

## ❖ Filing Information for Military Servicepersons ❖

### GENERAL INFORMATION

A person in the military service remains a resident of the state in which he/she resided at the time he/she entered the service unless he/she declares residency in another state. [Regulation 39-22-103 (8)] The serviceperson would declare residency in another state by changing his/her residency with the “Consolidated Base Personnel Office” or “Military Pay Office.”

Only the serviceperson’s home state may tax his/her **military** income. Every serviceperson must have a home state.

A “resident” is a person who considers his/her home state to be Colorado.

A “nonresident” is a person who considers his/her home state to be another state.

A “part-year resident” is a person who considers himself/herself a resident of Colorado for part of the year and a nonresident for the other part of the year.

### RESIDENT SERVICEPERSON

A serviceperson who is a Colorado full-year resident is taxed in the same manner as any other Colorado resident. Colorado resident servicepersons are those who are Colorado residents when they enter the service or those who are from another state and who choose to become Colorado residents.

### NONRESIDENT SERVICEPERSON

A nonresident serviceperson is not required to report his/her **military** income to Colorado. However, if the serviceperson earned **nonmilitary** Colorado income, this income must be reported to Colorado for income tax purposes. The serviceperson must pay Colorado tax on:

- nonmilitary Colorado salaries,
- nonmilitary Colorado wages,
- nonmilitary Colorado tips,
- nonmilitary Colorado commissions,
- income from a Colorado business,
- income from rents, royalties and/or gains from the sale of tangible personal property or real property located in Colorado.

He/she **would not** report income from interest or dividends.

Colorado tax for nonresidents shall be what the tax would have been were they full-year residents with the tax apportioned in the ratio of their Colorado adjusted gross income to their modified federal adjusted gross income. See the Colorado 104 Booklet for detailed instructions.

## **RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT SPOUSES**

The Colorado income tax filing status (joint or separate) must conform to the status used for federal income tax filing purposes. For example, if a taxpayer and spouse filed a joint federal return, they must file a joint Colorado return. If a taxpayer and spouse filed separate federal returns, they must file separate Colorado returns. [§39-22-107, C.R.S.]

## **DETERMINING RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT SPOUSE'S COLORADO TAX**

The couple will determine their Colorado tax by computing what the tax would have been if they were both full-year residents. They will then apportion this tentative tax in the ratio of the income taxable in Colorado to their total income (as modified by their Colorado additions and Subtractions). The income taxable in Colorado will generally include all of the income of a full-year resident spouse plus any nonmilitary income earned in Colorado by a nonresident spouse. This tax calculation is performed on the 104PN schedule that is attached to the Colorado Individual Income Tax Return (104).

For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, wages and tips of a qualifying nonresident spouse are not taxable in Colorado and should not be included on Form 104PN. A qualifying spouse must:

- Have moved to Colorado from another state,
- File an income tax return and report the Colorado wages in the state of residency, if applicable,
- Be in Colorado solely to accompany their active duty service member spouse who is stationed in Colorado in accordance with military orders, and
- Have the same state of residency as the home of record of the service member.

A qualifying spouse who claims exempt wages and tips must submit form DR 1059 to their employer and submit a copy of the DR 1059 along with their military ID card when filing the Colorado income tax return. A qualifying spouse may also be required to provide proof of qualification including, but not limited to, permanent change of station documentation, prior state filing history and tax returns, voter registration, and driver's license of the other state. (50 U.S.C App. 571)

### **SERVICEPERSON STATIONED OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES**

A serviceperson who is a full-year Colorado resident who spends at least 305 days of the tax year outside of the 50-state boundary of the United States of America while stationed outside of the United States of America for active military duty may file as a nonresident on their Colorado income tax return. The serviceperson's spouse may also file as a nonresident if he or she accompanies the serviceperson outside of the country for at least 305 days of the tax year while they are stationed there on active military duty. A serviceperson or their spouse who meets the above criteria to file as a nonresident is not required to do so and may continue to file as a Colorado resident if they wish. This election must be indicated on form 104PN when the return is filed. [§39-22-103(8) (b), C.R.S.]

### **SERVICEPERSON SERVING IN A COMBAT ZONE**

Active duty pay earned in a combat zone that qualifies for the federal tax exemption is not subject to Colorado income tax. However, to the extent income is included in federal taxable income, Colorado tax will also be due on the income. Colorado law allows military and support personnel stationed in a combat zone, as declared by the president, to postpone filing and paying state income taxes until 180 days after their assignment in the combat zone ends. Interest and penalty are deferred during this period. Because most Colorado taxpayers receive a refund, affected taxpayers may want to plan ahead to authorize someone else to file their income tax return for them using a Power of Attorney Form (DR 0145). If the return is filed under this 180 day extension, write the name of the applicable combat zone across the top of the Colorado Form 104.

### **TAXATION OF MILITARY RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

Persons who were 55-64 years of age as of December 31 may exclude up to \$20,000 of their military retirement benefits received during the calendar year. Persons who were 65 years of age or older as of December 31, may exclude up to \$24,000 of their military retirement benefits received during the calendar year. [§39-22-104 (4) (f), C.R.S.]