

Department of Legislative Services
 Maryland General Assembly
 2026 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

Senate Bill 607 (Senator McCray)
 Budget and Taxation

Income Tax - Subtraction Modification for Public Safety Retirement Income - Amount

This bill increases the maximum value of the income tax subtraction modification for public safety employee retirement income from \$15,000 to \$20,000 by tax year 2030. The change is phased in over five years (\$16,000 for tax year 2026; \$17,000 for tax year 2027; \$18,000 for tax year 2028; and \$19,000 for tax year 2029). **The bill takes effect July 1, 2026.**

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund revenues decrease by an estimated \$0.3 million in FY 2027. Future years reflect phased increases in the value of the public safety retirement income subtraction modification and projected growth in eligible income. The Comptroller’s Office can implement the bill’s changes with existing budgeted resources.

(\$ in millions)	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	FY 2030	FY 2031
GF Revenue	(\$0.3)	(\$0.7)	(\$1.0)	(\$1.4)	(\$1.8)
Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0
Net Effect	(\$0.3)	(\$0.7)	(\$1.0)	(\$1.4)	(\$1.8)

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

Local Effect: Local income tax revenues decrease by an estimated \$0.3 million in FY 2027 and by \$1.4 million in FY 2031, as discussed below. Local expenditures are not affected.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law: As authorized by Chapters 3 and 4 of 2022, an individual who is at least 55 years old on the last day of the tax year may claim a subtraction modification against the personal income tax for the first \$15,000 of income received from an employee retirement system (within the meaning of the State’s standard pension exclusion, as discussed below) that is attributable to service as a public safety employee. “Public safety employee” means an individual who is a retired correctional officer; law enforcement officer; or fire, rescue, or emergency services personnel of the United States, the State, or a political subdivision of the State. As discussed below, an individual who is at least age 65, is totally disabled, or whose spouse is totally disabled may qualify for and claim the standard State pension exclusion for retirement income that is not excluded under the public safety employee retirement income subtraction.

Maryland Pension Exclusion

Under Maryland’s standard pension exclusion, an individual who is at least age 65, who is totally disabled, or whose spouse is totally disabled may subtract certain taxable pension and retirement annuity income from federal adjusted gross income for purposes of determining Maryland adjusted gross income. The maximum value of the subtraction is indexed to the maximum annual benefit payable under the Social Security Act (\$41,200 for 2025) and is reduced by the amount of any benefit payments received under the Social Security Act or Railroad Retirement Act (“Social Security offset”).

The pension exclusion is limited to income received from an “employee retirement system,” which is defined as a plan (1) established and maintained by an employer for the benefit of its employees and (2) qualified under § 401(a), § 403, or § 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. This includes defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, 401(k) plans, 403(b) plans, and 457(b) plans. Public safety employee retirement income that is excluded under the public safety employee retirement income subtraction modification is not taken into account for purposes of the standard pension exclusion.

Other Tax Relief for Retirees and Seniors

Social Security benefits and benefits received under the federal Railroad Retirement Act are totally exempt from Maryland income tax, though they may be partly taxable for federal income tax purposes. Other income tax relief provided to seniors include an additional exemption of \$1,000 for individuals age 65 and older (in addition to the regular personal exemption) as well as the senior tax credit for qualifying taxpayers age 65 and older.

State/Local Revenues: State general fund revenues and local income tax revenues decrease beginning in fiscal 2027 due to increases in the value of subtraction modifications

claimed against the personal income tax. **Exhibit 1** displays the bill’s estimated effect on State and local revenues in fiscal 2027 through 2031. As shown in the exhibit, in fiscal 2027, State general fund revenues and local income tax revenues each decrease by an estimated \$0.3 million. Future years reflect phased increases in the value of the public safety retirement income subtraction modification and projected growth in eligible income. This estimate is based on an analysis of tax year 2023 claims for the existing public safety employee retirement income subtraction modification.

Exhibit 1
Effect on State and Local Revenues
Fiscal 2027-2031
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>FY 2027</u>	<u>FY 2028</u>	<u>FY 2029</u>	<u>FY 2030</u>	<u>FY 2031</u>
State Effect	(\$0.3)	(\$0.7)	(\$1.0)	(\$1.4)	(\$1.8)
Local Effect	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(1.4)
Total Effect	(\$0.6)	(\$1.2)	(\$1.9)	(\$2.5)	(\$3.2)

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: Department of Legislative Services

Additional Information

Recent Prior Introductions: Similar legislation has not been introduced within the last three years.

Designated Cross File: HB 653 (Delegate Behler, *et al.*) - Ways and Means.

Information Source(s): Comptroller’s Office; Moody’s Analytics; Department of Legislative Services

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 jg/hlb

Analysis by: Elizabeth J. Allison

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