

Instructions for Form FTB 3885A

Depreciation and Amortization Adjustments

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

What's New

Depreciation Limitation - ~~For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018~~, California does not conform to the federal modification to depreciation limitations on luxury automobiles (IRC Section 280F). See Federal/State Differences, for more information.

General Information

In general, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, California law conforms to the ~~Internal Revenue Code (IRC)~~ as of January 1, 2015. However, there are continuing differences between California and federal law. When California conforms to federal tax law changes, we do not always adopt all of the changes made at the federal level. For more information, go to ftb.ca.gov and search for **conformity**. Additional information can be found in FTB Pub. 1001, Supplemental Guidelines to California Adjustments, the instructions for California Schedule CA (540 or 540NR), and the Business Entity tax booklets.

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

Purpose

Use form FTB 3885A, Depreciation and Amortization Adjustments, **only** if there is a difference between the amount of depreciation and amortization allowed as a deduction using California law and the amount allowed using federal law.

Federal/State Differences

California law and federal law have not always allowed the same depreciation methods, special credits, or accelerated write-offs. As a result, the recovery periods or the basis on which the depreciation is figured for California may be different from the amounts used for federal purposes. You will probably have reportable differences if all or part of your assets were placed in service:

- **Before January 1, 1987.** California disallowed depreciation under the federal accelerated cost recovery system. Continue to figure California depreciation for those assets in the same manner as in prior years for those assets.
- **On or after January 1, 1987.** California provides special credits and accelerated write-offs that affect the California basis of qualifying assets. California did not conform to all changes to federal law enacted in 1993; therefore, the California basis or recovery periods may be different for some assets.
- **On or after September 11, 2001.** If you claimed the 30% additional depreciation for federal purposes, California has not conformed to the federal Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 which allows taxpayers to take an additional first year depreciation deduction and Alternative Minimum Tax depreciation adjustment for property placed in service after September 10, 2001.

The following list is not intended to be all-inclusive of the federal and state differences. For more information, get FTB Pub 1001:

- Amortization of certain intangibles (IRC Section 197)
- Grapevines subject to Phylloxera or Pierce's disease
- Additional depreciation (IRC Section 168(k))
- Startup expenses (IRC Section 195)
- Asset expense election (IRC Section 179)

Luxury automobile depreciation: Sport utility vehicles and minivans built on a truck chassis are included in the definition of trucks and vans when applying the 6,000 pound gross weight limit. However, California does not conform to the federal modifications to depreciation limitations on luxury automobiles (IRC Section 280F).

Depreciation limitations placed in service in the calendar year 2018:

For passenger automobiles (that are not trucks or vans)

Tax Year	Amount
1st Tax Year	\$3,160
2nd Tax Year	\$5,000
3rd Tax Year	\$2,950
Each Succeeding Year	\$1,775

For trucks and vans

Tax Year	Amount
1st Tax Year	\$3,560
2nd Tax Year	\$5,700
3rd Tax Year	\$3,350
Each Succeeding Year	\$2,075

Differences may also occur for other less common reasons, and the instructions for Schedule CA (540), California Adjustments - Residents or Schedule CA (540NR), California Adjustments - Nonresidents or Part-Year Residents, list them on the line for the type of income likely to be affected. Get FTB Pub. 1001 for more information about figuring and reporting these adjustments.

If reporting a difference for assets related to a passive activity, get form FTB 3801, Passive Activity Loss Limitations, for more information about passive activities.

Do not use form FTB 3885A to report depreciation expense from federal Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses. Instead, see the instructions for Schedule CA (540), Part II, line 27, or Schedule CA (540NR), Part III, line 27.

Specific Line Instructions

Prepare and file a separate form FTB 3885A for each business or activity on your tax return that has a difference between California and federal depreciation or amortization. Enter the name of the business or activity in the space provided at the top of the form. If you need more space, attach additional sheets. However, complete Part II, Election to Expense Certain Tangible Property (IRC Section 179), only once.

Part I Identify the Activity as Passive or Nonpassive

Line 1 – Check the box to identify the activity as passive or nonpassive. A passive activity is any activity involving the conduct of any trade or business in which you did not materially participate. Get form FTB 3801 for more information.

If the activity is passive, use this form as a worksheet to figure the depreciation adjustment to carry to form FTB 3801. Beginning in 1994, and for federal purposes only, rental real estate activities of persons in real property business are not automatically treated as passive activities. California did not conform to this provision.

Part II Election To Expense Certain Tangible Property (IRC Section 179)

If you qualify, you may elect to expense part of the cost of depreciable personal property used in your trade or business and certain other property described in federal Publication 946, How to Depreciate Property. To qualify, you must have purchased property, as defined in the IRC Section 179(d)(2), and placed it in service during 2018, or have a carryover of unused cost from 2017. If you elect this deduction, you must reduce your California depreciable basis by the IRC Section 179 expense.

Federal limitation amounts may be different than California limitation amounts. For California purposes, the maximum IRC Section 179 expense deduction allowed for 2018 is \$25,000.

Complete the worksheet below to figure IRC Section 179 expense for California. Include all assets qualifying for the deduction because the limit applies to all qualifying assets as a group rather than to each asset individually. Refer to federal Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization, for more information.

Tangible Property Expense Worksheet		
1	Maximum dollar limitation for California	1 \$25,000
2	Total cost of Section 179 property placed in service	2
3	Threshold cost of Section 179 property before reduction in limitation	3 \$200,000
4	Reduction in limitation. Subtract line 3 from line 2. If zero or less, enter -0-	4
5	Dollar limitation for tax year. Subtract line 4 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-	5
(a) Description of property (b) Cost (c) Elected cost		
6		
7	Listed property (elected Section 179 cost)	7
8	Total elected cost of Section 179 property. Add line 6 column (c) and line 7	8
9	Tentative deduction. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 8	9
10	Carryover of disallowed deduction from 2017	10
11	Enter the smaller of business income (not less than zero) or line 5	11
12	Section 179 expense deduction for California. Add line 9 and line 10, but do not enter more than line 11. Also, enter the result on form FTB 3885A, line 2	12
13	Carryover of disallowed deduction to 2019. Add line 9 and line 10. Subtract line 12 from the result	13

Part III Depreciation

Line 3 – Complete column (a) through column (f) for each tangible asset or group of assets placed in service during the tax year. Use the California basis for assets on which you elected to take the Section 179 deduction. The California basis will be the difference between line 6, column (b) and line 6, column (c) of the Tangible Property Expense Worksheet in Part II.

Line 8a and Line 8b – Are you using this form as a worksheet in connection with form FTB 3801?

Yes Enter the amount from line 8a or line 8b on form FTB 3801, Side 2, California Passive Activity Worksheet, column (e).

No Include the amount from line 8a on Schedule CA (540), Part I, line 12, line 17, or line 18 or Schedule CA (540NR), Part II, line 12, line 17, or line 18, column B for business income or loss, supplemental income, or farming income or loss, respectively.
 Include the amount from line 8b on Schedule CA (540), Part I, line 12, line 17, or line 18 or Schedule CA (540NR), Part II, line 12, line 17, or line 18, column C for business income or loss, supplemental income, or farming income or loss, respectively.

Part IV Amortization

Line 9 – Complete column (a) through column (f) for intangible assets placed in service during the tax year. Use the California basis and the California recovery period.

Line 14a and Line 14b – Are you using this form as a worksheet in connection with form FTB 3801?

Yes Enter the amount from line 14a or line 14b on form FTB 3801, Side 2, California Passive Activity Worksheet, column (e).

No Include the amount from line 14a on Schedule CA (540), Part I, line 12, line 17, or line 18 or Schedule CA (540NR), Part II, line 12, line 17, or line 18, column B for business income or loss, supplemental income, or farming income or loss, respectively.
 Include the amount from line 14b on Schedule CA (540), Part I, line 12, line 17, or line 18 or Schedule CA (540NR), Part II, line 12, line 17, or line 18, column C for business income or loss, supplemental income, or farming income or loss, respectively.