



California Tax Workshop for Nonresident Scholars and Researchers



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Program Agenda

- California Residency Laws
- Items taxed by California
- Taxation of fellowships, stipends and scholarships
- State & Federal Differences
- Calculation of California tax
- Example: Prepare a Tax Return

Do I Have to File?

 California has a minimum filing requirement. See Do I have to File handout.

If you've had money withheld,
 you must file to receive a refund.



Who is a Resident?

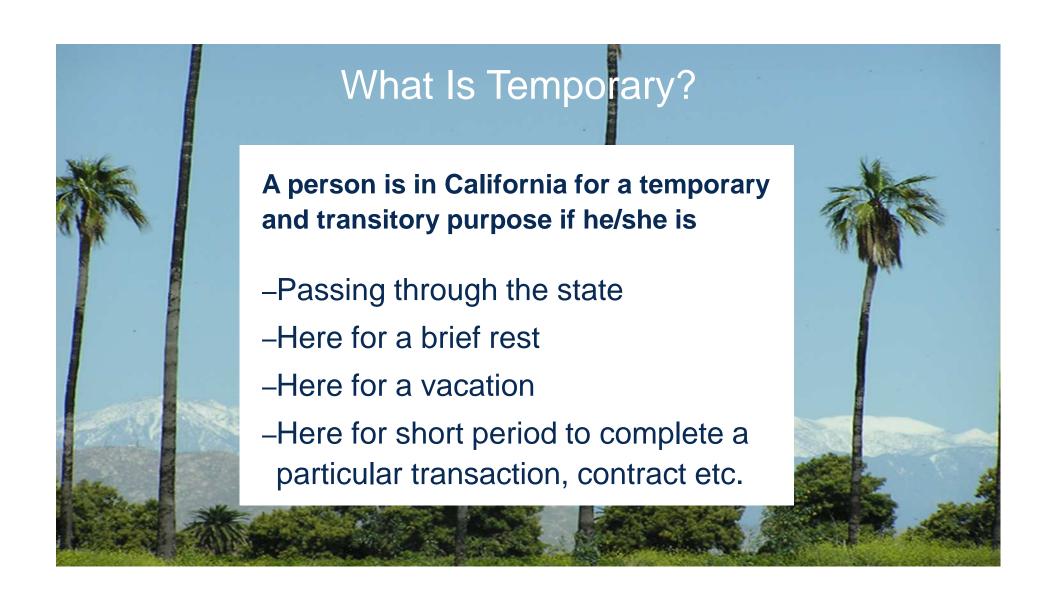
Definition of Resident:



- a. In this state for <u>other</u> than a temporary or transitory purpose *or*
- b. Domiciled in CA and who is outside for a temporary or transitory purpose

Definition of Nonresident:

1. Every person other than a resident





Where is your Domicile?

- The location of your permanent home
- The place where you <u>intend</u> to return to whenever absent



Presumption of Residency

- Every individual who spends in the aggregate more than nine months of the taxable year within this state shall be presumed to be a resident.
- The presumption may be overcome by satisfactory evidence that the individual is in the state for a temporary or transitory purpose.

Presumption of Residency

- Case law indicates that academic assignments are considered "temporary or transitory."
- California residents who took academic assignments out of California did not lose their California resident status.
- Therefore, for consistency, foreign scholars will not be considered residents solely because of the presumption of residency.

What are your Connections?

Factors to consider:

- Amount of time spent
- Intention to remain in the US
- Location of spouse and children
- Location of principal residence
- Location driver's license was issued, vehicles registered
- Location of real property and investments
- Permanence of work assignment
- Location of social ties

Foreign Scholars/Researchers

- If you are not a student or pursuing a degree, you will likely appear to meet the presumption of residency. The presumption can be overcome by showing that your stay is temporary or transitory.
- Residents file a form 540 or 540 2EZ.
- Nonresidents and part-year residents file a 540 NR.



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Why Is Residency Important?

Residency affects the way a person is taxed:

- A California resident is taxed on all income from everywhere
- A nonresident is taxed on income derived from sources within California

Source Income Pertains to the Place of Origin

- The source of "tangible" income is where it is earned or located
- The source of "intangible" income is the state (or country) where the recipient is a resident

Sourcing of Income

Tangible Income:	Has a California Source if:
Wages, tips, commissions, fellowships	Work was performed in California – regardless of the location of the employer, where the payment was issued, or the individual's residence upon the receipt of the payment
Trade or business, property sales	Activity carried on in California or property located in California

Intangible Income:	Has a California Source if:
Interest and dividends	Nonresident: Never California resident: Always
Sales of stocks and bonds	Nonresident: Never California resident: Always

Fellowships, Stipends and Scholarships

California Source Income:

Wages/Salary Payments, including

- Fellowships, teaching/research assistantships
- Amounts received from foreign employers



Fellowship, Stipend, and Scholarships

 Amounts not used for payment of tuition and fees or books, supplies and equipment required for courses of instruction

California & Federal Differences

- California has no tax treaties with other countries
- No foreign tax credit
- Source of income has different meaning
- Worldwide income is required to be reported for California



Ways to convert currency

- 1. Convert on the day the money was earned.
- Convert using an average for the entire year.
- 3. Convert on the last day of the year, December 31.

Which ever method is used, it must be consistently applied. For historical currency exchange rates go to:

https://www.oanda.com



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California Tax Forms

 Resident Form 540 requires all income from worldwide sources to be reported and computes the tax rate on all the income.



 Nonresident Form 540 NR reflects worldwide income but applies tax rate to only California sourced income.

California Forms

- Nonresidents
 - -540NR
- Residents
 - -540
 - -540 2EZ

You Cannot Use the 540 2EZ If You Have:

- Filing status is married/RDP filing separately.
- Income excluded by treaty
- Income received from another country during 2019
- Taxable scholarships, fellowships, or stipends not on a W-2

Forms we will use

CA Form 540NR &

Schedule CA (540NR)

TAXABLE YEAR California Adju	·	SCHEDULE			
2019 Nonresidents			ts		A (540NR)
mportant: Attach this schedule behind For	m 540NR, Side 5 a	s a supporting Ca	lifornia schedule.	10.700 or 11.700 or	
Name(s) as shown on tax return	SSN or IT	IN			
Part I Residency Information. Complete all lin	es that apply to you a	nd your spouse/RDP	for taxable year 2019	<u> </u>	
During 2019:	10 2 2 4 5 1 h	19. Br	-		-
My California (CA) Residency (Check one)	524		923		2
a Myself: Nonresident Part-Year	Resident 🗨 Reside	ent b Spou	se: 🔘 Nonrasiden	t 🛈 Part-Year Re	sident 💿 Residen
		Spouse/RDP			
a I was domiciled in (enter two letter code, see			•	•	
b I was in the military and stationed in (enter tw			<u> </u>	🤵	
I became a CA resident (enter state of prior resident (enter new state of r			<u></u>		
I became a CA nonresident (enter new state of r				/	//
I was a CA nonresident the entire year (enter sta			●●	®	\$73)C-1
The number of days I spent in CA for any purpo I owned a home/property in CA (enter Y for Yes,			ŏ	👸	
I owned a home/property in CA (enter Y for Yes, Before 2019: I was a CA resident for the period			1 /	8 /	
beine 2015. I was a Un resident for the period			© / /	·- o /	7
Part II Income Adjustment Schedule	A	В	С	D	E
Section A — Income from federal Form 1040 or 1040-SR	Federal Amounts (taxable amounts from your federal tax return)	Subtractions See instructions (difference between CA & federal law)	Additions See instructions (difference between CA & federal law)	Total Amounts Using CA Law As if You Were a CA Resident (subtract col. B from col. A; add col. C to the result)	CA Amounts (Income earned or received as a CA resident and income earned or received from CA sources as a nonresident)
1 Wages, salaries, tips, etc. See instructions before making an entry in col. B or C 1	•	•	•	•	•
2 Taxable interest, a 💿 2b	•	•	•	•	•
3 Ordinary dividends. See instructions.		12370	6407	04307	0.00
	•	●	•	●	●
4 IRA distributions. See instructions. a 4	•		•	•	•
c Pensions and annuities. See		•	•	•	•
instructions. c • 4d					
5 Social security benefits.	•	•			

As you begin your California return:

- 1. Complete your federal return prior to starting your state return.
- Determine if you are a resident or a nonresident for California purposes.
- 3. You can be a nonresident alien for federal purposes and still be a California resident.
- 4. Use the same filing status as you did on your federal return.
- 5. If you are a nonresident, determine your California source income.

Step by Step Example

• Example for a part- year resident using form 540NR.

Are You Ready?

