

What We Know: A Brief Tax Update

Lieutenant Colonel Samuel W. Kan, CFP®*

Although many of the provisions of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 will soon sunset,¹ there is still some degree of tax certainty for the current tax year and beyond. For example, the Middle Class Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 extends the payroll tax reduction through 2012, while cost of living adjustments allow taxpayers to increase their 2012 Thrift Savings Plan or 401(k) contributions from \$16,500 to \$17,000.² This brief tax update provides five appendices to summarize some of the most common federal and state tax issues faced by servicemembers and military retirees.

First, Appendix A shows the marginal income tax brackets for 2011 and 2012 based on the taxpayer's federal income tax filing status. Second, Appendix B shows the income tax standard deductions and personal exemptions for 2011 and 2012. Third, Appendix C shows the alternative minimum tax (AMT) exemption for 2011 and 2012. Fourth, Appendix D shows the annual gift tax, the lifetime gift tax, and the estate and generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax exclusions and tax rates through 2013, assuming no congressional action. Fifth, Appendix E shows how each state currently treats the state income taxability of military income and military retirement pay.

As both federal and state governments continue to modify the applicable tax laws, practitioners are cautioned to use these appendices only as quick reference tools to expedite appropriate and necessary tax research for their particular cases. Hopefully, these tools will provide a useful starting point for legal assistance tax practitioners to meet the needs of their clients in a timely manner.

* Judge Advocate, U.S. Army. Presently assigned as the Deputy Staff Judge Advocate, 2d Infantry Division, Camp Red Cloud, Korea. This update was written while assigned as Professor and Vice Chair, Administrative and Civil Law Department, The Judge Advocate General's Legal Center and School, U.S. Army, Charlottesville, Virginia. Special thanks to Ms. Emily Moy, my summer intern research assistant, who co-wrote appendix E, Mr. Chuck Strong, the Technical Editor of *The Army Lawyer*, and Captain Joseph Wilkinson, the former Editor of *The Army Lawyer* and current Editor of the *Military Law Review*.

¹ See Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-312, 124 Stat. 3296 (extending the "Bush Tax Cuts" through 2012).

² See Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, Pub. L. No. 112-96 [HR 3630]. Through 2012, the payroll tax reduction reduces the employee-side of the Social Security tax on the first \$110,100 of wages from 6.2 to 4.2 percent. See *id.* §1001. The Social Security tax is part of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) tax which provides for social security benefits through the Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) tax, as well as, for Medicaid benefits through the hospital insurance tax. The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 also extends the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program which will provide Unemployment Insurance benefits through January 2, 2013. See *id.* § 2122. See I.R.C. § 402(g)(4) (establishing that the elective deferral amount is subject to change based on cost-of-living adjustments). By increasing elective deferrals, taxpayers may be able to reduce both their adjusted gross income and their taxable income, resulting in significant benefits when they file their income taxes. In the alternative, rather than getting immediate tax benefits now by contributing to the traditional Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) and taking advantage of elective deferrals, servicemembers may want to take advantage of the new TSP Roth feature. The Roth TSP will work very similarly to a Roth Individual Retirement Account (IRA) subjecting contributions to tax now, but exempting timely withdrawals of the contributions and their earnings from tax in the future. Servicemembers should be able to make Roth TSP contributions starting in October 2012.

Appendix A

The Marginal Tax Brackets for the 2011 Tax Year³

1. Single Individuals (other than Surviving Spouses and Heads of Households):

<u>Taxable Income</u>		<u>Pay</u>	<u>Marginal Tax Rate</u>
Over	But Not Over		
\$0	8,500	0	+ 10% of amount over \$0
8,500	34,500	\$850	+ 15% of amount over \$8,500
34,500	83,600	\$4,750	+ 25% of amount over \$34,500
83,600	174,400	\$17,025	+ 28% of amount over \$83,600
174,400	379,150	\$42,449	+ 33% of amount over \$174,400
379,150		\$110,016.50	+ 35% of amount over \$379,150

2. Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns and Surviving Spouses:

<u>Taxable Income</u>		<u>Pay</u>	<u>Marginal Tax Rate</u>
Over	But Not Over		
\$0	17,000	0	+ 10% of amount over \$0
17,000	69,000	\$1,700	+ 15% of amount over \$17,000
69,000	139,350	\$9,500	+ 25% of amount over \$69,000
139,350	212,300	\$27,087.50	+ 28% of amount over \$139,350
212,300	379,150	\$47,513.50	+ 33% of amount over \$212,300
379,150		\$102,574	+ 35% of amount over \$379,150

3. Heads of Households:

<u>Taxable Income</u>		<u>Pay</u>	<u>Marginal Tax Rate</u>
Over	But Not Over		
\$0	12,150	0	+ 10% of amount over \$0
12,150	46,250	\$1,215	+ 15% of amount over \$12,150
46,250	119,400	\$6,330	+ 25% of amount over \$46,250
119,400	193,350	\$24,617.50	+ 28% of amount over \$119,400
193,350	379,150	\$45,323.50	+ 33% of amount over \$193,350
379,150		\$106,637.50	+ 35% of amount over \$379,150

4. Married Individuals Filing Separate Returns:

<u>Taxable Income</u>		<u>Pay</u>	<u>Marginal Tax Rate</u>
Over	But Not Over		
\$0	8,500	0	+ 10% of amount over \$0
8,500	34,500	\$850	+ 15% of amount over \$8,500
34,500	69,675	\$4,750	+ 25% of amount over \$34,500
69,675	106,150	\$13,543.75	+ 28% of amount over \$69,675
106,150	189,575	\$23,756.75	+ 33% of amount over \$106,150
189,575		\$51,287	+ 35% of amount over \$189,575

³ See Rev. Proc. 2011-12, 2011-2 I.R.B. 297. Due to the progressive federal income tax system, taxpayers earning more income will have to pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes. For example, if a married taxpayer filed a joint tax return, the first \$17,000 of taxable income would be subject to a 10% tax rate, while income over \$17,000 but less than \$69,000 would be subject to a 15% tax rate. To calculate a taxpayer's federal income tax, a taxpayer would apply the applicable tax rate to each segment of income. For example, if a taxpayer's taxable income was \$95,025 and that taxpayer filed a joint return in 2011, the taxpayer would be liable for \$16,006 (i.e., \$9,500 + .25 (\$95,025 - \$69,000)) in federal income taxes.

The Marginal Tax Brackets for the 2012 Tax Year⁴

1. Single Individuals (other than Surviving Spouses and Heads of Households):

<u>Taxable Income</u>		<u>Pay</u>	<u>Marginal Tax Rate</u>
Over	But Not Over		
\$0	8,700	0	+ 10% of amount over \$0
8,700	35,350	\$870	+ 15% of amount over \$8,700
35,350	85,650	\$4,867.50	+ 25% of amount over \$35,350
85,650	178,650	\$17,442.50	+ 28% of amount over \$85,650
178,650	388,350	\$43,482.50	+ 33% of amount over \$178,650
388,350		\$112,683.50	+ 35% of amount over \$388,350

2. Married Individuals Filing Joint Returns and Surviving Spouses:

<u>Taxable Income</u>		<u>Pay</u>	<u>Marginal Tax Rate</u>
Over	But Not Over		
\$0	17,400	0	+ 10% of amount over \$0
17,400	70,700	\$1,740	+ 15% of amount over \$17,400
70,700	142,700	\$9,735	+ 25% of amount over \$70,700
142,700	217,450	\$27,735	+ 28% of amount over \$142,700
217,450	388,350	\$48,665	+ 33% of amount over \$217,450
388,350		\$105,062	+ 35% of amount over \$388,350

3. Heads of Households:

<u>Taxable Income</u>		<u>Pay</u>	<u>Marginal Tax Rate</u>
Over	But Not Over		
\$0	12,400	0	+ 10% of amount over \$0
12,400	47,350	\$1,240	+ 15% of amount over \$12,400
47,350	122,300	\$6,482.50	+ 25% of amount over \$47,350
122,300	198,050	\$25,220	+ 28% of amount over \$122,300
198,050	388,350	\$46,430	+ 33% of amount over \$198,050
388,350		\$109,229	+ 35% of amount over \$388,350

4. Married Individuals Filing Separate Returns:

<u>Taxable Income</u>		<u>Pay</u>	<u>Marginal Tax Rate</u>
Over	But Not Over		
\$0	8,700	0	+ 10% of amount over \$0
8,700	35,350	\$870	+ 15% of amount over \$8,700
35,350	71,350	\$4,867.50	+ 25% of amount over \$35,350
71,350	108,725	\$13,867.50	+ 28% of amount over \$71,350
108,725	194,175	\$24,332.50	+ 33% of amount over \$108,725
194,175		\$52,531	+ 35% of amount over \$194,175

⁴ See Rev. Proc. 2011-52, 2011-45 I.R.B. 703. Due to the progressive federal income tax system, taxpayers earning more income will have to pay a higher percentage of their income in taxes. For example, if a married taxpayer filed a joint tax return, the first \$17,400 of taxable income would be subject to a 10% tax rate, while income over \$17,400 but less than \$70,700 would be subject to a 15% tax rate. To calculate a taxpayer's federal income tax, a taxpayer would apply the applicable tax rate to each segment of income. For example, if a taxpayer's taxable income was \$95,025 and that taxpayer filed a joint tax return in 2012, the taxpayer would be liable for \$15,816 (i.e., \$9,735 + .25 (\$95,025 - \$70,700)) in federal income taxes.

Appendix B

2011 Standard Deductions and Personal Exemption⁵

Filing Status	Standard Deduction	If Over Age 65 (Add Per Taxpayer)	If Blind (Add Per Taxpayer)
Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)	\$11,600	+ \$1,150	+ \$1,150
Head of Household	\$8,500	+ \$1,450	+ \$1,450
Single	\$5,800	+ \$1,450	+ \$1,450
Married Filing Separately	\$5,800	+ \$1,150	+ \$1,150

Personal Exemption	\$3,700
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2012 Standard Deductions and Personal Exemption⁶

Filing Status	Standard Deduction	If Over Age 65 (Add Per Taxpayer)	If Blind (Add Per Taxpayer)
Married Filing Jointly or Qualifying Widow(er)	\$11,900	+ \$1,150	+ \$1,150
Head of Household	\$8,700	+ \$1,450	+ \$1,450
Single	\$5,950	+ \$1,450	+ \$1,450
Married Filing Separately	\$5,950	+ \$1,150	+ \$1,150

Personal Exemption	\$3,800
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⁵ See Rev Proc 2011-12, 2011-2 I.R.B. 299. See also I.R.C. § 63(c) and (f). See generally U.S. DEP'T OF THE TREASURY, INTERNAL REVENUE SERV., PUB. 17, YOUR FEDERAL INCOME TAX: FOR INDIVIDUALS 142-43 (2011) (providing a worksheet and instructions to calculate the 2011 standard deduction; explaining that individuals for whom an exemption can be claimed on another person's tax return is generally limited to the greater of \$950, or the individual's earned income + \$300 for a total value of up to \$5800, the 2011 regular standard deduction amount). Taxpayers who take the standard deduction may be able to take additional deductions if they are over age 65 or blind. For example, if a single taxpayer was over age 65 and blind, his standard deduction in 2011 would be \$8,700 (i.e., \$5,800 + \$1,450 + \$1,450).

⁶ See Rev Proc 2011-52, 2011-45 I.R.B. 701. The standard deduction for an individual for whom an exemption can be claimed on another person's tax return is generally limited to the greater of \$950, or the individual's earned income + \$300 for a total value of up to \$5950, the 2012 regular standard deduction amount. See *id.* See also I.R.C. § 63(c) and (f). Taxpayers who take the standard deduction may be able to take additional deductions if they are over age 65 or blind. For example, if a single taxpayer was over age 65 and blind, his standard deduction in 2012 would be \$8,850 (i.e., \$5,950 + \$1,450 + \$1,450).

Appendix C

2011 and 2012 Alternative Minimum Tax Rates⁷

Filing Status	2011 AMT Exemption	2012 AMT Exemption
Married Filing Jointly and Surviving Spouses	\$74,450	\$45,000
Single and Head of Household	\$48,450	\$33,750
Married Filing Separately	\$37,225	\$22,500

⁷ I.R.C. § 55(d)(1) (2012) (establishing an elevated AMT exemption amount in 2011 that will expire in 2012 absent congressional action). At the time of this article, Congress had not yet passed an expected AMT patch for 2012.

Appendix D

Exclusions, Exemptions, and Gift / Estate /GST Tax Rates⁸

Year	Annual Gift Exclusion ⁹	Estate / GST Exclusion ¹⁰	Gift Tax Exclusion ¹¹	Highest Gift, Estate, and GST Tax Rate ¹²
2002	\$11,000	\$1 Million	\$1 Million	50%
2003	\$11,000	\$1 Million	\$1 Million	49%
2004	\$11,000	\$1.5 Million	\$1 Million	48%
2005	\$11,000	\$1.5 Million	\$1 Million	47%
2006	\$12,000	\$2 Million	\$1 Million	46%
2007	\$12,000	\$2 Million	\$1 Million	45%
2008	\$12,000	\$2 Million	\$1 Million	45%
2009	\$13,000	\$3.5 Million	\$1 Million	45%
2010	\$13,000	\$5 Million ¹³	\$5 Million	35% ¹⁴ (but the GST Tax Rate is 0%) ¹⁵
2011	\$13,000	\$5 Million	\$5 Million	35%
2012	\$13,000	\$5.12 Million ¹⁶	\$5.12 Million ¹⁷	35%
2013	To be Determined	\$1 Million	\$1 Million	55%

⁸ See JOINT COMM. ON TAXATION, HISTORY, PRESENT LAW, AND ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL WEALTH TRANSFER TAX SYSTEM, JCX-108-07, at 11, 14 (2007) available at www.jct.gov/x-108-07.pdf (last visited Mar. 17, 2012) (showing similar tables). See also CCH, 2010 TAX LEGISLATION, TAX RELIEF, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REAUTHORIZATION, AND JOB CREATION ACT OF 2010, RIC MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2010, AND OTHER RECENT TAX ACTS para. 705 [hereinafter CCH, 2010 TAX LEGISLATION] (providing an in-depth explanation of the gift, estate, and generation-skipping transfer (GST) taxes, as well as how the Tax Relief Act of 2010 impacts these taxes).

⁹ See I.R.C. § 2503 (Jan. 1, 1998) (establishing that \$10,000 annual exclusion with an inflation adjustment). See also Rev. Proc. 2010-40, § 3.21, 2010-46 I.R.B. 663 (establishing that the annual exclusion for gifts in 2011 is \$13,000; establishing that the annual exclusion for gifts to spouses who are not United States citizens in 2011 is \$136,000). See also Rev. Proc. 2011-52, 2011-45 I.R.B. 707 (establishing that the annual exclusion for gifts in 2012 is \$13,000; establishing that the annual exclusion for gifts to spouses who are not United States citizens in 2012 is \$139,000).

¹⁰ See I.R.C. §§ 2010 and 2631 (2010).

¹¹ See *id.* § 2505 (2011). See also I.R.C. § 2010 (2010).

¹² See I.R.C. §§ 2001 and 2502 (2011). See I.R.C. §§ 2601 and 2602 (as amended by the Tax Relief Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-312, 124 Stat. 3296) (discussing the taxes imposed by the GST tax).

¹³ See CCH, 2010 Tax Legislation, *supra* note 8, para. 705 (explaining that the \$5 million GST tax exemption is available in 2010 even if the executor of a decedent in 2010 elects for the estate tax not to apply).

¹⁴ *But see* § 301(c), 124 Stat. 3296 (establishing that in 2010, the personal representative may elect a carryover basis regime to apply; if the administrator so elects, the estate tax would not be applicable, but the beneficiaries would only be allowed to take a limited step-up in basis depending on how the administrator chooses to allocate the \$1.3 million or up to \$4.3 million if the property is allocated to a surviving spouse).

¹⁵ *Id.* § 302(c), 124 Stat. 3296 (establishing the 2010 GST tax rate as zero). See also I.R.C. § 2641 (defining the applicable rate (i.e., the tax rate) with respect to the GST tax as the product of the maximum federal estate tax rate and the inclusion ratio with respect to the transfer).

¹⁶ See Rev. Proc. 2011-52 § 3.29, 2011-45 I.R.B. 707 (establishing the unified credit against the estate tax for 2012 as \$5.12 million). See I.R.C. § 2010(c)(3)(B) (2010) (establishing that in 2012 the exemption amount will be subject to an inflation adjustment rounded to the nearest \$10,000).

¹⁷ See I.R.C. § 2505(a) (2011) (establishing that the federal gift tax exclusion amount will be equal to the federal estate tax exclusion amount).

Appendix E

State Income Tax¹⁸

State	Military Pay Excluded?	Military Retirement Pay Excluded?	Citation and State Department of Revenue Websites
Alabama	No	Yes	ALA. CODE §§ 40-18-3; 40-18-20 (2012); http://www.revenue.alabama.gov/
Alaska	No State Income Tax	No State Income Tax	ALASKA STAT. ANN. tit. 43, ch. 20, art. 1. (2012); http://www.tax.state.ak.us/
Arizona	Yes ¹⁹	Partial ²⁰	ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 43-1022 (2012); http://www.azdor.gov/
Arkansas	Partial ²¹	Partial ²²	ARK. CODE ANN. §§ 26-51-306; 26-51-307 (2012); http://www.dfa.arkansas.gov/offices/incomeTax/Pages/default.aspx
California	Yes (under certain circumstances) ²³	No	CAL. REV. & TAX. CODE § 17140.5 (2012); https://www.ftb.ca.gov/index.shtml?disabled=true
Colorado	No ²⁴	Partial ²⁵	COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 39-22-103, 39-22-104 (2012); http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/Revenue-Main/XRM/1177024783507
Connecticut	Yes (under certain circumstances) ²⁶	Partial ²⁷	CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-701 (2012); http://www.ct.gov/drs/site/default.asp

¹⁸ This state income tax guide is meant only as a quick reference tool. Military taxpayers should understand that in general, their military income is only subject to state income tax for the state of their legal domicile. See generally NR ADMIN. LAW & U.S. NAVY OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GEN., LEGAL ASSISTANCE POL'Y DIV. (CODE 16), STATE TAX GUIDE (2012), available at <http://www.jag.navy.mil/organization/documents/tax/StateTaxGuide.pdf> (providing a wealth of detail concerning the state income tax implications for each state).

¹⁹ ARIZ. REV. STAT. ANN. § 43-1022(19) (2012) (excluding compensation received for active service as a member of the reserves, the national guard, or the armed forces of the United States from Arizona state income tax).

²⁰ *Id.* § 43-1022(2)(a) (excluding the first \$2500 in military retirement benefits from Arizona state income tax).

²¹ ARK. CODE ANN. § 26-51-306(a)(1)(C) (2012) (excluding the first \$9000 of active duty pay from Arkansas state income tax).

²² *Id.* § 26-51-307 (excluding the first \$6000 of pension income from Arkansas state income tax).

²³ CAL. REV. & TAX. CODE § 17140.5(c)(2) (2012) (exempting military income of servicemembers not domiciled in California from California state income tax). However, servicemembers domiciled in California are subject to income taxation while stationed in California on permanent military orders, but not subject to income tax if they leave California under PCS orders. See STATE OF CAL. FRANCHISE TAX BOARD, FTB PUB. 1032, TAX INFORMATION FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL (2011), available at https://www.ftb.ca.gov/forms/2011/11_1032.pdf. See STATE OF CAL. FRANCHISE TAX BOARD, FTB PUB. 1005, PENSION AND ANNUITY GUIDELINES (2011), available at https://www.ftb.ca.gov/forms/2011/11_1005.pdf (establishing that the military pensions of California residents are taxable by California, while the military pensions of nonresidents are not taxable by California).

²⁴ COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 39-22-103(8)(b)(I)(A) (2012) (establishing the exception that an individual domiciled in Colorado who is absent from the state for a period of at least three hundred and five days of the tax year and is stationed outside of the United States for active military duty may file as a non-resident). See COLO. DEP'T. OF REVENUE, FYI INCOME 21: MILITARY SERVICEPERSONS (2011), available at <http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?blobcol=urldata&blobheader=application/pdf&blobkey=id&blobtable=MungoBlobs&blobwhere=1251757205766&ssbinary=true> (providing guidance to service members as to what income is taxable, and whether they qualify as residents or nonresidents; establishing that nonresident servicemembers do not have to report their military income to Colorado).

²⁵ COLO. REV. STAT. ANN. § 39-22-104(4)(f)(III) (2012) (establishing that servicemembers who are aged fifty-five to sixty-four at the close of the tax year may exclude up to \$20,000 of their military retirement benefits, while servicemembers who are aged sixty-five and over at the close of the tax year may exclude up to \$24,000).

²⁶ CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 12-701(a)(1) (2012) (establishing that a servicemember domiciled in Connecticut may qualify as a nonresident for tax purposes under certain limited circumstances, such as if the taxpayer maintains no permanent place of abode in Connecticut, maintains a permanent place of abode elsewhere, and spends no more than thirty days of the taxable year in Connecticut). See also STATE OF CONN. DEP'T OF REVENUE SERVS. IP 2009(21), CONNECTICUT INCOME TAX INFORMATION FOR ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL AND VETERANS, <http://www.ct.gov/drs/cwp/view.asp?A=1510&Q=456614> (last visited June 28, 2012) (providing detailed tax information concerning what income is taxable, who qualifies as a nonresident, and guidance regarding the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act).

²⁷ CONN. GEN. STAT. § 12-701(a)(20)(B)(xvii) (2012) (excluding 50% of military retirement pay from Connecticut state income tax).

D.C.	No ²⁸	Partial ²⁹	D.C. CODE § 47-1803.02(a)(2)(N) (2012); http://otr.cfo.dc.gov/otr/site/default.asp
Delaware	No	Partial ³⁰	DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 30, §§ 1105, 1106, 1121 (2012); http://revenue.delaware.gov/
Florida	No State Income Tax	No State Income Tax	Fla. Const. art. 7, § 5(a) ³¹ (2012); http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/info_individuals.html
Georgia	No	Partial ³²	GA. CODE ANN. § 48-7-27 (2012); https://etax.dor.ga.gov/
Hawaii	No ³³	Yes ³⁴	HAW. REV. STAT. §§ 235-2.3, 235-7 (2012); http://www.state.hi.us/tax/
Idaho	Yes (under certain conditions) ³⁵	Partial ³⁶	IDAHO CODE ANN. §§ 63-3013, 63-3022A (2012); http://tax.idaho.gov/
Illinois	Yes ³⁷	Yes ³⁸	35 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/203 (2012); http://www.revenue.state.il.us/#t=tab1
Indiana	Partial ³⁹	Partial ⁴⁰	IND. CODE ANN. §6-3-2-4 (2012); http://www.in.gov/dor/

²⁸ See DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICE OF TAX AND REVENUE, 2011 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (DC) INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS: D-40 SCHEDULE I, ADDITIONS TO AND SUBTRACTIONS FROM FEDERAL ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME P2 (2011), available at http://otr.cfo.dc.gov/otr/frames.asp?doc=/otr/lib/otr/january_2012/2011_d-40_d-40ez_web_booklet.pdf (providing guidance to servicemembers and their spouses concerning who has to file District of Columbia income taxes in light of the Military Spouses Residency Relief Act).

²⁹ D.C. CODE § 47-1803.02(a)(2)(N) (2012) (excluding up to \$3000 of military retired pay from gross income for those aged sixty-two or over at the close of the tax year).

³⁰ DEL. CODE ANN. tit. 30, § 1106(b)(3)(b) (2012) (excluding up to \$2000 of pension income for taxpayers under age sixty at the close of the tax year, and up to \$12,500 of pension income for taxpayers who are aged sixty or over at the close of the tax year).

³¹ See FLA. CONST. art. 7, § 5(a) (providing that no tax upon estates or inheritances or upon the income of natural persons . . . shall be levied by Florida . . .). See also FLA. STAT ANN. § 220.02 (2012). See also FLORIDA DEP'T OF REVENUE, GT-800025: TAX INFORMATION FOR NEW RESIDENTS 2 (2010), available at http://dor.myflorida.com/dor/info_individuals.html (explaining that Florida does not impose personal income, inheritance, gift, or intangible personal property taxes).

³² GA. CODE ANN. § 48-7-27(a)(5)(A) (2012) (excluding retirement income up to \$35,000 for taxpayers older than sixty-two but less than sixty-five during any part of the tax year; excluding retirement income in increasing amounts from \$35,000 in 2011 and \$65,000 in 2012 up to a full exclusion of all retirement income in 2016 and beyond for taxpayers aged sixty-five and older during any part of the tax year).

³³ HAW. REV. STAT. § 235-7(a)(7) (2012) (creating the exception that income received by a reserve servicemember or Hawaii national guardsman may exclude pay equal to the equivalent pay received for forty-eight drills and fifteen days of annual duty at an E-5 pay grade after eight years of service). In 2011, this amount was equal to \$5,881. See STATE OF HAWAII—DEP'T OF TAXATION, FORM N-11: INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN RESIDENT CALENDAR YEAR 2011, available at http://www.state.hi.us/tax/2011/n11_f.pdf.

³⁴ HAW. REV. STAT. § 235-7(a)(2) (2012) (excluding public retirement pensions from Hawaii income tax).

³⁵ IDAHO CODE ANN. § 63-3013 (2012) (specifying that individuals will not be considered residents if they are absent from the state for at least 445 days in a fifteen-month period; specifying that such individuals do not have to file an Idaho income tax return; clarifying that servicemembers will continue to be treated as residents if they (1) have a permanent home in Idaho where their spouses or minor children live for more than sixty days in any calendar year or (2) claim Idaho as their tax home for Federal Income Tax purposes; establishing that servicemembers will regain their resident status when they spend more than sixty days in Idaho in any calendar year). Although servicemembers may be required to file an Idaho income tax return if they are considered residents, they may be able to deduct military income earned outside of Idaho if they "were on active duty for 120 or more consecutive days" and they "were stationed outside of Idaho for all or part of the year." IDAHO STATE TAX COMM'N, IDAHO INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS 6 (2011), available at http://tax.idaho.gov/forms/EIN00046_09-07-2011.pdf.

³⁶ IDAHO CODE ANN. §63-3022A(a)(4) (2012) (excluding military retirement pay for servicemembers once they reach the age of sixty-five, or sixty-two if they are disabled).

³⁷ 35 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/203(a)(2)(E) (2012) (excluding from Illinois state income tax any compensation to a resident for active duty service in the armed forces or as a member of the national guard of any state). See ILL. DEPT. OF REVENUE, PUB. 102, ILLINOIS FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL 2-3 (2011), available at <http://www.revenue.state.il.us/Publications/Pubs/Pub-102.pdf> (clarifying that although military pay is included in a taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income, it is usually subtracted when calculating Illinois state income tax).

³⁸ 35 ILL. COMP. STAT. ANN. 5/203(a)(2)(F) (2012) (excluding from Illinois state income tax all amounts distributed by a retirement plan for employees of any governmental agency or unit).

³⁹ IND. CODE ANN. § 6-3-2-4 (2012) (excluding the first \$5000 of income, including any retirement benefits, earned by an individual for the individual's service in an active or reserve component of the armed forces).

⁴⁰ See *id.*

Iowa	Yes ⁴¹	Partial ⁴²	IOWA CODE ANN. § 422.9 (2012); http://www.iowa.gov/tax/
Kansas	Partial ⁴³	Yes ⁴⁴	KAN. STAT. ANN. § 79-32,117 (2012); http://www.ksrevenue.org/
Kentucky	Yes ⁴⁵	Partial ⁴⁶	KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 141.021 (2012); http://www.revenue.ky.gov/
Louisiana	Partial ⁴⁷	Yes ⁴⁸	LA. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 47:293; 47:44.2 (2012); http://www.revenue.louisiana.gov/
Maine	No ⁴⁹	Partial ⁵⁰	ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 36, § 5122 (2012) ; http://www.maine.gov/revenue/
Maryland	Partial ⁵¹	Partial ⁵²	MD. CODE, TAX-GEN. § 10-207 (2012); http://individuals.marylandtaxes.com/taxforms/default.asp
Massachusetts	No ⁵³	Yes ⁵⁴	MASS. GEN. LAWS ANN. ch. 62, § 2 (2012); http://www.mass.gov/dor/

⁴¹ IOWA CODE ANN. § 422.7(42A) (2012) (excluding all pay received by the taxpayer from the federal government for military service performed while on active duty status in the armed forces, the reserve, or the national guard).

⁴² *Id.* § 422.7(31), (38) (excluding up to \$6000 of pension income for individuals meeting certain conditions, and up to \$12,000 of pension income for married taxpayers filing joint returns who meet certain conditions; excluding the amount of withdrawals from qualified retirement plan accounts made during the tax year from Iowa state income tax if the taxpayer or taxpayer's spouse is a member of the Iowa national guard or reserve forces of the United States and is ordered to state military service or federal service). *See also* IOWA DEP'T OF REVENUE, 2011 IOWA INCOME TAX INFORMATION 3 (2011), available at <http://www.iowa.gov/tax/forms/1141002.pdf> (clarifying that taxpayers who meet certain conditions may be able to exclude up to \$6000 (\$12,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns) of pension income).

⁴³ KAN. STAT. ANN. § 79-32,117(c)(xvii) (2012) (excludes amounts received for repayment of educational or student loans as a result of the taxpayer's service in the armed forces of the United States, as well as, incentive to join, enlist or remain in the armed forces or Kansas national guard from Kansas state income tax).

⁴⁴ *Id.* § 79-32,117(c)(vii) (excludes amounts received as military retirement benefits from Kansas state income tax).

⁴⁵ KY. REV. STAT. ANN. § 141.010(10)(u) (2012) (excluding any military pay received by active duty members, reserve component members and members of the national guard from Kentucky state income tax for tax years on or after 1 January 2010).

⁴⁶ *Id.* § 141.010(10)(i)(2) (excluding up to \$41,110 of total distributions from pension plans for those retiring after 31 December 1997 from Kentucky state income tax; excluding federal retirement annuities received by individuals retiring on or before Dec. 31, 1997 from Kentucky state income tax). *See also* KENTUCKY DEP'T OF REVENUE, SCHEDULE P: KENTUCKY PENSION INCOME EXCLUSION (2011), available at http://www.revenue.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/FE5D1BEC-CC6E-4528-9350-D9C051E6CB2B/0/11_42A740P20110002_FINAL.pdf (providing guidance that the exclusion amount could be greater than \$41,110 if the individual retired before Jan. 1, 1998).

⁴⁷ LA. REV. STAT. ANN. § 293(9)(e) (2012) (excluding up to \$30,000 of military pay earned outside Louisiana from Louisiana state income tax for individuals who are on active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States, which full-time duty is or will be continuous and uninterrupted for one hundred twenty consecutive days or more).

⁴⁸ *Id.* § 47:44.2 (excluding military retirement benefits from Louisiana state income tax).

⁴⁹ *See* MAINE DEP'T OF REVENUE, 2011 MAINE RESIDENT INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX BOOKLET 2 (2011), available at http://www.maine.gov/revenue/forms/1040/2011/11_Short11040Book_downloadable.pdf.

⁵⁰ ME. REV. STAT. ANN. tit. 36, § 5122(2)(M)(1) (2012) (excluding up to \$6000 of military retirement pay from Maine state income tax).

⁵¹ MD. CODE ANN., TAX-GEN. § 10-207(p)(1)-(2) (2012) (excluding up to the first \$15,000 of military pay that is received by a member of the armed forces from Maryland state income tax, while reducing the exclusion amount dollar-for-dollar for any amount exceeding \$15,000. As a result, the exclusion is reduced to 0 if military pay exceeds \$30,000).

⁵² *Id.* § 10-207(q)(2) (excluding the first \$5000 of military retired pay from Maryland state income tax).

⁵³ *See Residency Status*, MASS. DEP'T OF REVENUE, <http://www.mass.gov/dor/individuals/filing-and-payment-information/guide-to-personal-income-tax/residency-status.html#Military> (last visited Mar. 22, 2012) (providing additional guidance to military personnel and their military spouses, such as whether they qualify as residents and need to file Massachusetts state income taxes).

⁵⁴ MASS. GEN. ANN. LAWS Ch. 62 § 2(a)(2)(E) (2012) (excluding military retirement pay from Massachusetts state income tax).

Michigan	Yes ⁵⁵	Yes ⁵⁶	MICH. COMP. LAWS ANN. § 206.30(1)(e)(i) (2012); http://www.michigan.gov/treasury
Minnesota	Yes ⁵⁷	Partial ⁵⁸	MINN. STAT. ANN. § 290.01 (2012); http://taxes.state.mn.us/Pages/index.aspx
Mississippi	No ⁵⁹	Yes ⁶⁰	MISS. CODE ANN. § 27-7-15 (2012); http://www.dor.ms.gov/
Missouri	Possibly	Partial ⁶¹	MO. ANN. STAT. §§ 143.041, 143.101, 143.124 (2012); http://dor.mo.gov/
Montana	Yes	Partial ⁶²	MONT. ADMIN. R. 42.15.214, 42.15.219 (2012); http://revenue.mt.gov/default.mcp
Nebraska	No ⁶³	No	NEB. REV. STAT. § 77-2716 (2012); http://www.revenue.ne.gov/
Nevada	No State Income Tax ⁶⁴	No State Income Tax	http://tax.state.nv.us/ (2012)
New Hampshire	No State Income Tax	No State Income Tax	http://www.revenue.nh.gov/ (2012)
New Jersey	No ⁶⁵	Yes ⁶⁶	N.J. STAT. ANN. §§ 54A:6-7; 54A:6-26 (2012); http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/taxation/

⁵⁵ MICH. COMP. LAW. ANN. § 206.30(1)(e)(i) (2012) (excluding compensation, including retirement benefits, received by services in the armed forces of the United States). See also *Frequently Asked Questions: Individual Income Tax*, MICH. DEP'T OF TREASURY, available at <http://www.michigan.gov/taxes/0,4676,7-238-43715-153976--F,00.html> (last visited Mar. 22, 2012) (clarifying that active duty pay was excluded from Michigan state income tax).

⁵⁶ MICH. COMP. LAW. ANN. § 206.30(1)(e)(i) (2012) (excluding compensation, including retirement benefits, received through service in the armed forces of the United States).

⁵⁷ MINN. STAT. ANN. § 290.01(19b)(10)-(11) (2012) (excluding military pay of active duty servicemembers, and active service performed by Minnesota National Guard and reserve component members from Minnesota state income tax). See also MINN. DEP'T. OF REVENUE, MILITARY PERSONNEL INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FACT SHEET #5 (2012), available at http://www.revenue.state.mn.us/individuals/individ_income/factsheets/fact_sheets_fs5.pdf.

⁵⁸ MINN. STAT. ANN. § 290.0677 (2012) (providing a \$750 military service credit to retired servicemembers who served at least twenty years or who have a 100% service-connected disability rating for a permanent disability, but reducing this benefit by 10% of adjusted gross income in excess of \$30,000).

⁵⁹ See *Individual Income Tax FAQs*, DEPT. OF REVENUE, STATE OF MISS., <http://www.dor.ms.gov/info/faqs/IndividualIncomeFAQs.html#exemptmilitary> (last visited Mar. 22, 2012) (providing guidance on who has to file Mississippi state income taxes).

⁶⁰ MISS. CODE ANN. § 27-7-15(4)(k) (2012) (excluding United States government retirement system benefits from Mississippi state income tax).

⁶¹ MO. REV. STAT. § 143.124(14) (establishing that as of 1 January 2010, retirement benefits received by any taxpayer as a result of service in the armed forces are exempt from state income tax in increasing percentages from 15% in 2010 to 100% in 2016 and beyond. For example, in 2012, 45% of such retirement benefits would be subtracted from Missouri adjusted gross income).

⁶² MONT. ADMIN. R. 42.15.219 (2012) (excluding up to \$3600 (adjusted for inflation each year) of pension income, but reducing that exclusion by \$2 for every \$1 over \$30,000 of federal adjusted gross income). For the 2011 tax year, up to \$3760 of pension income could be excluded. See MONT. DEPT. OF REV, INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX DOWNLOADABLE FORMS: WORKSHEET IV—PARTIAL PENSION AND ANNUITY INCOME EXEMPTION (2012), available at http://revenue.mt.gov/content/formsandresources/downloadable-forms/2011/Form_2_Worksheet_III_and_IV_2011.pdf.

⁶³ See NEB. DEPT. OF REVENUE, INFORMATION GUIDE: NEBRASKA INCOME TAX FOR MILITARY SERVICEMEMBERS (THEIR SPOUSES) AND CIVILIANS WORKING WITH U.S. FORCES IN COMBAT ZONES (2009), available at <http://www.revenue.ne.gov/info/8-364.pdf>. See also *Frequently Asked Questions for Military Spouses and their Employers*, NEB. DEP'T OF REVENUE, http://www.revenue.ne.gov/question/military_fa.html (last visited Mar. 22, 2012).

⁶⁴ See *Frequently Asked Questions—Does NH Have an Income Tax or Sales Tax?*, N.H. DEP'T OF REVENUE ADMIN., <http://www.revenue.nh.gov/faq/gti-rev.htm> (last visited Mar. 22, 2012) (explaining that although there is no income tax, there is a tax on interest and dividend income).

⁶⁵ N.J. STAT. STAT. § 54A:6-7 (2012). See also State of New Jersey Dept. of Taxation, *Income Tax Filing Requirements—Military Personnel*, available at <http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/taxation/military/requirements.shtml> (last visited Mar. 22, 2012) (clarifying that New Jersey residents are subject to tax on all their income, including their military pay). See also N.J. DIV. OF TAXATION, BULL. GIT-7: TAX TOPIC—MILITARY PERSONNEL (2011), available at <http://www.state.nj.us/treasury/taxation/pdf/pubs/tgi-ee/git7.pdf> (defining “domiciliary” and “resident” for New Jersey state income tax purposes; clarifying that a servicemember whose domicile is outside of New Jersey does not become a resident of New Jersey for state income tax purposes when assigned to a duty station in New Jersey).

⁶⁶ N.J. STAT. § 54A:6-26 (2012) (excluding military pension payments from New Jersey state income tax).

New Mexico	Yes ⁶⁷	No	N.M. STAT. ANN. § 7-2-5.11 (2012); http://www.tax.newmexico.gov/
New York	Yes (under certain circumstances) ⁶⁸	Yes ⁶⁹	N.Y. TAX LAW §§ 605; 612 (2012); http://www.tax.ny.gov/
North Carolina	No	Partial ⁷⁰	N.C. GEN. STAT. ANN. §105-134.6 (2012); http://www.dor.state.nc.us/individual/
North Dakota	No ⁷¹	No	N.D. CENT. CODE ANN. § 57-38-01 (2012); http://www.nd.gov/tax/indincome/
Ohio	Yes ⁷²	Yes ⁷³	OHIO REV. CODE ANN. §§ 5747.01(24); 5747.01(26) (2012); http://tax.ohio.gov/channels/other/individual.stm
Oklahoma	Yes ⁷⁴	Partial ⁷⁵	OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 68, § 2358(E) (2012); http://www.tax.ok.gov/incometax.html
Oregon	No ⁷⁶	No	OR. REV. STAT. ANN. §§ 316.027; 316.127 (2012); http://www.oregon.gov/dor/
Pennsylvania	Yes ⁷⁷	Yes	72 PA. CONS. STAT. ANN. §§ 3402-303(B)(6); 3402-303(B)(10); 7303(a)(1) (2012); http://www.revenue.state.pa.us
Rhode Island	No	No	R.I. GEN. LAWS ANN. § 44-30-2.6 (2012); http://www.tax.ri.gov/

⁶⁷ N.M. STAT. ANN. § 7-2-5.11 (2012) (excluding military pay from New Mexico state income tax). *See also* N.M. TAXATION AND REVENUE DEP'T, FYI-101 INFORMATION FOR NEW RESIDENTS (2012), available at http://www.tax.newmexico.gov/SiteCollectionDocuments/Publications/FYI-Publications/FYI-101_INFORMATION%20FOR%20NEW%20RESIDENTS%207-09.pdf (providing a wealth of detail for new residents about the types of taxes in New Mexico and who has to file what type of tax returns).

⁶⁸ N.Y. TAX LAW § 605 (2012) (establishing that servicemembers are considered non-residents for tax purposes if they fall into either of two groups. Group A: (1) they do not maintain a permanent home in New York, (2) they maintain a permanent home outside New York, and (3) they did not spend more than 30 days in New York during the tax year. Group B: (1) they were in a foreign country for at least 450 out of 548 consecutive days, and (2) spent fewer than 90 days in a permanent home in New York during that time). *See also* N.Y. STATE DEP'T OF TAXATION AND FINANCE, NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX INFORMATION FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL AND VETERANS (2011), available at <http://www.tax.ny.gov/pdf/publications/income/pub361.pdf>.

⁶⁹ N.Y. TAX LAW § 612(c)(3)(ii) (2012) ("Pensions to officers and employees of the United States of America, any territory or possession or political subdivision of such territory or possession, the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any one of the foregoing, to the extent includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes.") (This language appears to exclude military pension benefits from New York state income tax).

⁷⁰ N.C. GEN. STAT. §105-134.6(6) (2010). Retirees may deduct up to \$4000, depending on their circumstances.

⁷¹ N.D. CENT. CODE ANN. § 57-38-01 (2012). Nonresidents who may need to file North Dakota state income taxes can deduct federal active duty compensation from their taxable income, and residents who mobilize can deduct their federal active duty compensation in calculating their North Dakota taxable income. N.D. OFFICE OF STATE TAX COMM'R, INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF MILITARY PERSONNEL 6 (2010), available at <http://www.nd.gov/tax/ind income/pubs/guide/gl-28243.pdf>.

⁷² OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 5747.01(24) (2012) (exempting military pay for an active duty member domiciled in Ohio but stationed outside of the state).

⁷³ *Id.* § 5747.01(26) (2012) (exempting military retirement pay from Ohio state income tax).

⁷⁴ OKLA. STAT. ANN. tit. 68, § 2358(E)(5)(b) (2012) (allowing all income received as compensation for service in the armed forces to be deducted from taxable income).

⁷⁵ *Id.* § 2358(E)(19) (2012) (allowing 75% or \$10,000 (whichever is greater) of retirement benefits received for services in the armed forces to be deducted from gross income).

⁷⁶ OR. REV. STAT. ANN. § 316.127(7) (2012). Oregon domiciliaries stationed outside of Oregon may be considered nonresidents for tax purposes (and thus they would not subject their military pay to Oregon state income taxes) if the Servicemembers: (1) do not have a permanent residence in Oregon; (2) have a permanent residence outside of Oregon for the entire tax year; and (3) spent less than thirty-one days in Oregon during the tax year. *See id.* § 316.127(7). *See also id.* § 316.027(1)(a)(A). *See also Military Personnel Filing Information*, OR. DEP'T OF REVENUE, <http://www.oregon.gov/DOR/PERTAX/pages/personal-income-tax-overview/general.aspx#nineteen> (last visited May 24, 2012).

⁷⁷ 72 P.S. § 7303(a)(1) (2012) (excluding compensation for active duty pay earned outside of Pennsylvania from Pennsylvania state income tax).

South Carolina	No ⁷⁸	Partial ⁷⁹	S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-1170 (2012); http://www.sctax.org/default.htm
South Dakota	No State Income Tax	No State Income Tax	South Dakota Codified Laws § 10-4-1 (2012); http://www.state.sd.us/drr2/
Tennessee	Yes ⁸⁰	Yes	TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-2-101 (2012); http://www.tn.gov/revenue/
Texas	No State Income Tax	No State Income Tax	V.T.C.A. Tax Code § 101.001 (2012); http://www.window.state.tx.us/taxes/
Utah	No	No ⁸¹	UTAH CODE ANN. § 59-10-1019 (2012); http://tax.utah.gov/forms/pubs/pub-57.pdf
Vermont	Yes (under certain conditions) ⁸²	No	VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 32, § 5823 (2012); http://www.state.vt.us/tax/individual.shtml
Virginia	No ⁸³	No ⁸⁴	VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-321, 58.1-322 (2011); http://www.tax.virginia.gov/
Washington	No State Income Tax ⁸⁵	No State Income Tax	WEST'S REV. CODE WA ANN. § 82.04.010 (2012); http://dor.wa.gov/Content/Home/Default.aspx
West Virginia	Yes (under certain circumstances) ⁸⁶	Partial ⁸⁷	W. VA. CODE ANN. §§ 11-21-7; 11-21-12 (2012); http://www.wva.state.wv.us/wvtax/default.aspx
Wisconsin	No ⁸⁸	Yes	WIS. STAT. ANN. § 71.05(1) (2012); http://www.revenue.wi.gov/individuals/index.html
Wyoming	No State Income Tax	No State Income Tax	WYOMING STAT. ANN. § 39-12-101 (2012); http://revenue.state.wy.us/

⁷⁸ *But see* S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-1120(7) (2012) (excluding up to fifteen days' worth of compensation received for service in the National Guard or the reserve component of the armed forces from South Carolina state income tax).

⁷⁹ S.C. CODE ANN. § 12-6-1170 (2012) (allowing taxpayer to deduct up to \$10,000 of retirement income and up to \$15,000 of total income from South Carolina state taxable income, beginning in the year that the taxpayer reaches age sixty-five).

⁸⁰ TENN. CODE ANN. § 67-2-101 (2012). *See also Individual Income Tax: Taxes at a Glance*, TENN. DEP'T OF REVENUE, <http://www.tn.gov/revenue/ntaxes/indinc.shtml> (last visited June 29, 2011) (establishing that Tennessee's individual income tax is only imposed on taxpayers receiving interest from bonds and notes, and dividends from stock).

⁸¹ UTAH CODE ANN. § 59-10-1019 (2012). *See also* UTAH DEP'T OF REVENUE, INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX TC-40 FORMS & INSTRUCTIONS 14 (2012), available at <http://tax.utah.gov/forms/current/tc-40inst.pdf> (establishing that taxpayers under age sixty-five may claim a tax credit of up to \$288, while retirees aged sixty-five and over may claim tax credit of up to \$450).

⁸² VT. STAT. ANN. tit. 32, § 5823(a)(2) (2012) (exempting full-time active duty military income earned outside of the state from Vermont state income tax).

⁸³ *See* VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-321(B) (2012); *id.* § 58.1-322(C)(23) (exempting up to \$15,000 of military basic pay for military personnel on extended active duty for periods in excess of ninety days; however, the subtraction amount is reduced dollar-for-dollar by the amount which the taxpayer's military basic pay exceeds \$15,000 and is reduced to zero if such military basic pay amount is equal to or exceeds \$30,000).

⁸⁴ *See Individual FAQs*, VA. DEP'T OF TAXATION, <http://www.tax.virginia.gov/site.cfm?alias=IndividualFAQ3> (last visited May 28, 2012). *But see* VA. CODE ANN. § 58.1-322(C)(26) (exempting Congressional Medal of Honor Recipient's military retirement pay from Virginia state income tax).

⁸⁵ *Income Tax*, WASH. DEP'T OF REVENUE, <http://dor.wa.gov/content/FindTaxesAndRates/IncomeTax/> (last visited May 28, 2012) (explaining that although there is no personal income tax, persons who engage in business are subject to business, occupation, and/or public utility taxes).

⁸⁶ W. VA. CODE ANN. § 11-21-7 (2012) (defining the term nonresident for tax purposes to include a servicemember who "maintains no permanent place of abode in West Virginia, maintains a permanent place of abode elsewhere, and spends in the aggregate not more than thirty days of the tax year in West Virginia).

⁸⁷ *Id.* § 11-21-12(c)(7)(B) (excluding the first \$20,000 of military retirement pay from West Virginia state income tax).

⁸⁸ *See Military and Veterans*, WIS. DEP'T OF REVENUE, <http://www.revenue.wi.gov/individuals/military.html> (last visited May 28, 2012) (providing numerous tax references for military members and veterans, such as explaining what income is subject to Wisconsin state income tax).