

Things you should know before you begin:

- Use Schedule NR if you are a nonresident or filing as a part-year resident.
- Check the **Schedule NR** box on the front of the SC1040.
- Attach the Schedule NR and a copy of your federal return to your SC1040.
- Do not submit the Schedule NR separately.
- We cannot process your return if the Schedule NR is submitted separately or the return is filed without a Social Security Number or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number.

Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN):

It is mandatory that you provide your Social Security Number on this tax form. If you are a nonresident or resident alien and cannot get a Social Security Number, contact the IRS to apply for an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN) for the purpose of filing Income Tax returns. South Carolina will accept this number in place of a Social Security Number to process your Individual Income Tax returns. For information, contact the IRS at **1-800-829-1040** or **irs.gov**.

The references to form numbers and line descriptions on federal Income Tax forms were correct at the time of printing. If they have changed, and you are unable to determine the proper line to use, contact the SCDOR Individual Income Tax section at **1-844-898-8542** or **IITax@dor.sc.gov**. Use these instructions as a guide when preparing your Schedule NR. They are not intended to cover all provisions of the law.

Income and exclusions:

Enter on line 1 through line 15 your income and losses.

- Place losses in [brackets].
- Enter in Column A your total income reported on your federal return.
- Enter in Column B the income taxed by South Carolina.
- Round all amounts to the nearest dollar.

Line 1: Wages, salaries, tips, and other compensation

Enter in Column B all wages, salaries, tips, or other compensation reported to you as South Carolina income on your W-2s and all wages you earned while a resident of South Carolina.

Nonresident servicemembers:

Do not include in Column A:

- Military compensation paid to you if you are a resident of another state.

Do not include in Column B:

- Military compensation paid to you if you are a resident of another state.
- Income for services performed in South Carolina by the spouse of a servicemember under the provisions of the Federal Military Spouses Residency Relief Act if:
 - the spouse is not a resident of the state where the servicemember and spouse are living
 - the spouse is in South Carolina solely to be with the servicemember
 - the servicemember is in South Carolina on military orders; and
 - the spouse and servicemember are residents of the same state

Do not make an adjustment if South Carolina is your state of legal residency.

Line 2 and Line 3: Taxable interest and dividends

Interest, dividend income, and interest from another state's obligations are taxable by South Carolina for the time you were a resident of South Carolina. Include in Column B the interest connected with a trade or business in South Carolina, regardless of your state of residency. Do not include in Column B interest income from US or South Carolina obligations.

Line 4: Taxable refunds, credits, or offsets of state and local Income Taxes

A refund of state and local Income Taxes is not taxed by South Carolina. Enter the amount from the federal 1040 in Column A. Do not enter an amount in Column B.

Line 5: Alimony received

Enter in Column B alimony received for the time you were a resident of South Carolina, if the alimony results from a divorce decree executed or modified before December 31, 2018.

Alimony received as a result of a divorce decree executed or modified after December 31, 2018 is not taxable.

Line 6: Business income or loss

Enter in Column B the income or loss resulting from businesses located in **South Carolina**. Indicate business losses in [brackets]. As of January 1, 2009, a business must add back any amount paid for services performed by an unauthorized alien if the amount is \$600 or more a year.

Lines 7 and Line 8: Capital gain or loss and other gains or losses

Include in Column B gains or losses from:

- the sale of real property (land or buildings) located in South Carolina
- stocks or bonds sold while a resident of South Carolina

Any gain or loss reported in Column B must be supported by the appropriate federal schedules showing the location of the business or property.

Line 9 and Line 10: Taxable IRA distributions, pensions, and annuities

Enter in Column B the taxable amounts received while a resident of South Carolina.

Line 11: Rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, estates, and trusts

Enter in Column B the income or loss from property located in South Carolina or from doing business in South Carolina.

Line 12: Farm income or loss

Enter in Column B the income or loss resulting from a farm located in South Carolina. As of January 1, 2009, a South Carolina business must add back any amount paid for services performed by an unauthorized alien if the amount is \$600 or more a year.

Line 13: Unemployment compensation

Enter in Column B the unemployment compensation paid from South Carolina or received while a resident of South Carolina.

Line 14: Taxable Social Security benefits

Social Security and railroad retirement are not taxed by South Carolina. Do not enter any of these amounts in Column B.

Line 15: Other income

Enter in Column B any other income earned while a resident of South Carolina or from sources within South Carolina for which there is no line provided on the return

Other income includes:

- prizes
- awards
- gambling winnings
- director fees

Report, in [brackets], a foreign earned income exclusion or net operating loss resulting while you were a South Carolina resident or from sources within South Carolina.

Line 16: Total income

Add line 1 through line 15 of each column. Enter the total of each column.

Adjustments to income:

Report in this section federal adjustments to gross income. Enter amounts from your federal return in Column A. Enter the portion that applies to South Carolina in Column B. The South Carolina adjustments on line 17 through line 29 cannot exceed 100% of the federal adjustment.

Line 17: Educator expenses

If you qualify for an educator expenses deduction for federal purposes, you are allowed a deduction in Column B.

Calculate your allowable South Carolina deduction using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{SC total income (line 16, Column B)}}{\text{Federal total income (line 16, Column A)}} \times \text{Line 17 Column A} = \text{SC adjustment in Column B}$$

Line 18: Certain business expenses of reservists, performing artists, and fee-based government officials

Calculate your allowable South Carolina deduction using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{SC total income (line 16, Column B)}}{\text{Federal total income (line 16, Column A)}} \times \text{Line 18 Column A} = \text{SC adjustment in Column B}$$

Line 19: Health savings account

Calculate your allowable South Carolina deduction using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{SC compensation}}{\text{Federal compensation}} \times \text{Line 19 Column A} = \text{SC adjustment in Column B}$$

Compensation is income you receive for providing personal services. This includes:

- wages
- salaries

- commissions
- tips
- professional fees
- bonuses
- self-employment income

Line 20: Moving expenses

If you had allowable moving expenses on your federal 1040, and if your move was into South Carolina, you are allowed a full moving expense adjustment in Column B.

If you moved out of South Carolina, your expenses are **not** deductible.

Line 21 through line 23

If you have self-employment income earned from South Carolina and other states, calculate your allowable South Carolina deduction using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{SC self-employment income}}{\text{Total self-employment income}} \times \frac{\text{Federal adjustment in Column A}}{\text{Federal adjustment in Column A}} = \text{SC adjustment in Column B}$$

Line 24: Penalty on early withdrawal of savings

Enter in Column B any penalty for early withdrawal of savings taxable to South Carolina.

Line 25: Alimony paid

If you paid alimony, resulting from a divorce decree executed or modified before December 31, 2018, and it qualified for an adjustment for federal tax purposes, calculate your allowable South Carolina deduction using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{SC total income (line 16, Column B)}}{\text{Federal total income (line 16, Column A)}} \times \text{Line 25 Column A} = \text{SC adjustment in Column B}$$

Line 26: IRA deduction

Determine your IRA adjustment for Column B using the percentage of your federal compensation that is South Carolina compensation. Calculate your allowable South Carolina deduction using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{SC compensation}}{\text{Federal compensation}} \times \text{Line 26 Column A} = \text{SC adjustment in Column B}$$

Compensation is all income you receive for providing personal services. This includes:

- wages
- salaries
- commissions
- tips
- professional fees
- bonuses
- self-employment income

Line 27: Student loan interest deduction

If you qualify for a student loan interest deduction for federal purposes, you are allowed a deduction in Column B. Calculate your allowable South Carolina deduction using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{SC total income (line 16, Column B)}}{\text{Federal total income (line 16, Column A)}} \times \text{Line 27 Column A} = \text{SC adjustment in Column B}$$

Line 29: Other adjustments to income

Enter in Column B any federal adjustment to income for which there is no line provided.

Line 31: Adjusted gross income

Federal adjusted gross income: Subtract line 30, Column A from line 16, Column A. Enter on line 31, Column A. This amount should equal the adjusted gross income from your federal return.

South Carolina adjusted gross income: Subtract line 30, Column B from line 16, Column B. Enter on line 31, Column B.

South Carolina adjustments:

Line 32: South Carolina additions to income

Attach an explanation of your entry for this line. Some examples of items which may be reported on this line are:

- If you claim bonus depreciation under federal law, you must add back the difference between the bonus depreciation taken and the depreciation that would have been allowed without bonus depreciation.
- A charitable contribution under IRC Section 170 for a gift of land must be added back unless the contribution meets the requirements of SC Code Section 12-6-5590.
- Withdrawals from Catastrophe Savings Accounts are taxable to the extent the withdrawals exceed the qualified catastrophe expenses.

South Carolina subtractions:

Line 33: South Carolina dependent exemption

A South Carolina dependent exemption is allowed for each eligible dependent, including both qualifying children and qualifying relatives. Eligible dependents are dependents claimed on your federal Income Tax return. See worksheet below.

Worksheet for South Carolina dependent exemption	
1. South Carolina dependent exemption amount	1. <u> \$4,190 </u>
2. Number of dependents claimed on your federal return	2. <u> </u>
3. Allowable deduction (multiply line 1 by line 2). Enter on line 33	3. <u> </u>

Line 34: Net capital gain deduction

Net capital gains held for a period of more than one year and included in the South Carolina taxable income are reduced by 44% for South Carolina Income Tax purposes.

Net capital gain means the **excess of the net long-term** capital gain for the taxable year **over the net short-term** capital loss for the tax year. The South Carolina holding period for long-term capital gains is the same as the federal holding period. Income received from installment sales and capital gain distribution qualifies for this deduction if the more than one year holding period has been met. Multiply the net capital gain by 44% and enter the result.

Example: Taxpayer has a long-term (LT) gain on stock (held more than one year) of \$10,000 and a long-term loss on stock of \$3,000. Also reported is a short-term (ST) loss on stock held for six months of \$5,000

- SC Net LT Capital Gain		\$ 7,000 (10,000 - 3,000)		
- SC Net ST Capital Loss	-	5,000		
SC Net Capital Gain		\$2,000		
x Gain Deduction		x 44%		
Amount to be deducted		\$880		

Lines 35a through Line 35c: Retirement deduction for South Carolina residents

South Carolina taxes retirement income received while you were a resident of this state. The deduction is allowed for an individual taxpayer who is the original owner of a qualified retirement account.

An individual who is **under age 65** may claim a retirement deduction up to \$3,000 on qualified retirement income from their own plan.

An individual who is **age 65 or older** during the tax year may claim a retirement deduction up to \$10,000 on qualified retirement income from their own plan.

Line 35a: Include only qualified withdrawals from the taxpayer's own qualified retirement plan.

Line 35b: Include only qualified withdrawals from the spouse's own qualified retirement plan.

Line 35c: A surviving spouse receiving qualified retirement income on behalf of a deceased spouse may deduct up to \$3,000 or \$10,000 of the qualified retirement income, based on the age of the deceased spouse had they lived. The surviving spouse must receive the decedent's qualified retirement income as a surviving spouse.

The surviving spouse retirement deduction is in addition to the individual retirement deduction claimed from the taxpayer's own retirement plan.

Qualified retirement income is income from plans defined in IRC 401, 403, 408, and 457 and all public employee retirement plans of the federal, state, and local governments, including individual retirement plans, Keogh plans, and military retirement.

Any portion of qualified retirement income received this tax year that resulted in a federal premature withdrawal penalty does not qualify for a retirement deduction.

The retirement deduction is reduced by any military retirement deduction taken.

Worksheet for taxpayer (line 35a)	
1. Maximum deduction allowed for taxpayer based on age (\$3,000 or \$10,000)	1. _____
2. Taxpayer's military retirement deduction (line 35d)	2. _____
3. Taxpayer's retirement deduction available (subtract line 2 from 1; if less than zero, enter zero)	3. _____
4. Taxpayer's individual qualified retirement income included in federal form and taxable to South Carolina (taxable IRA distributions, pensions & annuities)	4. _____
5. Retirement deduction (lesser of line 3 or line 4). Enter on line 35a	5. _____

Worksheet for spouse (line 35b)	
1. Maximum deduction allowed for spouse based on age (\$3,000 or \$10,000)	1. _____
2. Spouse's military retirement deduction (line 35e)	2. _____
3. Spouse's retirement deduction available (subtract line 2 from 1; if less than zero, enter zero)	3. _____
4. Spouse's individual qualified retirement income included in federal form and taxable to South Carolina (taxable IRA distributions, pensions & annuities)	4. _____
5. Retirement deduction (lesser of line 3 or line 4). Enter on line 35b	5. _____

Worksheet for surviving spouse (line 35c)	
Calculate separately for each deceased spouse	
1. Maximum deduction allowed for surviving spouse based on age of deceased spouse had they lived (\$3,000 or \$10,000 for each deceased spouse)	1. _____
2. Surviving spouse military retirement deduction (line 35f)	2. _____
3. Surviving spouse retirement deduction available (subtract line 2 from line 1; if less than zero, enter zero)	3. _____
4. Qualified retirement income received as surviving spouse included in federal form and taxable to South Carolina (taxable IRA distributions, pensions & annuities)	4. _____
5. Retirement deduction (lesser of line 3 or line 4). Enter on line 35c	5. _____

Line 35d through line 35f: Military retirement deduction for South Carolina residents

An individual with military retirement income included in their South Carolina taxable income may take a deduction up to the amount of military retirement income. Taxpayers filing a joint return must calculate the deduction separately for each spouse based on each individual's age, retirement income, and earned income. Reduce the retirement deduction (line 35a through line 35c) and the age 65 and older deduction (line 36a and line 36b) by the amount of the military retirement deduction taken.

Retirement income means taxable income received by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's surviving spouse from a qualified military retirement plan. Income that is subject to a penalty for premature distribution does not qualify as retirement income. For a surviving spouse, retirement income includes a retirement benefit plan and dependent indemnity compensation received due to the deceased spouse's military services.

Retirement benefits received for service in the National Guard or Reserves, due to inactive time, are subtracted on line 41 and are not included in taxable income. Do not include these amounts in the deduction on line 35.

Line 35d: Include military retirement income related to the taxpayer's military service.

Line 35e: Include military retirement income related to the spouse's military service.

Line 35f: Include military retirement income received on behalf of a deceased spouse's military service. Apply the deduction in the same manner that it applied to the deceased spouse.

The surviving spouse military retirement deduction is in addition to any retirement deductions claimed on the taxpayer's own retirement income.

Military retirement deduction: Under age 65

For 2019, the military retirement deduction is limited to \$14,600 for taxpayers under the age of 65. Taxpayers must have other earned income in addition to the military retirement. South Carolina earned income is income you receive from services you provide.

Earned income includes	Earned income does not include
wages salaries tips commissions sub-pay self-employment income business income or loss partnership income or loss farm income or loss	gambling winnings bingo winnings interest dividends Social Security benefits IRA distributions retirement plan or annuity benefits unemployment compensation deferred compensation any amount your spouse paid you

Taxpayers under the age of 65 with military retirement income but no earned income are only eligible for the retirement deduction on line 35a or line 35b.

Example 1: A taxpayer under the age of 65 has military retirement income of \$5,000 and earned income of \$4,000. The taxpayer's military retirement deduction is \$4,000.

Example 2: A taxpayer under the age of 65 has military retirement income of \$4,000 and earned income of \$0. The taxpayer **does not** qualify for the military retirement deduction since there is no earned income. The taxpayer would qualify for the \$3,000 retirement deduction on line 35.

Example 3: A taxpayer under the age of 65 has military retirement income of \$11,000, retirement income from other sources of \$12,000, and earned income of \$13,000. The taxpayer's military retirement deduction is \$11,000.

Individual taxpayers are allowed one retirement deduction for all retirement income whether military or other retirement. Surviving spouse benefits are calculated separately.

Military retirement deduction: Age 65 and older

For 2019 the deduction is limited to \$27,000 for individual taxpayers age 65 and older. There is no requirement for other earned income. See examples in the instructions for line 36 (age 65 and older deduction).

Line 36: Age 65 and older deduction for South Carolina residents

If you are a resident of South Carolina for at least part of the year and reach the age of 65 during the tax year, you are entitled to a deduction of \$15,000 against any South Carolina income.

Line 36a applies to the taxpayer whose name appears first on the return.

Line 36b applies to the spouse whose name appears second on the return.

Reduce the age 65 and older deduction claimed on line 36a and line 36b by:

- any individual retirement deduction claimed on line 35a and line 35b, and
- any military retirement deduction claimed on line 35d and line 35e.

Claiming a surviving spouse retirement deduction on line 35c or line 35f does not reduce the age 65 and over deduction for a taxpayer on line 36a or line 36b.

Line 40: Consumer protection services

An individual may deduct the costs of a monthly or annual contract or subscription for identity theft protection and resolution services. The deduction is only for individuals who filed a return with the SCDOR for a tax year between 1998 and 2012 or whose personal identifiable information was included on another's return. The deduction may not be claimed for an individual who deducted the same actual costs as a business expense.

The deduction is limited to:

- \$300 for an individual taxpayer
- \$1,000 for a married filing joint return
- \$1,000 for a return claiming dependents

Identity theft protection includes products and services designed to prevent an incident of identify fraud or identity theft. It protects the disclosure of a person's personal identifying information (for example your SSN) by preventing a third party from gaining unauthorized acquisition of another's personal identifying information to obtain financial resources or other products, benefits, or services.

Identity theft resolution services include products and services designed to assist persons whose personal identifying information was obtained by a third party. This results in minimizing the effects of the identity fraud or identity theft incident and restoring the person's identity to pre-theft status.

Line 41: Other subtractions

Enter on line 41, Column B, any other deductions for which there is no line provided. These deductions are allowable only if the corresponding income is reported in Column B.

Some examples of items which may be subtracted on this line are:

- income for Reserve or National Guard received for weekend drills and customary training periods
- subsistence allowances for:
 - law enforcement officers
 - full-time firefighters,
 - full-time emergency medical service personnel
- volunteer deduction for:
 - volunteer firefighter
 - volunteer rescue squad members
 - HAZMAT members
 - reserve police officers
 - DNR deputy enforcement officers
 - State Guard members
 - state constables
- deduction for the adoption of a special needs child
- deduction for amounts contributed and interest income earned by a Palmetto Able Account Expense Fund

See SC1040 instructions for a detailed explanation of these deductions.

Line 43: Total South Carolina adjustments

Subtract line 42 from line 32 (if line 32 is zero, enter the amount from line 42 as a negative number in [brackets] on line 43).

Line 45: Proration

Divide line 31, Column B, by line 31, Column A. Enter the result on line 45. Round to the second decimal.

Line 46: Deduction adjustment**Part I**

If you itemized deductions on your federal return, enter the total itemized deductions on line 46, Part I.

If you did not itemize deductions on your federal return, enter the standard deduction on line 46, Part I.

Part II

If you itemized your deductions on your federal Income Tax return and deducted state and local Income Tax or general Sales Tax, you may be required to subtract all or part of this amount from your total federal itemized deductions when computing your South Carolina taxable income.

The new federal law limits your total deduction for state and local income, sales, and property taxes to a combined, total deduction of \$10,000 (\$5,000 if married filing separate). Any state and local taxes paid above this amount cannot be deducted on your federal return.

In determining the state tax adjustment for a taxpayer whose tax deduction is limited to \$10,000, you may first apply real or personal Property Taxes reported on federal Schedule A, lines 5b and 5c before applying state and local Income Taxes or general Sales Taxes reported on federal Schedule A, line 5a.

The state tax adjustment required for South Carolina is the lesser of your:

- (a) itemized deductions in excess of the standard deduction that would have been allowed if you had used the standard deduction for federal Income Tax purposes;
- (b) state and local Income Taxes or general Sales Taxes from your Federal 1040, Schedule A, line 5a; or
- (c) the \$10,000 federal tax deduction limit minus deductible Property Taxes.

Use the worksheet below to compute the state tax adjustment on the Schedule NR. Do not submit the worksheet. Keep the worksheet with your tax records.

Part II	Worksheet for State Tax Adjustment
1. Itemized deductions from Part I	1. _____
2. Enter the federal standard deduction you would have been allowed if you had not itemized. Enter zero if filing status is married filing separate (MFS). (See federal instructions)	2. _____
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. (Enter zero if line 2 is greater than line 1.)	3. _____
4. Enter the amount of state and local Income Taxes or general Sales Taxes from federal Schedule A	4. _____
5. Subtract real estate taxes and personal Property Taxes as reported on federal Schedule A from the federal limit of \$10,000 (\$5,000 if MFS). Enter the difference, but not less than 0	5. _____
6. Enter the lesser of line 3, line 4, or line 5. Enter this amount on line 46, Part II of Schedule NR	6. _____

**Part III
Other expenses**

Enter the total amount of other expenses that were included in the federal itemized deductions.

Other expenses include:

- Expenses deducted on the federal return related to any income that is exempt or not taxed by South Carolina. Some examples are investment interest to out-of-state partnerships and interest paid to purchase US obligations.
- Miscellaneous federal Estate Tax deduction on income of decedent.

Total other expenses (enter on line 46, Part III) III. _____

**Part IV
Total Deductions Adjustment**

Subtract the state tax adjustment (Part II) and other expenses (Part III) from itemized deductions (Part I).

Total of Part I, Part II, and Part III (enter on line 46) IV. _____

Line 48: South Carolina taxable income

This amount should be entered on line 5 of SC1040. If less than zero, enter zero.

REMINDERS

- Check the **Schedule NR** box on the front of the SC1040.
- Attach the Schedule NR and a copy of your federal return to your SC1040.
- Do not submit Schedule NR separately. Your return cannot be processed if Schedule NR is submitted separately.
- Keep a complete copy of your return, including attachments. Do not mail your only copy of any tax document.
- We cannot process your return if it is filed without a Social Security Number or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number (ITIN).

Social Security Privacy Act Disclosure

It is mandatory that you provide your Social Security Number on this tax form if you are an individual taxpayer. 42 U.S.C. 405(c)(2)(C)(i) permits a state to use an individual's Social Security Number as means of identification in administration of any tax. SC Regulation 117-201 mandates that any person required to make a return to the SCDOR must provide identifying numbers, as prescribed, for securing proper identification. Your Social Security Number is used for identification purposes.

The Family Privacy Protection Act

Under the Family Privacy Protection Act, the collection of personal information from citizens by the SCDOR is limited to the information necessary for the SCDOR to fulfill its statutory duties. In most instances, once this information is collected by the SCDOR, it is protected by law from public disclosure. In those situations where public disclosure is not prohibited, the Family Privacy Protection Act prevents such information from being used by third parties for commercial solicitation purposes.