to file a return or pay the filing fee, penalties, or interest.

M California Use Tax

The use tax has been in effect in California since July 1, 1935. It applies to purchases from

out-of-state or Internet sellers and is similar to the sales tax paid on purchases made in California.

In general, exempt organizations must pay California use tax on purchases made from out of state (for example, by telephone, over the Internet, by mail, or in person) if:

- The seller does not collect California sales or use tax.
- The organization uses, gives away, stores, or consumes the item in this state.

Example: The exempt organization purchases a conference table from a company in North Carolina. The company ships the table from North Carolina to the organization's office in California for its use and does not charge California sales or use tax. The organization owes use tax on the purchase.

Complete the Use Tax Worksheet on page 4 to calculate the amount due.

Extensions to file. If the exempt organization requests an extension to file its annual information return, wait until the exempt organization files its annual information return to report the purchases subject to use tax and to make the use tax payment.

Penalty: To avoid late payment penalties for use tax, the organization must report and pay the use tax with a timely filed annual information return.

Changes in use tax reported. Do not file an amended return to revise use tax previously reported. If the exempt organization has changes to the amount of use tax previously reported on the original return, contact the State Board of Equalization.

For assistance with your use tax questions, go to the State Board of Equalization's Website at www.boe.ca.gov, or call their Information Center at (800) 400-7115 or TTY/TDD (800) 735-2929. Income tax information is not available at this number.

N Group Return

A central or parent organization may file a group return for organizations that:

- Are tax-exempt under a group exemption letter that is still in effect.
- Are affiliated with the central organization at the time its annual accounting period ends.
- Are subject to the central organization's general supervision or control.
- Have the same accounting period as the central organization.

The first group return filed should include a list of names, current addresses, and California corporate or association numbers (if assigned) or FEINs of all of the subordinates. Thereafter, only a listing of the subordinates deleted or added, or a statement that there was no change from the previous year needs to be attached to the return.

All subordinates must have exempt status before being included in a group return. A separate form FTB 3500, Exemption Application or form FTB 3500A, Affirmation of Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) can be filed to request exempt status for all unincorporated subordinates. Qualified or incorporated subordinates must file form FTB 3500, Exemption Application and be granted exempt status before it can be included in group return.

O Questions About Filing

If the organization has questions about filing, write to:

EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS UNIT MS F120
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 1286
RANCHO CORDOVA CA 95741-1286

Organizations may also call (916) 845-4171 or refer to the last page of these instructions for telephone assistance and the FTB internet address.

Include the organization's identifying number and telephone number on all correspondence.

Specific Line Instructions

Line 1 – Gross Sales or Receipts from Other Sources

Enter the amount from Side 2, Part II, line 8.

See General Instruction E, Gross Receipts for the definition of gross receipts. Homeowners' associations see General Instruction D, Homeowners' Associations.

Do not include amounts for gross dues and assessments from members and affiliates or amounts from gross contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts received. These amounts are reported on Part I, line 2 and line 3.

Line 3 – Gross Contributions, Gifts, Grants, and Similar Amounts Received

Attach an itemized schedule if money, securities, or other property aggregating \$5,000 or more is received directly or indirectly from one person in one or more transactions during the year. The schedule must show the name, address, date received, and the total amount received from each person.

In determining whether a person has contributed \$5,000 or more, organizations must aggregate gifts of \$1,000 or more from that person. Separate and independent gifts need not be aggregated if less than \$1,000. Also, if a contribution is in the form of property (other than securities), the organization must furnish a description of the property. If the property consists of securities for which market quotations are readily available, the description and fair market value of the securities must be submitted.

Person means individuals, fiduciaries, partnerships, corporations, associations, trusts, and exempt organizations.

Organizations that are not private foundations must report the name and address of the contributor who gave more than \$5,000 in money, securities, or other property during the year only if it has actual knowledge of the contributor. For example, an organization need not require an employer who withholds contributions from the compensation of employees and pays over to the organization periodically the total amounts withheld, to specify the amounts paid over with respect to a particular employee. In such case, unless the organization has actual knowledge that a particular employee gave more than \$5,000, the organization must report only the name and address of the employer and the total amount paid over by the employer.

Organizations described in R&TC Sections 23701b, 23701g, and 23701i that receive contributions or gifts to be used exclusively for the purposes described in IRC Section 170 must attach a statement with respect to all gifts which aggregate \$1,000 from any one person showing:

- The name of the donor.
- The amount of the contribution.
- The specific purpose of the contribution.
- The specific use of the contribution.

If the contribution or gift is transferred to another organization, the statement must include:

- The name of the transferee organization.
- A description of the nature of the transferee organization.
- A description of the relationship between the transferee and transferor organizations. Such organizations must also attach a statement showing the total dollar amount of contributions and gifts received.

Line 4 – Total Gross Receipts

Add line 1 through line 3.

Line 13 – Use Tax

As explained under General Information M, California use tax applies to purchases from out-of-state sellers (for example, purchases made by telephone, over the Internet, by mail, or in person).

The exempt organization may report use tax on its Exempt Organization Annual Information Return instead of filing a use tax return with the State Board of Equalization. To report use tax on the exempt organization's annual information return, complete the Use Tax Worksheet on page 4. For questions on whether a purchase is taxable, go to the State Board of Equalization's Website at www.boe.ca.gov, or call their Information Center at (800) 400-7115 or TTY/TDD (800) 735-2929.

If the exempt organization owes use tax but the exempt organization does not report it on its annual information return, the exempt organization must report and pay the tax to the State Board of Equalization. To do so, download a copy of Publication 79-B, California Use Tax, from www.boe.ca.gov or request a copy by calling State Board of Equalization's Information Center.

Use Tax Penalty. Failure to timely report and pay the use tax due may result in the assessment of penalties.

Note: Businesses that have a California seller's permit must continue to report business purchases subject to use tax on their sales and use tax returns.

Worksheet, Line 1, Purchases Subject to Use Tax

- Report items that would have been taxable in a California store, such as office equipment and supplies.
- Include handling charges.
- Do not include any other state's sales or use tax paid on the purchases.
- Enter only purchases made during the year that corresponds with the tax return you are filing.

Note: Report and pay any use tax the organization owes on the following purchases to the State Board of Equalization, not on the organization's annual information return.

- Vehicles, vessels, and trailers that must be registered with the Department of Motor Vehicles.
- Mobile homes or commercial coaches that must be registered annually as required by the Health and Safety Code.
- Vessels documented with the U.S. Coast Guard.
- Aircraft.
- Leases of machinery, equipment, vehicles, and other tangible personal property.

Worksheet, Line 2, Sales and Use Tax Rate

- Enter the decimal equivalent of the sales and use tax rate applicable to the place in California where the property is used, stored, or otherwise consumed. For example, the decimal equivalent of 7.25% is 0.0725, and the decimal equivalent of 7.375% is 0.07375.
- If the organization does not know the applicable rate, see the table, "Sales and Use Tax Rates by County." If the organization has questions regarding the use tax rate in effect in your area, go to the State Board of Equalization's Website at www.boe.ca.gov or call their Information Center at (800) 400-7115 or TTY/TDD (800) 735-2929.

Worksheet, Line 4, Credit for Tax Paid to Another State

- This is a credit for tax paid to other states. The organization cannot claim a credit greater than the amount of tax that would have been due if the purchase had been made in California. For example, if the organization paid \$8.00 sales tax to another state for a purchase, and would have paid \$6.00 in California, it can claim a credit of only \$6.00 for that purchase.

Sales and Use Tax Rates by County
(includes state, local, and district taxes)

As of December 31, 2007

County	Rate	County	Rate
Alameda	8.75%	Orange ¹	7.75%
Alpine	7.25%	Placer	7.25%
Amador	7.25%	Plumas	7.25%
Butte	7.25%	Riverside	7.75%
Calaveras	7.25%	Sacramento	7.75%
Colusa ¹	7.25%	San Benito ¹	7.25%
Contra Costa ¹	8.25%	San Bernardino ¹	7.75%
Del Norte	7.25%	San Diego ¹	7.75%
El Dorado ¹	7.25%	San Francisco	8.50%
Fresno ¹	7.975%	San Joaquin ¹	7.75%
Glenn	7.25%	San Luis Obispo ¹	7.25%
Humboldt ¹	7.25%	San Mateo	8.25%
Imperial	7.75%	Santa Barbara	7.75%
Inyo	7.75%	Santa Clara	8.25%
Kern	7.25%	Santa Cruz ¹	8.00%

Kings	7.25%	Shasta	7.25%
Lake ¹	7.25%	Sierra	7.25%
Lassen	7.25%	Siskiyou	7.25%
Los Angeles ¹	8.25%	Solano	7.375%
Madera ²	7.75%	Sonoma ¹	7.75%
Marin ¹	7.75%	Stanislaus	7.375%
Mariposa	7.75%	Sutter	7.25%
Mendocino ¹	7.25%	Tehama	7.25%
Merced ¹	7.25%	Trinity	7.25%
Modoc	7.25%	Tulare ^{1,3}	7.75%
Mono	7.25%	Tuolumne ¹	7.25%
Monterey ¹	7.25%	Ventura	7.25%
Napa	7.75%	Yolo ¹	7.25%
Nevada ¹	7.375%	Yuba	7.25%

1. Many cities in California impose a district tax which results in a higher sales and use tax rate than in other parts of the county. If you are reporting an item that was purchased for use in one of these counties, please check the following city list to see if a higher rate applies to your city. The tax rates shown apply within the city limits of the listed community.
2. The tax rate in Madera County prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
3. The tax rate in Tulare County prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.

County	City	Citywide Rate
Colusa	Williams	(effective 4/1/07) ¹ 7.75%
Contra Costa	Pinole (effective 4/1/07) ²	8.75%
Contra Costa	Richmond	8.75%
El Dorado	Placerville	7.50%
El Dorado	South Lake Tahoe	7.75%
Fresno	Clovis	8.275%
Humboldt	Trinidad	8.25%
Lake	Clearlake	7.75%
Lake	Lakeport	7.75%
Los Angeles	Avalon	8.75%
Los Angeles	Inglewood	(effective 4/1/07) ³ 8.75%
Marin	San Rafael	8.25%
Mendocino	Fort Bragg	7.75%
Mendocino	Point Arena	7.75%
Mendocino	Ukiah	7.75%
Mendocino	Willits	7.75%
Merced	Los Banos	7.75%
Merced	Merced	7.75%
Monterey	Del Rey Oaks	(effective 4/1/07) ⁴ 8.25%
Monterey	Salinas	7.75%
Monterey	Sand City	7.75%
Nevada	Nevada City	(effective 4/1/07) ⁵ 7.875%
Nevada	Truckee	7.875%
Orange	Laguna Beach	8.25%
San Benito	San Juan Bautista	8.00%
San Bernardino	Montclair	8.00%
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	(effective 4/1/07) ⁶ 8.00%
San Diego	El Cajon	8.25%
San Diego	National City	8.75%
San Diego	Vista (effective 4/1/07) ⁷	8.25%
San Joaquin	Manteca	(effective 4/1/07) ⁸ 8.25%
San Joaquin	Stockton	8.00%
San Luis Obispo	Arroyo Grande	(effective 4/1/07) ⁹ 7.75%
San Luis Obispo	Grover Beach	(effective 4/1/07) ¹⁰ 7.75%
San Luis Obispo	Morro Bay	(effective 4/1/07) ¹¹ 7.75%
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	(effective 4/1/07) ¹² 7.75%

Use Tax Worksheet	
Round all amounts to the nearest whole dollar.	
1. Enter purchases from out-of-state or Internet sellers made without payment of California sales/use tax. See worksheet instructions below	\$ _____
2. Enter the decimal equivalent of the applicable sales and use tax rate. See worksheet instructions below	_____
3. Multiply line 1 by the tax rate on line 2. Enter result here	\$ _____
4. Enter any sales or use tax paid to another state for purchases included on line 1. See worksheet instructions below	\$ _____
5. Total Use Tax. Subtract line 4 from line 3. Enter the amount here and on Form 199, line 13. If the amount is less than zero, enter -0-	\$ _____

Santa Cruz	Capitola	8.25%
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	
.	(effective 4/1/07) ¹³	8.50%
Santa Cruz	Scotts Valley	8.50%
Santa Cruz	Watsonville	
.	(effective 4/1/07) ¹⁴	8.25%
Sonoma	Sebastopol	8.00%
Sonoma	Santa Rosa	8.00%
Tulare	Dinuba	
.	(effective 04/01/07) ¹⁵	8.50%
Tulare	Farmersville	
.	(effective 04/01/07) ¹⁶	8.25%
Tulare	Porterville	
.	(effective 04/01/07) ¹⁷	8.25%
Tulare	Tulare	
.	(effective 04/01/07) ¹⁸	8.25%
Tulare	Visalia	
.	(effective 04/01/07) ¹⁹	8.00%
Tuolumne	Sonora	7.75%
Yolo	Davis	7.75%
Yolo	West Sacramento	7.75%
Yolo	Woodland	7.75%

1. The tax rate in Williams prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
2. The tax rate in Pinole prior to April 1, 2007 was 8.25%.
3. The tax rate in Inglewood prior to April 1, 2007 was 8.25%.
4. The tax rate in Del Rey Oaks prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
5. The tax rate in Nevada City prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.375%.
6. The tax rate in San Bernardino prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
7. The tax rate in Vista prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
8. The tax rate in Manteca prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
9. The tax rate in Arroyo Grande prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
10. The tax rate in Grover Beach prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
11. The tax rate in Morro Bay prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
12. The tax rate in San Luis Obispo prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.25%.
13. The tax rate in Santa Cruz prior to April 1, 2007 was 8.25%.
14. The tax rate in Watsonville prior to April 1, 2007 was 8.00%.
15. The tax rate in Dinuba prior to April 1, 2007 was 8.00%.
16. The tax rate in Farmersville prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
17. The tax rate in Porterville prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
18. The tax rate in Tulare prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.75%.
19. The tax rate in Visalia prior to April 1, 2007 was 7.50%.

Line 15 – Influencing Legislation

An organization that is exempt under R&TC Section 23701d, or an organization that received a federal exemption under IRC 501(c)(3) and received a state affirmation, is prohibited from supporting or opposing candidates for public office. However, a R&TC Section 23701d organization may elect to make limited expenditures to influence legislation within the limitations set by R&TC Section 23704.5. Organizations making this election must complete form FTB 3509, Political or Legislative Activities by R&TC Section 23701d Organizations, and attach it to Form 199.

Side 2, Part II

Exempt organizations must either:

- Complete Part II of Form 199.
- Attach a completed copy of the California Attorney General's Form RRF-1, Registration/Renewal Fee Report (including federal Form 990).
- Attach a completed copy of federal Form 990-PF for private foundations, including all appropriate schedules.

Labor organizations exempt under R&TC Section 23701a, attach a copy of the Department of Labor Form LM-2 or LM-3, Labor Organization Annual Report, as appropriate, in lieu of completing Part II.

Line 1 – Gross Sales or Receipts from All Business Activities

See General Instruction E for the definition of gross receipts. Homeowners' associations see General Instruction D.

Do not include amounts for gross dues and assessments from members and affiliates or amounts from gross contributions, gifts, grants, and similar amounts received. Report these amounts on Side 1, Part I, line 2 and line 3, respectively.

Line 6 – Gross Amount Received from Sale of Assets

Attach a schedule showing for each asset (whether or not depreciable) sold or exchanged:

- The date acquired, manner of acquisition, date sold, and to whom sold.
- The gross sales price.
- The cost or other basis, or value at time of acquisition if received by donation (state how received).
- The expense of sale and cost of improvements subsequent to acquisition.
- If depreciable property, depreciation since acquisition.

Enter the gross sales price on Side 2, Part II, line 6 and total and enter the cost or other basis, expenses, etc. (less depreciation if applicable), on Side 1, Part I, line 6.

Line 8 – Total Gross Sales or Receipts from Other Sources

Add line 1 through line 7. Enter on line 8 and on Side 1, Part I, line 1.

Line 9 – Contributions, Gifts, Grants, and Similar Amounts Paid

Private foundations, regardless of gross receipts, and other organizations required to file Form 199, must attach a schedule to support contributions, gifts, grants, scholarships, etc., showing all of the following:

- Each class of activity.
- Separate totals for each activity.
- Name and address of the donee and the amount of the distribution to the donee.
- Relationship of the donee, if related by blood, marriage, adoption, or employment (including children of employees) to any person or corporation having an interest in the organization (such as creator, donor, director, trustee, officer, etc.).

Classify activities according to purpose in greater detail than merely charitable, educational, religious, or scientific. For example, payments for nursing service, laboratory construction,

fellowships, or assistance to indigent families should be so identified.

Private foundations making contributions, etc., to a trust, association, or corporation shall also indicate the organizational status of each donee; such as private foundation, operating private foundation, or other public charity, etc.

When the fair market value of the property at the time of disbursement is used to measure a contribution, the schedule must also show all of the following:

- Description of the contributed property.
- Book value of the contributed property.
- Method used to determine the book value.
- Date of the gift.

In such a case, the difference between fair market value and book value should be reflected in the books of account.

Line 11 – Compensation of Officers, Directors, and Trustees

All organizations must attach a schedule of officers, directors, trustees, or individuals having similar responsibilities. The schedule must show for each: name, business or personal address, position, compensation, and time devoted to the position.

Line 16 – Depreciation and Depletion

Corporations and Associations — California law is generally the same as federal law.

California differences:

1. California has not adopted the federal Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS).
2. California prohibits the use of the 20% Asset Depreciation Range (ADR). Only the mid-range asset guideline period is allowed.
3. California allows the special additional first-year depreciation. (R&TC Section 24356, not IRC Section 179.)

Complete form FTB 3885, Corporation Depreciation and Amortization, to figure the difference between state and federal depreciation.

Exempt corporations claiming depreciation deductions must attach a schedule showing all of the following:

- Description of property.
- Date acquired.
- Cost or other basis (exclude land).
- Depreciation allowed or allowable in prior years.
- Method of computation.
- Rate (%) or life (years).
- Depreciation this year (total additional first-year depreciation claimed must be shown on a separate line of the depreciation schedule).

Trusts — In 1987, California changed the rules for depreciation by conforming to the federal MACRS. Estates and trusts are not eligible to take the IRC Section 179 deduction. The California MACRS applies to assets placed in service on or after January 1, 1987.

Complete form FTB 3885F, Depreciation and Amortization, to figure the difference between state and federal depreciation.

Enter the total from form FTB 3885F, line 6, on Form 199, Side 2, Part II, line 16 and attach form FTB 3885F to Form 199.

Schedule L – Balance Sheets

The balance sheets should agree with the books of account. Any difference should be reconciled on Schedule M-1 of Form 199.

How to Get California Tax Information

(Keep this page for future use)

Automated Toll-Free Phone Service

Use our Automated Toll-Free Phone Service to get recorded answers to many of your questions about California taxes and to order current year California Business Entity tax forms and publications. This service is available in English and Spanish to callers with touch-tone telephones.

Have paper and pencil handy to take notes.

Call from within the

United States. (800) 338-0505

Call from outside the

United States. (916) 845-6600
(not toll-free)

Where to get General Tax Information

By Internet – You can get answers to Frequently Asked Questions from our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov.

By Phone – You can hear recorded answers to Frequently Asked Questions 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call our automated phone service at the number listed above. Select “Business Entity Information,” then select “Frequently Asked Questions.” Enter the 3-digit code, listed below, when prompted.

Code Prefiling Assistance

- 715 – If my actual tax is less than the minimum franchise tax, what figure do I put on line 23 of Form 100 or Form 100W?
- 717 – What are the tax rates for corporations?
- 718 – How do I get an extension of time to file?
- 722 – When does my corporation have to file a short-period return?
- 734 – Is my corporation subject to a franchise tax or income tax?

S corporations

- 704 – Is an S corporation subject to the minimum franchise tax?
- 705 – Are S corporations required to file estimated payments?
- 706 – What forms do S corporations file?
- 707 – The tax for my S corporation is less than the minimum franchise tax. What figure do I put on line 22 of Form 100S?

Exempt Organizations

- 709 – How do I get tax-exempt status?
- 710 – Does an exempt organization have to file Form 999?
- 736 – I have exempt status. Do I need to file Form 100 or Form 109 in addition to Form 999?

Minimum Tax and Estimate Tax

- 712 – What is the minimum franchise tax?
- 714 – My corporation is not doing business; does it have to pay the minimum franchise tax?

Billings and Miscellaneous Notices

723 – I received a bill for \$250. What is this for?

Miscellaneous

- 701 – I need a state employer ID number for my business. Who do I contact?
- 703 – How do I incorporate?
- 737 – Where do I send my payment?

Letters

If you write to us regarding a notice, be sure to include the California corporation number or federal employer identification number (FEIN), your daytime and evening telephone numbers, and a copy of the notice with your letter. Send your letter to:

EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS UNIT MS F120
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 1286
RANCHO CORDOVA CA 95741-1286

We will respond to your letter within ten weeks. In some cases, we may need to call you for additional information. Do **not** attach correspondence to your tax return unless it relates to an item on the return.

Your Rights As A Taxpayer

FTB’s goals include making certain that your rights are protected so that you have the highest confidence in the integrity, efficiency, and fairness of our state tax system. FTB Pub. 4058, California Taxpayers’ Bill of Rights, includes information on your rights as a California taxpayer, the Taxpayers’ Rights Advocate Program, and how you request written advice from the FTB on whether a particular transaction is taxable. See “Where To Get Income Tax Forms and Publications,” on this page.

Where to Get Tax Forms and Publications

By Internet – You can download, view, and print California tax forms and publications from our Website at www.ftb.ca.gov.

You can order current year California Business Entity tax forms between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. Monday through Friday. Call our automated phone service at the number listed above. Select “Business Entity Information,” then select “Forms and Publications.” Follow the recorded instructions and enter the 3-digit code, listed in the next column, when prompted. To order prior year forms, call the number listed under “Assistance.”

Allow two weeks to receive your order. If your corporation’s mailing address is outside California, allow three weeks.

Code –

- 817 California Corporation Tax Form & Instructions. This booklet contains: Form 100, Corporation Franchise or Income Tax Return
- 814 Form 109, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return
- 815 Form 199, Exempt Organization Annual Information Return
- 818 Form 100-ES, Corporation Estimated Tax
- 802 FTB 3500, Exempt Application including the FTB 3500A. Affirmation of Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3).

In person – Many libraries and post offices provide free California tax booklets during the filing season. Most libraries have forms and schedules to photocopy (a nominal fee may apply).

Employees at libraries and post offices cannot provide tax information or assistance.

By mail – Write to:

TAX FORMS REQUEST UNIT
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 307
RANCHO CORDOVA CA 95741-0307

Assistance

Telephone assistance is available year-round from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. Monday through Friday, except holidays.

From within the United States,

call (800) 852-5711

From outside the United States,

call (not toll-free) (916) 845-6500

Website at www.ftb.ca.gov

Assistance for persons with disabilities:

We comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Persons with hearing or speech impairments call:

TTY/TDD: (800) 822-6268

Asistencia bilingüe en español

Asistencia telefónica esta disponible todo el año durante las 7 a.m. y las 6 p.m. lunes a viernes, excepto días festivos.

Dentro de los Estados Unidos,

llame al (800) 852-5711

Fuera de los Estados Unidos,

llame al (cargos aplican) . . . (916) 845-6500

Página Electrónica: www.ftb.ca.gov

