
Married/RDP Filing Separately

- Community property rules apply to the division of income if you use the married/RDP filing separately filing status. For more information, get FTB Pub. 1031, Guidelines for Determining Resident Status, FTB Pub. 737, Tax Information for Registered Domestic Partners, or FTB Pub. 1032, Tax Information for Military Personnel. See “Order Forms and Publications” or go to ftb.ca.gov/forms.
- You cannot claim a personal exemption credit for your spouse/RDP even if your spouse/RDP had no income, is not filing a tax return, and is not claimed as a dependent on another person’s tax return.
- You may be able to file as head of household if your child lived with you and you lived apart from your spouse/RDP during the entire last six months of 2025.

Head of Household

For the specific requirements that must be met to qualify for head of household (HOH) filing status, get FTB Pub. 1540, California Head of Household Filing Status. In general, HOH filing status is for unmarried individuals and certain married individuals or RDPs living apart who provide a home for a specified relative. You may be entitled to use HOH filing status if **all** of the following apply:

- You were unmarried and not in a registered domestic partnership, or you met the requirements to be considered unmarried or considered not in a registered domestic partnership on December 31, 2025.
- You paid more than one-half the cost of keeping up your home for the year in 2025.
- For more than half the year, your home was the main home for you and one of the specified relatives who by law can qualify you for HOH filing status.
- You were not a nonresident alien at any time during the year.

For a child to qualify as your foster child for HOH purposes, the child must either be placed with you by an authorized placement agency or by order of a court.

California requires taxpayers who use HOH filing status to file form FTB 3532, Head of Household Filing Status Schedule, to report how the HOH filing status was determined.

Beginning in taxable year 2018, if you do not attach a completed form FTB 3532 to your tax return, we will deny your HOH filing status. For more information about the HOH filing requirements, go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **hoh**. To get form FTB 3532, see “Order Forms and Publications” or go to ftb.ca.gov/forms.

Qualifying Surviving Spouse/RDP

Check the box on Form 540, line 5 and use the joint return tax rates for 2025 if **all** five of the following apply:

- Your spouse/RDP died in 2023 or 2024 and you did not remarry or enter into another registered domestic partnership in 2025.
- You have a child, stepchild, or adopted child (not a foster child) whom you can claim as a dependent or could claim as a dependent except that, for 2025:
 - The child had gross income of \$5,200 or more;
 - The child filed a joint return; or
 - You could be claimed as a dependent on someone else’s return.

If the child is not claimed as your dependent, enter the child’s name in the entry space under the “Qualifying surviving spouse/RDP” filing status.

- This child lived in your home for all of 2025. Temporary absences, such as for vacation or school, count as time lived in the home.
- You paid over half the cost of keeping up your home for this child.
- You could have filed a joint tax return with your spouse/RDP the year he or she died, even if you actually did not do so.

What’s New and Other Important Information for 2025

Differences between California and Federal Law

In general, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, California law conforms to the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) as of January 1, 2025. However, there are continuing differences between California and federal law. When California conforms to federal tax law changes, we do not always adopt all of the changes made at the federal level. For more information, go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **conformity**. Additional information can be found in FTB Pub. 1001, Supplemental Guidelines to California Adjustments, the instructions for California Schedule CA (540), California Adjustments – Residents, and the Business Entity tax booklets.

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

Conformity – For updates regarding federal acts, go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **conformity**.

2025 Tax Law Changes/What’s New

Reporting Requirements – Taxpayers may need to file form FTB 4197, Information on Tax Expenditure Items, with the tax return to report tax expenditure items as part of the FTB’s annual reporting requirements under R&TC Section 41. To determine if you have an R&TC Section 41 reporting requirement, see the R&TC Section 41 Reporting Requirements section or get form FTB 4197.

Program 4.0 California Motion Picture and Television Production Credit – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, R&TC Section 17053.98.1 allows a new film credit, Program 4.0, against tax.

The credit is allocated and certified by the California Film Commission (CFC). The qualified taxpayer can:

- Offset the credit against income tax liability.
- Sell the credit to an unrelated party (independent films only).
- Assign the credit to an affiliated corporation.
- Apply the credit against qualified sales and use taxes.

In addition, R&TC Section 17053.98.1 allows a qualified taxpayer to make a one-time irrevocable election to receive a refundable tax credit if the amount allowable as a credit under Program 4.0 exceeds the qualified taxpayer’s tax liability for the taxable year.

For more information, get form FTB 3541; form FTB 3551; go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **motion picture**; or go to the CFC website at ftb.ca.gov.

Behavioral Health Services Act – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, the Mental Health Services Act has been renamed to the Behavioral Health Services Act. Therefore, references to the Mental Health Services Tax have been renamed to Behavioral Health Services Tax. For more information, see specific line instructions for Form 540, line 62.

Voluntary Contribution – You may contribute to the following new funds:

- California Pediatric Cancer Research Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund
- Parkinson’s Disease Research Voluntary Tax Contribution Fund

Organ Donor Election – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, California law requires the FTB to add checkboxes on resident income tax returns to allow individual to provide written consent for Donate Life California to enroll the individual in the Donate Life California Organ and Tissue Donor Registry and authorizes the FTB to share the individual’s registration information with Donate Life California for purposes of administering the donor registry. You can make the election to register by checking the applicable box under the Organ Donor Election section on Side 5 of Form 540. For more

information, see specific line instructions for Form 540, Organ Donor Election Consent Information section.

Wildfire Disaster Settlement Exclusion – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2030, California law allows a qualified taxpayer an exclusion from gross income for any qualified amount received from a settlement entity in connection with a qualified wildfire disaster in California. If a qualified taxpayer included income for a qualified amount received from a settlement entity in a prior taxable year, the taxpayer can file an amended return for that year within the normal statute of limitations. For more information, see Schedule CA (540) instructions and R&TC Section 17138.7.

Chiquita Canyon Elevated Temperature Landfill Event Exclusion – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2029, California law allows an exclusion from gross income for any Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event payment amount received by a taxpayer. If a taxpayer included income for a Chiquita Canyon elevated temperature landfill event payment amount received in a prior taxable year, the taxpayer can file an amended return for that year within the normal statute of limitations. For more information, see Schedule CA (540) instructions and R&TC Section 17157.5.

Military Retirement Exclusion – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and before January 1, 2030, California law allows an exclusion from gross income for a qualified taxpayer that received retirement pay from the federal government for service in the uniformed services or annuity payments pursuant to a United States Department of Defense Survivor Benefit Plan during the taxable year, not to exceed \$20,000. For more information, see Schedule CA (540) instructions, see R&TC Sections 17132.9 and 17132.10, and get FTB Pub. 1032.

Federal Tax Changes Under One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) – In general, California R&TC **does not** conform to the OBBBA. For adjustments due to the OBBBA, see Schedule CA (540) specific line instructions for the following items:

- Increased limitation on individual deductions for certain state and local taxes
- Additional expenses treated as qualified higher education expenses for purposes of IRC Section 529 accounts
- Certain postsecondary credentialing expenses treated as qualified higher education expenses for purposes of IRC Section 529 accounts
- Expansion of qualified small business stock gain exclusion
- Extension of rules for treatment of certain disaster-related personal casualty losses

Alimony – California law has until now conformed to federal law related to alimony and separate maintenance payments as it read on January 1, 2015. Specifically, California did not follow the federal repeal of IRC Sections 71 and 215, effective for taxable years after 2018. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, California is conforming to the federal repeal of IRC Sections 71 and 215, which means that alimony and separate maintenance payments are not includable in the income of the receiving spouse and are not deductible by the payor spouse if made under any divorce or separation agreement executed after December 31, 2025, or executed on or before December 31, 2025, and modified after that date (if the modification expressly provides that the amendments apply). For this type of alimony and separate maintenance payments, California law is the same as federal law and no adjustment is needed.

For alimony and separate maintenance payments made under any divorce or separation agreement executed after December 31, 2018, and on or before December 31, 2025, or executed on or before December 31, 2018, and modified after that date and on or before December 31, 2025 (if the modification expressly provides that the amendments apply), California law is not the same as federal law and an adjustment is needed. For more information, see Schedule CA (540) instructions.

Direct Deposit for CalABLE Account – If you have an eligible disability, you may contribute your refund to a tax-advantaged California Achieving a Better Life Experience (CalABLE) account while protecting eligibility for public benefits. Please visit calable.ca.gov for instructions.

R&TC Section 41 Reporting Requirements

Taxpayers should file form FTB 4197 with the tax return to report tax expenditure items as part of the FTB's annual reporting requirements under R&TC Section 41. "Tax expenditure" means a credit, deduction, exclusion, exemption, or any other tax benefit provided for by the state. The FTB uses information from form FTB 4197 for reports required by the California Legislature. Taxpayers that have a reporting requirement for any of the following should file form FTB 4197:

- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2029, qualified taxpayers who benefited from the exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a California qualified wildfire loss mitigation payment through the California Wildfire Mitigation Financial Assistance Program.
- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2028, qualified taxpayers who benefited from the exclusion from gross income for any qualified amount received in a settlement from Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Company or its subsidiary relating to the 2019 Kincade Fire.
- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2028, qualified taxpayers who benefited from the exclusion from gross income for any qualified amount received in a settlement from PG&E Company or its subsidiary relating to the 2020 Zogg Fire.
- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2028, taxpayers who benefited from the exclusion from gross income for certain emergency financial aid grants received by a postsecondary education student.
- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, taxpayers who benefited from the exclusion from gross income for the amount of student loans discharged under the ARPA for the following: loans provided expressly for post-secondary educational expenses if the loans were made, insured, or guaranteed by a federal, state or local government entity, or an eligible educational institution; private education loans; loans made by certain educational institutions/organizations by tax-exempt organizations to refinance a loan.
- For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2027, qualified taxpayers who benefited from the exclusion from gross income for any amount received in a settlement from Southern California Edison for claims relating to the 2017 Thomas Fire or the 2018 Woolsey Fire.
- For taxable years beginning on January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, taxpayers who benefited from the exclusion of gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a public water system, as defined, local government, or state agency for participation in a turf replacement water conservation program.
- For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and before January 1, 2030, a taxpayer operating a commercial cannabis activity that is licensed under California Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (CA MAUCRSA).

For more information, get form FTB 4197.

Other Important Information

Net Operating Loss Suspension – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2027, California has suspended the net operating loss (NOL) carryover deduction. Taxpayers may continue to compute and carryover an NOL during the suspension period. **However**, taxpayers with net business income or modified adjusted gross income of less than \$1,000,000 or with disaster loss carryovers are **not** affected by the NOL suspension rules.

The carryover period for suspended losses is extended by:

- Three years for losses incurred in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2024.
- Two years for losses incurred in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2025.

- One year for losses incurred in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and before January 1, 2026.

For more information, see R&TC Section 17276.24, and get form FTB 3805V, Net Operating Loss (NOL) Computation and NOL and Disaster Loss Limitations – Individuals, Estates, and Trusts.

Business Credit Limitation – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2027, there is a \$5,000,000 limitation on the application of business credits. The total of all business credits including the carryover of any credit for the taxable year may not reduce the “net tax” by more than \$5,000,000. This limitation does not apply to the Low-Income Housing Credit or the Pass-Through Entity Elective Tax Credit. The credit for prior year Alternative Minimum Tax is not subject to the credit limitation. Business credits should be applied against “net tax” before other credits.

For each taxable year of the limitation, taxpayers may make an irrevocable election to receive an annual refundable credit amount, in future taxable years, for business credits disallowed due to the \$5,000,000 limitation. The election must be made annually by completing form FTB 3870, Election for Refundable Credit, and attaching it to an original, timely filed tax return.

If a taxpayer does **not** choose to make the election outlined above, business credits disallowed due to the limitation may be carried over. The carryover period for disallowed credits is extended by the number of taxable years the credit was not allowed.

For more information, refer to R&TC Sections 17039.4 and 17039.5 and get form FTB 3870.

Postponement of Certain Tax-Related Deadlines – Beginning on or after June 27, 2024, the Director of Finance shall determine when IRC Section 7508A, related to postponement of certain federal tax-related deadlines, applies for California purposes to a taxpayer affected by a state of emergency declared by the Governor or a federally declared disaster. Impacted taxpayers can request an additional relief period if the state postponement period expires before the federal postponement period by filing form FTB 3872, California Disaster Relief Request for Postponement of Tax Deadlines. For more information, get form FTB 3872 and see R&TC Section 18572.

State Disability Insurance – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, California removes the taxable wage limit and maximum withholdings for each employee subject to State Disability Insurance (SDI) contributions. All wages are taxable for the purpose of computing SDI worker contributions. As a result, the excess SDI (or VPD) withheld line has been removed from the personal income tax return by updating the line as “reserved for future use.” For more information, go to the Employment Development Department (EDD) website at edd.ca.gov.

Use Tax – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2029, you may not report business purchases subject to use tax on your income tax return if you make more than \$10,000 in purchases subject to use tax (excluding vehicles, vessels, and aircraft) per calendar year and have not paid use tax on those purchases to a retailer engaged in business in California or to a retailer authorized by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to collect the tax. For other use tax requirements, see specific line instructions for Form 540, line 91 and R&TC Section 6225.

Federal Veterans Auto and Education Improvement Act (VAEIA) of 2022 – The VAEIA was enacted on January 5, 2023, and made amendments to the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA). California conforms to the following VAEIA provisions:

- A spouse of a servicemember shall neither lose nor acquire a residence or domicile for purposes of taxation with respect to the person, personal property, or income of the spouse by reason of being absent or present in any tax jurisdiction of the United States solely to be with the servicemember in compliance with the servicemember’s military orders.

- For any taxable year of the marriage, a servicemember and the spouse of such servicemember may elect to use for purposes of taxation, regardless of the date on which the marriage of the servicemember and the spouse occurred, any of the following:
 - The residence or domicile of the servicemember.
 - The residence or domicile of the spouse.
 - The permanent duty station of the servicemember.

For more information, get FTB Pub. 1032.

Federal CAA, 2023 – The CAA, 2023, was enacted on December 29, 2022, and it includes the federal Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) 2.0 Act of 2022. In general, the R&TC conforms to the changes to the retirement provisions under the SECURE 2.0 Act. For more general information, refer to the federal act and the California R&TC.

No-cost or Low-cost Health Care Coverage Information – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, we added a health care coverage information question on the tax return. If you are interested in no-cost or low-cost health care coverage information, check the “Yes” box on Form 540, Side 5. See specific line instructions for Form 540, Health Care Coverage Information section.

Timeliness Penalty Abatement – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, an individual taxpayer may elect to request a one-time abatement of a failure-to-file or failure-to-pay timeliness penalty either orally or in writing, if certain conditions are met. For more information, see specific line instructions for Form 540, Interest and Penalties section, and R&TC Section 19132.5.

Young Child Tax Credit Expansion – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, California expanded the YCTC eligibility to include an eligible individual with a qualifying child who would otherwise have been allowed the California EITC but the individual has earned income of zero dollars or less, does not have net losses in excess of \$35,640 in the current taxable year, and does not have wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensation in excess of \$35,640 in the current taxable year. For more information, get form FTB 3514, or go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **yctc**.

Foster Youth Tax Credit – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, the refundable FYTC is available to an individual and/or spouse/RDP age 18 to 25, who is allowed the California EITC for the taxable year, was in foster care while 13 years of age or older and placed through the California foster care system. For the current taxable year, the maximum amount of credit allowable for each eligible taxpayer is \$1,189 and the credit amount phases out as earned income exceeds the threshold amount of \$27,425 and completely phases out at \$32,901. For more information, see specific line instructions for Form 540, line 77, and get form FTB 3514, see R&TC Section 17052.2, or go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **fytc**.

Voter Registration Information – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, we added a Voter Registration Information checkbox on the tax return. For more information, see specific line instructions for Form 540, Voter Information section.

Federal Acts – In general, the R&TC does not conform to the changes under the following federal acts. For specific adjustments due to the following acts, see Schedule CA (540) instructions.

- One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) (enacted on July 4, 2025)
- Federal Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2023 (enacted on December 12, 2024)
- American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 (enacted on March 11, 2021)
- Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA), 2021 (enacted on December 27, 2020)
- Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act (enacted on March 27, 2020)
- Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act (enacted on December 20, 2019)

Moving Expense Deduction – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, taxpayers should file California form FTB 3913, Moving Expense Deduction, to claim moving expense deductions. Attach the completed form FTB 3913 to Form 540. For more information, see Schedule CA (540) instructions and get form FTB 3913.

Elective Tax for Pass-Through Entities (PTE) and Credit for Qualified Taxpayers – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, California law allows an entity taxed as a partnership or an “S” corporation to annually elect to pay an elective tax at a rate of 9.3% based on its qualified net income. The election shall be made on an original, timely filed return and is irrevocable for the taxable year.

The law allows a credit against the personal income tax to a taxpayer, other than a partnership, that is a partner, shareholder, or member of a qualified entity that elects to pay the elective tax, in an amount equal to 9.3% of the partner's, shareholder's, or member's pro rata share or distributive share and guaranteed payments of qualified net income subject to the election made by the qualified entity. Generally, a disregarded business entity and its partners or members cannot receive the credit, except for a disregarded single member limited liability company (SMLLC) that is owned by an individual, fiduciary, estate, or trust subject to personal income tax. For more information, go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **pte elective tax** and get the following PTE elective tax forms and instructions:

- Form FTB 3893, Pass-Through Entity Elective Tax Payment Voucher
- Form FTB 3804, Pass-Through Entity Elective Tax Calculation
- Form FTB 3804-CR, Pass-Through Entity Elective Tax Credit

Dependent Exemption Credit with No ID – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, taxpayers claiming a dependent exemption credit for a dependent who is ineligible for a Social Security Number (SSN) and a federal Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) may provide alternative information to the FTB to identify the dependent. For more information, get form FTB 3568, Alternative Identifying Information for the Dependent Exemption Credit. Taxpayers may amend their tax return beginning with taxable year 2018 to claim the dependent exemption credit. If claiming a refund, taxpayers must amend their returns within the statute of limitations. For more information on how to amend your tax returns, see “Instructions for Filing a 2025 Amended Return.”

Worker Status: Employees and Independent Contractors – Some individuals may be classified as independent contractors for federal purposes and employees for California purposes, which may also cause changes in how their income and deductions are classified. Proposition 22 was operative as of December 16, 2020, and may affect a taxpayer's worker classification. For more information, see Schedule CA (540) instructions.

Minimum Essential Coverage Individual Mandate – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, California law requires residents and their dependents to obtain and maintain minimum essential coverage, also referred to as qualifying health care coverage. Individuals who fail to maintain qualifying health care coverage for any month during the taxable year will be subject to a penalty unless they qualify for an exemption. For more information, see specific line instructions for Form 540, line 92, or get the following health care forms, instructions, and publications:

- Form FTB 3853, Health Coverage Exemptions and Individual Shared Responsibility Penalty
- Form FTB 3895, California Health Insurance Marketplace Statement
- FTB Pub. 3895B, California Instructions for Filing Federal Forms 1094-B and 1095-B
- FTB Pub. 3895C, California Instructions for Filing Federal Forms 1094-C and 1095-C

Small Business Accounting/Percentage of Completion Method – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, California law generally conforms to the TCJA's definition of small businesses as taxpayers whose average annual gross receipts over three years do not exceed a certain amount. For the current taxable year, the threshold amount is \$31 million. These small businesses are exempt from the requirement of using the Percentage of Completion Method of accounting for any construction contract if the contract is estimated to be completed within two years from the date the contract was entered into. A taxpayer may elect to apply the provision regarding accounting for long term contracts to contracts entered into on or after January 1, 2018.

Native American Earned Income Exemption – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, federally recognized tribal members living in California Indian country who earn income from any federally recognized California Indian country are exempt from California taxation. This exemption applies only to earned income. Enrolled tribal members who receive per capita income must reside in their affiliated tribe's Indian country to qualify for tax exempt status. Additional information can be found in the instructions for Schedule CA (540) and form FTB 3504, Enrolled Tribal Member Certification.

Schedule X, California Explanation of Amended Return Changes – Use Schedule X to determine any additional amount you owe or refund due to you, and to provide reason(s) for amending your previously filed income tax return. For additional information, see “Instructions for Filing a 2025 Amended Return.”

Improper Withholding on Severance Paid to Veterans – The federal Combat-Injured Veterans Tax Fairness Act of 2016 gives veterans who retired from the Armed Forces for medical reasons additional time to claim a refund if they had taxes improperly withheld from their severance pay. If you filed an amended return with the IRS on this issue, you have two years to file your amended California return.

California Achieving a Better Life Experience (ABLE) Program – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2016, the California Qualified ABLE Program was established and California law generally conforms to the federal income tax treatment of ABLE accounts. Additional information can be found in the instructions for form FTB 3805P, Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (Including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts.

Electronic Funds Withdrawal (EFW) – Make extension or estimated tax payments using tax preparation software. Check with your software provider to determine if they support EFW for extension or estimated tax payments.

Payments and Credits Applied to Use Tax – For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, if a taxpayer includes use tax on their personal income tax return, payments and credits will be applied to use tax first, then towards income tax, interest, and penalties. For more information, see specific line instructions for Form 540, line 91.

Mandatory Electronic Payments – You are required to remit all your payments electronically once you make an estimated tax or extension payment exceeding \$20,000 or you file an original tax return with a total tax liability over \$80,000. Once you meet this threshold, all subsequent payments regardless of amount, tax type, or taxable year must be remitted electronically. The first payment that would trigger the mandatory e-pay requirement does not have to be made electronically. Individuals that do not send the payment electronically will be subject to a 1% noncompliance penalty.

You can request a waiver from mandatory e-pay if one or more of the following is true:

- You have not made an estimated tax or extension payment in excess of \$20,000 during the current or previous taxable year.
- Your total tax liability reported for the previous taxable year did not exceed \$80,000.
- The amount you paid is not representative of your total tax liability.

For more information or to obtain the waiver form, go to ftb.ca.gov/e-pay. Electronic payments can be made using Web Pay on the FTB's website, EFW as part of the e-file return, or your credit card.

Estimated Tax Payments – Taxpayers are required to pay 30% of the required annual payment for the 1st required installment, 40% of the required annual payment for the 2nd required installment, no installment is due for the 3rd required installment, and 30% of the required annual payment for the 4th required installment.

Taxpayers with a tax liability less than \$500 (\$250 for married/RDP filing separately) do not need to make estimated tax payments.

Backup Withholding – With certain limited exceptions, payers that are required to withhold and remit backup withholding to the IRS are also required to withhold and remit to the FTB on income sourced to California. If the payee has backup withholding, the payee must contact the FTB to provide a valid taxpayer identification number before filing the tax return. Failure to provide a valid taxpayer identification number may result in a denial of the backup withholding credit. For more information, go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **backup withholding**.

Registered Domestic Partners (RDPs) – Under California law, RDPs must file their California income tax return using either the married/RDP filing jointly or married/RDP filing separately filing status. RDPs have the same legal benefits, protections, and responsibilities as married couples unless otherwise specified.

If you entered into a same sex legal union in another state, other than a marriage, and that union has been determined to be substantially equivalent to a California registered domestic partnership, you are required to file a California income tax return using either the married/RDP filing jointly or married/RDP filing separately filing status.

For purposes of California income tax, references to a spouse, husband, or wife also refer to a California RDP, unless otherwise specified.

When we use the initials RDP, they refer to both a California registered domestic “partner” and a California registered domestic “partnership,” as applicable. For more information on RDPs, get FTB Pub. 737.

Direct Deposit Refund – You can request a direct deposit refund on your tax return whether you e-file or file a paper tax return. Be sure to fill in the routing and account numbers carefully and double-check the numbers for accuracy to avoid it being rejected by your bank.

Direct Deposit for ScholarShare 529 College Savings Plans – If you have a ScholarShare 529 College Savings Plan account maintained by the ScholarShare Investment Board, you may have your refund directly deposited to your ScholarShare account. Go to scholarshare529.com for instructions.

California Disclosure Obligations – If the individual was involved in a reportable transaction, including a listed transaction, the individual may have a disclosure requirement. Attach federal Form 8886, Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement, to the back of the California tax return along with any other supporting schedules. If this is the first time the reportable transaction is disclosed on the tax return, send a duplicate copy of the federal Form 8886 to the address below. The FTB may impose penalties if the individual fails to file federal Form 8886, or fails to provide any other required information. A material advisor is required to provide a reportable transaction number to all taxpayers and material advisors for whom the material advisor acts as a material advisor.

TAX SHELTER FILING
ABS 389 MS F340
FRANCHISE TAX BOARD
PO BOX 1673
SACRAMENTO CA 95812-9900

For more information, go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **disclosure obligation**.