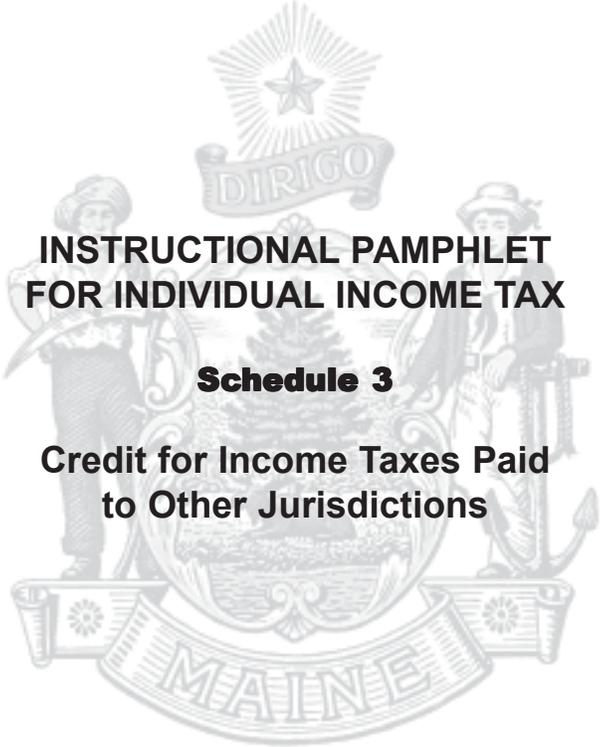


# **MAINE REVENUE SERVICES**

**Income/Estate Tax Division  
24 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333-0024**



**INSTRUCTIONAL PAMPHLET  
FOR INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX**

**Schedule 3**

**Credit for Income Taxes Paid  
to Other Jurisdictions**

**Use Maine Revenue Services' Web site ([www.maine.gov/revenue](http://www.maine.gov/revenue)) to download tax forms and instructions or obtain tax information, including tax laws and regulations.**

**To receive forms by mail, call (207) 624-7894. The forms line is available every day, 24 hours a day. Please allow two weeks to receive the forms you order.**

**For additional assistance with your tax questions, call (207) 626-8475. The taxpayer assistance lines are available weekdays, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.**

**To arrange a payment plan, call (207) 621-4300. The lines are available weekdays, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.**

## SCHEDULE 3

### CREDIT FOR INCOME TAXES PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS

#### **WHO MAY CLAIM THE CREDIT?**

Generally, if a **resident** of Maine is required to pay income taxes to another jurisdiction, that person may claim a credit on the Maine individual income tax return for the taxes paid to the other jurisdiction (36 MRSA § 5217-A). The credit is calculated on Maine Schedule 3, entered onto Maine Schedule A, and appears as a tax credit on page 1 of the Maine Long Form (1040ME). The credit is limited to the Maine tax calculated on the income taxed by the other jurisdiction or the actual tax assessed on that income by the other jurisdiction, whichever is less.

A **nonresident** of Maine may not claim a credit for income taxes paid to another jurisdiction on Schedule 3. Instead, nonresidents are allowed a credit based on the amount of non-Maine source income as calculated on Schedule NR or NRH, instead of the Schedule 3 credit.

A **part-year resident** usually cannot claim a Schedule 3 credit. However, a situation may occur where a part-year resident is entitled to a Schedule 3 credit (see “Double Credit” on page 5).

#### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

The other taxing jurisdiction must be another state of the United States, a political subdivision of any state, the District of Columbia, or a political subdivision of a foreign country that is analogous to a state of the United States (for example, New Brunswick, Canada). If a resident has to pay income taxes to both a state and a political subdivision of a state (usually a city), the taxes of the state and the political subdivision must be combined when calculating the allowable credit on Schedule 3.

The credit is limited to the portion of the individual’s Maine income tax that relates to the income being taxed by the other jurisdiction that is derived from sources in that jurisdiction. **Income sourced to another state must be determined in the same way that a Maine nonresident calculates Maine-source income for purposes of Schedule NR or Schedule NRH** (see page 4). *Also see 36*

M.R.S.A. § 5142 and Maine Rule 806. The credit also cannot be more than the income tax actually paid to the other jurisdiction. See Schedule 3 worksheet on page 4. The credit is calculated by dividing the income sourced to and taxed by the other jurisdiction by the taxpayer’s Maine adjusted gross income. Next, multiply the Maine tax liability (before credits) by this percentage to determine the amount of Maine tax that relates to the income being taxed by the other jurisdiction. The lesser of this amount or the actual taxes paid to the other jurisdiction (on income sourced to that jurisdiction) is the amount of the credit.

***For example:** Mildred Jones is a Maine resident and had Maine adjusted gross income of \$50,000 in 2003. \$10,000 of her income was earned in Massachusetts, and Massachusetts is taxing her on that income. Let’s assume that Mildred’s income taxes for Maine are \$3,000 based on \$50,000 Maine adjusted gross income. Her income taxes for Massachusetts are \$595 based on \$10,000 in Massachusetts wages. The portion of Mildred’s \$3,000 tax liability due to Maine that is attributable to the \$10,000 earned in Massachusetts is \$600 (\$10,000 divided by \$50,000, which is 20%, times \$3,000). She may claim a \$595 credit for taxes paid to Massachusetts (the lesser of \$600 and \$595 of actual taxes assessed by Massachusetts). In this example, Mildred receives a full credit for the taxes paid to Massachusetts; however, if her Maine tax liability had only been \$2,000, and the Massachusetts tax remained the same, she would have only received a \$400 credit (\$2,000 times 20%, or \$400, which is less than \$595).*

If Maine’s income tax rate is higher than another jurisdiction’s income tax rate, the taxpayer will usually get credit for the entire amount of taxes actually paid to the other jurisdiction. If Maine’s tax rate is lower than the other jurisdiction’s rate, then the taxpayer will usually get credit only for the percentage of the Maine tax that relates to the income taxed by the other jurisdiction.

An individual may use only the actual amount of income taxes imposed by the other jurisdiction as the basis for the Schedule 3 credit, which is not the amount of income taxes withheld to that jurisdiction. Income taxes imposed by another jurisdiction means the tax after credits (except withholding and estimated tax payments). To continue with the example above, let's assume that Massachusetts had withheld \$700 from Mildred's paychecks. When she completed her Massachusetts income tax return, she was entitled to a \$105 refund (\$700 withholding minus \$595 tax liability). Mildred cannot use the \$700 withholding as the basis for the Schedule 3 credit; she may use only the \$595, her actual tax liability to Massachusetts. Whether Mildred received a refund or had to pay additional money, the basis for the credit is the actual tax liability to Massachusetts.

**Multiple Taxing Jurisdictions:** If an individual has to pay income taxes to more than one other jurisdiction, such as Massachusetts and Connecticut, the individual must complete a separate Schedule 3 for each jurisdiction. The separately calculated credits are then added together to arrive at the total credit for taxes paid to other jurisdictions. The combined total credit cannot reduce the Maine tax liability below zero.

**Business Taxes:** The tax eligible for the Schedule 3 credit must have been imposed on the individual. It cannot have been imposed on another entity, such as a partnership, S corporation or C corporation, even though the individual may own, or partly own, the company. However, an individual may claim the credit based on income taxes imposed by another jurisdiction on a sole proprietorship since this entity is not considered distinct and separate from its owner.

**Taxable Year:** The income tax being imposed on the individual by another jurisdiction that is eligible for the Schedule 3 credit is limited to the taxes imposed by the other jurisdiction in the same taxable year as the Maine return on which the Schedule 3 credit is being claimed. Taxes paid to another jurisdiction for a prior year may not be claimed as a

credit on a current year Maine income tax return, even if the income to which the prior year's taxes relate now appears on the Maine return.

***For example:** Ellen Davis, a resident of New York, sold a piece of property in New York in 2001 on an installment sale basis. In 2003, Ellen moved out of New York and became a Maine resident. New York required Ellen to report the entire future gain from the installment sale on her 2003 New York return or to post a bond to ensure that she filed the appropriate returns with New York until all the gain is reported. She opted to realize all the gain on the 2003 return, even though recognition of the installment sale had not changed for federal purposes. Only the actual amount of the installment sale gain realized in 2003 will appear on Ellen's federal and Maine returns. Therefore, her Schedule 3 credit for 2003 is limited to the New York tax on that portion of the gain reported to Maine. In no event may her taxes due to Maine be reduced below zero. When Ellen files her 2004 income tax returns, she will report another year's gain from the installment sale to both the IRS and to Maine. She will not be allowed to claim a Schedule 3 credit in 2004 for any taxes paid to New York on the gain, because she did not have any tax liability in New York for tax year 2004.*

**Amended Return:** If an individual amends an out-of-state return for a prior year, the individual must amend the Maine return for the corresponding year to claim the adjusted credit within the statute of limitation for amending the Maine return.

**Maine Minimum Tax:** The credit for income taxes paid to another jurisdiction cannot be used to offset any tax liability due under the Maine minimum tax. The Maine minimum tax has provisions built into its calculations to allow a credit against the Maine minimum tax if an individual is required to pay a minimum tax to both Maine and another jurisdiction.

**Source of Income:** Generally, income of a Maine resident that is sourced to and taxed by another jurisdiction can be used as the basis for a Schedule 3 credit. Income sourced to another state must be determined in the same way that a Maine nonresident calculates Maine-source income for purposes of Schedule NR or Schedule NRH. *See also* 36 M.R.S.A. § 5142 and Maine Rule 806.

Income sourced to another jurisdiction may include the following:

1. Salaries and wages earned working in the other jurisdiction, including all taxable benefits such as annual and sick leave;
2. Distributive share of business income (loss) apportioned to the other jurisdiction;
3. Shares of trust and estate income derived from sources of the other jurisdiction; and
4. Income (loss) attributed to the ownership or disposition of real or tangible personal property located in the other jurisdiction.

❗ *Income that cannot, for purposes of the Schedule 3 credit, be sourced to the other jurisdiction includes income from intangible sources, such as interest, dividends, pensions, annuities, gains or losses attributable to intangible personal property, **unless** such income is attributable to a business or profession carried on in that jurisdiction.*

❗ *Individuals who are considered to be residents of both Maine and another state for income tax purposes may qualify for a dual resident credit under 36 M.R.S.A. § 5128. (If you believe you qualify for this credit, see [maine.gov/revenue](http://maine.gov/revenue) or call (207) 626-8475.)*

**2003 - Schedule 3 - Worksheet for Credit for Income Tax Paid to Other Jurisdictions**  
**Schedule A, Line 8 - FOR MAINE RESIDENTS ONLY**  
 Enclose with your Form 1040ME

**Enclose with your Form 1040ME - You must attach a copy of the income tax return filed with the other jurisdiction.**

Residents may claim a credit against Maine income tax for income tax paid to another jurisdiction if all the following conditions are met: **(1)** the other jurisdiction is another state, a political subdivision thereof, the District of Columbia, Canadian Province or any political subdivision of a foreign country that is like a state of the United States; **(2)** the tax paid to the other jurisdiction is directly related to the income received during the tax year covered by this return (tax payments made to other taxing jurisdictions for prior year tax liabilities cannot be considered when computing this credit); and, **(3)** the income taxed by the other jurisdiction is derived from sources in that jurisdiction. Income sourced to another state must be determined in the same way that a Maine nonresident calculates Maine-source income for purposes of Schedule NR or Schedule NRH. See the top of page 13 of the nonresident long form booklet for a brief description of Maine-source income. See also 36 M.R.S.A. § 5142 and Maine Rule 806. The income considered taxed by the other jurisdiction is income, after deductions, that is analogous to "Maine adjusted gross income" (federal adjusted gross income plus or minus income modifications).

- Individuals who are considered to be residents of both Maine and another state for income tax purposes may qualify for a dual resident credit under 36 M.R.S.A. § 5128. For more information, see [www.maine.gov/revenue](http://www.maine.gov/revenue) or call (207) 626-8475.
- A **part-year resident** may claim a credit for tax paid to another jurisdiction on income earned during the period of Maine residency only. Enter on line 1 your Maine adjusted income while a Maine resident. Enter on line 2 the portion of line 1 that was taxed by the other jurisdiction. Compute line 4a on the basis of the Maine tax relating to the Maine adjusted gross income shown on line 1. Enter on line 4b the income tax paid to the other jurisdiction relating to the income shown on line 2. **Part-year residents who qualify for both the credit for tax paid to another jurisdiction and the nonresident credit - follow the special instructions on page 14 of the nonresident long form booklet.**
- Line 4b is the income tax assessed by the other jurisdiction minus any tax credits (except withholding and estimated tax payments).

1	Maine adjusted gross income from 1040ME, page 1, line 16 .....	1	_____
2	Income sourced to and taxed by _____ (⇔ other jurisdiction) included in line 1 .....	2	_____
3	Percentage of income taxed by other jurisdiction (divide line 2 by line 1 - if line 2 is greater than line 1, enter 1.000) .....	3	_____ . _____
4	Limitation of Credit:		
	a Form 1040ME, page 1, line 20 \$ _____ multiplied by _____ on line 3 .....	4a	_____
	b Income taxes paid to other jurisdiction on income shown on line 2 (not the amount withheld) .....	4b	_____
5	Allowable Credit, line 4a or 4b, whichever is less. Enter here and on Maine Schedule A, line 8 ....	5	_____

- **Special instructions for taxpayers who claim credit for income tax paid to more than one other jurisdiction:** Credit for each jurisdiction must be computed separately. Use a separate worksheet for each one. Print the name of the other jurisdiction in the space provided on line 2. Add the results together and enter the total on Maine Schedule A, line 8. **Attach a copy of the income tax return filed with the other jurisdiction.**

**Note:** You may photocopy this page if you need additional worksheets.

## DOUBLE CREDIT

### Schedule 3 and Schedule NR Credits, Combined

Generally, a part-year resident cannot claim both a nonresident credit (Schedule NR/NRH) and a credit for income taxes paid to another jurisdiction (Schedule 3). However, when a part-year resident of Maine earns income in another jurisdiction both as a resident and as a nonresident of Maine during the same tax year, the part-year resident may be able to claim both credits. The nonresident credit (Schedule NR/NRH) is calculated first and is based on the income earned while a nonresident of Maine. The credit for income taxes paid to another jurisdiction (Schedule 3) is calculated next and is based on the income earned while a resident. **This is the only time when a part-year resident can claim a Schedule 3 credit.** A part-year resident can usually claim a nonresident credit, provided that the individual had income as a nonresident of Maine. Following are examples of when a taxpayer can or cannot claim both credits:

**Both Credits Allowable:** A taxpayer lives in New Hampshire and works in Massachusetts. In June, the taxpayer moves from New Hampshire to Maine, but continues to work in Massachusetts. This taxpayer could claim both credits. The nonresident credit would be based on the income earned prior to moving to Maine. The credit for income taxes paid to another jurisdiction would be based on the income earned after moving to Maine that was also taxed by Massachusetts. The income earned before moving to Maine, although taxed by Massachusetts, could not be used when calculating the credit for income taxes paid to another jurisdiction because the taxpayer was not a resident of Maine at the time the income was earned.

**Nonresident Credit Only:** A taxpayer lives in New Hampshire and works in Massachusetts. In June, the taxpayer moves from New Hampshire to Maine. The job in Massachusetts is terminated at the time of the move and a new job is obtained in Maine. The taxpayer could claim a nonresident credit based on the income earned in Massachusetts while living in New Hampshire. The taxpayer could not claim a Schedule 3 credit for income taxes paid to Massachusetts because none of the income taxed by Massachusetts was earned while the taxpayer was a Maine resident.

#### **FOLLOW THESE STEPS FOR THOSE CLAIMING BOTH CREDITS:**

1. The Maine income tax return begins with federal adjusted gross income, regardless of residency status. This establishes the appropriate tax rate to be applied to the taxpayer's income earned in Maine or as a Maine resident. **Complete the Maine long form through the Total Tax line (1040ME, line 23).** (If filing Schedule NRH, refer to the instructions for Schedule NRH.)
2. **Draft Schedule A, Adjustments to Tax,** exclusive of the credit for income taxes paid to another jurisdiction (line 8). The credit for tax paid to other jurisdictions will be calculated later using Schedule 3. Do not calculate the Total Credits on Schedule A, line 25 at this point. Enter the amount from line 4 of Schedule A on Form 1040ME, line 21 and use the amounts on lines 5 and 7 of Schedule A for purposes of calculating the nonresident credit on Schedule NR or Schedule NRH under item 3 below.
3. **Calculate the nonresident credit using Schedule NR/NRH.** Complete Maine Worksheets A, B, and either Schedule NR or NRH according to the instructions on the form. **Nonresident Servicemembers** - see the instructions on page 8 for completing your Maine income tax return. Certain military compensation of nonresident servicemembers is excludable from Maine taxable income.
4. **Calculate the credit for taxes paid to other jurisdictions** according to the Schedule 3 Worksheet on page 6. Enter the result on Schedule A, line 8.
5. **Complete Maine Schedule A and the 1040ME long form return.** Attach a copy of the Schedule 3 Worksheet on page 6 and Schedule NR or NRH to your return.

**MAINE SCHEDULE 3 WORKSHEET**  
**CREDIT FOR INCOME TAX PAID TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS**  
**(PART-YEAR RESIDENT ONLY)**

**You must attach a copy of the out-of-state income tax return.**  
 Include a copy of this worksheet with your return.

Name of other taxing Jurisdiction\*: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*If claiming credit for income tax paid to more than one other jurisdiction**, credit for each jurisdiction must be computed separately. Use a separate Schedule 3 Worksheet for each jurisdiction. Add the results together and enter on Maine Schedule A, line 8.

1. Adjusted gross income while a Maine resident (1040ME, line 16, minus Schedule NR, line 6 or Schedule NRH, line 6, column C)..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
2. Income sourced to and taxed by other jurisdiction included in line 1 (See instructions below) ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
3. Percentage of income sourced to and taxed by other jurisdiction (divide line 2 by line 1)..... \_ . \_ \_ \_ \_
4. Limitation of Credit:
  - a. Maine tax (1040ME, line 20 minus 1040ME, line 25 \$ \_\_\_\_\_ multiplied by \_ . \_ \_ \_ \_ on line 3 above) ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Income taxes paid to other jurisdiction on income shown on line 2 (Not the amount withheld. See instructions below) ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_
5. Allowable Credit, line 4a or 4b, whichever is less. Enter here and on Maine Schedule A, line 8 ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Specific Instructions:**

**Line 2** Enter income included on line 1 (*based on income entered on Maine Worksheet B, column C*) that is sourced to and that was taxed by the other jurisdiction while a Maine resident. Do not include any income that was earned while a nonresident of Maine. See page 4 for a description of income that may be considered sourced to another jurisdiction.

**Line 4b** Enter the amount of income tax actually paid to the other jurisdiction on the income shown on line 2. This is the tax liability on the income shown on line 2 before tax payments. If income taxes were paid to the other jurisdiction on the income shown on line 2 both while a resident and a nonresident of Maine, prorate the amount of the income taxes paid to that jurisdiction based on the percentage of the income that was earned while a Maine resident. Do not report income taxes withheld on this line.

## **NONRESIDENT SERVICEMEMBERS:**

On December 19, 2003, President Bush signed the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (Public Law No. 108-189), which made amendments to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. Section 2 of the law contains a provision which alters the computation of Maine individual income tax for certain nonresidents that will affect Maine returns beginning on or after January 1, 2003 for some military taxpayers.

Section 511(d) of the Act prevents states from including the military compensation of a nonresident servicemember in the total income when computing the applicable rate of tax imposed on other income earned by the nonresident servicemember, or their spouse, that is subject to tax by the state.

Since the 2003 Maine income tax return includes this income in federal adjusted gross income, a deduction must be made on the Maine return for a nonresident servicemember. To deduct the military income of a nonresident servicemember from the Maine taxable income in 2003, use the following instructions:

- 1) Enter the total federal adjusted gross income on Form 1040ME, line 14.
- 2) Complete Form 1040ME, Schedule 1. Include the amount of military compensation of the nonresident servicemember on Form 1040ME, **Schedule 1, line 2j, 'Other'** and enter "*NR military compensation*" in the space provided.
- 3) Complete Form 1040ME, lines 15 through 24.

- 4) Complete Form 1040ME, Worksheet A (if applicable) and Worksheet B for nonresidents/part-year residents. **NOTE: When completing Worksheet B, include the military compensation received by the nonresident servicemember on line 1, columns A and D. This procedure will ensure the proper determination of non-Maine-source income.**
- 5) Complete Form 1040ME, Schedule NR or Schedule NRH (whichever is applicable). **NOTE: The military income of a nonresident servicemember should be included on both line 1, boxes A and C and line 5b of Schedule NR or, in the case of a nonresident military person filing Schedule NRH, the income should be included on line 1 and line 5b, columns A, B and C. This procedure will ensure the proper ratio for the determination of the non-resident credit.**
- 6) Complete 1040ME, lines 25 through 36.

A "servicemember" is defined as a member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, 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/revenue](mailto:income.tax@maine.gov/revenue) or call 207-626-8475.