

Department of Legislative Services  
 Maryland General Assembly  
 2022 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE  
 First Reader

House Bill 317 (Delegate Novotny)  
 Ways and Means

**Income Tax - Subtraction Modification - Military Retirement Income**

This bill expands the existing military retirement income tax subtraction modification by exempting 100% of military retirement income from State taxation. The exemption is phased in over four years, beginning with tax year 2022. **The bill takes effect July 1, 2022.**

**Fiscal Summary**

**State Effect:** General fund revenues decrease by \$4.0 million in FY 2023 due to additional military retirement income being exempted. Future year estimates reflect projected growth in retirement income and the phase-in specified by the bill. Expenditures are not affected.

(\$ in millions)	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
GF Revenue	(\$4.0)	(\$15.4)	(\$22.5)	(\$32.0)	(\$33.5)
Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0
Net Effect	(\$4.0)	(\$15.4)	(\$22.5)	(\$32.0)	(\$33.5)

*Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate increase; (-) = indeterminate decrease*

**Local Effect:** Local revenues decrease by \$2.6 million in FY 2023 and by \$21.9 million in FY 2027. Local expenditures are not affected.

**Small Business Effect:** None.

## Analysis

**Current Law:** Chapter 226 of 2006 expanded a \$2,500 military retirement income tax subtraction modification that was previously limited to enlisted military members with federal adjusted gross income of \$22,500 or less. An individual can exempt certain military retirement income from State and local taxation if the retirement income resulted from service (1) in an active or reserve component of the U.S. Armed Forces; (2) as a member of the Maryland National Guard; or (3) as an active duty member with the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The subtraction modification can also be claimed by a surviving spouse or ex-spouse.

Legislation enacted in the 2015 and 2018 sessions expanded the maximum value of the subtraction modification to:

- \$15,000 for individuals who are at least age 55; and
- \$5,000 for all other individuals.

Maryland law provides a pension exclusion (in the form of a subtraction modification) for individuals who are at least 65 years old or who are totally disabled. Under this subtraction modification, up to a specified maximum amount of taxable pension income (\$34,300 for 2021) may be exempt from tax. The maximum exclusion allowed is indexed to the maximum annual benefit payable under the Social Security Act and is reduced by the amount of any Social Security payments received (Social Security offset). Military retirees who are at least age 65 or are totally disabled can qualify and claim the State pension exclusion for retirement income that is not excluded under the military retirement income subtraction.

Social Security benefits and benefits received under the federal Railroad Retirement Act are totally exempt from the Maryland income tax, even though they may be partly taxable for federal income tax purposes. In addition to the special treatment of Social Security and other retirement income, other income tax relief is provided to senior citizens regardless of the source of their income. In addition to the regular personal exemption available to all taxpayers, an additional exemption amount of \$1,000 may be claimed by an elderly or blind individual.

**State Revenues:** Additional retirement income can be exempted beginning in tax year 2022. The amount that may be exempted is equal to the greater of \$15,000 or (1) 25% of eligible income in tax year 2022; (2) 50% of eligible income in tax year 2023; and (3) 75% of eligible income in tax year 2024. Beginning in tax year 2025, 100% of eligible income may be exempted. As a result, revenues will decrease by \$4.0 million in fiscal 2023.

**Exhibit 1** shows the projected State and local revenue loss from exempting additional military retirement income. The estimated impact of exempting additional retirement income is based on the number of retirees who claimed the subtraction modification in tax year 2020, adjusted for the provisions of the bill.

---

**Exhibit 1**  
**Projected State and Local Revenue Loss**  
**(\$ in Millions)**

	<u><b>FY 2023</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2024</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2025</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2026</b></u>	<u><b>FY 2027</b></u>
State	(\$4.0)	(\$15.4)	(\$22.5)	(\$32.0)	(\$33.5)
Local	(2.6)	(10.1)	(14.7)	(20.9)	(21.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(\$6.6)</b>	<b>(\$25.5)</b>	<b>(\$37.2)</b>	<b>(\$52.9)</b>	<b>(\$55.4)</b>

Source: Department of Legislative Services

---

**Local Revenues:** Local income tax revenues decrease by about 3% of the total net State subtraction modifications claimed. Local revenues will decrease by \$2.6 million in fiscal 2023 and by \$21.9 million in fiscal 2027, as shown in Exhibit 1.

---

**Additional Information**

**Prior Introductions:** None.

**Designated Cross File:** None.

**Information Source(s):** Comptroller's Office; Department of Legislative Services

**Fiscal Note History:** First Reader - February 8, 2022  
fnu2/hlb

---

Analysis by: Robert J. Rehrmann

Direct Inquiries to:  
(410) 946-5510  
(301) 970-5510