

Maryland Income Tax
ADMINISTRATIVE RELEASE

Administrative Release No. 30

Subject: Maryland Estate Tax

I. General

The Maryland estate tax is a tax due on the transfer of assets from an estate. The tax is based on the maximum credit for state death taxes allowable against the federal estate tax and calculated under §2011 of the Internal Revenue Code. See the specific instructions below based on the decedent's year of death. If the federal estate tax was not in effect on the date of the decedent's death, the Maryland estate tax will be based on what would have been the maximum allowable credit for state death taxes, without reduction, in effect on the date immediately preceding the effective date of the federal estate tax repeal.

The credit may be apportioned for estates that include certain property located outside of the State of Maryland. The instructions for determining the portion of the credit that is due to Maryland are located on Schedule A of the Maryland estate tax return, Form MET1.

For decedents dying on or after January 1, 2006, the federal credit used to determine the Maryland estate tax cannot exceed 16% of the amount by which the decedent's taxable estate exceeds the Maryland estate tax exemption amount for the decedent's year of death.

A. For Decedents dying after December 31, 2018

Prior to 2018, the Maryland estate tax exclusion amount for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2019 was equal to the federal estate tax exclusion. During the 2018 session, the Maryland General Assembly enacted HB 308, which amended Tax-General Article 7-309 to cap the Maryland exclusion amount at \$5 million per person for Maryland decedents dying on or after January 1, 2019. The \$5 million cap is not indexed for inflation, but it does allow for

portability between spouses of the deceased spouse's unused exclusion amounts.

B. For Decedents dying after December 31, 2014

The Maryland General Assembly enacted legislation during the 2014 session that gradually conforms the Maryland estate tax exemption amount to the value of the federal exemption amount, thereby increasing the amount that can be excluded for Maryland estate tax purposes. The increase in the amount that can be excluded for Maryland estate tax purposes is phased over five years and is equal to (1) \$1.5 million for a decedent dying in calendar year 2015; (2) \$2.0 million for a decedent dying in calendar year 2016; (3) \$3.0 million for a decedent dying in calendar year 2017; (4) \$4.0 million for a decedent dying in calendar year 2018. As explained above, for decedents dying on or after January 1, 2019, the exclusion amount is \$5 million.

C. For Decedents dying after December 31, 2011

During the 2012 Legislative Session the Maryland General Assembly enacted the Family Farm Preservation Act of 2012, which adds a new subsection to Title 7 of the Tax-General Article allowing for the exclusion of up to \$5,000,000 of the value of qualified agricultural property from the value of the gross estate for decedents dying after December 31, 2011. The new provision also provides that the Maryland estate tax may not exceed 5% of the value of specified agricultural property exceeding \$5,000,000. Maryland qualified agricultural exclusion forms may be obtained by calling the Estate Tax Unit at (410) 260-7850.

D. For Decedents dying after December 31, 2009

The federal estate tax does not apply to decedents dying after December 31, 2009 and before January 1, 2011. The changes to the Maryland estate tax enacted by the General Assembly since 2002 anticipated periods of time when the federal estate tax would not be in effect. Thus, the Maryland estate tax, as described in Sections I.C. through I.F., remains in effect.

For decedents dying after December 31, 2009, estates with a gross estate plus adjusted taxable gifts valued at \$1,000,000 or more are required to file a Maryland estate tax return. The provisions of the Maryland estate tax that became effective for decedents dying after December 31, 2005 (discussed in Section I.D. below) continue to be applicable. During 2010 when the federal estate tax did not apply, the Maryland estate tax is still equal to the federal allowable credit for state death taxes **without reduction** by any Act of Congress enacted on or after January 1, 2001, and the Maryland estate tax is determined using the other provisions of federal estate tax law as in effect on December 31, 2009.

E. For Decedents dying after December 31, 2005

Additional changes to the Maryland estate tax were made during the 2006 Legislative Session of the Maryland General Assembly. For decedents dying after December 31, 2005, the federal credit used to determine the Maryland estate tax cannot exceed 16% of the amount by which the decedent's taxable estate exceeds \$1,000,000. In addition, a decedent's estate is now authorized to make an election on the Maryland estate tax return to treat property as marital deduction qualified terminable interest property for purposes of calculating the Maryland estate tax. An election on the Maryland estate tax return to treat property as marital deduction qualified terminable interest property shall be recognized for purposes of calculating the Maryland estate tax even if an

inconsistent election is made for the same decedent for federal estate tax purposes.

F. For Decedents dying after December 31, 2004

In addition to the description for decedents dying after December 31, 2003 in Section I.F. below, the 2004 Maryland legislation further provided that the Maryland estate tax is now determined without regard to any deduction for state death taxes allowed under §2058 of the Internal Revenue Code. When Congress repealed the credit for state death taxes, it authorized a deduction in its place on the federal estate tax return. This deduction is disallowed when calculating the Maryland estate tax.

G. For Decedents dying after December 31, 2003 and before January 1, 2005

Legislation enacted during the 2004 session of the Maryland General Assembly has further "decoupled" Maryland's estate tax law from amendments to the Internal Revenue Code. The Maryland filing requirement is now based on an estate with a gross estate plus adjusted taxable gifts valued at \$1,000,000 or more and not the federal filing requirement. The Maryland estate tax is still equal to the federal allowable credit for state death taxes, without reduction by any Act of Congress enacted on or after January 1, 2001. The Maryland estate tax continues in force without reduction in the same manner as if the federal credit had not been reduced or repealed.

H. For Decedents dying after December 31, 2001 and before January 1, 2004

The filing requirement is the same as for the federal estate tax return. The Maryland General Assembly enacted legislation during the 2002 legislative session that has partially "decoupled" Maryland's estate tax law from the Internal Revenue Code and the phase-out of the credit for state death taxes. Beginning with estates of decedents dying after December 31, 2001, the Maryland estate tax is equal to the federal allowable credit for state death taxes, without reduction by any Act of Congress enacted on or after January 1, 2001. The

Maryland estate tax continues in force without reduction in the same manner as if the federal credit had not been reduced or repealed. Table B, included with the federal instructions and used to calculate the credit for state death taxes, can now be found on Schedule B of the Maryland estate tax return. Use Schedule B to calculate the “de-coupled” Maryland estate tax liability.

I. For Decedents dying on or before December 31, 2001

The filing requirement is the same as for the federal estate tax return. The maximum allowable credit for state death taxes from the federal estate tax return is reported on the Maryland estate tax return and used to determine the Maryland estate tax.

II. Requirement to file return

The person who is responsible for filing the federal estate tax return or, if a federal return is not required, the duly appointed personal representative of the decedent’s estate, must file the Maryland estate tax return. If there is no personal representative appointed, then the person(s) in possession of the property of the decedent are required to file the return. The return must be filed if the decedent was a:

- A. Resident of Maryland at the time of death; or
- B. Nonresident but owned real property or tangible personal property having a taxable situs in Maryland; and
- C. Meets the filing requirements for the year of death as explained in Section I of this release.

If the above conditions are met, a state tax return must be filed even if no tax is due. If the estate is not required to file a federal estate tax return, but is required to file a Maryland estate tax return, a pro forma federal return, Form 706, must be prepared as though the federal return were required. Maryland estate tax forms may be obtained by calling the Estate Tax Unit at (410) 260-7850, visiting the Comptroller’s

Webpage at www.marylandtaxes.com or writing to:

Comptroller of Maryland
Revenue Administration Division
Estate Tax Unit
P.O. Box 828
Annapolis, Maryland 21404-0828

III. Credit for inheritance tax paid

The inheritance tax **paid** to the Register of Wills is subtracted from the gross Maryland estate tax liability and the difference is the Maryland estate tax due. If the inheritance tax paid is equal to or exceeds the Maryland estate tax, no Maryland estate tax is due.

Estate tax is owed and due until the inheritance tax is actually paid. If the amount of inheritance tax paid to the Register of Wills on or before the due date of the Maryland estate tax return is less than the gross Maryland estate tax liability, interest and/or penalty will be assessed on the outstanding tax liability. Interest will continue to accrue until the inheritance tax paid equals or exceeds the outstanding tax liability. See *Comptroller of the Treasury v. Jameson*, 332 Md. 723, 633 A.2d 93 (1993). For example, Estate owes \$150,000 of estate tax, due by the nine (9) month statutory due date of January 1, 2014. Estate made two \$75,000 payments of inheritance tax, one on December 1, 2013, and one on February 1, 2014. Because only \$75,000 was paid by the estate tax due date, interest will be due on the remaining \$75,000 from January 1, 2014 through February 1, 2014 when the amount of inheritance tax paid to the Register of Wills equaled the Maryland estate tax liability.

IV. Due date

A. Return filing due date

The Maryland estate tax return is due to be filed within nine (9) months after the date of death. As of July 1, 2015, all Maryland estate tax returns must be filed directly with the Comptroller of Maryland at the address below.

B. Payment

Payment of the estate tax is made directly to the Comptroller of Maryland and is also due within nine (9) months after the date of death. The payment may be sent with a Maryland estate tax remittance Form MET3 or may be sent with a letter. The letter must provide the decedent's name, social security number, date of death, and the county in which the estate is being probated. Payment should be sent to:

Comptroller of Maryland
Revenue Administration Division
Estate Tax Unit
P.O. Box 828
Annapolis, Maryland 21404-0828

V. Extensions

The Comptroller may extend the time to file an estate tax return up to 6 months. If the person required to file the estate tax return is out of the United States the extension may be up to 1 year. An application Form MET1-E must be filed with the Comptroller on or before the statutory due date and should include: a copy of the federal extension request, Form 4768, if applicable, and remittance of the estimated Maryland estate tax or a request for an alternative payment schedule. An approved extension request does not extend the time for payment of the Maryland estate tax.

VI. Payment Agreements

A. Alternative payment schedules

An estate that is unable to make a full payment of the tax due on the due date may request an alternative payment schedule. The alternative payment schedule must be requested by the person responsible for filing the return and paying the tax or that person's authorized agent.

B. The request for an alternative payment schedule must be made in writing and include the following information:

1. The Maryland estate tax return
Exception: In the case of an extension, the

alternative payment schedule must be based on the amount that is estimated to be due.

2. The proposed alternative payment schedule, based on one of the following options:

(a) A deferral of payment for up to one year. Additional deferrals may be considered on a year-by-year basis. If there is an agreement to defer the payment, then at the end of the deferral period, unless the applicant reapplies for and is granted an additional deferral, payment in full is due.

(b) An installment schedule for periodic payments. If a payment installment schedule is for more than one year, the applicant is required to certify annually that the conditions and circumstances that existed at the time the alternate payment schedule was requested have not materially or significantly changed. Any significant change in the conditions and/or circumstances may result in a reevaluation and the terms of the installment schedule may be changed by the Comptroller.

3. A reasonable estimate of the Maryland estate tax liability, if the Maryland estate tax return is not included with the application for an alternate payment schedule. The estimate must include any information that supports the amount of the Maryland estate tax liability.

4. An inventory of the assets comprising the gross estate. The inventory should be itemized by the type of asset, valuation, and location.

5. The names and addresses of all persons responsible for filing the return and paying the tax.

6. A description of all sources and amounts of income to the estate.

7. Evidence that the real estate is being actively marketed where the real estate comprises a majority of the assets of the estate. This must include a realtor listing agreement, a letter from the realtor, etc. The request should include an explanation with evidence supporting

a decision not to sell real property in order to pay the tax liability. For example, evidence of income to pay the liability from mortgages, loans, business income, etc.

8. For those estates subject to filing a federal estate tax return, the status and balance of the federal estate tax liability and whether the Internal Revenue Service has allowed an alternative payment.

9. Certification that no distributions have been made or will be made before taxes are paid.

C. Consent to lien

Any request for an alternative payment schedule that is approved by the Comptroller shall be deemed to include consent on behalf of the applicant to the filing of a tax lien against the estate in any Maryland jurisdiction where there may be real or personal property and where the decedent resided. The Comptroller may require additional security from the person(s) responsible for filing the return and paying the tax or beneficiaries in the form of a bond with a surety approved by the Comptroller's Office. Failure to provide adequate security will be grounds for rejecting any alternative payment plan.

D. Notification

An applicant will be provided with a written notification of the Comptroller's decision within a reasonable period after receipt of the alternative payment schedule application, unless additional information is required.

E. Interest on tax due

Interest will accrue at the statutory rate on the unpaid liability from the statutory due date to the date of the payment.

F. Appeal

If the application for an alternative payment plan is not approved by the Comptroller, the applicant may appeal the denial to the Maryland

Tax Court within 30 days of the written notification of denial.

G. Senate Bill 396 (Chapter 554, Acts of 2010) – Pilot Program for Payment Deferral for Qualified Agricultural Property

For decedents dying after December 31, 2010 and before June 30, 2014, the Maryland General Assembly enacted a provision that added a subsection to Title 7 of the Tax-General Article relating to alternate payment schedules for Maryland estate tax imposed on agricultural and personal property used for farming purposes. Section 7-307(e) provides for a payment deferral of 3 years from the due date for Maryland estate tax imposed on property passing from a decedent to or for the use of an individual who enters into an agreement to use the property for farming purposes after the decedent's death. The amount that may be deferred is determined by multiplying the percentage of property of the gross estate that is used for farming purposes times the estate tax due. The amount of tax deferred under this section may not exceed \$375,000 as to any decedent. If a payment deferral is allowed, the deferred estate tax shall be paid without interest in accordance with a payment schedule prescribed by the Comptroller over a 3-year period beginning in the 4th year after the due date. To be eligible for the payment deferral, a qualified recipient must file an application and enter into an agreement in a form specified by the Comptroller to use the qualified agricultural property for farming purposes after the decedent's death and file periodic reports or allow periodic inspections as required by the Comptroller. This Act took effect on July 1, 2010 and will be applicable to decedents dying after December 31, 2010. The Act was abrogated on June 30, 2014 and is of no further force and effect for decedents dying after that date. To make an application for deferred payment of tax on qualified agricultural property, file MET1 DAG, with the MET 1 and the pro forma federal Form 706.

**H. Senate Bill 513 (Chapter 241, Acts of 2011)
– Maryland Estate Tax – Payment Deferral
for Qualified Agricultural Property –
Extension of Payment Deferral**

A new subsection under § 7-307 of the Tax General Article authorizes the Comptroller to grant an extension of the deferred payment period described in Section VI.G. above, if the qualified recipient has a pending application to put the land on which the deferred estate tax is due under a permanent land conservation easement with the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation, the Rural Legacy Board, or a similar easement purchase program. This extension of payment deferral was abrogated on June 30, 2014 and is of no further force an effect for decedents dying after that date.

VII. Refunds

A claim for refund of Maryland estate tax may be filed with the Comptroller by a claimant required to pay the tax if:

A. An erroneous amount of tax has been paid or collected, or

B. The Maryland estate tax is decreased as the result of:

1. Action taken by the Internal Revenue Service or the estate, or

2. An inheritance tax payment made after a Maryland estate tax payment.

An amended MET1 return is required to be filed to claim a refund of previously paid Maryland estate tax.

The claim must be supported by documents evidencing the estate tax overpayment, i.e., IRS closing letter/examination changes or inheritance tax receipts.

If a person is required to pay additional inheritance tax to the Register of Wills and the payment would result in a refund of previously paid Maryland estate tax, the person(s)

responsible for filing the return and paying the tax may request the Comptroller to pay the anticipated estate tax refund directly to the Register of Wills to be applied against the inheritance tax liability. Use Comptroller’s Form MET 2ADJ.

If an inheritance tax refund would result in an increase in the Maryland estate tax imposed on an estate, the claimant may request the Register of Wills to pay the inheritance tax refund directly to the Comptroller. Use Register of Wills’ Form RW1140. Forms are available from the Comptroller and the Registers of Wills.

VIII. Amended return

After a Maryland estate tax return has been filed, an amended Maryland estate tax return shall be filed with the Register of Wills if the Maryland estate tax liability is increased because of:

1. a change in the federal gross estate, federal taxable estate, federal estate tax, or other change as determined under the Internal Revenue Code;

2. after-discovered property;

3. a correction to the value of previously reported property;

4. a correction to the amount of previously claimed deductions; or

5. any other correction to a previously filed return.

The amended return shall be filed within 90 days after the later to occur of the date of the event that caused the increase in the Maryland estate tax liability or the date on which the person required to file an amended Maryland estate tax return learned or reasonably should have learned of the increase in the Maryland estate tax liability. Use Form MET1 and check the box for “amended”. Payment of any additional tax, interest, and/or penalty is made to the Comptroller of Maryland at the same time the return is filed.

IX. Interest and Penalty

Interest accrues at the statutory rate on any portion of the Maryland estate tax liability not satisfied by the statutory due date nine (9) months from date of death, including any amount not offset by inheritance tax paid to the Register of Wills by the statutory due date.

A late payment penalty of up to 10% is charged on any payment of Maryland estate tax not paid by the original due date.

A penalty of 25% shall be charged for the underpayment of Maryland estate tax if the underpayment exceeds \$5,000 and is attributable to a “substantial estate tax valuation understatement”. A “substantial estate tax valuation understatement” is defined as a valuation at 60% or less of the amount determined to be the correct value.

A penalty of 25% is charged for failure to comply within the time prescribed in a Notice and Demand for the filing of a return and the payment of the tax.

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Revenue Administration Division

Telephone: **410-260-7980**
or **1-800-MDTAXES**

taxhelp@comp.state.md.us

www.marylandtaxes.gov

For the deaf or hard of hearing:
call via Maryland Relay at 711 in Maryland
or 1-800-735-2258

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disability, please contact us before you visit.

If you need the information in this publication in an
alternate format, contact the Comptroller's Office.