

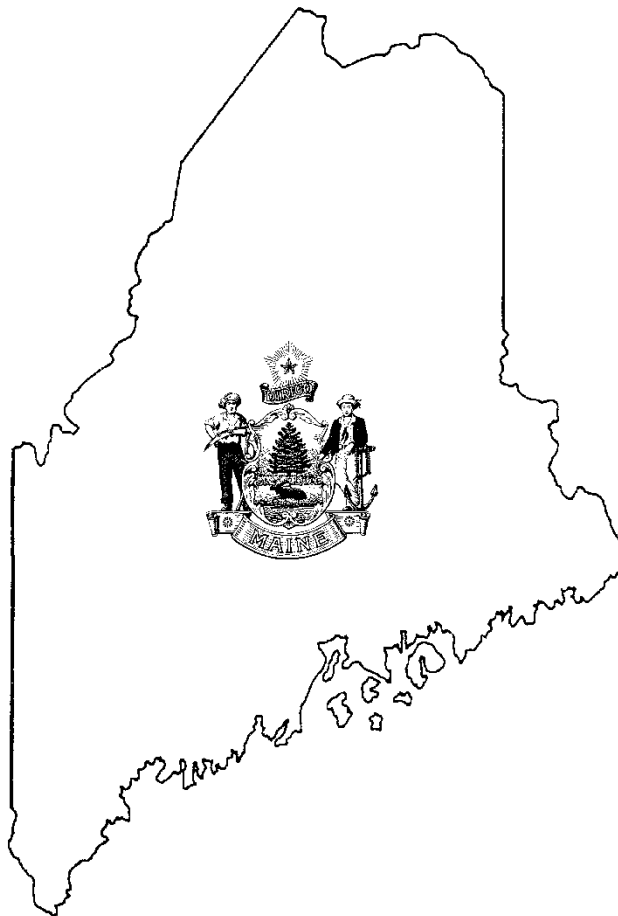
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Schedule NRH

Worksheet A

Worksheet C

for Apportionment and for Calculating the Nonresident Credit for Part-year Residents, Nonresidents, and Safe Harbor Residents (for Married Person Electing to File Single)



GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

Maine Revenue Services, Income/Estate Tax Division

SCHEDULE NRH FOR MARRIED PERSON ELECTING TO FILE SINGLE

Generally, part-year residents, nonresidents and safe harbor residents must file a Maine return using the same filing status as properly used on the federal return and, to claim a nonresident tax credit, must complete [Form 1040ME](#) and [Schedule NR](#). For more information on filing Schedule NR, see the *Schedule NR Guidance Document*. **Note:** You may not claim a nonresident credit if all your income is taxable to Maine.

However, even if the filing status on your federal income tax return is married filing jointly, you may elect to file as a single individual on the Maine income tax return if either of the following apply to you:

- (1) The residency status for you and that of your spouse was different for Maine during the tax year; **or**
- (2) Both you and your spouse were nonresidents or safe harbor residents of Maine for the entire tax year, but only one of you had Maine-source income during the tax year.

Note: If the filing status on your federal return was single, head-of-household, or married filing separately, you cannot file using [Schedule NRH](#).

Note: Taxpayers using Schedule NRH must include a **complete copy** of their federal income tax return (including all schedules and worksheets) with the Maine income tax return when filing.

*For information regarding residency status, please refer to the **Determining Residency Status and the Residency Safe Harbors** guidance documents.*

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

Options for married taxpayers

If one spouse is a full-year Maine resident and the other spouse is not, and a joint federal income tax return was filed, you have two options:

- (1) You can choose to file a joint Maine income tax return as if both were full-year Maine residents in which case you may qualify for the *Credit for Income Tax Paid to Other Jurisdictions* (36 M.R.S. § 5217-A); **or**
- (2) Each spouse may file a Maine income tax return as a single individual using **Form 1040ME with Schedule NRH**. Each tax return must show the proper residency status. If the nonresident or safe harbor resident spouse has no Maine-source income, that spouse does not have to file a Maine return. **You may choose this option only if you filed a joint federal income tax return.**

Note: If one spouse is a full-year Maine resident and the other spouse is a nonresident, the Maine resident spouse must file as a single individual using Schedule NRH unless filing a married joint return as full-year Maine residents results in a lower tax liability. See below for additional instructions.

If both spouses are nonresidents or safe harbor residents, and a joint federal income tax return was filed, but only one spouse has Maine-source income, you have two options:

- (1) You can choose to file a joint Maine return and determine your joint tax liability as nonresidents using **Form 1040ME with Schedule NR (for more information, see Form 1040ME, Schedule NR); or**
- (2) The spouse who has Maine-source income can choose to file a return as a single individual using **Form 1040ME with Schedule NRH (for more information, see Form 1040ME, Schedule NRH).**

Calculating Maine Taxable Income

Maine taxable income is the federal adjusted gross income adjusted by Maine income modifications, personal exemptions and deductions. Your tax is first calculated as if you were a resident of Maine for the entire year. Part-year residents, nonresidents and safe harbor residents may then claim a credit calculated using Schedule NR or NRH, [Worksheets A and B](#), and if necessary, [Worksheet C](#) based on the income that was earned outside Maine while a nonresident of Maine. **Note:** Nonresident or safe harbor resident service members, see below for special instructions.

- *Do not begin the Maine return with only the income earned in Maine. You must begin your Maine income tax return with the total federal adjusted gross income.*
- *Unless specifically instructed, do not subtract income earned outside Maine as an income subtraction modification on [Form 1040ME, Schedule 1S](#).*

Schedule NRH is designed to separate joint income between spouses and, if the filer is a nonresident or part-year resident, between Maine-source income and non-Maine-source income. **Note:** *A part-year resident is subject to Maine income tax on all income derived while a resident of Maine, even if the income is received from out-of-state sources, plus any income derived from Maine-sources during the period of nonresidency.*

Maine-source income (loss) includes the following:

- 1) All income received while a resident of Maine;
- 2) Salaries and wages earned working in Maine, including any taxable benefits related to those earnings, such as annual and sick leave, unless otherwise excepted. See Exceptions above. See 36 M.R.S. §§ 5142(8-B) and 5142(9) and [Rule 806](#);
- 3) Income (loss) derived from or connected with the carrying on of a trade or business within Maine (including distributive share of income (loss) from partnerships and S corporations operating in Maine), unless otherwise excepted. See the nonresident filing exceptions below. See 36 M.R.S. §§ 5142(8-B) and 5142(9) and Rule 806;
- 4) Shares of trust and estate income derived from Maine-sources;
- 5) Income (loss) attributed to the ownership or disposition of real or tangible personal property in Maine. **Note:** For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, nonresident individual taxpayers may elect to recognize the entire gain from an installment sale of real or tangible property located in Maine in the taxable year of the transfer or the remaining gain in a subsequent taxable year to the extent the gain has not been reported in a previous tax year. Once made, the election is irrevocable. See 36 M.R.S. § 5147;
- 6) Maine-source gain (or loss) from the sale of a partnership interest. **Note:** To determine the gain or loss from the sale of a partnership interest attributable to Maine, divide the original cost of all tangible property of the partnership located in Maine by tangible property everywhere. Tangible property includes, but is not limited to, real estate, inventory and equipment. If you don't know these amounts, contact the

partnership. If more than 50% of the partnership's assets consist of intangibles, the gain (or loss) is allocated to Maine based on the sales factor of the partnership. Divide the sales in Maine for the last full tax year of the partnership preceding the year of sale by the total sales for that same year. Multiply the result by the gain or loss on the sale of the partnership interest reported on your federal return. "Sales" for purposes of computing the sales factor are defined in [Rule 801](#). *Include the gain (or loss) from the sales of a partnership interest on Schedule NRH, line 1f; and*

- 7) Maine State Lottery or Tri-State Lottery winnings from tickets purchased within Maine, including payments received from third parties for the transfer of rights to future proceeds related to Maine State Lottery or Tri-state Lotto tickets purchased in Maine, plus all other income from gambling activity conducted in Maine.

Except for Item 6 above, income from intangible sources, such as interest, dividends, annuities, most pensions and gains or losses attributable to intangible personal property, received by a nonresident or a safe harbor resident is not Maine-source income unless it is attributable to a business, trade, profession or occupation carried on in Maine.

Nonresident filing exceptions

- **Minimum taxability thresholds.** A nonresident individual working in Maine as an employee is not required to pay a Maine tax or file a Maine return on income from personal services unless that individual works in Maine for more than 12 days and earns or derives income from all Maine-sources totaling more than \$3,000. Up to 24 days performing certain personal services, such as training and site inspections, are not counted against the 12-day threshold. Also, generally, a nonresident individual present in Maine for business for no more than 12 days and earning no more than \$3,000 from business activity in Maine is not required to pay a Maine tax or file a Maine return on that income.
- **Political subdivision employee.** Income earned by a nonresident employee of a political subdivision of an adjoining state performing services in Maine in accordance with an interlocal agreement under 30-A M.R.S., Chapter 115 is not considered Maine-source income, so long as the work performed does not displace a Maine resident employee.
- **Declared state disaster or emergency.** Compensation or income directly related to a declared state disaster or emergency is exempt from Maine tax if the taxpayer's only presence in Maine during the tax year is for the sole purpose of providing disaster relief.

For more information, see 36 M.R.S. §§ 5142(8-B) and 5142(9) and MRS Rule 806.

Examples - When to File Schedule NRH

Example 1: *Fred is a resident of Maine. His wife, Jane, is a resident of Massachusetts. Each maintains a separate permanent home in their respective state of residency. Jane earns no income in Maine. They file a married joint federal return.*

Fred and Jane have two options;

- (1) They could choose to file married joint with Maine as if both were full-year residents of Maine (see Form 1040ME and the [Worksheet for Credit for Income Tax Paid to Other Jurisdiction](#) to determine whether they may claim a credit for tax paid to another jurisdiction), **or**

(2) Since Jane is not a resident of Maine, Fred could file his own return with Maine using the single filing status. To do so, he would complete Schedule NRH. Jane would not file a Maine return in this situation.

Fred and Jane may choose either filing option in this example, depending on the option that results in the lower tax liability.

Example 2: *Fred is a resident of Maine. In June, Fred marries Jane who had been a resident of Massachusetts. Once wed, Jane moves to Maine and establishes her Maine residency. Jane leaves her job in Massachusetts and gets another job in Maine. Fred and Jane file a married joint federal return.*

Fred and Jane have two options;

(1) They could choose to file married joint with Maine as if both were full-year residents of Maine (see Form 1040ME, Worksheet for *Credit for Income Tax Paid to Other Jurisdiction* to determine whether they may claim a credit for tax paid to another jurisdiction), **or**

(2) Since Jane is a part-year resident and Fred is a full-year resident, each could file their own Maine return using the single filing status. Each would complete a Schedule NRH along with Form 1040ME.

Fred and Jane may choose either filing option in this example, depending on the option that results in the lower tax liability.

Example 3: *Fred and Jane are residents of Massachusetts. Jane commutes to Kittery, Maine to work. Fred works in Boston, Massachusetts. They file a married joint federal return.*

Fred and Jane have two options;

(1) They could choose to file married joint with Maine as nonresidents and use Schedule NR to calculate a nonresident credit, **or**

(2) Since both Fred and Jane are nonresidents of Maine, but only Jane has Maine-source income, Jane could file her own return with Maine using the single filing status. She would file as a nonresident of Maine using Schedule NRH. Fred would not file a Maine return in this situation.

Fred and Jane may choose either filing option in this example, depending on the option that results in the lower tax liability.

Example 4: *Fred and Jane are residents of Massachusetts. Fred and Jane both commute to Maine to work. They file a married joint federal return.*

Because both have Maine-source income, and both have the same residency status, Fred and Jane must file a married joint, nonresident Maine income tax return. They may not elect to file as single individuals using Schedule NRH. They must use Schedule NR in order to claim a nonresident credit on any non-Maine-source income.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING Form 1040ME, SCHEDULE NRH

(Nonresident and Safe Harbor Resident Service Members, see below for special instructions.)

Note: Form 1040ME, Schedule NRH (Schedule NRH) is a complicated form. You should not try to complete the form without having read the specific line-by-line instructions. If you have difficulty completing any line on

the form, refer to the instructions for further information or call Maine Revenue Services at (207) 626-8475 for assistance.

First complete Form 1040ME:

- 1) If you are electing to file a single return using Schedule NRH, enter your name, social security number and address on Form 1040ME. Enter only **your** name and social security number on the Maine return. Do not include your spouse's name and social security number on the lines labeled "Your name" and "Your social security number," even if your spouse's name was first on your federal income tax return.
- 2) Check the box for **Single** for your filing status. Do not check the married filing joint or married filing separate boxes.
- 3) Check the box for the residency status that applies to you. For more information regarding residency status, see the "*Determining Residency Status*" and the "*Residency Safe Harbors*" guidance documents. Also check the box to indicate you are filing Schedule NRH with your Form 1040ME.
- 4) Check the age and blindness boxes if they apply to you. Do not complete the boxes for your spouse.
- 5) For personal exemptions on Line 13, do not include your spouse. Enter "1." Except, enter "0" if you may be claimed as a dependent on another person's return.

Second, complete Worksheet A before completing Schedule NRH.

Finally, complete Schedule NRH:

- 1) Complete Schedule NRH, column A. Include all income from both spouses as reported on your joint federal return.

In Schedule NRH, column B, enter only your portion of the income you reported in Schedule NRH, column A. If you and your spouse do not use separate accounting for earnings and deductions, then income other than wages is divided equally between you and your spouse. Maine income addition and income subtraction modifications are also divided equally between you and your spouse.

Complete Schedule NRH, Column C only if you are a part-year resident, nonresident or safe harbor resident of Maine. In Schedule NRH, column C, enter the non-Maine-source income that is included in Schedule NRH, column B. If you were a resident of Maine, leave Schedule NRH, column C blank even if you worked outside Maine. Also, do not enter your spouse's income in Schedule NRH, column C. **Note:** The sum of Schedule NRH, column B and column C will generally not equal Schedule NRH, column A.

- 2) Complete [Form 1040ME, Schedule A](https://www.maine.gov/revenue/taxes/tax-relief-credits-programs/income-tax-credits/) if you have any tax credits. Personal credits including the dependent exemption tax credit (Form 1040ME, Schedule A, line 8), child care credit (Form 1040ME, Schedule A, lines 1 and 9), the adult dependent care credit (Form 1040ME, Schedule A, lines 2 and 10), the earned income tax credit (Form 1040ME, Schedule A, lines 3 and 11), and the student loan repayment tax credit (Form 1040ME, Schedule A, line 4) are prorated on the related credit worksheet available at <https://www.maine.gov/revenue/taxes/tax-relief-credits-programs/income-tax-credits/>. Enter your share of each credit on Form 1040ME, Schedule A to enter the results on Form 1040ME. You may claim 100% of your ownership share of the business credits on Form 1040ME, Schedule A, lines 5, 6, and 13 through 20.

Schedule NRH also contains instructions on the information to enter on page 1 of Form 1040ME. These instructions are located on lines 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 11 of Schedule NRH.

NONRESIDENT and SAFE HARBOR RESIDENT SERVICE MEMBERS

The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA) (Public Law No. 108-189) requires the following adjustments to the computation of Maine individual income tax for certain nonresidents and safe harbor resident service members and their spouses, as follows:

- 1) Section 511(d) of the SCRA prevents states from including the military compensation of nonresident service members in the total income when computing the applicable rate of tax imposed on other income earned by the nonresident service member, or their spouse, that is subject to tax by the state. This change affects Maine income tax returns filed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2003 for some military taxpayers and for Maine income tax returns filed for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007 for safe harbor residents.
- 2) Amendments were made to the SCRA in 2009 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009 to provide that a spouse of a service member may retain residency in their home state for tax purposes if the spouse is in Maine solely to be with the service member who is in the state due to military orders. The SCRA was further amended in 2018 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 to provide that a spouse of a service member may adopt the home of record of their military spouse for tax purposes. Income earned in Maine by a nonresident service member's spouse who is domiciled in another state may not be considered Maine-source income.

Since the 2022 Maine income tax return includes income of the nonresident service member, a deduction must be made on the Maine return for a nonresident or safe harbor resident service member. To deduct the military income of a nonresident or safe harbor resident service member from the Maine taxable income in 2022, use the following instructions:

- 1) Enter the total federal adjusted gross income on Form 1040ME, line 14.
- 2) Complete Form 1040ME, Schedule 1S (see line 5).
- 3) Complete Form 1040ME, lines 15a through 20a.
- 4) Complete Form 1040ME, Worksheet A (if applicable).
- 5) Complete Form 1040ME, Schedule NRH.

Note: The military income of a nonresident service member filing Form 1040ME, **Schedule NRH** should be included on both line 1 and line 5b, columns A, B and C of Schedule NRH. On line 5b, write "NR military compensation" in the space provided.

The Maine earned income of the nonresident service member's spouse filing Form 1040ME, **Schedule NRH** should be included on line 1, columns A, B and C of Schedule NRH.

This procedure will ensure the proper ratio for the determination of the nonresident credit.

If you are completing Form 1040ME, Schedule NR, see the *Individual Income Tax, Schedule NR* Guidance Document for more information.

6) Complete Form 1040ME, lines 21 through 34.

A “service member” is defined as a member of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Space Force, Coast Guard, a commissioned officer of the Public Health Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It also includes a member of the National Guard who is under a call to active service authorized by the President or the Secretary of Defense for a period of more than 30 consecutive days for purposes of responding to a national emergency declared by the President and supported by Federal funds.

Any further questions about the computation of Maine individual income tax for certain nonresidents should be directed to the Income/Estate Tax Division of Maine Revenue Services at: income.tax@maine.gov or call (207) 626-8475.