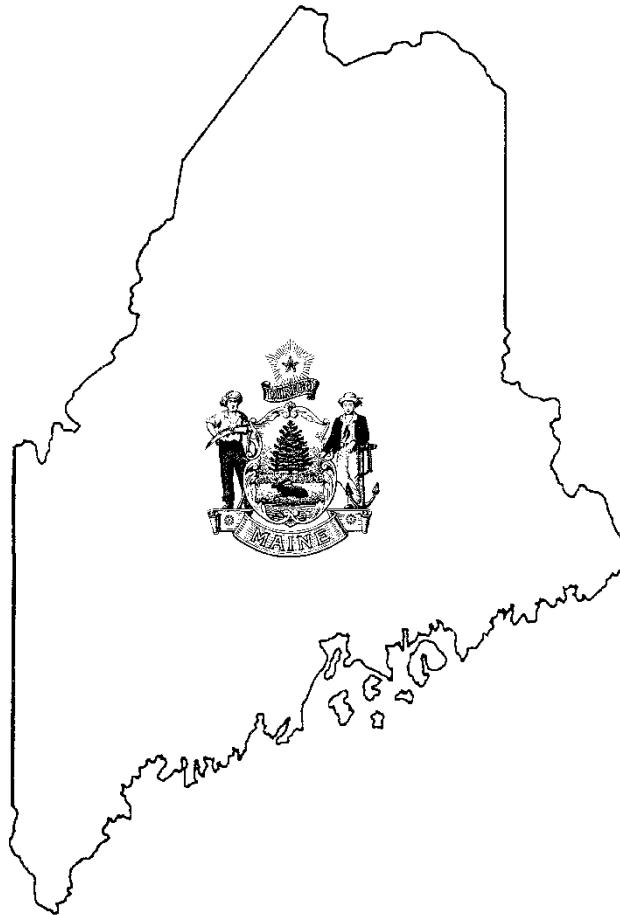


INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Residency Safe Harbors

For Residents Spending Time Outside Maine



GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

Maine Revenue Services, Income/Estate Tax Division

Last Revised: May 2026

Unless otherwise indicated in this document, Maine income tax **guidance documents** are available at maine.gov/revenue/taxes/income-estate-tax/guidance-documents and Maine **tax forms** are available at maine.gov/revenue/tax-return-forms.

An individual who is domiciled in Maine is generally treated as a Maine resident for income tax purposes. However, Maine tax law provides that certain individuals who are absent from Maine for long periods of time are not treated as resident individuals, even though they are domiciled in Maine. These individuals may fall under either the **General Safe Harbor** or the **Foreign Safe Harbor** exception to the normal rule and, for Maine tax purposes, be treated as if the individual were a nonresident.

GENERAL SAFE HARBOR

An individual who is domiciled in Maine will nevertheless be treated as a safe harbor resident if they satisfy all three of the following requirements:

1. Did not maintain a permanent place of abode in Maine (it is presumed that you maintain a permanent place of abode in Maine if you are married or have minor children and your spouse [unless you are legally separated] and/or minor children reside in a permanent place of abode in Maine);
2. Maintained a permanent place of abode **outside** Maine; and
3. Spent **no more than 30 days** in the aggregate in Maine during the taxable year (with any portion of a day counted as a full day).

A “permanent place of abode” is a house, apartment, residential care facility, dwelling place, or other residence that an individual maintains as a household for the entire year, whether or not that individual owns it. The term does not include a seasonal camp or cottage that is used only for vacations, a hotel or motel room, or a dormitory room used by a student during the school year. A place of abode is not considered "permanent" if it is maintained only during a temporary stay in Maine for the accomplishment of a particular purpose.

In the case an individual who is domiciled in Maine claims that they should be treated as a nonresident individual for a specific taxable year, that individual must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the State Tax Assessor that all three requirements of the general safe harbor have been met.

Filing Returns – General Safe Harbor: An individual who is domiciled in Maine that meets all three requirements of the general safe harbor during the taxable year may be treated as a nonresident individual for Maine income tax filing purposes for that taxable year. However, if during the taxable year all three requirements of the general safe harbor are not met, the individual is subject to Maine income tax as a resident individual for that year unless the individual meets the requirements of the foreign safe harbor.

General Safe Harbor – Examples

Note: All examples below assume the taxpayer is domiciled in Maine.

Example 1: Paul, single, is a member of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Arizona. Paul lived in military housing in Arizona during the entire tax year. Paul did not maintain a permanent place of abode in Maine at any time during the tax year. While on leave, Paul stayed with relatives in Maine for 15 days. Because

Paul has met all three requirements of the general safe harbor, Paul may file a Maine tax return as a safe harbor resident for that tax year.

Example 2: Same as Example 1 above, except that Paul owned a home in Maine for the entire tax year. Paul did not rent the Maine home to anyone during the tax year. Because Paul maintained a permanent place of abode in Maine, Paul did not meet the requirements of the general safe harbor. Paul must file a Maine return as a resident for that tax year.

Example 3: Lindsey is a student attending college full-time in Massachusetts. Because Lindsey's parents are domiciled in Maine and claim Lindsey as a dependent on their Maine income tax return, Lindsey is also considered to be domiciled in Maine. During the tax year, Lindsey did not maintain a permanent place of abode in Maine. Lindsey was in a summer intern program and lived in a dormitory room on the college campus for the entire year. Lindsey did not spend more than 30 days in Maine during the year. Because Lindsey did not maintain a permanent place of abode outside Maine for the entire year (a dormitory may not be considered a permanent place of abode), Lindsey did not meet the requirements of the general safe harbor. Lindsey must file a Maine return as a resident for that tax year.

FOREIGN SAFE HARBOR

An individual who is domiciled in Maine will nevertheless be treated as a safe harbor resident if they satisfy all three of the following requirements:

1. Within any period of 548 consecutive days (the "548-day period"), the individual was present in a foreign country (or countries) for at least 450 days;

An individual may choose any period of 548 days to meet the requirements of the foreign safe harbor. Each 548-day period will only apply to the tax years included either partially or fully in the 548-day period. An individual cannot satisfy all three requirements of the foreign safe harbor until the 548-day period has concluded.

2. During the 548-day period, the individual was not present in Maine for more than 90 days and did not maintain a permanent place of abode in Maine at which the individual's spouse (unless the spouse is legally separated) or minor children were present for more than 90 days; and
3. During the portion of the 548-day period included in the taxable year during which the 548-day period began and during the portion of the 548-day period included in the taxable year during which the 548-day period ends, the individual is, for each period, present in Maine for a number of days that does not exceed the result of the following calculation:

Step 1: Divide the number of days in the taxable year that are also included in the 548-day period by 548 to calculate the percentage to use in Step 2.

Step 2: Multiply 90 by the percentage computed in Step 1. If the number you calculate, as determined for each period, is equal to or greater than the number of days spent in Maine for each period, you have met this requirement.

Rounding Days: Round down to the next lowest whole number all decimals that include .01 through .50. Round up to the next highest whole number all decimals that include .51 through .99 (for example 10.47 is rounded down to 10 while 10.51 is rounded up to 11),

Rounding Percentages: Round decimals to 4 places to calculate percentages (for example .109489 is rounded to .1095 or 10.95%).

***Example:** Taxpayer A's 548-day period begins September 1, 2023 and ends March 1, 2025. Taxpayer A's taxable year is based on a calendar year. The number of days in each taxable year included in the 548-day period is 122 days during 2023, 366 days during 2024 and 60 days during 2025. Taxpayer A spent less than 90 days in Maine during the 548-day period, including 15 days between September 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023 and 10 days between January 1, 2025 and March 1, 2025. Taxpayer A must make the following calculations for 2023 and 2025.*

Calculation:

- 1) Compute the percentage of days in each taxable year included in the 548-day period.
2023: 122 days of the taxable year included in the 548-day period.
2025: 60 days of the taxable year included in the 548-day period.

The percentages are computed as follows:

$$2023: 122 \div 548 = 22.26\% [.2226]$$

$$2025: 60 \div 548 = 10.95\% [.1095]$$

- 2) For each period, multiply 90 by the percentage calculated in Step 1. Compare the result determined for each period with the actual number of days spent in Maine during the portion of the taxable year included in the 548-day period.

2023: $90 \times 22.26\% = 20$ days (*days spent in Maine during the portion of the 548-day period included in 2023 was 15*)

2025: $90 \times 10.95\% = 10$ days (*days spent in Maine during the portion of the 548-day period included in 2025 was 10*)

Because the number of days actually spent in Maine during the portion of the 548-day period included in 2023 (15 days) is not more than the number allowable for that period (20) and because the number of days actually spent in Maine during the portion of the 548-day period included in 2025 (10 days) is not more than the number allowable for that period (10), Taxpayer A has met this requirement. If, for either 2023 or 2025, Taxpayer A had spent more days in Maine than the number allowable for either period, Taxpayer A would not have met this requirement. For additional examples, see below.

If you meet all of the foreign safe harbor requirements, the portion of the 548-day period included in each taxable year is known as the “**safe harbor nonresident portion**” of that taxable year. For purposes of determining the number of days present in Maine, count any part of a day spent in Maine as a whole day present in Maine, except for partial days you were in Maine solely in transit to a destination outside Maine.

Filing Returns – Foreign Safe Harbor: If you meet all three requirements of the foreign safe harbor, you will be:

- A **part-year resident** for the taxable year in which the 548-day period begins. This assumes that you were a resident of Maine for the period of the taxable year prior to the beginning of the 548-day period and also assumes that the 548-day period does not begin on the first day of the taxable year (see nonresident discussion below);
- A **part-year resident** for the taxable year in which the 548-day period ends. This assumes that you were a resident of Maine for the period of the taxable year after the end of the 548-day period and also assumes that the 548-day period does not end on the last day of the taxable year (see nonresident discussion below). See Example 2 below; and
- A **safe harbor resident** treated as a nonresident for Maine tax purposes for any taxable year fully covered by the 548-day period. See Example 1 below. This will include the taxable year where the 548-day period begins on the first day of the taxable year or ends on the last day of the taxable year.

If the due date for filing your return is prior to the end of the 548-day period, you may, if you believe that you will ultimately meet all the requirements of the foreign safe harbor, either:

1. File Maine income tax returns as a full-year resident of Maine for all taxable years included either partially or fully in the 548-day period and, if you ultimately meet all the requirements of the foreign safe harbor, file timely amended Maine income tax returns using the appropriate residency status for each tax year as discussed above; or
2. If an extension is needed beyond the automatic 6-month extension for filing each return, apply for an extension of time to file each Maine income tax return affected by the 548-day period by submitting a letter explaining why additional time is being requested.

Note: An extension of time to file the Maine income tax return does not extend the time to pay the income tax due. To avoid or minimize the interest or penalty for late payment that might otherwise be owed if you do not ultimately meet all of the requirements of the foreign safe harbor, you must pay at least 90% of the tax amount owed as a resident individual on or before the original due date of the return.

Foreign Safe Harbor - Examples

Example 1: Abe is domiciled in Maine. Abe is single. Abe's taxable year is the calendar year. During the period November 1, 2023 through May 1, 2025 (a period of 548 consecutive days), Abe is present in a foreign country for 480 days.

During the 548-day period, Abe was present in Maine for a total of 65 days: 9 days during the period November 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023, 41 days during 2024 and 15 days during the period January 1, 2025 through May 1, 2025.

Because Abe was present in a foreign country for 480 days, Abe meets the first requirement. Abe also meets the second requirement, being present in Maine not more than 90 days during the 548-day period.

To find out whether Abe meets the third requirement, determine if the number of days present in Maine during the period November 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (9 days) exceeds the maximum number of days allowed for that period. The total number of days in the period November 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023 is 61.

The maximum number of days Abe may be present in Maine during the period November 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023 is 10, determined as follows:

Step 1: $61 \text{ days (November 1 - December 31)} \div 548 = 11.13\% [.1113]$

Step 2: $90 \times 11.13\% = 10 \text{ days allowed in Maine for this period}$

Because Abe was present in Maine 9 days during the period November 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023, the maximum 10 days allowed for this period was not exceeded.

Abe must also determine if the number of days present in Maine during the period January 1, 2025 through May 1, 2025 (15 days) exceeds the maximum allowed for that period. The total number of days for the period January 1, 2025 through May 1, 2025 is 121.

The maximum number of days Abe may be present in Maine during the period January 1, 2025 through May 1, 2025 is 20, determined as follows:

Step 1: $121 \text{ days (January 1 - May 1)} \div 548 = 22.08\% [.2208]$

Step 2: $90 \times 22.08\% = 20 \text{ days allowed in Maine for this period}$

Because Abe was present in Maine 15 days during the period January 1, 2025 through May 1, 2025, the maximum 20 days allowed for this period was not exceeded.

Abe meets all the requirements of the foreign safe harbor and may file as a **part-year resident** for the 2023 and 2025 tax years (assuming that Abe was a resident of Maine for the remaining portion of each year) and as a **safe harbor resident** individual for the 2024 tax year.

Example 2: Belinda is domiciled in Maine. Belinda is married and has two children. Belinda's taxable year is the calendar year. Belinda is in the military and during the period July 2, 2024 through December 31, 2025 (a period of 548 consecutive days) Belinda and Belinda's family were present in a foreign country 488 days.

During the 548-day period, Belinda and Belinda's family were present in Maine a total of 60 days: 20 days during the period July 2, 2024 through December 31, 2024 and 40 days during 2025.

Because Belinda was present in a foreign country 488 days, the first requirement is met. Belinda and Belinda's family also meet the second requirement because they were present in Maine not more than 90 days during the 548-day period.

Belinda must also determine if the number of days present in Maine during the period of July 2, 2024 through December 31, 2024 (20 days) exceeds the maximum allowed for that period. The total number of days in the period July 2, 2024 through December 31, 2024 is 183 days.

The maximum number of days Belinda may be present in Maine during the period July 2, 2024 through December 31, 2024 is 30, determined as follows:

Step 1: $183 \text{ days (July 2 - December 31)} \div 548 = 33.39\% [.3339]$

Step 2: $90 \times 33.39\% = 30 \text{ days allowed in Maine for this period}$

Because Belinda was present in Maine 20 days during the period July 2, 2024 through December 31, 2024, the maximum 30 days allowed for this period was not exceeded.

Belinda must also determine if the number of days present in Maine during the period January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 (40 days) exceeds the maximum allowed for that period. The total number of days for the period January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 is 365.

The maximum number of days Belinda may be present in Maine during the period January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 is 60, determined as follows:

Step 1: $365 \text{ days (January 1 - December 31)} \div 548 = 66.61\% [.6661]$

Step 2: $90 \times 66.61\% = 60 \text{ days allowed in Maine for this period}$

Because Belinda was present in Maine 40 days during the period January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025, the maximum of 60 days allowed for this period was not exceeded.

Belinda meets all the requirements of the foreign safe harbor. Therefore, Belinda may file as a **part-year resident** for the 2024 tax year (assuming that Belinda was a resident of Maine for the remaining portion of the year) and as a **safe harbor resident** individual for the 2025 tax year.

If Belinda spent more than 90 days in Maine during the 548-day period or if Belinda's spouse or children spent more than 90 days in Maine during the 548-day period at a home maintained as a permanent place of abode, Belinda would not have met the requirements of the foreign safe harbor. If this were the case, Belinda would be required to file as a **resident** individual for all tax years involved.

Example 3: Chad is domiciled in Maine. Chad is single. Chad's taxable year is the calendar year. During the period August 2, 2023 through January 30, 2025 (a period of 548 consecutive days), Chad was present in a foreign country 470 days.

During the 548-day period, Chad was present in Maine a total of 54 days: 15 days during the period August 2, 2023 through December 31, 2023, 33 days during 2024, and 6 days during the period January 1, 2025 through January 30, 2025.

Because Chad was present in a foreign country 470 days, Chad meets the first requirement. Chad also meets the second requirement being present in Maine not more than 90 days during the 548-day period.

Chad must determine if the number of days present in Maine during the period August 2, 2023 through December 31, 2023 (15 days) exceeds the maximum allowed for that period. The total number of days in the period August 2, 2023 through December 31, 2023 is 152.

The maximum number of days Chad may be present in Maine during the period August 2, 2023 through December 31, 2023 is 25, determined as follows:

Step 1: $152 \text{ days (August 2 - December 31)} \div 548 = 27.74\% [.2774]$

Step 2: $90 \times 27.74\% = 25 \text{ days allowed in Maine for this period}$

Because Chad was present in Maine 15 days during the period August 2, 2023 through December 31, 2023, the maximum of 25 days allowed for this period was not exceeded.

Chad must also determine if the number of days present in Maine during the period January 1, 2025 through January 30, 2025 (6 days) exceeds the maximum allowed for that period. The total number of days for the period January 1, 2025 through January 30, 2025 is 30.

The maximum number of days Chad may be present in Maine during the period January 1, 2025 through January 30, 2025 is 5, determined as follows:

Step 1: *30 days (January 1 - January 30) ÷ 548 = 5.47% [.0547]*

Step 2: *90 x 5.47% = 5 days allowed in Maine for this period*

Because Chad was present in Maine for 6 days during the period January 1, 2025 through January 30, 2025, Chad exceeds the maximum of 5 days allowed for this period and fails to meet the third requirement of the foreign safe harbor. Therefore, Chad must file as a **resident** individual for each of the 2023, 2024, and 2025 tax years.