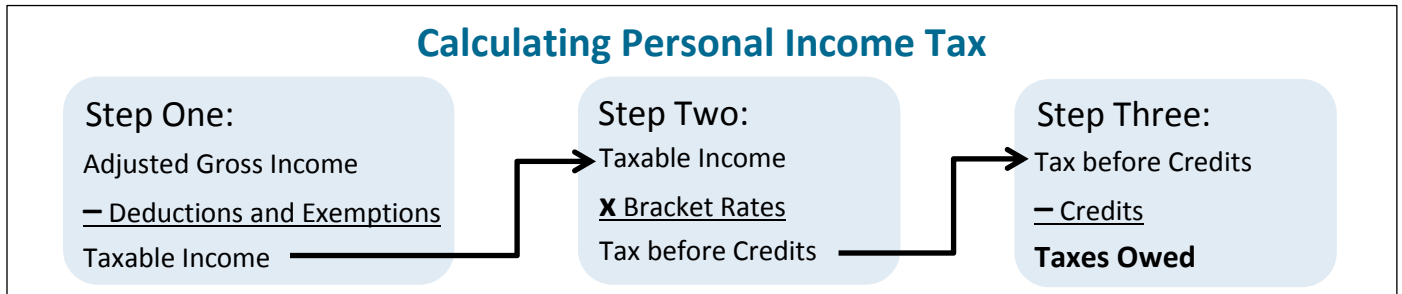


How Maine's Personal Income Taxes Work

Mainers calculate their state personal income tax in three basic steps. The 2015 state budget changes how Mainers will calculate each step.



Step One: Calculate Taxable Income

Most people don't pay income taxes on their full income. Adjusted gross income is a filer's income from all sources minus certain "above-the-line" deductions for things like college fund and retirement contributions. Filers then subtract deductions and exemptions from their adjusted gross income to calculate their taxable income.

Deductions

Maine tax filers choose between the standard deduction and the itemized deduction. The standard deduction is a fixed amount based on filing status. In 2016 the state standard deduction will be \$11,600 for single taxpayers and \$23,200 for married taxpayers filing jointly. The itemized deduction is the total of a household's yearly payments toward qualifying expenses like mortgage interest and charitable contributions. Taxpayers generally choose the larger of the standard or itemized deduction.

Exemptions

Maine conforms to the federal personal exemption amount (\$4,050 for 2016) and a taxpayer claims a number of exemptions equal to the number of household members. For example, a married couple with one child would claim three exemptions, for a total exemption amount of \$12,150 (3 x \$4,050). The value of the personal exemption adjusts with inflation each year.

Step Two: Calculate Income Tax before Credits

After calculating taxable income, filers apply tax rates based on income brackets to determine income tax owed before credits.

Rates

Income tax rates are a percent of tax due for income within a certain bracket. For a fair distribution, tax rates increase as income brackets increase. A taxpayer with enough taxable income to reach into all three brackets will pay a lower tax rate on the first dollar of taxable income and a higher tax rate on the last dollar of taxable income.

Brackets

Income brackets set the range of income for which each tax rate applies. Maine has three brackets and they vary by filing status. Taxpayers might only have income taxed at the first bracket rate if their income is small, and taxpayers with larger taxable income might have portions of their income subject to each of the three bracket rates.

Step Three: Calculate Taxes Owed

Filers subtract credits from the income tax calculated with brackets and rates. Depending on whether a credit is refundable, some income tax credits may result in a state refund check.

Non-Refundable Credits

Non-refundable credits do not reduce a taxpayer's liability below zero. If a taxpayer's total non-refundable credits exceed income tax owed, they will not receive a refund and will lose the unused portion of the credit.

Refundable Credits

Refundable credits will result in a check to the taxpayer from the state if the taxpayer's total refundable credits exceed income tax owed, boosting after-tax income for that family.

Significant Income Tax Changes in the 2015 Budget

Legislators paid for state and local services in the state budget with an overhaul of Maine's income tax code that made changes to deductions, income brackets and rates, and credits. These changes were critical to both preventing cuts to important services and improving tax fairness. They also gave 86% of Mainers an income tax cut.

Changes to the standard and itemized deductions will affect the amount of income Mainers pay income taxes on.

Standard Deduction

The legislature nearly doubled the standard deduction from \$6,300 to \$11,600 for single filers and from \$12,600 to \$23,200 for married filers. Tax payers who normally claim the standard deduction will pay taxes on less of their income and many people who are used to itemizing their deduction will now benefit more from the higher standard deduction.

Itemized Deduction

The budget made permanent the itemized deduction cap (excluding medical expenses). For 2016, taxpayers cannot deduct more than \$28,550 in non-medical itemized deductions from their taxable income. Because of other changes contained in the budget agreement, many people this change and the deduction phase out affect will still pay less in income taxes than before the changes.

Phase Out of Deduction Allowance

The amount the new tax plan allows taxpayers to deduct decreases for higher-income Mainers. Single Mainers with incomes below \$70,000 and married Mainers with combined income below \$140,000 can deduct the full standard deduction or itemized deductions up to the cap. The maximum deduction amount get smaller as income increases over these amounts until they finally phase out to \$0 for single Mainers with income over \$145,000 and married Mainers with combined income over \$290,000.

Expansion of the brackets and changes to the tax rates will result in a modestly more progressive income tax system.

Although the first bracket rate increased from 0% to 5.8%, the increase in the standard deduction will hold harmless the Mainers who previously only had income taxed at the 0% rate. The expanded brackets will target the higher-income tax rates to higher-income Mainers, improving the overall tax system's fairness.

Brackets and Rates Prior to 2015 Tax Changes

Taxable Income (Tax year 2017)		
Single	Married	Rate
\$0-\$5,410	\$0-\$10,676	0.0%
\$5,411-\$21,744	\$10,677-\$42,800	6.5%
>=\$21,745	>=\$42,801	7.95%



Brackets and Rates After 2015 Tax Changes

Taxable Income (Tax year 2017)		
Single	Married	Rate
\$0-\$21,400	\$0-\$42,800	5.8%
\$21,401-\$50,000	\$42,801-\$100,000	6.75%
>=\$50,001	>=\$100,001	7.15%

New refundable credits will boost after-tax income for low- and middle- income Mainers.

Earned Income Credit

Equal to 5% of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit, this state credit was not refundable and few families received benefit from the credit at all. Beginning in tax year 2016, this state credit is refundable, helping boost after-tax income for low- and middle-income Mainers.

Tax Fairness Credit

This new credit offsets the disproportionate impact of the sales tax on low- and middle-income Mainers. The credit's maximum value is \$125-225, depending on household size. The maximum credit decreases for people with higher incomes beginning at \$20,000 for single filers and \$40,000 for married filers.

How the 2015 Budget Agreement Tax Changes Affect Maine Families

Last year's budget agreement funds our schools and roadways, continues popular programs like heating and prescription drug assistance for the elderly, and preserves a portion of revenue sharing for communities across the state. The backbone of this budget agreement was a suite of tax changes that provides the funding for these state priorities and modestly improves the progressivity of Maine's tax system.

These tax changes begin to take effect in tax year 2016 and phase in fully by tax year 2017. By 2017, 86% of Maine families will receive an income tax cut and 83% of Maine families will pay less in combined state and local taxes as a result of last year's budget agreement. However, lawmakers are considering legislation this session (LD 1519) that threatens these achievements before they fully take effect. Upsetting the balance struck last session between responsible spending and tax cuts will likely result in a less progressive tax system and higher taxes for low- and middle-income Mainers.

How income tax changes help Maine families

Here are five ways the budget agreement will lower Mainer's income taxes:

1. Nearly 9 in 10 Mainers will claim the standard deduction. The higher standard deduction will cause over half of Mainers who currently itemize their deduction to claim the higher standard deduction. Nearly all Mainers who claim the standard deduction under the new tax plan will receive a tax cut.
2. The budget agreement increased the lowest tax bracket rate from 0% to 5.8%. By increasing the standard deduction, legislators held low-income Mainers harmless from a rate increase.
3. Most low- and middle-income Mainers who claim the itemized deduction have done so because they have mortgage interest that exceeds the standard deduction amount. The larger standard deduction for 2016 and beyond is much higher than the average mortgage interest low- and middle-income homeowners deduct. The standard deduction will offer greater benefit than the mortgage interest deduction to nearly all low- and middle-income homeowners.
4. Many Mainers who itemize will pay less income tax because of the lower top bracket rate. Even many Mainers affected by the cap on itemized deductions will pay less income tax. The lower top tax rate and expanded brackets will result in a tax cut for 71% of Mainers who have their itemized deductions limited by the cap.
5. Low- and middle-income Mainers will receive a boost in after-tax income through new refundable credits.

How other tax changes affect Mainers

Sales Tax

The budget agreement made permanent the temporary increase in the sales tax to 5.5%. The budget also expands the sales tax base and made prepared foods subject to the sales tax beginning in tax year 2016. The legislature created a tax fairness credit to offset the disproportionate impact of the sales tax on low- and middle-income Mainers.

Estate Tax

The budget agreement will shrink the estate tax base and conformed Maine's estate tax brackets to the federal brackets. As a result, estates valued between \$2 and \$5.5 million will not be subject to this tax.

Increased Property Tax Relief

The budget agreement doubled the homestead exemption for all Maine homeowners from a \$10,000 to \$20,000 exemption by tax year 2017. Mainers across the state will benefit and pay less in property taxes as a result.