

on or after January 1, 2005. If you reported settlement payments on line 8z, column A, enter the amount of settlement payments in column B.

Line 9b1 – Disaster Loss Deduction from Form FTB 3805V

If you have a California disaster loss carryover deduction and there is income in the current taxable year, enter the total amount of disaster loss carryover deduction from your 2023 form FTB 3805V, Part III, line 2, column (f), as a positive number in column B.

NOL attributable to a qualified disaster – If you deduct a 2023 disaster loss in the 2023 taxable year and have remaining disaster loss that results in an NOL, the NOL can be carried forward. Get form FTB 3805V for more information.

Line 9b2 – NOL Deduction from Form FTB 3805V

The allowable NOL carryover under California law is different from the allowable NOL carryover under federal law. If you have a California NOL carryover from prior years, enter the total allowable California NOL carryover deduction for the current year from form FTB 3805V, Part III, line 2, column (f), as a positive number in column B.

Line 9b3 – NOL Deduction from Form FTB 3805Z, FTB 3807, or FTB 3809

Enter in column B the total NOL figured on the following forms:

- FTB 3805Z, Enterprise Zone Deduction and Credit Summary, line 3b
- FTB 3807, Local Agency Military Base Recovery Area Deduction and Credit Summary, line 3b
- FTB 3809, Targeted Tax Area Deduction and Credit Summary, line 3b

Line 10 – Total

Add Section A, line 1z through line 7, and Section B, line 1 through line 7, line 9a and line 9b1 through line 9b3 in column B. Add Section A, line 1z through line 7, and Section B, line 1 through line 7, and line 9a in column C. Enter the totals on line 10.

Section C – Adjustments to Income

Line 11 through Line 19a and Line 20 through Line 23 and Line 25

California law is the same as federal law with the exception of the following:

- **Line 11 Educator Expenses** – California does not conform to federal law regarding educator expenses. Enter the amount from line 11, column A on line 11, column B.
- **Line 12 Certain Business Expenses of Reservists, Performing Artists, and Fee-Basis Government Officials** – If claiming a depreciation deduction as an unreimbursed employee business expense on federal Form 2106, Employee Business Expenses, you may have an adjustment in column B or column C. For more information, get FTB Pub. 1001.
Federal law eliminated the \$3,000 deduction for living expenses for members of Congress while away from home. California does not conform. Enter the amount of living expenses on line 12, column C.
- **Line 13 Health Savings Account Deduction** – Federal law allows a deduction for contributions to an HSA account. California law does not conform. Enter the amount from line 13, column A, on line 13, column B.
- **Line 14 Moving Expenses** – California law does not conform to federal law regarding the suspension of the deduction for moving expenses, except for members of the Armed Forces on active duty.
Non-military and military taxpayers, prepare form FTB 3913. After completing form FTB 3913, if you are a non-military taxpayer and checked the No box on line 5 of form FTB 3913, enter the amount from form FTB 3913, line 5 on Schedule CA (540), Part I, Section A, line 1h, column C.
If you are a non-military taxpayer and checked the Yes box on line 5 of form FTB 3913, enter the amount from form FTB 3913, line 5 on Schedule CA (540), Part I, line 14, column C.
- **Line 15 Deductible Part of Self-employment Tax** – A taxpayer may be classified as an independent contractor for federal purposes and as an employee for California purposes. This deduction is not allowed to an employee. If for California purposes, the taxpayer is classified as an employee, an adjustment is needed in column B. Enter the amount from line 15, column A, on line 15, column B.

- **Line 17 Self-employed Health Insurance Deduction** – A taxpayer may be classified as an independent contractor for federal purposes and as an employee for California purposes. This deduction is not allowed to an employee. If for California purposes, the taxpayer is classified as an employee, an adjustment is needed in column B. Enter the amount from line 17, column A, on line 17, column B.

Note: A taxpayer classified as an employee for California purposes who makes an adjustment on this line may be able to claim this amount as a deduction for medical and dental expenses. For more information, see instructions for Part II, line 4.

- **Line 19a Alimony Paid** – Under federal law, the TCJA, alimony and separate maintenance payments are not deductible by the payor spouse, if made under any divorce or separation agreement executed after December 31, 2018, or executed on or before December 31, 2018, and modified after that date (if the modification expressly provides that the amendments apply). California law does not conform. If you paid alimony and did not deduct it on your federal tax return, enter the alimony paid in column C.

If you are a nonresident alien and did not deduct alimony on your federal tax return, enter the amount you paid in column C.

Line 19b (Recipient's SSN/Last Name) – Enter the SSN or ITIN and last name of the person to whom you paid alimony.

- **Line 20 – IRA Deduction**

408 election – To take the election, the federal deduction is taken on line 20, column A. The election for California will be on line 20, column B or C. Get FTB Pub. 1005 for more information.

IRA age – If you report an IRA deduction on line 20, column A at age 70½ or older, include that amount deducted for federal in the total you enter on line 20, column B. Get FTB Pub. 1005 for more information.

- **Line 21 Student Loan Interest Deduction** – California law conforms to federal law regarding student loan interest deduction except for a spouse/RDP of a non-California domiciled military taxpayer residing in a community property state. Use the Student Loan Interest Deduction Worksheet to compute the amount to enter on line 21. For more information, get FTB Pub. 1032.

Student Loan Interest Deduction Worksheet	
1. Enter the total amount from Schedule CA (540), line 21, column A. If the amount on line 1 is zero, STOP. You are not allowed a deduction for California 1 _____	
2. Enter the total interest you paid in 2023 on qualified student loans but not more than \$2,500 here . . 2 _____	
3. Add federal Schedule 1 (Form 1040), line 21 (student loan interest deduction) to federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR, line 11 (AGI). Enter the result here 3 _____	
4. Enter the amount shown below for your filing status. • Single, head of household, or qualifying surviving spouse/RDP – \$60,000 • Married/RDP filing jointly – \$120,000 } 4 _____	
5. Is the amount on line 3 more than the amount on line 4? <input type="checkbox"/> No. Skip line 5 and line 6, enter -0- on line 7, and go to line 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Subtract line 4 from line 3 5 _____	
6. Divide line 5 by \$15,000 (\$30,000 if married/RDP filing jointly). Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000 . . 6 6 _____	
7. Multiply line 2 by line 6 7 _____	
8. Student loan interest deduction. Subtract line 7 from line 2. 8 _____	
9. Student loan interest adjustment. If line 1 is less than line 8, enter the difference here and on Schedule CA (540), line 21, column C. 9 _____	