



Colorado Tax Expenditure Study, For Calendar Years 2011, 2013, 2015, 2016 and 2017  
Colorado Tax Profile Study, For Calendar Year 2015  
Colorado Statistics of Income, For Income Tax Year 2015

# TAX PROFILE & EXPENDITURE REPORT



**COLORADO**  
Department of Revenue

2018

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## MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



**Michael Hartman**

**A**t the Department of Revenue (DOR), we believe the foundation for strong public policy lies in data based decision making. To that end, we work diligently to provide data and context for lawmakers as they work to ensure the best outcomes for Coloradans.

I am proud to present you with the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report, a comprehensive study that can be used by residents, legislators and public administrators to assess the distribution effects of our current tax structure and guide new tax proposals to meet policy objectives.

This report is a combination of three studies: the Colorado Tax Profile Study, the Colorado Tax Expenditure Study and the Colorado Statistics of Income.

### Tax Profile Study

This study estimates the distribution of income and state and local taxes paid by income group and assesses if we are progressive or regressive in terms of tax equity. It also compares Colorado's tax structure with that of other states.

### Tax Expenditure Study

The Colorado Tax Expenditure Study provides data for tax expenditures to indicate the amount of lost state revenue (i.e., taxes not collected). In many cases, data on tax expenditures, such as tax credits and tax deductions, comes from Colorado tax forms. This study summarizes available data on tax expenditures as reported on Colorado tax forms.

### Statistics of Income

Colorado's Statistics of Income (SOI) Report is a complement to the Internal Revenue Services' SOI report with Colorado-specific income tax details. The SOI report allows the General Assembly to fine tune tax policy impacts and guide decisions.

It is important to note, there are limitations to our data. DOR uses information submitted by taxpayers on various forms, and in various formats, to administer tax for Colorado.

The information submitted by taxpayers is sometimes stored as a stand alone image. Due to system design limitations, as well as to reduce system storage costs, promote operational efficiency and minimize taxpayer burden, not all information that may be helpful in evaluating tax expenditures is collected or stored in a manner that would allow for aggregated reporting. As a result, the data provided in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report represents DOR's best available data as of this report's printing date.

We hope you find this report to be an effective and informative tool in shaping Colorado's future.

Michael Hartman



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since its founding, people have always been the Centennial State's bedrock, which is why it's important to evaluate the effect of Colorado's taxing structure on residents. The 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report aims to do that by compiling comprehensive data from the Colorado Tax Expenditure Study, the Colorado Tax Profile Study, and the Colorado Statistics of Income (SOI) reports. The data presented here will allow State leaders to assess the current state of taxation and the report provides valuable, pertinent data to make informed tax policy decisions.

## Colorado Tax Expenditure Study

The 2018 Colorado Tax Expenditure Study reports estimates of state revenue lost due to tax expenditures. Expenditure revenue impacts are presented for excise taxes (liquor, cigarette and tobacco, and motor fuels), income taxes, sales and use taxes, and severance taxes.

Excise tax expenditure estimates are included for 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017. The lowest estimates of tax expenditures in 2017 are for cigarettes and tobacco, with \$15.5 million in expenditures. The total liquor excise tax expenditures impact was \$25 million in 2017. The total motor fuel excise tax expenditure revenue impact didn't decrease as in previous years, swelling to \$79 million in 2017. These 2017 excise tax expenditure estimates are understated because not all expenditure data is collected and available for reporting.

This report itemizes more income tax expenditure estimates than previous reports and breaks out the expenditure estimates by income tax type.

Income tax expenditure revenue impact estimates for 2015 and 2016 were over \$1.4 billion each year for all income tax types. These totals are slightly understated because not all data is retrievable.

For the first time, this report summarizes sales and use tax expenditures using data only from state tax forms. In 2017, total sales and use tax expenditures were estimated at just under \$5 billion. At least half

of this total is attributed to structural expenditures, like the wholesale sales tax exemption. The 2017 sales and use tax expenditure total does not include expenditure data from the "Claim for Refund" and "Consumer Use Tax" tax forms because the data is incomplete or not retrievable at this time.

Severance tax expenditures totaled just under \$374 million in 2015 and just under \$279 million in 2016. These totals are underestimates as not all severance tax expenditure data is retrievable for aggregate reporting.

This is the fourth in the series of Colorado Tax Profile and Expenditure reports, published in conformance with Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.) §39-21-303. This statutory provision was enacted in 2011 during the 68th Colorado General Assembly. The Colorado Department of Revenue is required to prepare, every odd-numbered year, a tax profile and expenditure report for the state. This report is to include the Colorado Tax Expenditure Study, the Colorado Tax Profile Study, and the Colorado Statistics of Income (SOI) reports.

## Colorado Tax Profile Study

Coloradans have always had an independent streak that is reflected in Colorado's strong tradition of local taxing jurisdictions. The local effective tax rates tend to be much more regressive than the state effective tax rates.

When we examine effective tax rates by income groups, ranging from low to high income, we see that Colorado's overall tax structure is regressive. For instance, in 2015, the lowest income group had the highest overall effective tax rate, paying 19.45 percent



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

of their income in state and local taxes. Yet, the highest income group had the lowest overall effective tax rate, paying 6.92 percent of their income in state and local taxes. The lowest income group had a state effective tax rate of 6.25 percent -- the highest of all income groups. Interestingly, the state rates remained fairly flat until the highest income group, which has the lowest state effective tax rate of 3.86 percent. For all tax types except income and occupation, the lowest income households paid a higher percentage of tax on their earnings to Colorado in 2015 than the highest earning groups.

In all for 2015, Colorado collected slightly more than \$25 billion in tax revenue with about half of that going to the state. This tax revenue was raised from households with an average family money income of \$87,644, which paid about \$7,319 in taxes with roughly \$3,692 going to the state. It's worth noting that the average family money income is disproportionately skewed by Colorado's wealthiest households - the state median family money income is only \$42,783. Adding to the divide, lower income households paid more local taxes than their proportion of income.

Interestingly, estimated sources of income varied widely by family money income groups. The highest earners -- families making \$200,000 or more annually -- had a much more diverse portfolio of income with self-employment and interest and dividends making up 46 percent (21 and 25 percent, respectively) of their family money income, while wages only accounted for 41 percent. The lowest (\$0 to \$15,000) and middle (\$50,000 to \$69,000) income groups generated the lion's share of their income from wages, 59 and 76 percent, respectively

### Colorado Statistics of Income

Colorado's Statistics of Income (SOI) Report complements the IRS' SOI report with Centennial State-specific income tax details, providing information to fine tune tax policy impacts and guide decisions. Individual and corporate SOI reports are provided.

The combined data in the Individual SOI showed Colorado full-year residents reported nearly \$5.8 million in gross individual income tax and over \$5.5 million in net tax from over 2.3 million returns in 2015. This is an average of \$2,462 in gross tax and \$2,366 in net tax per return.

The Individual SOI report also illustrated the stark differences between the amount residents paid on average in individual income tax returns compared to Coloradans in different counties. For instance, Costilla County full-year residents averaged \$760 in gross state tax and \$693 for Colorado net tax, which is substantially less than Pitkin County taxpayers, who averaged \$5,089 in gross state tax and \$4,513 for net tax.

Tax exemptions, subtractions, credits and more are in the data, offering a deeper dive into 2015 Colorado income tax returns.



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# Colorado Tax Expenditure Study

For Calendar Years 2011, 2013, 2015, 2016 and 2017



Prepared by  
Colorado Department of Revenue



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

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## COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2018 Colorado Tax Expenditure Study reports estimates of state revenue lost due to tax expenditures. Expenditure revenue impacts are presented for excise taxes (liquor, cigarette and tobacco, and motor fuels), income taxes, sales and use taxes, and severance taxes. This is the first report to use only data from state tax forms to estimate tax expenditure impacts.

For excise taxes in 2017, the total liquor excise tax expenditures impact was \$25 million; the total for cigarettes and tobacco was \$15.5 million; and the total for motor fuels was \$79 million. Income tax expenditure revenue impact estimates for 2015 and 2016 were over \$1.4 billion each year for all income tax types. In 2017, total sales and use tax expenditures were estimated at just under \$5 billion. Severance tax expenditures totaled just under \$374 million for 2015 and just under \$279 million for 2016.

### Total Tax Expenditure Revenue Impacts by Tax Type and Year <sup>1</sup>

Liquor <sup>2</sup>				
	2011	2013	2015	2017
Total Not Available		\$64,000	\$26,554,000	\$25,220,000

Cigarette and Tobacco <sup>2</sup>				
	2011	2013	2015	2017
	\$4,452,000	\$4,496,000	\$16,969,000	\$15,542,000

Motor Fuels <sup>2</sup>				
	2011	2013	2015	2017
	\$74,481,000	\$73,332,000	\$72,477,000	\$78,788,000

Income (Income Tax Year) <sup>3,4</sup>				
		2015	2016	
		\$1,424,810,000	\$1,420,816,000	

Sales and Use <sup>5</sup>				
				2017
				\$4,788,402,000

Severance (Income Tax Year) <sup>3,4</sup>				
		2015	2016	
		\$373,792,000	\$278,962,000	

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data.

<sup>1</sup> Calendar year, unless otherwise indicated. Years included vary by tax type.

<sup>2</sup> Totals are understated because not all data are collected. Additionally, some tax expenditures were not previously estimated in years prior to 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Totals are understated because not all data is retrievable.

<sup>4</sup> Income tax year is defined as a tax year that begins any day in that calendar year.

<sup>5</sup> Total is understated because some data is not retrievable, data is incomplete for the Claims for Refund, and no tax expenditure data is available from Consumer Use Tax Returns.



## COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INTRODUCTION

### What is a Tax Expenditure?

A “tax expenditure” means a tax provision that provides a gross or taxable income definition, deduction, exemption, credit, or rate for certain persons, types of income, transactions, or property that results in reduced tax revenue [§39-21- 302, C.R.S.]

Tax expenditures may be intended to promote certain behaviors, promote fairness, or stimulate certain types of economic activity. In contrast, “structural tax expenditures” are intended to establish the basic elements of a tax provision, avoid duplication of a tax, promote administrative efficiency, clarify the definition of the types of transactions or individuals who are subject to a tax, or ensure that taxes are evenly applied. Throughout the Expenditure Study, structural expenditures are indicated with this symbol (†).<sup>1</sup>

### What is the Colorado Tax Expenditure Study?

The Colorado Tax Expenditure Study is the first of three parts to the biennial Tax Profile and Expenditure Report required by §39-21- 303, C.R.S., enacted in 2011. The Colorado Tax Expenditure Study’s purpose is to identify and describe tax expenditures administered by the Colorado Department of Revenue (CDOR), as well as provide estimates of each tax expenditure’s effect on state revenue for the “most recently completed tax or calendar year, as appropriate, for which such information is available.”

The Colorado Tax Expenditure Study provides data for tax expenditures to indicate the amount of lost state revenue (i.e., taxes not collected). In many cases, data on tax expenditures, such as tax credits and tax deductions, comes from Colorado tax forms. This study summarizes available data on tax expenditures as reported on Colorado tax forms. Aggregate data were retrieved from the CDOR tax data system and totals are presented for each expenditure for which data is available.

Tax expenditures are grouped into chapters by tax type in this study. The following tax types are summarized: Liquor excise (ch. 1), cigarette and tobacco excise (ch. 2), motor fuels excise (ch. 3), income (ch. 4), sales and use (ch. 5), and severance (ch. 6).

*Note: The Colorado Tax Expenditure Study is different from the evaluation of tax expenditures by the Office of the State Auditor (OSA) established by §39-21- 305, enacted in 2016 . Please see OSA’s schedule of review and completed reports for detailed information on evaluated tax expenditures. The most recently released report in September 2018 provides a useful explanation of tax expenditures, their requirements, and the limitations of estimating revenue not collected.*

### What’s New in the 2018 Report?

- **Easier-to-read presentation of the data** – Based on stakeholder feedback, CDOR has updated the presentation and readability of this report. Expenditures are listed in alphabetical order within each chapter and each expenditure has its own data table.
- **All data presented is from Colorado tax forms** – The form on which the tax expenditure is recorded is noted for each tax expenditure in a “Source” note. Tax forms for the years of data that are presented in this report are provided in an addendum.
- **The most current complete data is presented** – Years included have changed for some of the chapters.
- **Improved estimates of income tax expenditures** – Data from more taxpayers is included and apportionment of deductions is applied when appropriate.

<sup>1</sup> (2018). Tax Expenditures Compilation Report, September 2018. Colorado Office of the State Auditor. Report Number: 2018-TE1. Retrieved 12/12/2018 from: <https://leg.colorado.gov/audits/tax-expenditures-compilation-report-september-2018>



## COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INTRODUCTION

### Which Years are Included?

CDOR is presenting the following years in the 2018 report:

Chapter	Years
Chapter 1 – Liquor Excise Tax Expenditures	2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017
Chapter 2 – Cigarette & Tobacco Excise Tax Expenditures	2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017
Chapter 3 – Motor Fuels Excise Tax Expenditures	2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017
Chapter 4 – Income Tax Expenditures	2015, 2016
Chapter 5 – Sales Tax Expenditures	2017
Chapter 6 – Severance Tax Expenditures	2015, 2016

The presentation of the tax expenditures is based on the availability of data and methodology. Please see the sections below entitled “Comparability to Prior Reports” and “Data Limitations” to read more about why the timeframe of data being presented for chapters 4, 5, and 6 have changed.

### How Do I Find a Specific Expenditure?

Tax Expenditures are presented in chapters by tax type. The table of contents provides an alphabetized list of the expenditures included in each chapter. To find a specific expenditure based on its statute citation, see the index at the end of the Expenditure Study. This index includes a section for each chapter, which lists the expenditures in statute order. Find the name associated with the statute, and then reference that name in the table of contents to find the page on which the expenditure appears.

### Comparability to Prior Reports

In order to provide the most current, accessible, and accurate data available, we had to make changes to this report. These changes may sacrifice some comparability to prior publications. The new presentation will be consistent going forward, which will provide better comparability over time. The disclaimers below explain important changes in this report.

#### Income Tax (Chapter 4) Disclaimer

In previous reports, the Colorado Department of Revenue summarized income tax expenditure estimates by aggregating data across income tax return types (individual, corporate, fiduciary, and partnership). The income tax returns each have unique formats, so aggregating across income tax return types forced some of the credit and deduction estimations to be combined where they could have otherwise been reported separately. Additionally, the individual return data only summarized full-year residents who filed both Colorado and federal returns in order to be consistent with the data summarized in the Statistics of Income (SOI) reports, which present a combination of federal and Colorado tax return data. Because federal tax return data is available later than Colorado tax return data, including federal return information in the data set postpones the availability of current data.

Beginning with this 2018 Expenditure Study, the income tax expenditure estimates will be separated by income tax type for better visibility of each expenditure. The individual data will also no longer be restricted to the SOI data sets, which allows us to present the most recent Colorado data available. All income tax returns will be summarized, including out-of-state and part-year resident individual, corporate, fiduciary, and partnership returns. Apportionment methodologies will be applied to expenditures as necessary to get to the best approximation of Colorado revenue impacts. In this report, we include two new tax years, 2015 and 2016, to help with the transition. In the future, we will report expenditure estimates for the even years in order to provide the most current and complete data available.





## COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INTRODUCTION

### Sales Tax (Chapter 5) Disclaimer

In previous reports, CDOR researched and collected sales tax expenditure information from a variety of third-party sources to establish an estimate of how these expenditures may impact state revenue. Since 2016, actual self-reported data on sales tax expenditures reported on State Sales Tax Returns (DR 0100), Claims for Refunds (DR 0137B), and Retailer's Use Tax Returns (DR 0173) has become reliably available. CDOR can use this data to report more accurate estimates of the potential revenue impact from sales tax expenditures.

The previous methodology using third-party sources will no longer be used in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report. The biennial Tax Profile and Expenditure Report will summarize State Sales Tax Return data from 2017 and into the future.

### Severance Tax (Chapter 6) Disclaimer

In previous reports, severance tax expenditures were being reported on the same schedule as excise and sales tax expenditures. Contrary to excise and sales taxes which are owed monthly, quarterly, or annually, and require that taxes be paid the month following the end of the tax period, severance taxes are owed annually and must be paid up to eleven months following the end of the tax year.

The previous timing of data extraction for severance tax expenditures resulted in incomplete reporting because the data retrieved did not include extension filers. In order to include all filers, the soonest we can extract a complete data set would be one year and ten months after the end of the tax year.

In this report and in the future, we will report expenditure estimates for even years in order to provide the most current and complete data available. To help with the transition, this year's report is presenting revised 2015 values in addition to new 2016 severance tax expenditure estimates.

## Data Limitations

- **Tax expenditure data is not always available for aggregate reporting –**

CDOR utilizes information submitted by taxpayers on various forms, and in various formats, to administer tax for the State of Colorado. The information submitted by taxpayers is stored within the State's tax processing system as either a stand alone document image, or data captured and stored as electronic information. This tax documentation may be utilized for the bulk electronic screening of several tax filings, or may be utilized as supporting documentation for the evaluation of a single unique tax filing. In CDOR's efforts to reduce costs of system storage, promote efficiency of operations, and minimize the burden to the taxpayer, not all information that may be helpful in evaluating tax expenditures is collected or stored in an aggregated format. As a result, the data provided in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report represents the available data from the CDOR at the time the data were extracted for processing for this report.

**There are several reasons why tax expenditure information may not be available:**

- The tax expenditure may not be collected on a form due to the governing authority associated with the tax expenditure (one agency oversees the registration and administration of the tax expenditure, whereas taxpayers provide the amount and payment through CDOR).
- Collecting information about the tax expenditure is burdensome to the taxpayer, and CDOR does not require taxpayers to exert undue burden in reporting.
- The information is collected on a form for reference purposes in the event of an audit, but may not be required for day-to-day operations of tax administration and thus was not designed for comprehensive reporting.
- The information is collected on a form and aggregated with other items to simplify reporting by taxpayers.



## COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INTRODUCTION

- **CDOR and the General Assembly must weigh taxpayer burden with the importance of recording the impact of tax expenditures over time.**
- **Tax expenditure data presented in this report is a snapshot in time –**  
Frozen snapshots of live data does not represent the dynamic changes that are continuously occurring with tax data. Significant changes to the tax data presented can occur at any time due to late and amended returns, as well as audits and corrections. CDOR review of tax data is ongoing, and these changes cannot be reflected in a static publication.
- **Tax forms can change every year –**  
This can result in non-comparability across reported years of data in some instances.
- **Taxpayer confidentiality requirements –**  
Disclosure analysis was performed on each variable for each table to ensure appropriate taxpayer privacy protection. It is the Department's practice to release aggregated data only when a minimum of three taxpayers exist in a group and a single taxpayer does not represent more than 80 percent of the total. There must be none or at least two suppressed values per variable when an aggregate total is being released. Suppressed values are represented by "Data Not Releasable" in the tables.

### Glossary of Data Limitation Terms

When data is not presented, CDOR used a short phrase in the tables to explain in plain language why the value cannot be presented. These phrases are listed below along with a description of their meaning.

Term	Description
Data Incomplete	Underlying data is incomplete at the time of extraction. This may be due to timing issues inherent in the data provided by taxpayers.
Data Not Collected	This information is not collected on a form, or taxpayers are not required to report this information.
Data Not Releasable	Data cannot be disclosed because of taxpayer confidentiality requirements. Under Colorado Revised Statutes § 39-21-113 (4)(a) and (5), when publishing statistics from tax returns, data must be "classified as to prevent the identification of particular reports or returns."
Data Not Retrievable	Tax expenditure information is reported on a tax form, but the data cannot be retrieved from the system. This is either because the tax form is only being stored as a document image, or because the data that is captured and stored as electronic information but is not mapped to the database used for extraction.
Expired	This expenditure is no longer in effect and also has no carry-forward amounts recorded. No data is reported for expired expenditures.
Itemized Values Not Retrievable	Itemized expenditure amounts are collected on a tax form, but the data cannot be retrieved from the system.
Not Effective This Year	This expenditure was not in effect during this reporting year, but may come into effect in a later year.
Not Itemized - See [Expenditure Description]	For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of each chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type (or tax form) and year.
Not Previously Published	This expenditure amount was not published in previous reports. There is no reportable amount for that year.
Total Not Available	The total expenditure amount may not be reportable because the data that are summed for the total are incomplete.
Values Not Itemized on the Form	The form that collects this data aggregates values from more than one expenditure. Therefore, itemized values are not available.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INTRODUCTION

## Data Availability Schedule

The availability of Colorado tax return data is dependent on the filing cycle for the tax type. The timeline below shows generally when the Colorado tax return data is available for reporting by tax type.

**Colorado Tax Return Data Availability Schedule**

<b>Expenditure Study Chapter</b>	<b>Tax Type</b>	<b>Typical Filing Frequency</b>	<b>Earliest Date that Complete Data is Available For Reporting</b>
1	Liquor Excise Tax	Monthly	Two months after the end of the month
2	Cigarette Excise Tax	Monthly	Two months after the end of the month
2	Tobacco Excise Tax	Quarterly	Two months after the end of the quarter
3	Motor Fuel Excise Tax	Monthly	Two months after the end of the month
4	Individual Income Tax	Calendar Year	11 months after the end of the tax year
4	Corporate Income Tax	Calendar Year or Fiscal Year	1 year and 10 months after the end of the tax year
5	Sales Tax	Monthly	Two months after the end of the month
6	Severance Tax	Calendar Year or Fiscal Year	1 year and 10 months after the end of the tax year



## COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INTRODUCTION

### Statute Citation

#### **39-21-303. Tax profile and expenditure report**

- (1) On or before January 1, 2013, and January 1 of every odd-numbered year thereafter, the department shall prepare a tax profile and expenditure report for the state that includes the information set forth in subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) (a) A tax profile and expenditure report must include the following information for each tax expenditure for any tax levied and collected by the state that is administered by the department:
- (I) A citation of the statutory or other legal authority for the tax expenditure;
  - (II) The year that the tax expenditure was enacted;
  - (III) A description of the tax expenditure;
  - (IV) An estimate of the tax expenditure's effect on revenue for the most recently completed tax or calendar year, as appropriate, for which such information is available;
  - (V) The estimate required pursuant to subparagraph (IV) of this paragraph (a) for the tax expenditure that was included in each of the three prior tax profile and expenditure reports, if available; and
  - (VI) For a tax expenditure that is subject to the requirement set forth in section 39-21-304, a statement of the intended purpose of the tax expenditure.
    - (b) For the state income tax only, the tax profile and expenditure report must include the effect of the tax expenditure by income class. The provisions of this paragraph (b) shall only apply to the extent that the department is capable of accessing the necessary information from its data system.
    - (c) The tax profile and expenditure report must include the sum of all estimates required pursuant to subparagraphs (IV) and (V) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) for each tax.
    - (d) (I) To the extent not otherwise included in the tax profile and expenditure report pursuant to this subsection (2), the report must also include any information that was included in the Colorado tax profile study 2001 for any taxes covered by such study, which includes but is not limited to information related to:
      - (A) State and local tax collections;
      - (B) Revenues, taxes, incidence, and equity;
      - (C) The distribution of state and local taxes among households; and
      - (D) Colorado statistics of income.
        - (II) The information required pursuant to subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (d) shall be for the most recent tax year for which such information is available.
- (3) (a) The department shall provide a copy of the report to all members of the general assembly in accordance with section 24-1-136 (9), C.R.S.
- (b) No later than February 1, 2013, and February 1 of every odd-numbered year thereafter, the executive director, or his or her designee, shall present the tax profile and expenditure report to the finance committees of the house of representatives and the senate, or any successor committees.
  - (c) The department shall make the tax profile and expenditure report available for public inspection and shall publish the report on the department website.
- (4) The reporting requirement set forth in this section is exempt from the provisions of section 24-1-136 (11), C.R.S., and the biennial reporting requirement shall remain in effect until changed by the general assembly acting by bill.
- (5) To the extent that the tax profile and expenditure report must include the distribution of tax burden by income class pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (d) of subsection (2) of this section, the department shall use at least as many income classes as the Colorado statistics of income in the Colorado tax profile study 2001, and the highest income class shall be at least as high as in such Colorado statistics of income.
- (6) Repealed.

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**Source:** L. 2011: Entire part added, (SB 11-184), ch. 290, p. 1349, § 3, effective June 3. L. 2014: (6) repealed, (HB 14-1018), ch. 35, p. 190, § 1, effective August 6.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## CHAPTER 1: LIQUOR EXCISE TAX EXPENDITURES

Total Liquor Excise Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Calendar Year) <sup>1</sup>			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Total Not Available	\$64,000	\$26,554,000	\$25,220,000

Source: Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data.

<sup>1</sup> Totals are understated because not all data are collected. Additionally, some tax expenditures were not previously estimated in years prior to 2015.

### Overview

#### Net Collections

Net collections reported for a given fiscal year are not necessarily associated with the expenditure data reported by calendar year. Collections data includes tax collections across multiple tax years due to amended, late, and/or corrected tax returns and are net of any refunds received in the accounting period, regardless of the time period for which the refund applied. The net collections include sales made by in-state manufacturers and wholesalers, out-of-state wine shippers delivering to consumers directly in Colorado, and personal stock of alcohol brought into Colorado for consumption in this state by individuals.

Liquor Excise Tax Net Collections	
Fiscal Year (July 1 – June 30)	Net Collections
2011	\$37,014,005
2012	\$38,817,101
2013	\$39,863,646
2014	\$40,886,494
2015	\$42,074,458
2016	\$44,116,397
2017	\$45,671,281
2018	\$46,988,947

Source: Colorado State Accounting System

#### Distributions

Through the Old Age Pension Fund, liquor tax revenue is allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly. The excise tax surcharges collected on wine and fortified wine are credited to the Colorado Wine Industry Development Fund.

Pursuant to Article XXIV, Section 2 of the Colorado Constitution, 85 percent of the revenue from excise taxes (excluding transportation-related excise taxes) is constitutionally required to be credited to the Old Age Pension Fund, which funds a program offering financial assistance and medical benefits to low-income adults aged 60 or older who meet certain eligibility requirements. The amount of revenue collected from excise taxes exceeds the amount required to fully fund the Old Age Pension program. This excess revenue is allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## History

Prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating beverages, states and local governments collected considerable revenue from the levy of liquor license fees and occupation taxes. When the ratification of the Twenty-First Amendment (repealing the Eighteenth Amendment) was announced on December 5, 1933, the sale of all alcoholic beverages became legal and Colorado was one of 13 states that immediately imposed a tax through Colorado's Liquor Control Act (August 1933). Its hasty enactment, numerous inconsistencies and defective provisions in the Liquor Control Act led to its repeal and the enactment of a new law called the Liquor Code of 1935.

"Intoxicating liquors" were first taxed in 1935 at 3¢ per gallon on fermented malt beverages and malt liquor; 3¢ per quart on wine less than 14 percent alcohol by volume; 6¢ per quart on wine more than 14 percent alcohol by volume; and 20¢ per pint on spirits. Tax rates were increased in 1959 and again in 1976 for all types of alcohol beverages. The 1976 increase on beer was to the current rate of 8¢ per gallon. In 1981, the tax rate was increased for all strengths of wine to the current level of 7.33¢ per liter. At the same time, the tax rate for spirits was increased to the current rate of 60.26¢ per liter. In 1997, hard cider was added to the liquor code and is taxed like beer at 8¢ per gallon.

## Tax Base

An excise tax is due on the liters or gallons of alcohol beverages that are first sold, used or consumed in Colorado. The types of alcohol beverages that are taxed include fermented malt beverages, malt liquors, hard cider, vinous liquors, and spirituous liquors. The tax is imposed upon manufacturers or wholesalers. In recent years, the term manufacturer has been expanded to include retail operations that manufacture, such as brewpubs, distillery-pubs, and vintner restaurants.

## Computation of the Tax

### §44-3-503, C.R.S.<sup>1</sup>

Colorado liquor excise tax rates are as follows:

- 8¢ per gallon for fermented malt beverages
- 8¢ per gallon for malt liquors
- 8¢ per gallon for hard cider (apple and pear only)
- 7.33¢ per liter for vinous liquors<sup>2</sup>
- 60.26¢ per liter for spirituous liquors
- \$10 per ton for winery grapes (produce tax)

<sup>1</sup> Entire section relocated in 2018 from Title 12 to Title 44.

<sup>2</sup> Surcharges: The Wine Development fee collects 1¢ per liter for all wine. In addition, the winery surcharge for wine produced and sold in Colorado is a graduated annual rate applicable for the 12 month period beginning July 1 ending June 30. The graduated rate is 5¢ for 0-9,000 liters produced, 3¢ for 9,001-45,000 liters produced, and 1¢ for liters produced over 45,000.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Tax Expenditures

The descriptions of tax expenditures provided in this report (as required by §39-21-303(2)(a)(III), C.R.S.) attempt to summarize each expenditure in simple and straightforward language. Although the descriptions represent a good faith effort to provide accurate and complete tax information, the information is not binding on the Colorado Department of Revenue, nor does it replace, alter, or supersede Colorado law and regulations. The Executive Director, who by statute is the only person having the authority to bind the Department, has not formally reviewed and/or approved these descriptions.

### Credit for unsalable liquor <sup>†</sup>

Credit shall be given for excise taxes paid on alcohol beverages that are rendered unsalable by reason of destruction or damage upon submission of evidence satisfactory to the state licensing authority that such excise tax has actually been paid.

**Citation:** §44-3-503(9), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1953

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$708,000	\$153,000

**Source:** Liquor Excise Tax Return (DR 0442)

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

### Export sales deduction <sup>†</sup>

Alcohol beverages transported by a manufacturer or wholesaler to a point outside of the state and there disposed of shall not be subject to excise tax.

**Citation:** §44-3-503(1)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$25,797,000	\$25,023,000

**Source:** Liquor Excise Tax Return (DR 0442)

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Limited amounts of liquor brought in by air from a foreign country

Colorado law allows any passenger age 21 or older arriving at any airport in this state on an air flight originating in a foreign country to lawfully bring up to four liters of wine, beer or spirituous liquor without liability for Colorado liquor excise tax.

**Citation:** §44-3-106(4), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

**Source:** Not Available. CDOR does not require reporting of liquor under 4 liters brought in by air by consumers. Amounts over 4 liters are taxed and recorded on the Personal Excise Tax Return for Alcoholic Beverages (DR 0449).

## Liquor produced by individuals for personal use

Fermented malt beverage, malt, or vinous liquors produced for family use is exempt from excise tax. Family producers are not required to obtain a liquor license. Personal use alcohol is not to be sold or consumed by the general public, although it can be consumed at home brew contests, tastings, or judgments.

**Citation:** §44-3-106(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1971

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

**Source:** Not Available – this data is not recorded on any form.

## Liquor sales exempt by federal law †

A refund or a credit is allowed for the excise tax paid on the sale and delivery of vinous and spirituous liquors to federally ceded property within the boundaries of this state.

**Citation:** §44-3-503(10)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1981

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Data Not Collected	\$64,000	\$49,000	\$44,000

**Source:** Liquor Excise Tax Return (DR 0442).

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Products used in enology research by a state institution of higher education

No tax is imposed on vinous liquor when institutions of higher education are engaged in the manufacture of vinous liquor used for the purpose of enology research and education.

**Citation:** §44-3-106(5), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2008

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

**Source:** Not available – this data is not recorded on any form.

## Sales of liquor at public auction under certain circumstances <sup>†</sup>

The occasional sale of alcohol beverage at public auction is exempt from state liquor excise tax. The alcohol sold must originate from sources such as foreclosure, salvage, or donation.

**Citation:** §44-3-106(3)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

**Additional Information:** See OSA Tax Expenditures Compilation Report – September 2018

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

**Source:** Not available – this data is not recorded on any form.

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Sales of sacramental wines

No tax is imposed on the sale or distribution of sacramental wines used for religious purposes.

**Citation:** §44-3-106(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

**Additional Information:** See OSA Tax Expenditures Compilation Report – September 2018

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

**Source:** Not available – this data is not recorded on any form.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Summary Table

Liquor Excise Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Calendar Year)				
Tax Expenditure Description	2011	2013	2015	2017
Credit for unsalable liquor <sup>†</sup>	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$708,000	\$153,000
Export sales deduction <sup>†</sup>	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$25,797,000	\$25,023,000
Limited amounts brought in by air from a foreign country	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Liquor produced by individuals for personal use	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Liquor sales exempt by federal law <sup>†</sup>	Not Previously Published	\$64,000	\$49,000	\$44,000
Products used in enology research by a state institution of higher education	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Sales of liquor at public auction under certain circumstances <sup>†</sup>	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Sales of sacramental wines	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
<b>Total <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>Total Not Available</b>	<b>\$64,000</b>	<b>\$26,554,000</b>	<b>\$25,220,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data.

<sup>†</sup> These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Totals are understated because not all data are collected. Additionally, some tax expenditures were not previously estimated in years prior to 2015.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## CHAPTER 2: CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS EXCISE TAX EXPENDITURES

Total Cigarette and Tobacco Excise Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Calendar Year) <sup>1</sup>			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$4,452,000	\$4,496,000	\$16,969,000	\$15,542,000

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data.

<sup>1</sup> Totals are understated because not all data are collected. Additionally, some tax expenditures were not previously estimated in years prior to 2015.

### Overview

#### Net Collections

Net collections reported for a given fiscal year are not necessarily associated with the expenditure data reported by calendar year. Collections data includes tax collections across multiple tax years due to amended, late, and/or corrected tax returns and are net of any refunds received in the accounting period, regardless of the time period for which the refund applied.

Cigarette and Tobacco Excise Tax Net Collections		
Fiscal Year (July 1 – June 30)	Cigarette Excise Tax Net Collections	Tobacco Excise Tax Net Collections
2011	\$169,875,969	\$29,165,873
2012	\$172,806,694	\$30,591,878
2013	\$165,468,129	\$31,558,236
2014	\$160,674,017	\$33,474,323
2015	\$161,564,387	\$35,452,212
2016	\$162,437,494	\$38,771,575
2017	\$158,886,245	\$41,112,150
2018	\$149,903,846	\$43,976,813

**Source:** Colorado State Accounting System

#### Distributions

Through the Old Age Pension Fund, revenue from the original excise tax on cigarettes (1¢ per cigarette, since 1986) and the original excise tax on tobacco products (20 percent of the manufacturer's list price, since 1986) are allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly. Of the amount allocated to the General Fund, twenty-seven percent of the cigarette tax revenue is required to go to local governments based on the amount of revenue collected within a given city or county. If local governments and special districts levy a cigarette tax then they are not entitled to an allocation of the state cigarette tax revenue.

A subsequent tax of 3.2¢ per cigarette and an additional 20 percent tax on tobacco products were approved by voters in 2004 through Amendment 35. Revenue from the additional taxes created through Amendment 35 is distributed to state and local government health care and tobacco use prevention programs, as required by the Colorado Constitution.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

Pursuant to Article XXIV, Section 2, of the Colorado Constitution, 85 percent of the revenue from excise taxes (excluding transportation-related excise taxes) is constitutionally required to be credited to the Old Age Pension Fund, which funds a program offering financial assistance and medical benefits to low-income adults age 60 or older who meet certain eligibility requirements. The amount of revenue collected from excise taxes exceeds the amount required to fully fund the Old Age Pension program. This excess revenue is allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly.

## History

Prior to Colorado's levy of excise taxes on cigarettes, by 1956, 42 states taxed cigarettes and Colorado was one of eleven states that allowed its municipalities the power to impose a tax on cigarettes. Local governments in Colorado initially imposed a tax on cigarettes during World War II. By 1956, about 28 municipalities in Colorado levied a tax on cigarettes that ranged from 1¢ to 3¢ per pack.

In 1956, of the 33 states that had a state sales tax, only 17 included cigarettes in their state sales tax base (Colorado was not one of the states that included cigarettes in its sales tax base at that time).<sup>1</sup> In 1959, cigarettes became officially included in Colorado statute as exempt from Colorado state sales and use tax by Colorado statute from that point and thereafter. Although a temporary suspension of the cigarette sales tax exemption occurred during July 2009 through June 2013, due to legislation enacted in 2013, a permanent elimination of the cigarette sales tax exemption has been in place since July 2013.

Colorado's state cigarette excise tax was first enacted in 1964 at a rate of 3¢ per pack of 20 cigarettes (one and one half mills per cigarette). In 1986, the cigarette tax was increased to 1¢ per cigarette and the first tobacco products excise tax was levied at a rate of 20 percent of the manufacturer's list price, which is the invoice price paid by the distributor to a manufacturer or supplier. In 2004, the voters approved a Constitutional measure (Amendment 35) that increased the cigarette and tobacco products excise taxes. As a result, the current cigarette tax rate is 4.2¢ per cigarette (84¢ per pack of 20 cigarettes) and the tobacco products excise tax is equal to 40 percent of the manufacturer's list price.

## Tax Base

The cigarette excise tax is based on volume, and the tobacco products excise tax is based on wholesale price. Examples of tobacco products include chewing tobacco, cigars, pipe tobacco, cheroots, stogies, snuff, and plug or twist tobacco. E-cigarettes and nicotine patches are not considered tobacco products under taxation statute, therefore are not subject to the tobacco products excise tax.

## Computation of the Tax

**§39-28-103, C.R.S.; §39-28.5-102, C.R.S.; Colorado Constitution, Article X, § 21**

Colorado cigarette and tobacco products excise tax rates are as follows:

- The total cigarette excise tax rate is 42 mills per cigarette, or 84¢ per 20-pack and \$1.05 per 25-pack of cigarettes. The tax is paid by the distributor by purchasing stamps, and then affixing them to the packages.
- The total of the tobacco products tax is 40 percent of the manufacturer's list price. The tax is paid by the distributor.

<sup>1</sup>Governor's Tax Study Group (1959). Financing Government in Colorado. State of Colorado



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Tax Expenditures

The descriptions of tax expenditures provided in this report (as required by §39-21-303(2)(a)(III), C.R.S.) attempt to summarize each expenditure in simple and straightforward language. Although the descriptions represent a good faith effort to provide accurate and complete tax information, the information is not binding on the Colorado Department of Revenue, nor does it replace, alter, or supersede Colorado law and regulations. The Executive Director, who by statute is the only person having the authority to bind the Department, has not formally reviewed and/or approved these descriptions.

### Bad debt allowance on cigarettes <sup>†</sup>

Credit shall be given by the department to a wholesaler for all taxes paid on cigarettes that are bad debts. The credit is prohibited unless the bad debt has been charged off as uncollectible on the books of the wholesaler.

**Citation:** §39-28-104(4), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2004

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$0	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue, Taxpayer Services Division

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

### Bad debt allowance on tobacco products <sup>†</sup>

Credit shall be given by the department to a wholesaler for all taxes paid on tobacco products that are bad debts. The credit is prohibited unless the bad debt has been charged off as uncollectible on the books of the wholesaler.

**Citation:** §39-28.5-107(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2004

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$0	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue, Taxpayer Services Division

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Cigarette sales to the United States government, interstate sales, and sales exempt under United States law <sup>†</sup>

The sale of cigarettes to the United States government or any of its agencies, sales within interstate commerce, or transactions the taxation of which is prohibited by the constitution of the United States are exempt from Colorado's cigarette tax.

**Citation:** §39-28-111, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>†</sup>			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$2,113,000	\$1,705,000	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

**Source:** Not Available. This data is not collected on any form.

<sup>1</sup> Both 2011 and 2013 revenue impacts for this exemption were estimates of the revenue impact of exempt cigarette sales to military installations within Colorado. These figures estimated only a subset of the revenue impact of exempt cigarette sales to U.S. government agencies. These estimates did not include any estimation of the revenue impact of exempt interstate cigarette sales or other cigarette sales exempt under U.S. law. The Department of Revenue currently does not collect data on total cigarette exemptions for interstate sales, sales to U.S. government agencies, and sales exempt under U.S. law. The total revenue impact from these three components of the exemption are unknown, so no estimated value is reported for 2015 or 2017.

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Credit for returned stamps on cigarettes <sup>†</sup>

Credit shall be given for all taxes levied on unsalable merchandise when the cigarettes have been returned to the manufacturer or destroyed by the wholesaler. The department shall redeem any unused and un-cancelled stamps presented by any wholesaler within one year after the date of issue of said stamps and refund at the price paid.

**Citation:** §39-28-104(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$305,000	\$286,000

**Source:** Cigarette Excise Tax Return (DR 0221)

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state retailers <sup>†</sup>

Where tobacco products, upon which tax has been reported and paid, are shipped or transported by the distributor to retailers without the state to be sold by those retailers, credit of such tax may be made to the distributor in accordance with regulations prescribed by the department.

**Citation:** §39-28.5-107(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1986

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	Data Not Releasable	\$5,249,000

**Source:** Tobacco Excise Tax Return (DR 0229)

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state consumers <sup>†</sup>

Where tobacco products, upon which tax has been reported and paid, are shipped or transported by the distributor to a consumer without the state on or after September 1, 2015, but prior to September 1, 2018, credit of such tax may be made to the distributor in accordance with regulations prescribed by the department.

**Citation:** §39-28.5-107(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2015

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Not Effective This Year	Not Effective This Year	Data Not Releasable	\$317,000

**Source:** Tobacco Excise Tax Return (DR 0229)

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Credit for tobacco products returned to manufacturer or destroyed by distributor <sup>†</sup>

Where tobacco products, upon which the tax imposed by this article has been reported and paid, are returned to the manufacturer by the distributor or destroyed by the distributor, a credit of such tax may be made to the distributor in accordance with regulations prescribed by the department.

**Citation:** §39-28.5-107(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1986

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$937,000	\$637,000

**Source:** Tobacco Excise Tax Return (DR 0229)

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Tobacco product sales exempt under United States law <sup>†</sup>

No tax is imposed on tobacco products that are exempt under the constitution and laws of the United States.

**Citation:** §39-28.5-103, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1986

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>†</sup>			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$334,000	\$830,000	\$7,529,000	\$6,891,000

**Source:** Tobacco Excise Tax Return (DR 0229).

<sup>1</sup> Both 2011 and 2013 revenue impacts for this exemption were estimates of the revenue impact of exempt tobacco sales to military installations within Colorado. These figures estimated only a subset of the revenue impact of all tobacco sales exempt under U.S. law. The total revenue impact from tobacco sales exempt under U.S. law is estimated using a new methodology starting in 2015 because total tobacco sales exempt under U.S. law are reported to the Department of Revenue by distributors on state tobacco tax returns.

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Vendor discount on cigarette sales

If payment for the stamps is made on or before the tenth day of the month following the month in which the stamp purchase is made, then a discount is allowed on the stamps' face value. The vendor's discount is provided to cover the licensed wholesaler's expense in the collection and remittance of the cigarette tax. Since Amendment 35 passed in 2004, the allowable vendor's discount on cigarette sales is 0.9524% of the stamps' face value.

**Citation:** §39-28-104(1)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$1,650,000	\$1,575,000	\$1,555,000	\$1,437,000

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue, Accounting & Financial Services Division

## Vendor discount on tobacco product sales

The amount of tobacco products excise tax paid to the department may be reduced to cover the distributor's expense in the collection and remittance of the tax if the return is filed by the twentieth day of the month following the month reported and therewith remit the amount of tax due. Since Amendment 35 passed in 2004, the allowable vendor's discount on tobacco product sales is 1.665% of the tax due.

**Citation:** §39-28.5-106(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1986

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$355,000	\$386,000	\$434,000	\$724,000

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue, Accounting & Financial Services Division



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Summary Table

Cigarette and Tobacco Excise Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Calendar Year)				
Tax Expenditure Description	2011	2013	2015	2017
Bad debt allowance on cigarettes †	\$0	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0
Bad debt allowance on tobacco products sales †	\$0	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0
Cigarette sales to U.S. government, interstate sales, and sales exempt under U.S. law <sup>1,†</sup>	\$2,113,000	\$1,705,000	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Credit for returned stamps on cigarettes †	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$305,000	\$286,000
Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state retailers †	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	Data Not Releasable	\$5,249,000
Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state consumers †	Not Effective This Year	Not Effective This Year	Data Not Releasable	\$317,000
Credit for tobacco products returned to manufacturer or destroyed by distributor †	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$937,000	\$637,000
Tobacco product sales exempt under United States law <sup>2,†</sup>	\$334,000	\$830,000	\$7,529,000	\$6,891,000
Vendor discount on cigarette sales	\$1,650,000	\$1,575,000	\$1,555,000	\$1,437,000
Vendor discount on tobacco products sales	\$355,000	\$386,000	\$434,000	\$724,000
<b>Total <sup>3,4,5</sup></b>	<b>\$4,452,000</b>	<b>\$4,496,000</b>	<b>\$16,969,000</b>	<b>\$15,542,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data.

† These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Both 2011 and 2013 revenue impacts for this exemption were estimates of the revenue impact of exempt cigarette sales to military installations within Colorado. These figures estimated only a subset of the revenue impact of exempt cigarette sales to U.S. government agencies. These estimates did not include any estimation of the revenue impact of exempt interstate cigarette sales or other cigarette sales exempt under U.S. law. The Department of Revenue currently does not collect data on total cigarette exemptions for interstate sales, sales to U.S. government agencies, and sales exempt under U.S. law. The total revenue impact from these three components of the exemption are unknown, so no estimated values are reported for 2015 or 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Both 2011 and 2013 revenue impacts for this exemption were estimates of the revenue impact of exempt tobacco sales to military installations within Colorado. These figures estimated only a subset of the revenue impact of all tobacco sales exempt under U.S. law. The total revenue impact from tobacco sales exempt under U.S. law is estimated using tax form data in 2015 and 2016 because total tobacco sales exempt under U.S. law are reported to the Department of Revenue by distributors on state tobacco tax returns.

<sup>3</sup> “Data Not Releasable” values are included in the total.

<sup>4</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>5</sup> Totals are understated because not all data are collected. Additionally, some tax expenditures were not previously estimated in years prior to 2015.



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# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## CHAPTER 3: FUEL EXCISE TAX EXPENDITURES

Total Fuel Excise Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Calendar Year) <sup>1</sup>			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$74,481,000	\$73,332,000	\$72,477,000	\$78,788,000

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data.

<sup>1</sup> Totals are understated because not all data are collected. Additionally, some tax expenditures were not previously estimated in years prior to 2015.

### Overview

#### Net Collections

Net collections reported for a given fiscal year are not necessarily associated with the expenditure data reported by calendar year. Collections data includes tax collections across multiple tax years due to amended, late, and/or corrected tax returns and are net of any refunds received in the accounting period regardless of the time period for which the refund applied.

Fuel Excise Tax Net Collections	
Fiscal Year (July 1 – June 30)	Net Collections
2011	\$553,834,279
2012	\$563,964,162
2013	\$557,377,936
2014	\$577,361,773
2015	\$598,462,449
2016	\$611,270,615
2017	\$629,809,824
2018	\$647,230,168

**Source:** Colorado State Accounting System

#### Distributions

All revenue from motor fuel taxes goes into the Highway Users Tax Fund and is then allocated to the state, counties, and cities according to a statutory formula. (Excise tax from aviation gasoline and aviation jet fuel goes into the Aviation Fund pursuant to §39-27-112.) Motor fuel tax revenue is divided into two “pots” prior to allocation: the first 7¢ of the tax rate and everything else (above 7¢). The first 7¢ is distributed 65 percent to the State Highway Fund, 25 percent to counties, and 9 percent to cities after off-the-top deductions occur. Off-the-top deductions fund the Ports of Entry under the Department of Revenue, the Colorado State Patrol, and the Department of Public Safety. Funds above 7¢ are distributed to the State Highway Fund, counties, and cities at proportions of 60 percent, 22 percent, and 18 percent, respectively.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## History

Oregon introduced the first state gasoline tax in 1919. Three weeks afterwards in April of 1919, Colorado was the second state to impose an excise tax on gasoline at a rate of 1¢ per gallon. Over the next decade, all other states followed by imposing a gas tax. The primary purpose of the tax was to fund a modern highway and road system. In addition to these taxes, states received substantial financial help from the federal government to fund these transportation systems. At the time, Colorado's excise tax was imposed on gasoline, kerosene, and other fluid substances derived from petroleum for the sole purpose of propelling motor vehicles.

The rate has been increased over ten times (often in 1¢ increments) since its inception. The current excise tax rate on gasoline has been 22¢ per gallon since 1991. The tax on special fuels has been 20.5¢ per gallon since 1992. In 1988, a tax of 6¢ per gallon was imposed on aviation gasoline and a tax of 4¢ per gallon on aviation jet fuel.

Excise taxes for liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and compressed natural gas fuels were separated from other special fuels in 2013 and are phased-in over six years. Starting in 2014, the excise tax imposed on liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and compressed natural gas fuels was 3¢ per gallon. By 2019, the excise tax imposed on compressed natural gas will be 18.3¢ per gallon, 12¢ per gallon for liquefied natural gas, and 13.5¢ per gallon for liquefied petroleum gas.

## Tax Base

An excise tax is imposed per gallon only once on all gasoline and special fuel acquired, sold, offered for sale, or used in this state for any purpose whatsoever. This includes fuel used in motor vehicles, motor boats, or aircraft.

## Computation of the Tax

### §39-27-102, C.R.S.

Colorado fuel excise tax rates are as follows:

- The gasoline excise tax rate is 22¢ per gallon.
- A rate of 20.5¢ applies to special fuels (diesel fuel and kerosene).
- Liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, and compressed natural gas are special fuels that each has graduated taxes starting calendar year 2014, going through calendar year 2019.
- Excise tax on gasoline used as fuel for non-jet engine aircraft is 6¢ per gallon and is 4¢ per gallon for jet engine aircraft.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Tax Expenditures

The descriptions of tax expenditures provided in this report (as required by §39-21-303(2)(a)(III), C.R.S.) attempt to summarize each expenditure in simple and straightforward language. Although the descriptions represent a good faith effort to provide accurate and complete tax information, the information is not binding on the Colorado Department of Revenue, nor does it replace, alter, or supersede Colorado law and regulations. The Executive Director, who by statute is the only person having the authority to bind the Department, has not formally reviewed and/or approved these descriptions.

### Bad debt allowance/expense of collection

When reporting the acquisition of gasoline and special fuel and determining the amount of excise tax due, Colorado law provides for a one-half percent allowance of the total amount of fuel to be deducted by the licensed distributor.

**Citation:** §39-27-105(2), C.R.S.  
**Enacted:** 1969

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$2,844,000	\$2,892,000	\$3,078,000	\$3,202,000

**Source:** Calculated value based on gallons reported on Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056) submitted through the Colorado Fuel Tracking System.

### Compressed natural gas supplied to residential homes and used in highway vehicles

Compressed natural gas used to propel a motor vehicle on the highways of this state that is supplied to the user at a residential home is exempt from special fuel tax.

**Citation:** §39-27-102.5(9), C.R.S.  
**Enacted:** 2013

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Not Effective This Year	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

**Source:** Not Available – this data is not recorded on any form.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Credit for taxes paid on gasoline or special fuel that is lost or destroyed †

A credit or refund shall be allowed for taxes paid or accrued on gasoline or special fuel that is lost or destroyed by fire, lightning, flood, windstorm, explosion, accident, or other cause beyond the control of the distributor or transporter of such gasoline or special fuel. This credit or refund shall be allowed only on gasoline or special fuel in quantities of one hundred gallons or more lost or destroyed at any one time.

**Citation:** §39-27-103(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1933

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$0	\$0

**Source:** Department of Revenue – Letter of Credit in Colorado Fuel Tracking System

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Dyed diesel fuel exemption

Dyed diesel fuel can be sold without excise tax when the fuel will be used for exempt purposes such as to propel farm vehicles and vehicles for highway construction projects. Dyed diesel fuel purchased by any Colorado government entity that is used exclusively by the governmental entity in performing its governmental functions and activities is exempt from excise tax.

**Citation:** §39-27-102.5(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2000

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$42,233,000	\$43,712,000	\$43,178,000	\$50,724,000

**Source:** Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056) submitted through the Colorado Fuel Tracking System.

## Government agencies fuel tax exemption for gas and special fuels

Gasoline and special fuels can only be sold without excise tax to federal and state government entities. The gasoline or special fuel must be requisitioned and used by the government entity and paid for with funds drawn from the government entity.

**Citation:** §39-27-102(1)(b)(II), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1931

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$6,821,000	\$6,699,000	\$6,407,000	\$6,130,000

**Source:** Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056) submitted through the Colorado Fuel Tracking System



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Refunds for the exempt use of motor fuel

A refund may be claimed for fuel tax paid on gasoline or special fuel purchased in Colorado and used for the following purposes: operating stationary engines, motor boats or motor vehicles on or over fixed rails for commercial purposes; operating tractors, trucks, or other farm implements or machinery off-road when used for agricultural purposes on farms or ranches; cleaning and dyeing; any other use of equipment or machinery; any other use of equipment or machinery for commercial purposes off public roads.

**Citation:** §39-27-103(3)(a)(I), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1931

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$11,062,000	\$8,221,000	\$7,082,000	\$5,639,000

**Source:** Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056) submitted through the Colorado Fuel Tracking System.

## Special fuel used by nonprofit transit agencies

Motor vehicles that are owned or operated by a nonprofit transit agency that receives public funds and that are used exclusively in performing the agency's nonprofit functions and activities shall be exempt from special fuel tax. A person who purchases special fuels for these purposes may apply for a refund of the excise tax paid.

**Citation:** §39-27-102.5(7), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2000

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

**Source:** Not Available – this data is not recorded on any form.

## Two percent allowance

The two percent allowance covers any losses in transit and in unloading the fuel. Of this allowance, the licensed distributor shall make to each retailer an allowance of one percent of the amount of gasoline or special fuel delivered during each calendar month as shown by delivery invoices signed by the retailer..

**Citation:** §39-27-102(1)(b)(I), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1929

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2011	2013	2015	2017
\$11,521,000	\$11,808,000	\$12,732,000	\$13,093,000

**Source:** Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056) submitted through the Colorado Fuel Tracking System



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Fuel Excise Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Calendar Year)

Tax Expenditure Description	2011	2013	2015	2017
Bad debt allowance/expense of collection	\$2,844,000	\$2,892,000	\$3,078,000	\$3,202,000
Compressed natural gas used to propel a motor vehicle on the highways that is supplied to the user at a residential home	Not Effective This Year	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Credit for taxes paid on gasoline or special fuel that is lost or destroyed <sup>†</sup>	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$0	\$0
Dyed diesel fuel exemption	\$42,233,000	\$43,712,000	\$43,178,000	\$50,724,000
Government agencies fuel tax exemption	\$6,821,000	\$6,699,000	\$6,407,000	\$6,130,000
Refunds for the exempt use of motor fuel	\$11,062,000	\$8,221,000	\$7,082,000	\$5,639,000
Special fuel used by nonprofit transit agencies exemption	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Two percent allowance	\$11,521,000	\$11,808,000	\$12,732,000	\$13,093,000
<b>Total <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$74,481,000</b>	<b>\$73,332,000</b>	<b>\$72,477,000</b>	<b>\$78,788,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data.

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Totals are understated because not all data are collected. Additionally, some tax expenditures were not previously estimated in years prior to 2015.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## CHAPTER 4: INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES

Total Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Income Tax Year) <sup>1</sup>		
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016
Individual	\$948,433,000	\$926,390,000
Corporation	\$462,927,000	\$481,199,000
Fiduciary <sup>2</sup>	\$3,421,000	\$4,263,000
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) <sup>‡</sup>	\$10,030,000	\$8,965,000
<b>Total <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$1,424,810,000</b>	<b>\$1,420,816,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data

<sup>‡</sup> Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

<sup>1</sup> Income tax year is generally defined as a tax year that begins any day in that calendar year.

<sup>2</sup> These totals are understated because not all data is retrievable for the fiduciary income tax deductions.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

## Overview

### Net Collections

Net collections reported for a given fiscal year are not necessarily associated with the expenditure data reported by calendar year. Collections data includes tax collections across multiple tax years due to amended, late, and/or corrected tax returns and are net of any refunds received in the accounting period, regardless of the time period for which the refund applied.

The following table includes income tax collections for all income tax types (Individual, Corporate, Fiduciary, and Partnership).

Income Tax Net Collections	
Fiscal Year (July 1 – June 30)	Net Collections
2015	\$6,995,392,083
2016	\$7,021,283,377
2017	\$7,314,474,276
2018	\$8,293,020,126

**Source:** Colorado State Accounting System



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Distributions

When Colorado's income tax was first levied in 1937, it was initially used to fund public schools, thereby reducing the dependence on Colorado's primary revenue source at the time (property tax). Two years after enactment of the income tax system, the General Assembly disbursed 65 percent of the revenue to the State General Fund. After 1947, the entire revenue from this tax was distributed into the general fund. Since the 1992 enactment of Article X, Section 20 of the State Constitution, also known as Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), individual and corporate income tax revenue is subject to limitations on state revenue and spending. In 2000, Amendment 23 to the State Constitution created the State Education Fund which receives one-third of one percent of Colorado individual income taxes. The remaining income tax revenue is credited to the General Fund.

## History

### Individual Income Tax

In 1911, Wisconsin enacted the first comprehensive income tax system adopted by any state. By 1912, the newly created Colorado Tax Commission began advocating that Colorado enact an income tax based on it being an equitable tax tied to a taxpayer's ability-to-pay. Nearly 25 years later in 1937, Colorado adopted an income tax that applied to individuals, corporations, partnerships, and fiduciaries.

When enacted, the individual income tax levied at a graduated rate schedule was applied to state-defined taxable income with exemptions for single and married filers. The Colorado income tax was levied at 1.0 percent on the first \$1,000 up to 6.0 percent for income over \$10,000. Initially in 1937, Colorado assessed an additional surtax of 2.0 percent (without exemptions) on all income received from interest and dividends in lieu of property tax assessed on intangibles.

Although many changes were made to the individual income tax over the years, the structure of the tax remained basically the same from 1937 through 1964. In 1964, the General Assembly passed the Colorado Income Tax Act of 1964 wherein Colorado adjusted gross income became based on federal adjusted gross income. Specific modifications to federal adjusted gross income as well as specific Colorado exemptions were part of the 1964 tax structure. This tax structure remained in effect until 1987 when the Colorado Income Tax Act of 1987 was enacted.

In 1987, state taxable income became officially tied to federal taxable income. State income taxes have since then been determined according to specific modifications that increase or reduce the base level of federal taxable income, as well as allowable credits that reduce income tax liabilities on the state taxable income. Additionally through the Colorado Income Tax Act of 1987, a flat rate of 5 percent was imposed. In 1999, the General Assembly reduced the tax rate to 4.75 percent and decreased it again to the current rate of 4.63 percent in 2000.

### Corporate Income Tax

The Colorado corporate income tax became effective on July 1, 1937 and was levied at 4 percent of corporate taxable net income. Efforts by various tax commissions advocated for this tax since 1912 and the main argument for the tax was based on the insufficient assessment of intangible and real property owned by individuals. Thus, it was advocated that a corporate tax on these two categories of property would be more effective than the continued practice of assessing a property tax that was extremely difficult and inadequate.

By 1947, the rate was increased to 5 percent; through 1980 a flat rate was in effect. In 1981, the General Assembly enacted a graduated tax rate on corporations. The legislature would adjust the graduated corporate tax rate for various economic needs. Thus, the business cycle influenced corporate rates year to year.

A graduated rate remained in effect until July 1993, wherein the General Assembly re-enacted a flat tax rate of 5 percent. The flat rate was lowered by the General Assembly to 4.75 percent in 1999 and the rate was lowered again to its current rate of 4.63 percent in 2000.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Tax Base

### Individual Income Tax

Colorado individual income tax is determined based on the calculated Colorado taxable income. The starting point for the calculation for Colorado taxable income is federal taxable income. Certain components of income are then allowed to be added and/or subtracted from the amount of federal taxable income used to compute Colorado taxable income. Fiduciary tax types (estates and trusts) are subject to the same income tax as individuals, with somewhat different allowable modifications.

### Corporate Income Tax

The tax base for C Corporations is designed in conformance with the federal tax code, which defines net earnings as gross income minus allowable costs and deductions. In determining Colorado taxable income, certain income modifications can be added and subtracted from the federal taxable income base. A corporation doing business only in Colorado will compute its tax on 100 percent of Colorado taxable income. However, a corporation doing business in more than one state must determine the amount of federal taxable income that is apportioned to Colorado. Apportionment of income to Colorado is determined by comparing certain Colorado revenue, expenses, and assets to the total revenue, expenses, and assets of the corporation.

### Pass-through Entities

Partnerships and S Corporations, as defined by the internal revenue code, are not subject to Colorado income tax, but the partners/shareholders/members are. A partner can be an individual, a corporation, an estate, a trust, a partnership, or a limited liability company. Non-resident partners have the option to remit their proportional share of taxes owed through a composite Partnership return, whereas all resident partners are required to remit their share of taxes through their relevant income tax return based on their entity type (individual, corporation, estate, or trust). Throughout this chapter, to prevent double counting, data reported from Partnership tax returns consists only of the proportional share of composite return data. Resident partners and non-resident partners who did not file through a composite return are accounted for by being included in the other Colorado income tax return types (Individual, Corporate, or Fiduciary).

### Computation of the Tax

**§39-22-104, C.R.S.**

**§39-22-301, C.R.S.**

A flat rate of 4.63 percent is levied against taxpayers' Colorado taxable income to compute their Colorado income tax liability. Non-refundable credits may be used against a taxpayer's gross income tax liability only to the extent the liability is exhausted. Refundable credits may be claimed regardless of the incidence of a positive gross income tax liability.

### Disclaimer

In previous reports, the Colorado Department of Revenue (CDOR) summarized income tax expenditure estimates by aggregating data across income tax return types (individual, corporate, fiduciary, and partnership). The income tax returns each have unique formats, so aggregating across income tax return types forced some of the credit and deduction estimations to be combined where they could have otherwise been reported separately. Additionally, the individual return data only summarized full-year residents who filed both Colorado and federal returns in order to be consistent with the data summarized in the Statistics of Income (SOI) reports, which present a combination of federal and Colorado tax return data. Because federal tax return data is available later than Colorado tax return data, including federal return information in the data set postpones the availability of current data.

Beginning with this 2018 Expenditure Study, the income tax expenditure estimates will be separated by income tax return type for better visibility of each expenditure estimate. The individual data will also no longer be restricted to the SOI data sets, which allows us to present the most recent Colorado data available. All income tax returns will be



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summarized, including out-of-state and part-year resident individual, corporate, fiduciary, and partnership returns. Apportionment methodologies will be applied to expenditures as necessary to get to the best approximation of Colorado revenue impacts. In this report, we include two new tax years, 2015 and 2016, to help with the transition. In the future, we will report expenditure estimates for the even years in order to provide the most current and complete data available.

As we attempt to make our data as current, accessible, and accurate as possible, we had to sacrifice comparability to previous reports. The new methodology will be consistent going forward, which will provide better comparability over time.

## Tax Expenditures

*The descriptions of tax expenditures provided in this report (as required by §39-21-303(2)(a)(III), C.R.S.) attempt to summarize each expenditure in simple and straightforward language. Although the descriptions represent a good faith effort to provide accurate and complete tax information, the information is not binding on the Colorado Department of Revenue, nor does it replace, alter, or supersede Colorado law and regulations. The Executive Director, who by statute is the only person having the authority to bind the Department, has not formally reviewed and/or approved these descriptions.*

## Credits

Total Income Tax Credit Revenue Impact		
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016
Individual	\$336,432,000	\$343,469,000
Corporation	\$27,430,000	\$29,634,000
Fiduciary	\$3,419,000	\$4,263,000
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	\$449,000	\$1,204,000
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$367,730,000</b>	<b>\$378,570,000</b>

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Advanced industry investment credit

A credit is available to qualified taxpayers who make qualified investments in a small qualified business that is considered an advanced industry as defined in §24-48.5-117(2)(a), C.R.S. The credit must be approved by the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT).

**Citation:** §39-22-532, C.R.S.  
§24-48.5-112, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2009

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$457,000	\$446,000
Corporation	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit

Any aircraft manufacturer located in a Colorado aviation development zone, that employs at least ten full-time employees within the zone, and that hires one or more new employees during the income tax year shall be allowed an income tax credit of \$1,200 per employee.

**Citation:** §39-35-104, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2005

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$21,000	\$42,000
Corporation	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Alternative fuel refueling facility credit

Colorado income tax credits were available for the construction, reconstruction, or acquisition of an alternative fuel refueling facility that was directly attributable to the storage, compression, charging or dispensing of alternative fuels to motor vehicles. The aggregate amount of credit claimed by a taxpayer for any one alternative fuel refueling facility could not exceed four hundred thousand dollars during any period of five consecutive tax years. The credit became ineffective January 1, 2011 and carryforward credits could only be claimed for up to five years. The carryforward credit is no longer applicable starting income tax year 2016.

**Citation:** §39-22-516(2.7), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1998

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015 <sup>1</sup>	2016
Individual	\$9,000	Expired
Corporation	\$0	Expired
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Expired
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) †	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Expired

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

<sup>1</sup> Only carryforward amounts for this credit were applicable in 2015.

## Business personal property credit

A taxpayer who has \$15,000 or less worth of personal property on which property taxes are paid in Colorado during an income tax year, or has less than an inflation-adjusted amount for each income tax year thereafter, is allowed a credit against their tax liability that is equal to a percentage of the property taxes paid. The amount of the credit that exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability is refunded to the taxpayer. For purposes of the credit, the term "taxpayer" includes an exempt 501 (c) organization, and the amount of the allowable credit for these organizations is equal to 100 percent of the personal property taxes paid. This credit was modified and extended under a new section (§39-22-537.5, C.R.S.) for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

**Citation:** §39-22-537, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$325,000	\$104,000
Corporation	\$10,000	\$12,000
Fiduciary	\$0	Data Not Releasable
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) †	\$2,000	\$6,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

† Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Certified auction group license fee credit

A taxpayer who buys a motor vehicle registration number is allowed a credit against their income taxes for up to 20 percent of the portion of the purchase price that the license plate auction group certifies exceeds the registration number's fair market value.

**Citation:** §39-22-535, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$0	\$0
Corporation	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Data Not Releasable	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Child care center investment credit

Taxpayers who operate a child care center, family child care home, or foster care home and who invest in qualified tangible personal property to be used in the operation of such facility may claim an investment tax credit equal to 20 percent of the investment. The facility must be licensed pursuant to the provisions of §26-6-104, C.R.S.

**Citation:** §39-22-517(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1992

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$519,000	\$493,000
Corporation	\$0	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Child care contribution credit

Taxpayers that make a monetary contribution to promote child care in Colorado, pursuant to the requirements in §39-22-121, C.R.S., may claim an income tax credit equal to 50 percent of the total contribution. The amount of credit generated in any one tax year may not exceed \$100,000 per taxpayer.

**Citation:** §39-22-121, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1998

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$26,612,000	\$23,868,000
Corporation	\$559,000	\$712,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) †	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Child care expenses credit

The Colorado child care credit is available to individuals with federal adjusted gross income less than or equal to sixty thousand dollars who claims a credit for child care expenses on their federal income tax return. The Colorado credit is a percentage of the child care credit claimed for federal income tax purposes.

**Citation:** §39-22-119, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1996

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Child Care Expenses Credits *	Not Itemized - See Child Care Expenses Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Colorado earned income tax credit

In 1999, the Colorado Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) was established as a contingent credit that was only allowed to qualified taxpayers in a tax year in which a trigger was achieved as a mechanism to refund excess TABOR surplus revenue. Beginning January 1, 2013 a permanent state earned income tax credit for eligible Colorado taxpayers equal to ten percent of the federal earned income tax credit became allowed for all income tax years after the first income tax year for which the EITC is triggered by a refund mechanism for TABOR. The credit criteria were met in 2015 and the credit became allowed for all income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2015.

**Citation:** §39-22-123, C.R.S.  
§39-22-123.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999  
2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$75,679,000	\$75,275,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

## Colorado job growth incentive credit

An income tax credit is available to any taxpayer doing business in Colorado who receives certification from the Colorado Economic Development Commission (EDC) for a project that creates qualified job growth over a credit period not to exceed 60 months. The job growth must occur as a result of this credit and meet certain requirements established by the EDC. The statutory qualifications of the credit have been amended since its enactment.

**Citation:** §39-22-531, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2009

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$181,000	\$167,000
Corporation	\$6,078,000	\$6,361,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Colorado minimum tax credit

Taxpayers may claim a credit equal to a percentage of the federal prior year minimum tax credit actually claimed on their current year federal income tax return.

**Citation:** §39-22-105(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1987

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$2,570,000	\$2,388,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$4,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

## Colorado works program credit

Colorado employers are allowed to claim a credit of 20 percent of their annual expenditures made to provide eligible services for their employees who receive public assistance pursuant to the Colorado Works Program. The credit may not be claimed for more than two years with respect to each individual employee.

**Citation:** §39-22-521, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1997

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$19,000	\$19,000
Corporation	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit

Any taxpayer who makes monetary or in-kind contributions to an enterprise zone administrator or to an agent designated by the enterprise zone administrator for the purpose of implementing the economic development plan of the enterprise zone may claim an income tax credit of 25 percent of the value of the contribution up to a maximum credit of \$100,000.

**Citation:** §39-30-103.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1989

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$8,876,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$454,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$16,000
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$40,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit and Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Credit for tax paid to another state †

If a taxpayer has income that was earned and is taxable in another state, but was received while a resident of Colorado, the income is taxed in both states which results in the income being taxed twice. To alleviate this double taxation, Colorado residents can claim a credit for taxes paid to another state.

**Citation:** §39-22-108, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1937

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$184,430,000	\$194,320,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$3,372,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Crop and livestock contribution credit

The crop and livestock contribution credit is available to C corporations that donate crops or livestock to certain charitable organizations for use in Colorado. The credit is equal to 25 percent of the contribution valued at wholesale market price or the most recent sale price up to \$1,000 credit cap per year. The contribution must be made to a charitable organization that has been granted income tax exempt status for federal income tax purposes.

**Citation:** §39-22-301(3), C.R.S.  
**Enacted:** 1982

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	Data Not Releasable	\$0

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

## Dual resident trust credit †

An income tax credit is available to a qualifying trust that is a resident of both Colorado and another state in lieu of the credit for income tax paid to another state. The credit is not available to a trust that became a Colorado resident trust prior to May 26, 2006.

**Citation:** §39-22-108.5, C.R.S.  
**Enacted:** 2006

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$164,000

**Source(s):** Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Employer child care facility investment credit

Employers who provide child care facilities for the benefit of their employees can claim an investment tax credit. The tax credit is equal to 10 percent of the employer's investment during the tax year in qualified tangible personal property to be used in the operation of the child care facility. The facility must be incidental to the employer's business and must be licensed pursuant to §26-6-104, C.R.S.

**Citation:** §39-22-517(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1992

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$12,000	Data Not Releasable
Corporation	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee tax credit

If a new business facility established by a taxpayer in an enterprise zone on or after January 1, 1989 is engaged in a business that adds value through manufacturing or processing to agricultural commodities, an additional credit of \$500 per new business facility employee is allowed. The enterprise zone new business facility agricultural processing employee credit is computed the same as the enterprise zone basic new business facility employee credit and is allowed in addition thereto.

**Citation:** §39-30-105(3)(a), C.R.S.  
§39-30-105.1(3)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1987  
2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$87,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit

A commercial truck, truck tractor, tractor, or semitrailer and any parts for such vehicle purchased at the same time may qualify for a limited enterprise zone investment tax credit if it meets certain conditions. The vehicle must be predominantly housed and based at the taxpayer's business trucking facility located within an enterprise zone for at least the first year of its ownership by the taxpayer. The credit is limited to 1.5 percent of the qualified investment and is subject to allocated funding.

**Citation:** §39-30-104(1)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2009

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$21,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



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## Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit

For the first two full income tax years while located in an enterprise zone, taxpayers are allowed a credit of \$200 for each new business facility employee insured under a health insurance plan or program. At least 50 percent of the cost must be paid by the employer. Such plan or program may be any health insurance, health maintenance organization or pre-paid health plan that is approved by the State Insurance Commissioner for sale in Colorado or it may be a self-insurance program. The program must be reduced to writing, and it must be legally enforceable against the taxpayer.

**Citation:** §39-30-105(1)(b), C.R.S.  
§39-30-105.1(1)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1987  
2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$214,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$290,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$6,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit

An additional \$500 credit for each new business facility agricultural processing employee is available to businesses located in an enhanced rural enterprise zone. This tax credit is in addition to the \$500 tax credit available to employers in enterprise zones for employees that meet the requirements for the enterprise zone agricultural employee processing credit.

**Citation:** §39-30-105(3)(b), C.R.S.  
§39-30-105.1(3)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2002  
2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$4,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit

An additional \$2,000 credit for each new business facility employee is available to businesses located in an enhanced rural enterprise zone. The enhanced portion of the new business facility employee credit not used to offset tax can be carried forward for a period of up to seven years. This tax credit is in addition to the \$500 tax credit available to employers in enterprise zones for employees that meet the requirements for the new business facility employee credit.

**Citation:** §39-30-105(1)(a)(III), C.R.S.  
§39-30-105.1(1)(a)(II) , C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2002  
2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$189,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$102,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone investment tax credit

In lieu of the credit allowed under §39-22-507.5, C.R.S.; the enterprise zone investment tax credit is 3 percent of any qualified investment in section 38 property, acquired and placed in service or constructed during the tax year, and used exclusively (100 percent) in a Colorado enterprise zone for the first year of its ownership by the taxpayer. Certain limitations to the allowable credit depend on the income tax year for which the credit is being claimed.

**Citation:** §39-30-104(1)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1986

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$5,598,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$10,799,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$73,000
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$101,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone qualified job training program investment tax credit

Colorado taxpayers are allowed to claim a credit of 12 percent of their total current year investment in a qualified job training program. The calculation of the credit varies depending on the income tax year.

**Citation:** §39-30-104(4), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1996

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$490,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$1,108,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$3,000
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$6,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit

A taxpayer who establishes a new business facility in an enterprise zone can claim an income tax credit of \$500 for each new business facility employee who is working within the zone, prorated according to the number of months of employment during the tax year. For subsequent tax years, a credit of \$500 shall be allowed for any increase in the average number of new business facility employees working in the zone in excess of the maximum number employed in any prior tax year.

**Citation:** §39-30-105(1)(a)(I), C.R.S.  
§39-30-105.1(1)(a)(I) , C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1986  
2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$1,303,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$1,989,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$15,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone renewable energy credit – nonrefundable

This credit is part of the enterprise zone investment tax credit allowed pursuant to §39-30-104(1)(a), C.R.S. Any excess credits allowed pursuant to §39-30-104(2)(c), C.R.S. for a renewable energy investment made in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014 and before January 1, 2018 shall be an investment tax credit carryover for twenty-two income tax years following the year the credit was originally allowed.

**Citation:** §39-30-104(2)(c)(III)(B)

**Enacted:** 2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$25,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone renewable energy credit – refundable

This credit is part of the enterprise zone investment tax credit allowed pursuant to §39-30-104(1)(a), C.R.S. A taxpayer who places a new renewable energy investment in service that qualifies for an enterprise zone investment tax credit may elect to receive a refund of 80 percent of the amount of the credit and forego the remaining 20 percent as a cost of the election. If 80 percent of the credit is \$750,000 or less, the taxpayer receives the full refund in the first year. If 80 percent of the credit is more than \$750,000, the taxpayer annually receives a refund not to exceed \$750,000 per income tax year until 80 percent of the credit is completely refunded to the taxpayer. The act specifies that a taxpayer may make such an election for more than one qualified investment per income tax year, but that under no circumstances may the taxpayer making such elections receive refunds totaling more than \$750,000 per income tax year.

**Citation:** §39-30-104(2.6), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2015

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$17,000	\$45,000
Corporation	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	\$0	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	\$0	Data Not Releasable

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit

Taxpayers who make expenditures on research and experimental activities in an enterprise zone qualify for an income tax credit. The 3 percent credit is based on the increase of a company’s research and experimental expenditures within an enterprise zone over the average of such expenditures conducted in the same enterprise zone during the previous two income tax years. The expenditures must meet the research and experimental activities as defined in section 174 of the federal Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The total amount of the calculated credit must be divided and claimed equally over four years. The taxpayer may claim 25 percent of the tax credit in the year the expenditure is made and 25 percent in each of the following three years.

**Citation:** §39-30-105.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1988

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$310,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$333,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) †	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit

The owner or tenant of a building in an enterprise zone that is at least 20 years old and that has been completely vacant for at least two years can claim a tax credit of 25 percent of the cost of rehabilitating such building for commercial use. The credit is limited to \$50,000 per building. Any taxpayer who claims the historic preservation credit or is allowed a credit for costs incurred in the rehabilitation of property through the provisions of section 38 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, shall not be allowed to claim the tax credit for rehabilitation of vacant buildings in an enterprise zone. The taxpayer is allowed to claim the enterprise zone investment tax credit for such rehabilitation.

**Citation:** §39-30-105.6, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1989

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$267,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit And Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Food contributed to hunger relief charitable organizations credit

A taxpayer who makes a qualified food contribution during the tax year to a hunger-relief charitable organization and receives a credit certificate issued by a food bank is allowed a credit against their income tax liability. The credit is either 25 percent of the wholesale market price or 25 percent of the most recent sales price of the food contributions during the tax year, but it cannot exceed \$5,000.

**Citation:** §39-22-536, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$71,000	\$14,000
Corporation	\$0	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

## Gross conservation easement credit

A transferable income tax credit is available the donation of a perpetual conservation easement in gross on real property located in Colorado. The credit is based on the fair market value of the easement. The donation must be made to a governmental entity or a charitable organization that is exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and created at least two years prior to receipt of the easement. The donation must also qualify as a qualified conservation contribution pursuant to section 170 of the federal "Internal Revenue Code of 1986." The statutory requirements for the qualification, calculation, and maximum allowance of the credit have been amended many times since its original enactment.

**Citation:** §39-22-522, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$9,980,000	\$6,681,000
Corporation	\$94,000	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	\$224,000	\$352,000
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	\$0	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Historic property preservation credit

Colorado offers an income tax credit to Colorado taxpayers for the preservation and rehabilitation of a qualified historic property that meets certain historic preservation criteria. The state income tax credit is 20 percent of qualified rehabilitation costs up to a maximum \$50,000 credit per qualified property. Any credit amount beyond the tax liability of the taxpayer in the year for which it can be claimed may be carried forward to subsequent tax years for up to 10 years. For tax years 2011 and thereafter, the availability of this credit is contingent upon at least six percent revenue growth projected in the current fiscal year over the prior fiscal year. This is determined by the revenue estimate provided by the December legislative council revenue forecast, issued prior to the end of the fiscal year. This credit was available for tax year 2015, but not 2016 due to insufficient revenue growth.

**Citation:** §39-22-514, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1990

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>
Individual	\$733,000	\$444,000
Corporation	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

<sup>1</sup> Only carryforward amounts for this credit were applicable in 2016.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Innovative motor vehicle credit

A refundable income tax credit is allowed for each motor vehicle purchased, leased, or converted to use a qualifying alternative fuel source that meets certain criteria. The statutory qualifications and calculations of the credit have been amended several times since its enactment.

**Citation:** §39-22-516.5, C.R.S.  
§39-22-516.7 C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2009  
2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) †	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Innovative truck credit

A refundable income tax credit is allowed for the purchase, lease, or conversion of a light, medium, or heavy duty truck that operates using a qualifying alternative fuel source or other energy saving device.

**Citation:** §39-22-516.8, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Long-term care insurance credit

An income tax credit is available for Colorado residents who purchase or pay premiums on a long-term care insurance policy and meet certain taxable income requirements. The credit is equal to 25 percent of the amount paid for the insurance during the year limited to \$150 per policy.

**Citation:** §39-22-122, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$3,119,000	\$3,100,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Low-income child care expenses credit

A refundable income tax credit is available to resident individuals with a federal adjusted gross income of \$25,000 or less who have expenses for the care of a dependent less than 13 years old. This credit applies to individuals that have insufficient tax liability to claim the federal child care credit and subsequently the Colorado child care tax credit allowed pursuant to §39-22-119, C.R.S. The state credit is 25 percent of the resident individual's expenses, but the maximum allowable amount is \$500 for a single dependent or \$1,000 for two or more dependents.

**Citation:** §39-22-119.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Child Care Expenses Credits *	Not Itemized - See Child Care Expenses Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

## Low-income housing income credit

An income tax credit is available for owners of qualified low-income housing developments that receive a credit allocation from Colorado Housing and Finance Authority (CHFA). This credit is allocated by CHFA.

**Citation:** §39-22-2102, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2000

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$7,000	\$0
Corporation	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## New investment tax credit

The new Colorado investment tax credit (ITC) is allowed in an amount equal to 1 percent of the total qualified investment as determined under section 46(c) of the internal revenue code in qualified property as defined in section 38 of the internal revenue code as such sections existed prior to the Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1990. The new ITC is 10 percent of what the federal regular percentage ITC would be if it were still in effect. The new ITC is limited to \$1,000 and reduced by the amount of any old ITC claimed for the same tax year.

**Citation:** §39-22-507.6, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1987

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	\$252,000	\$244,000

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

## Old investment tax credit

The old investment tax credit (ITC) is 10 percent of the current year federal investment credit, which includes the rehabilitation, energy and reforestation investment credits on assets located in Colorado. The current year credit is the sum of the old ITC carryforward, the current year old ITC and the old ITC carryback. The credit is limited to the first \$5,000 of tax liability plus 25 percent of the tax in excess of \$5,000.

**Citation:** §39-22-507.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	\$220,000	\$110,000

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

## Plastic recycling investment credit

The plastic recycling investment tax credit is equal to 20 percent of the first \$10,000 of net expenditures to third parties for rent, wages, supplies, consumable tools, equipment, test inventory and utilities made by the taxpayer for new plastic recycling technology in Colorado.

**Citation:** §39-22-114.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1989

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	\$6,000	Data Not Releasable

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Preservation of historic structures credit

There is allowed an income tax credit to each owner of a qualified historic structure for the costs of preserving the property. The Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade (OEDIT) or the state or local historical society must approve the owner’s application and rehabilitation plan and reserve tax credits. The tax credit cannot exceed 25 percent of the actual qualified rehabilitation expenditures that are less than two million dollars.

**Citation:** §39-22-514.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Effective This Year	\$178,000
Corporation	Not Effective This Year	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Effective This Year	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Effective This Year	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Remediation of contaminated land credit

A transferable income tax credit or transferable expense amount is available for taxpayers or entities that complete approved environmental remediation of land in Colorado. The amount of credit or expense amount available varies depending on the amount expended for the remediation. The statutory requirements for the qualification, calculation, and maximum allowance of the credit and expense amount have been amended since its original enactment.

**Citation:** §39-22-526, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2000

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$729,000	\$1,112,000
Corporation	Data Not Releasable	\$899,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Rural jump-start zone new business income credit

A new business that meets criteria established by the Colorado economic development commission may be issued a credit certificate for the rural jump-start zone new business income tax credit. The credit is equal to 100% of the taxes imposed under title 39, article 22, C.R.S. on the income derived from its activities in the rural jump-start zone.

**Citation:** §39-30.5-105(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2015

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Effective This Year	Not Itemized - See Rural Jump-Start Zone Credits *
Corporation	Not Effective This Year	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Effective This Year	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Rural jump-start zone new hire income credit

A taxpayer who is a qualified new hire employed by a new business that meets criteria established by the Colorado economic development commission may be issued a credit certificate for the rural jump-start zone new hire income tax credit. The credit is equal to 100% of the taxes imposed under title 39, article 22, C.R.S. on the new hire's wages paid for work performed in the rural jump-start zone.

**Citation:** §39-30.5-105(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2015

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Effective This Year	Not Itemized - See Rural Jump-Start Zone Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

## School-to-career investment credit

Colorado taxpayers are allowed to claim a credit of 10 percent of their current year qualified investment in a qualified school-to-career program.

**Citation:** §39-22-520, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1997

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$31,000	\$26,000
Corporation	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) †	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Deductions

Total Income Tax Deduction Revenue Impact		
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016
Individual	\$550,473,000	\$582,921,000
Corporation	\$435,498,000	\$451,565,000
Fiduciary <sup>1</sup>	\$1,000	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	\$9,580,000	\$7,761,000
<b>Total <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$995,553,000</b>	<b>\$1,042,247,000</b>

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

<sup>1</sup> These totals are understated because not all data is retrievable for the fiduciary income tax deductions.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

### Active duty military service persons who reacquired Colorado residency deduction

An individual in active duty military service whose home of record is Colorado and whose state of legal residence on or after January 1, 2016, is a state other than Colorado may reacquire legal residence in Colorado if the individual intends to make Colorado his or her state of legal residence. Any compensation received for active duty military service by a person who reacquires legal residence pursuant to requirements in §39-22-110.5, C.R.S. may be subtracted from federal taxable income for purposes of determining the taxpayer's Colorado income tax liability.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(u), C.R.S.  
§39-22-110.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2015

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016
Individual	Not Effective This Year	\$1,466,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Catastrophic health insurance deduction

To the extent included in federal taxable income, the amounts withheld by an employer to pay for an employee's catastrophic health insurance premiums may be deducted from the employee's federal taxable income for purposes of determining the taxpayer's Colorado income tax liability. Premiums withheld from the employee's wages and paid by the employer may be withheld on a pre-tax basis for Colorado income tax purposes.

**Citation:** §39-22-104.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1994

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

## Colorado capital gain deduction

Qualified Colorado taxpayers may subtract certain net capital gain income to the extent the gains are included in their federal taxable income. Statutory qualifications and limitations to the allowable credit depend upon the tax year in which the subtraction is claimed.

**Citation:** §39-22-518, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1994

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$15,739,000	\$16,168,000
Corporation	\$51,000	\$66,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Colorado marijuana business deduction

If a taxpayer is licensed under the “Colorado Medical Marijuana Code”, article 11 of title 44, C.R.S., or under the “Colorado Retail Marijuana Code”, article 12 of title 44, C.R.S., an amount equal to any expenditure that is eligible to be claimed as a federal income tax deduction but is disallowed by section 280E of the federal internal revenue code because marijuana is a controlled substance under federal law may be subtracted from the federal taxable income of the taxpayer for purposes of determining the taxpayer’s Colorado income tax liability.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(r), (4)(s), C.R.S.  
§39-22-304(3)(m), (3)(n), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$2,611,000	\$5,095,000
Corporation	\$481,000	\$709,000
Fiduciary	\$1,000	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	\$0	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Colorado net operating loss deduction †

The Colorado net operating loss (NOL) for any given tax year is the portion of the federal net operating loss allocated and/or apportioned to Colorado. An NOL deduction is allowed in the same manner that it is allowed under the internal revenue code unless subject to any state limitations.

**Citation:** §39-22-304(3)(g), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	\$308,205,000	\$347,979,000

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Employer matching contributions to an adult learner's individual trust account or savings account deduction

Taxpayers may subtract from federal taxable income an amount equal to any amount received as employer matching contributions to an adult learner's individual trust account or savings account.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(o), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2010

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

## Excess oil shale depletion deduction

The difference between the depletion allowed on oil produced from oil shale and the depletion that would have been permitted if the allowable depletion rate were 27 ½ percent is exempt from Colorado income tax for C corporations.

**Citation:** §39-22-304(3)(h), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

## Excludable foreign source income deduction

If, for federal income tax purposes, a C corporation has elected to claim foreign taxes paid or accrued as a deduction, an amount of foreign source income equal to such deduction shall be subtracted from federal taxable income.

**Citation:** §39-22-303(10), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1985

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	\$70,433,000	\$47,590,000

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Exonerated persons deduction

An amount equal to any amount received as compensation for an exonerated person pursuant to §13-65-103, C.R.S., on or after January 1, 2014, except those portions of the judgment awarded as attorney fees for bringing a claim under the section, may be subtracted from the federal taxable income of the taxpayer for purposes of determining the taxpayer's Colorado income tax liability.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(q), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

## Fiduciary modification deduction

This provision allows qualified adjustments made in determining the income subject to tax by Colorado to be apportioned between an estate or trust and its beneficiaries.

**Citation:** §39-22-402, C.R.S.

§39-22-403, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction

Certain foreign income of partners in an export partnership is exempt from Colorado income tax.

**Citation:** §39-22-206, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1993

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) †	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Gain from a qualified sale under threat of condemnation deduction

To the extent included in federal taxable income of a C corporation, any gain received from a qualified sale is exempt from Colorado income tax. A qualified sale is a sale made in good faith, but not between persons defined in §267(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, where the buyer had, or could have obtained, the power to condemn the property, but where such gain did not qualify for the deferral of gain under §1033 of the Internal Revenue Code.

**Citation:** §39-22-304(3)(d), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Gross-up provisions of section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code deduction <sup>†</sup>

Any amounts included in federal taxable income of a C corporation as dividend income due to the provisions of section 78 of the internal revenue code are exempt from Colorado income tax.

**Citation:** §39-22-304(3)(j), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction <sup>†</sup>

In cases where the sale or other disposition of property has a higher adjusted basis for Colorado income tax purposes than for federal income tax purposes on the date the property was sold or disposed of in a transaction in which a gain or loss was recognized for federal income tax, and to the extent a portion of the gain or loss results in income that is included in federal adjusted gross income, a taxpayer may subtract an amount equaling the portion of the gain or loss that is a result of the difference in basis from federal taxable income. If a gain is considered a long-term capital gain for federal income tax purposes, the modification is limited to the portion of the gain which is included in federal taxable income.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(b), C.R.S.

§39-22-304(3)(c), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) <sup>‡</sup>	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Medical savings account employer contribution deduction

To the extent not otherwise claimed as a deduction in arriving at federal taxable income, amounts contributed to an employee's medical savings account created under the provisions of §39-22-507.4, C.R.S. by an employer may be claimed by the employer as a subtraction in determining Colorado taxable income.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(h), C.R.S.  
§39-22-304(3)(k), C.R.S.  
§39-22-504.7(2)(e), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1994

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Medical savings accounts deduction

To the extent included in federal taxable income, the amounts withheld by an employer for contributions to medical savings accounts may be deducted from the employee's federal taxable income for purposes of determining the taxpayer's Colorado income tax liability. Contributions to medical savings accounts withheld from the employee's wages may be withheld on a pre-tax basis for Colorado income tax purposes.

**Citation:** §39-22-104.6, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1994

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Military family relief fund grants deduction

Any amount received by a Colorado taxpayer as a grant from the Military Family Relief Fund that is included in the taxpayer's federal taxable income may be subtracted from the federal taxable income of the taxpayer for purposes of determining the taxpayer's Colorado income tax liability.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(p), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2013

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

## Non-resident disaster relief worker deduction

A nonresident individual that received compensation that would be subject to withholding from performing disaster-related work in the state of Colorado during a state declared disaster period may subtract that income from the federal taxable income of the taxpayer from the federal taxable income of the taxpayer for purposes of determining the taxpayer's Colorado income tax liability.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(t), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015 <sup>1</sup>	2016 <sup>1</sup>
Individual	\$0	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

<sup>1</sup> No state declared disasters occurred in 2015 or 2016, so no deductions were allowed during those income tax years.

## Partnership modification deduction

This provision allows qualified adjustments relating to partnership income made in determining the income subject to tax by Colorado to be apportioned among the partners based on a determination of the partners' distributive share.

**Citation:** §39-22-202, C.R.S.

§39-22-203, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1937

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015 <sup>1</sup>	2016 <sup>1</sup>
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Pension or annuity deduction

This subtraction allows all or a portion of pension or annuity income that is taxable on the federal return to be exempt from Colorado tax.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(f), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1982

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$441,214,000	\$451,125,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

## Previously taxed income or gain deduction †

The subtraction is allowed to prevent the taxation of any previously taxed income or gain that was properly included as income and taxed in a prior year. Individuals may subtract the following: a) contributions to the Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA) made in 1984-1986 or to the Denver Public Schools Retirement System (DPSRS) made in 1986 if the contributions were subject to state income tax in the years they were paid, but were tax-deferred for federal income tax purposes, b) any pension, annuity or income gain taxed in a prior year, and c) a state equivalent of the Internal Revenue Code (I.R.C.) 1341 credit for repayment of prior year income if the income that generated the federal credit was taxed in Colorado in the prior year. C corporations may subtract any income or gain previously taxed by Colorado prior to 1965 either to the corporation, a decedent, an estate, or trust, from which the corporation acquired the income or gain.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(c), C.R.S.

§39-22-304(3)(e), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1982

1964

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual <sup>1</sup>	\$978,000	\$1,008,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> The values shown here for individuals are data reported on the itemized line for the "PERA/DPSRS Subtraction" on the Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104), which only allows for PERA contributions made in 1984-1986 or Denver Public Schools District No. 1 Retirement contributions made in 1986. Any other types of previously taxed income allowed to be deducted by individuals under this provision [§39-22-104(4)(c), C.R.S.], can be claimed on the "Other Subtractions" line of the DR 0104 form, for which data is summarized in the "Other Subtractions" category of the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter. Although we cannot efficiently disaggregate the previously taxed income from other income allowed to be deducted on the "Other Subtractions" line of the form, we know it is rare and likely minimal.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Qualifying charitable contribution deduction

Taxpayers who claim the federal standard deduction instead of itemizing their deductions on their federal return may be able to subtract a portion of their charitable contributions from their Colorado taxable income.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(m), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2000

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$13,000,000	\$12,320,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

## Ride-sharing or mass transit expenses deduction

To the extent not claimed as a deduction on the taxpayer's federal tax return, a deduction is allowed for the amount of the corporation's contribution as an employer to: a) free or partially subsidized ridesharing arrangements for employees, cash incentives for participation in ridesharing arrangements, and the payment of all or part of the administrative cost incurred in organizing, establishing or administering a ridesharing program; b) free or partially subsidized mass transit fares for use by employees in going to and returning from their places of employment.

**Citation:** §39-22-509, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## State income tax refund deduction †

This subtraction prevents the inclusion of tax exempt income from a prior year from being included in future year income. Colorado taxpayers may not claim a deduction for state income tax paid during the taxable year (via withholding or otherwise). Therefore, any state income tax refund is not subject to tax by Colorado and, to the extent included in federal taxable income, the refunds may be subtracted from federal taxable income in determining Colorado taxable income.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(e), C.R.S.  
§39-22-304(3)(f), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$47,729,000	\$24,839,000
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Tuition program contribution deduction

Taxpayers may subtract from federal taxable income an amount equal to all payments or contributions made during the taxable year to a qualified state tuition program. To the extent included in federal taxable income, the taxpayer may also subtract an amount equal to the portion attributable to interest and other income of a tax-deferred, qualified distribution under a qualified state tuition program.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(i), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1997

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$19,867,000	\$60,397,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## United States government interest deduction

Interest income earned from United States government obligations is taxable by the federal government. Interest income from U.S. government obligations is generally exempt from Colorado income tax and may be subtracted from Colorado taxable income to the extent it is included in federal taxable income.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(a), C.R.S.  
§39-22-304(3)(a), (3)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$4,966,000	\$5,785,000
Corporation	\$4,886,000	\$6,184,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Wages and salaries not deducted on federal return due to IRC Section 280C deduction †

The portion of wages or salaries paid or incurred by a C corporation that due to IRC Section 280C cannot be deducted on the federal return is exempt from Colorado income tax. Wages and salaries that qualify for this subtraction include those for which the following federal credit(s) was taken on the federal return: Indian Employment, Work Opportunity, Empowerment Zone Employment, Orphan Drug, Research Expense, Employee Retention, Welfare-To-Work, Mine Rescue Team Training, and the Employer Social Security credit.

**Citation:** §39-22-304(3)(i), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Source(s):** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax type and year.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Wildfire mitigation measures deduction

Taxpayers may subtract from federal taxable income all or a portion of the costs incurred in performing wildfire mitigation measures. The total amount subtracted from federal taxable income may not exceed \$2,500 in any taxable year.

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(n.5), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2008

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$68,000	\$64,000

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 104)

## Exemptions

Total Income Tax Exemption Revenue Impact		
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016
Corporation	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
<b>Total</b>	<b>Data Not Collected</b>	<b>Data Not Collected</b>

**Source:** Not available

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## Insurance companies subject to a gross premiums levy exemption †

Income earned by insurance companies is exempt from Colorado income tax if the company is subject to a gross premiums levy by the State of Colorado Division of Insurance. The gross premiums tax is assessed in lieu of a tax on the income of the insurance company. An insurance agency (an agency that sells insurance policies) is not an insurance company (the organization that guarantees the insurance policies).

**Citation:** §39-22-112(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1937

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) ‡	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

**Source:** Not available

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

‡ Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Non-profit corporations that file federal form 990 exemption <sup>†</sup>

Nonprofit corporations that file federal form 990 and are therefore exempt from filing a federal income tax return are also exempt from filing a Colorado income tax return.

**Citation:** §39-22-112(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1937

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Corporation	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) <sup>‡</sup>	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

**Source:** Not available

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>‡</sup> Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

## TABOR Expenditures

Total Income Tax TABOR Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016
Individual <sup>1</sup>	\$61,527,000	\$0
Corporation	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	\$0	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) <sup>‡</sup>	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$61,527,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

<sup>‡</sup> Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

<sup>1</sup> The values shown here for individuals do not include TABOR refunds issued using Property Tax/Rent/Heat Rebate Applications (DR 0104PTC).



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## State sales tax refund

For any fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 1998, if the amount of state revenues for the state fiscal year ending in that income tax year exceeds the limitation on state fiscal year spending imposed by section 20 (7) (a) of article X of the state constitution and the voters statewide have authorized a refund or a portion thereof for the excess state revenues for that fiscal year, then full-year Colorado residents will claim the refund in the form of a “state sales tax refund” on the Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104) or in some cases, the Property Tax/Rent/Heat Rebate Application (DR 0104PTC). This refund mechanism takes effect for income tax years in which the TABOR refund excess is not sufficient to fund the estimated value of the “temporary adjustment of rate of income tax” refund mechanism in full, or in which there is remaining surplus revenue to be refunded after the adjustment of the income tax rate. This TABOR refund mechanism was made available in income tax year 2015.

**Citation:** §39-22-2001, C.R.S.  
§39-22-2002, C.R.S.  
§39-22-2003, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>1</sup>	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$61,527,000	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

<sup>1</sup> The values shown here for individuals do not include TABOR refunds issued using Property Tax/Rent/Heat Rebate Applications (DR 0104PTC).

## Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax

For any fiscal year commencing on or after July 1, 2010, if the amount of state revenues for the state fiscal year ending in that income tax year exceeds the limitation on state fiscal year spending imposed by section 20 (7) (a) of article X of the state constitution and the voters statewide have authorized a refund or a portion thereof for the excess state revenues for that fiscal year, then the state income tax rate will be temporarily reduced from the current rate of 4.63 percent to 4.50 percent. The application of this tax reduction is contingent upon other refund mechanisms of TABOR. This refund mechanism takes effect for income tax years in which the TABOR refund excess is sufficient to fund the estimated value of the rate reduction in full. The TABOR surplus has not reached an amount adequate to fund this refund mechanism in any year since its enactment.

**Citation:** §39-22-627, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2005

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2015	2016
Individual	\$0	\$0
Corporation	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	\$0	\$0
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) †	\$0	\$0

**Source(s):** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105); Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

† Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Upcoming Expenditures

### **Agricultural asset lease deduction**

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(v), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2016

### **Business personal property taxes paid credit <sup>1</sup>**

**Citation:** §39-22-537.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2017

<sup>1</sup> This expenditure will essentially replace the business personal property credit allowed per §39-22-537, C.R.S., effective January 1, 2019.

### **Employer contribution to employee 529 plan credit**

**Citation:** §39-22-539, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2018

### **Employers providing paid leave for employee organ donation credit**

**Citation:** §39-22-540, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2018

### **First-time home buyer savings account interest deduction**

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(w), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2016

### **Inherited agricultural land tax credit <sup>1</sup>**

**Citation:** §39-22-534, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2012

<sup>1</sup> This expenditure takes effect the first income tax year after the U.S. Congress enacts a law delaying to a date after December 31, 2012, the sunset of the amendments to section 26 U.S.C. sec. 2011 that were included in the "Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001", Public Law 107-16, and when an estate tax is owed pursuant to article 23.5 of Title 39, Article 23.5, C.R.S.

### **Military retirement benefit subtraction for taxpayers under the age of 55**

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(y), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2018

### **Olympic medal income earnings deduction**

**Citation:** §39-22-104(4)(x), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2017

### **Retrofitting a residence for persons with disabilities credit**

**Citation:** §39-22-541, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2018

### **Rural health care preceptors credit**

**Citation:** §39-22-538, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2016



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Summary Tables

### Individual Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2015

#### Individual Income Tax Credits

Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Advanced industry investment credit	\$457,000
Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit	\$21,000
Alternative fuel refueling facility credit <sup>1</sup>	\$9,000
Business personal property credit	\$325,000
Certified auction group license fee credit	\$0
Child care center investment credit	\$519,000
Child care contribution credit	\$26,612,000
Child care expenses credits:	\$5,198,000
<i>Child care expenses credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Low-income child care expenses credit</i>	
Colorado earned income tax credit	\$75,679,000
Colorado job growth incentive credit	\$181,000
Colorado minimum tax credit	\$2,570,000
Colorado works program credit	\$19,000
Credit for tax paid to another state <sup>†</sup>	\$184,430,000
Employer child care facility investment credit	\$12,000
Enterprise zone nonrefundable credits:	\$18,061,000
<i>Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone investment tax credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone job training program credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit</i>	



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Individual Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Tax Year 2015 (Continued)

### Individual Income Tax Credits (Continued)

Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	\$17,000
Food contributed to hunger relief charitable organizations credit	\$71,000
Gross conservation easement credit	\$9,980,000
Historic property preservation credit	\$733,000
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	\$7,658,000
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	
Long-term care insurance credit	\$3,119,000
Low-income housing credit	\$7,000
Plastic recycling investment credit	\$6,000
Remediation of contaminated land credit	\$729,000
School-to-career investment credit	\$31,000
<b>Total Individual Income Tax Credits <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$336,432,000</b>

### Individual Income Tax Deductions

Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Colorado capital gain deduction	\$15,739,000
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$2,611,000
Non-resident disaster relief worker deduction <sup>3</sup>	\$0
Other subtractions:	\$4,302,000
<i>Catastrophic health insurance deduction</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Employer matching contributions to an adult learner individual trust account or savings account deduction</i>	
<i>Exonerated persons deduction</i>	
<i>Fiduciary modification deduction</i>	
<i>Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction</i>	
<i>Income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Medical savings account employer contribution deduction</i>	
<i>Medical savings accounts deduction</i>	
<i>Military family relief fund grants deduction</i>	



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Individual Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Tax Year 2015 (Continued)

### Individual Income Tax Deductions (Continued)

Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Pension or annuity deduction	\$441,214,000
Previously taxed income or gain deduction <sup>†,4</sup>	\$978,000
Qualifying charitable contribution deduction	\$13,000,000
State income tax refund deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$47,729,000
Tuition program contribution deduction	\$19,867,000
United States government interest income deduction	\$4,966,000
Wildfire mitigation measures deduction	\$68,000
<b>Total Individual Income Tax Deductions <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$550,473,000</b>
Individual Income Tax TABOR Expenditures	
Tax Expenditure Description	2015
State sales tax refund <sup>5</sup>	\$61,527,000
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total Individual Income Tax TABOR Expenditures <sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$61,527,000</b>
<b>Total 2015 Individual Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$948,433,000</b>

**Source:** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104)

<sup>†</sup> These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Only carryforward amounts for this credit were applicable in 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> No state declared disasters occurred in 2015, so no deductions were allowed during that income tax year.

<sup>4</sup> The value shown here for individuals is data reported on the itemized line for the "PERA/DPSRS Subtraction" on the Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104), which only allows for PERA contributions made in 1984-1986 or Denver Public Schools District No. 1 Retirement contributions made in 1986. Any other types of previously taxed income allowed to be deducted by individuals under this provision [§39-22-104(4) (c), C.R.S.], can be claimed on the "Other Subtractions" line of the DR 0104 form, for which data is summarized by the "Other Subtractions" category in this table. Although we cannot efficiently disaggregate the previously taxed income from other income allowed to be deducted on the "Other Subtractions" line of the form, we know it is rare and likely minimal.

<sup>5</sup> The value shown here for individuals do not include TABOR refunds issued using Property Tax/Rent/Heat Rebate Applications (DR 0104PTC).





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Corporate Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2015

### Corporate Income Tax Credits

Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Advanced industry investment credit	Data Not Releasable
Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit	Data Not Releasable
Alternative fuel refueling facility credit <sup>1</sup>	\$0
Business personal property credit	\$10,000
Certified auction group license fee credit	\$0
Child care center investment credit	\$0
Child care contribution credit	\$559,000
Colorado job growth incentive credit	\$6,078,000
Colorado works program credit	Data Not Releasable
Crop and livestock contribution credit	Data Not Releasable
Employer child care facility investment credit	\$0
Enterprise zone nonrefundable credits:	\$17,758,000
<i>Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone investment tax credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone job training program credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit</i>	



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Corporate Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2015 (Continued)

### Corporate Income Tax Credits (Continued)

Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	Data Not Releasable
Food contributed to hunger relief charitable organizations credit	\$0
Gross conservation easement credit	\$94,000
Historic property preservation credit	Data Not Releasable
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	\$1,335,000
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	
Low-income housing credit	\$0
New investment tax credit	\$252,000
Old investment tax credit	\$220,000
Remediation of contaminated land credit	Data Not Releasable
School-to-career investment credit	\$0
<b>Total Corporate Income Tax Credits <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$27,430,000</b>

### Corporate Income Tax Deductions

Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Colorado capital gain deduction	\$51,000
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$481,000
Colorado net operating loss deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$308,205,000
Excludable foreign source income deduction	\$70,433,000
Other subtractions:	\$51,441,000
<i>Excess oil shale depletion deduction</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction</i>	
<i>Gain from a qualified sale under threat of condemnation deduction</i>	
<i>Gross-up provisions of section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Medical savings account employer contribution deduction</i>	
<i>Previously taxed income or gain deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Ride-sharing or mass transit expenses deduction</i>	
<i>State income tax refund deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Wages and salaries not deducted on federal return due to IRC Section 280C deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
United States government interest income deduction	\$4,886,000
<b>Total Corporate Income Tax Deductions <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$435,498,000</b>



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Corporate Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2015 (Continued)

Corporate Income Tax Exemptions	
Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Insurance companies subject to a gross premiums levy exemption <sup>†</sup>	Data Not Collected
Non-profit corporations that file federal form 990 exemption <sup>†</sup>	Data Not Collected
<b>Total Corporate Income Tax Exemptions</b>	<b>Data Not Collected</b>
Corporate Income Tax TABOR Expenditures	
Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total Corporate Income Tax TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total 2015 Corporate Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$462,927,000</b>

**Source:** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112)

<sup>†</sup> These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Only carryforward amounts for this credit were applicable in 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Fiduciary Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2015

### Fiduciary Income Tax Credits

Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Business personal property credit	\$0
Enterprise zone nonrefundable credits:	\$125,000
<i>Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone investment tax credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone job training program credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit</i>	
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	\$0
Gross conservation easement credit	\$224,000
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	\$0
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	
Other credits:	\$3,069,000
<i>Advanced industry investment credit</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form or Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Alternative fuel refueling facility credit <sup>1</sup></i>	
<i>Certified auction group license fee credit</i>	
<i>Child care center investment credit</i>	
<i>Child care contribution credit</i>	
<i>Colorado job growth incentive credit</i>	
<i>Colorado minimum tax credit</i>	
<i>Colorado works program credit</i>	
<i>Credit for tax paid to another state <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Dual resident trust credit <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Employer child care facility investment credit</i>	
<i>Historic property preservation credit</i>	



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Fiduciary Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2015 (Continued)

Fiduciary Income Tax Credits (Continued)	
Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Other credits: (Continued)	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form or Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Low-income housing credit</i>	
<i>Remediation of contaminated land credit</i>	
<i>School-to-career investment credit</i>	
<b>Total Fiduciary Income Tax Credits <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$3,419,000</b>
Fiduciary Income Tax Deductions	
Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$1,000
Other subtractions:	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Colorado capital gain deduction</i>	
<i>Fiduciary modification deduction</i>	
<i>Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction</i>	
<i>Income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Medical savings account employer contribution deduction</i>	
<i>Previously taxed income or gain deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>State income tax refund deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Tuition program contribution deduction</i>	
<i>United States government interest income deduction</i>	
<b>Total Fiduciary Income Tax Deductions <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$1,000</b>
Fiduciary Income Tax TABOR Expenditures	
Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total Fiduciary Income Tax TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total 2015 Fiduciary Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$3,421,000</b>

**Source:** Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

<sup>†</sup> These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Only carryforward amounts for this credit were applicable in 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> These totals are understated because not all data is retrievable for the fiduciary income tax deductions.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Partnership Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact † - Income Tax Year 2015

Partnership Income Tax Credits	
Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Business personal property credit	\$2,000
Certified auction group license fee credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone nonrefundable credits:	\$309,000
<i>Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit</i>	Itemized Values Not Retrievable
<i>Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone investment tax credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone job training program credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit</i>	
<i>Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit</i>	
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	\$0
Gross conservation easement credit	\$0
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	Data Not Releasable
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	Itemized Values Not Retrievable
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	
Other credits:	\$132,000
<i>Advanced industry investment credit</i>	Itemized Values Not Retrievable
<i>Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit</i>	
<i>Alternative fuel refueling facility credit <sup>1</sup></i>	
<i>Child care center investment credit</i>	
<i>Child care contribution credit</i>	
<i>Colorado job growth incentive credit</i>	
<i>Colorado works program credit</i>	
<i>Employer child care facility investment credit</i>	
<i>Historic property preservation credit</i>	
<i>Low-income housing credit</i>	
<i>Remediation of contaminated land credit</i>	
<i>School-to-career investment credit</i>	
<b>Total Partnership Income Tax Credits <sup>2,3</sup></b>	



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Partnership Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact ‡ - Income Tax Year 2015 (Continued)

Partnership Income Tax Deductions	
Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$0
Other subtractions:	\$9,580,000
<i>Colorado capital gain deduction</i>	Values Not Itemized on the Form
<i>Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction</i>	
<i>Income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction †</i>	
<i>Medical savings account employer contribution deduction</i>	
<i>Partnership modification deduction</i>	
<i>Tuition program contribution deduction</i>	
<i>United States government interest income deduction</i>	
<b>Total Partnership Income Tax Deductions <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$9,580,000</b>
Partnership Income Tax Exemptions	
Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Insurance companies subject to a gross premiums levy exemption †	Data Not Collected
Non-profit corporations that file federal form 990 exemption †	Data Not Collected
<b>Total Partnership Income Tax Exemptions</b>	<b>Data Not Collected</b>
Partnership Income Tax TABOR Expenditures	
Tax Expenditure Description	2015
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total Partnership Income Tax TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total 2015 Partnership Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$10,030,000</b>

**Source:** Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

‡ This table only summarizes data from non-resident composite partnership returns. Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

† These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Only carryforward amounts for this credit were applicable in 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Individual Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2016

### Individual Income Tax Credits

Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Advanced industry investment credit	\$446,000
Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit	\$42,000
Business personal property credit	\$104,000
Certified auction group license fee credit	\$0
Child care center investment credit	\$493,000
Child care contribution credit	\$23,868,000
Child care expenses credits:	\$5,036,000
<i>Child care expenses credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Low-income child care expenses credit</i>	
Colorado earned income tax credit	\$75,275,000
Colorado job growth incentive credit	\$167,000
Colorado minimum tax credit	\$2,388,000
Colorado works program credit	\$19,000
Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit	\$8,876,000
Credit for tax paid to another state <sup>†</sup>	\$194,320,000
Employer child care facility investment credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit	\$87,000
Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit	\$21,000
Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit	\$214,000
Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit	\$4,000
Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit	\$189,000
Enterprise zone investment tax credit	\$5,598,000
Enterprise zone job training program credit	\$490,000
Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit	\$1,303,000
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable	\$25,000
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	\$45,000
Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit	\$310,000
Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit	\$267,000
Food contributed to hunger relief charitable organizations credit	\$14,000
Gross conservation easement credit	\$6,681,000
Historic property preservation credit	\$444,000





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Individual Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2016 (Continued)

### Individual Income Tax Credits (Continued)

Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	\$12,303,000
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	
Long-term care insurance credit	\$3,100,000
Low-income housing credit	\$0
Plastic recycling investment credit	Data Not Releasable
Preservation of historic structures credit <sup>1</sup>	\$178,000
Remediation of contaminated land credit	\$1,112,000
Rural jump start zone credits:	\$8,000
<i>Rural jump-start zone new business credit</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Rural jump-start zone new hire credit</i>	
School-to-career investment credit	\$26,000
<b>Total Individual Income Tax Credits <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$343,469,000</b>

### Individual Income Tax Deductions

Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Active duty military service persons who reacquired Colorado residency deduction	\$1,466,000
Colorado capital gain deduction	\$16,168,000
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$5,095,000
Non-resident disaster relief worker deduction <sup>4</sup>	\$0
Other subtractions:	\$4,655,000
<i>Catastrophic health insurance deduction</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Employer matching contributions to an adult learner individual trust account or savings account deduction</i>	
<i>Exonerated persons deduction</i>	
<i>Fiduciary modification deduction</i>	
<i>Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction</i>	
<i>Income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Medical savings account employer contribution deduction</i>	
<i>Medical savings accounts deduction</i>	
<i>Military family relief fund grants deduction</i>	



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Individual Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Tax Year 2016 (Continued)

### Individual Income Tax Deductions (Continued)

Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Pension or annuity deduction	\$451,125,000
Previously taxed income or gain deduction <sup>†,5</sup>	\$1,008,000
Qualifying charitable contribution deduction	\$12,320,000
State income tax refund deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$24,839,000
Tuition program contribution deduction	\$60,397,000
United States government interest income deduction	\$5,785,000
Wildfire mitigation measures deduction	\$64,000
<b>Total Individual Income Tax Deductions <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$582,921,000</b>
Individual Income Tax TABOR Expenditures	
Tax Expenditure Description	2016
State sales tax refund	\$0
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total Individual Income Tax TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total 2016 Individual Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$926,390,000</b>

**Source:** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104); Enterprise Zone Credit and Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

† These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Only carryforward amounts for this credit were applicable in 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.

<sup>4</sup> No state declared disasters occurred in 2016, so no deductions were allowed during that income tax year.

<sup>5</sup> The value shown here for individuals is data reported on the itemized line for the "PERA/DPSRS Subtraction" on the Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104), which only allows for PERA contributions made in 1984-1986 or Denver Public Schools District No. 1 Retirement contributions made in 1986. Any other types of previously taxed income allowed to be deducted by individuals under this provision [§39-22-104(4)(c), C.R.S.], can be claimed on the "Other Subtractions" line of the DR 0104 form, for which data is summarized by the "Other Subtractions" category in this table. Although we cannot efficiently disaggregate the previously taxed income from other income allowed to be deducted on the "Other Subtractions" line of the form, we know it is rare and likely minimal.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Corporate Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2016

### Corporate Income Tax Credits

Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Advanced industry investment credit	\$0
Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit	Data Not Releasable
Business personal property credit	\$12,000
Certified auction group license fee credit	\$0
Child care center investment credit	Data Not Releasable
Child care contribution credit	\$712,000
Colorado job growth incentive credit	\$6,361,000
Colorado works program credit	\$0
Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit	\$454,000
Crop and livestock contribution credit	\$0
Employer child care facility investment credit	\$0
Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit	\$290,000
Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit	\$0
Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit	\$102,000
Enterprise zone investment tax credit	\$10,799,000
Enterprise zone job training program credit	\$1,108,000
Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit	\$1,989,000
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit	\$333,000
Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit	Data Not Releasable
Food contributed to hunger relief charitable organizations credit	\$0
Gross conservation easement credit	Data Not Releasable
Historic property preservation credit	\$0
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	\$5,136,000
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Corporate Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2016 (Continued)

### Corporate Income Tax Credits (Continued)

Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Low-income housing credit	\$0
New investment tax credit	\$244,000
Old investment tax credit	\$110,000
Preservation of historic structures credit <sup>1</sup>	\$0
Remediation of contaminated land credit	\$899,000
Rural jump-start zone new business credit	\$0
School-to-career investment credit	\$0
<b>Total Corporate Income Tax Credits <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$29,634,000</b>

### Corporate Income Tax Deductions

Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Colorado capital gain deduction	\$66,000
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$709,000
Colorado net operating loss deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$347,979,000
Excludable foreign source income deduction	\$47,590,000
Other Subtractions:	\$49,037,000
<i>Excess oil shale depletion deduction</i>	Values Not Itemized on the Form
<i>Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction</i>	
<i>Gain from a qualified sale under threat of condemnation deduction</i>	
<i>Gross-up provisions of section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Medical savings account employer contribution deduction</i>	
<i>Previously taxed income or gain deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Ride-sharing or mass transit expenses deduction</i>	
<i>State income tax refund deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Wages and salaries not deducted on federal return due to IRC Section 280C deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
United States government interest income deduction	\$6,184,000
<b>Total Corporate Income Tax Deductions <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$451,565,000</b>



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Corporate Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2016 (Continued)

Corporate Income Tax Exemptions	
Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Insurance companies subject to a gross premiums levy exemption <sup>†</sup>	Data Not Collected
Non-profit corporations that file federal form 990 exemption <sup>†</sup>	Data Not Collected
<b>Total Corporate Income Tax Exemptions</b>	<b>Data Not Collected</b>
Corporate Income Tax TABOR Expenditures	
Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total Corporate Income Tax TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total 2016 Corporate Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$481,199,000</b>

**Source:** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112); Enterprise Zone Credit and Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

<sup>†</sup> These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Only carryforward amounts for this credit were applicable in 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Fiduciary Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2016

Fiduciary Income Tax Credits	
Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Business personal property credit	Data Not Releasable
Colorado minimum tax credit	\$4,000
Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit	\$16,000
Credit for tax paid to another state †	\$3,372,000
Dual resident trust credit †	\$164,000
Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit	\$0
Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit	\$0
Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit	\$0
Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit	\$0
Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit	\$0
Enterprise zone investment tax credit	\$73,000
Enterprise zone job training program credit	\$3,000
Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable	\$0
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	\$0
Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit	\$0
Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit	\$0
Gross conservation easement credit	\$352,000
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	Data Not Releasable
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	
Other credits:	\$279,000
<i>Advanced industry investment credit</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Certified auction group license fee credit</i>	
<i>Child care center investment credit</i>	
<i>Child care contribution credit</i>	
<i>Colorado job growth incentive credit</i>	
<i>Colorado works program credit</i>	
<i>Employer child care facility investment credit</i>	
<i>Historic property preservation credit</i>	
<i>Low-income housing credit</i>	
<i>Rural jump-start zone new business credit</i>	
<i>School-to-career investment credit</i>	
Preservation of historic structures credit <sup>1</sup>	\$0
Remediation of contaminated land credit	\$0
<b>Total Fiduciary Income Tax Credits <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$4,263,000</b>



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Fiduciary Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact - Income Tax Year 2016 (Continued)

Fiduciary Income Tax Deductions	
Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$0
Other subtractions:	Data Not Retrievable
<i>Colorado capital gain deduction</i>	Values Not Itemized on the Form
<i>Fiduciary modification deduction</i>	
<i>Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction</i>	
<i>Income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction</i> †	
<i>Medical savings account employer contribution deduction</i>	
<i>Previously taxed income or gain deduction</i> †	
<i>State income tax refund deduction</i> †	
<i>Tuition program contribution deduction</i>	
<i>United States government interest income deduction</i>	
<b>Total Fiduciary Income Tax Deductions</b> †	<b>\$0</b>
Fiduciary Income Tax TABOR Expenditures	
Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total Fiduciary Income Tax TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total 2016 Fiduciary Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact</b> <sup>2,3,4</sup>	<b>\$4,263,000</b>

**Source:** Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105; Enterprise Zone Credit and Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

† These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Only carryforward amounts for this credit were applicable in 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.

<sup>4</sup> These totals are understated because not all data is retrievable for the fiduciary income tax deductions.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Partnership Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact † - Income Tax Year 2016

### Partnership Income Tax Credits

Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Business personal property credit	\$6,000
Certified auction group license fee credit	\$0
Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit	\$40,000
Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit	\$0
Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit	\$0
Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit	\$6,000
Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit	\$0
Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit	\$0
Enterprise zone investment tax credit	\$101,000
Enterprise zone job training program credit	\$6,000
Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit	\$15,000
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable	\$0
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit	\$0
Gross conservation easement credit	\$0
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	\$0
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	
Other credits:	Data Not Releasable
<i>Advanced industry investment credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit</i>	
<i>Child care center investment credit</i>	
<i>Child care contribution credit</i>	
<i>Colorado job growth incentive credit</i>	
<i>Colorado works program credit</i>	
<i>Employer child care facility investment credit</i>	
<i>Historic property preservation credit</i>	
<i>Low-income housing credit</i>	
<i>Preservation of historic structures credit</i> <sup>1</sup>	
<i>Remediation of contaminated land credit</i>	
<i>School-to-career investment credit</i>	
<b>Total Partnership Income Tax Credits</b> <sup>2,3</sup>	<b>\$1,204,000</b>





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Partnership Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>‡</sup> - Income Tax Year 2016 (Continued)

Partnership Income Tax Deductions	
Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$0
Other subtractions:	\$7,761,000
<i>Colorado capital gain deduction</i>	Values Not Itemized on the Form
<i>Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction</i>	
<i>Income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Medical savings account employer contribution deduction</i>	
<i>Partnership modification deduction</i>	
<i>Tuition program contribution deduction</i>	
<i>United States government interest income deduction</i>	
<b>Total Partnership Income Tax Deductions <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$7,761,000</b>
Partnership Income Tax Exemptions	
Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Insurance companies subject to a gross premiums levy exemption <sup>†</sup>	Data Not Collected
Non-profit corporations that file federal form 990 exemption <sup>†</sup>	Data Not Collected
<b>Total Partnership Income Tax Exemptions</b>	<b>Data Not Collected</b>
Partnership Income Tax TABOR Expenditures	
Tax Expenditure Description	2016
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total Partnership Income Tax TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total 2016 Partnership Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$8,965,000</b>

**Source:** Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106); Enterprise Zone Credit and Carryforward Schedule (DR 1366)

<sup>‡</sup> This table only summarizes data from non-resident composite partnership returns. Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

<sup>†</sup> These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Only carryforward amounts for this credit were applicable in 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

Total Income Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Income Tax Year) <sup>1</sup>		
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016
Individual	\$948,433,000	\$926,390,000
Corporation	\$462,927,000	\$481,199,000
Fiduciary <sup>2</sup>	\$3,421,000	\$4,263,000
Partnership (Non-Resident Composite Returns Only) <sup>‡</sup>	\$10,030,000	\$8,965,000
<b>Total <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$1,424,810,000</b>	<b>\$1,420,816,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data

<sup>‡</sup> Composite partnership returns are filed on behalf of non-resident partners who choose to remit income taxes using the composite return option rather than filing a separate individual, corporate, or fiduciary return.

<sup>1</sup> Income tax year is generally defined as a tax year that begins any day in that calendar year.

<sup>2</sup> These totals are understated because not all data is retrievable for the fiduciary income tax deductions.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## CHAPTER 5: SALES AND USE TAXES

Total Sales and Use Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Calendar Year)	
Tax Form	2017
State Sales Tax Returns	\$3,749,781,000
Retailer's Use Tax Returns <sup>1</sup>	\$1,038,621,000
Claims For Refund	Data Incomplete
<b>Total <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$4,788,402,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data

<sup>1</sup> This total is understated because some data is not retrievable.

<sup>2</sup> This total is understated because some data is not retrievable, data is incomplete for the Claims for Refund, and no tax expenditure data is available from Consumer Use Tax Returns.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

### Overview

#### Net Collections

Net collections reported for a given fiscal year are not necessarily associated with the expenditure data reported by calendar year. Collections data includes tax collections across multiple tax years due to amended, late, and/or corrected tax returns and are net of any refunds received in the accounting period, regardless of the time period for which the refund applied.

Sales and Use Tax Net Collections	
Fiscal Year (July 1 – June 30)	Net Collections
2017	\$2,978,382,079
2018	\$3,211,909,477

**Source:** Colorado State Accounting System

#### Distributions

Through the Old Age Pension Fund, revenue from the 2.9 percent state sales and use taxes are distributed into the General Fund. (Sales tax from aviation fuel goes into the Aviation Fund pursuant to §39-27-112 and §43-10-109.)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## History

The first modern version of the state sales tax was implemented in Virginia in 1921. Triggered by the Great Depression, since the early 1930s, broad-based sales taxes became the leading source of tax revenue in 33 states.

In Colorado, state sales taxes were introduced in 1935. State use tax became levied in 1937, at the same rate as state sales tax, on tangible personal property when sales tax was due but had not been collected. The Colorado retail sales tax was originally enacted under the provisions of the “Emergency Retail Sales Tax Act of 1935.” Due to the Great Depression, the establishment of the state sales tax was initially passed to fund the “Emergency Relief Fund of 1935,” which was money expended for the purpose of relieving distress and suffering among the indigent unemployable residents of the state. This law was set to expire in 1937. In 1937, however, legislation passed that effectively made the retail sales tax permanent and changed the distribution of retail sales tax revenue to go towards a pension program that had been implemented in 1936, called the Old Age Pension Fund. 85 percent of all net revenue from retail sales taxes, as well as all other excise taxes, were distributed into the pension fund. Thus, the role of the state sales tax was identified as Colorado’s pension system. Substantial changes were made to the revenue distribution in 1956 and as a result, almost all retail sales taxes are now distributed into the General Fund.

The Colorado general sales and use tax was enacted in 1935 at a rate of 2 percent. The rate was increased to 3 percent in July 1965, 3.5 percent in 1983, and back down to 3 percent in August of 1984. In 2001, the General Assembly decreased the rate to its current level of 2.9 percent.

Specific exemptions to Colorado sales tax have gradually been added over time. Other than wholesale sales, the largest state sales tax exemption adopted by the General Assembly was the exemption of food for off-premises consumption, which was enacted in 1979. That same year, the General Assembly also removed the sales tax from residential utilities for heat, light, and power.

## Tax Base

The sales tax is a consumption tax levied on sales of tangible personal property and some services. The tax is paid by consumers and collected by vendors on the state’s behalf. Generally, vendors remit sales tax returns to the Colorado Department of Revenue on a monthly basis, though some vendors with very few sales file returns each quarter or annually.

Colorado statute lists six broad categories of taxable goods and the various exclusions to the broad list. A tax is levied: 1) on the purchase price charged or paid for all sales and purchases of tangible personal property, 2) on the net value of exchanged property, 3) upon telephone and telegraphs services, 4) for commercial consumption of gas and electric services, 5) upon the amount paid for food or beverages served or furnished by restaurants, cafes, and similar places of business, and 6) on the amount charged for the rental of lodging.

Colorado sales tax law requires state sales or use tax be paid on all tangible personal property that is sold, leased, used, stored, distributed or consumed in Colorado. Generally, the vendor is liable for collecting and remitting sales taxes. If a business sells tangible personal property, either retail or wholesale, they must obtain a Colorado sales tax license to show proof that the business is properly registered with the Department of Revenue and is authorized to make tax-free purchases of merchandise for resale and collect tax on the sales on the merchandise. Vendors of taxable goods and services must obtain a Colorado sales tax license and must charge sales tax on these services.

Consumer use tax is a complement to state sales tax. Consumer use tax is payable to the state by individuals and businesses when sales tax is due but has not been collected. Individuals and businesses have always been required to pay sales or use tax on taxable purchases from out-of-state vendors if the item is sold, leased, or delivered in Colorado for use, storage, distribution, or consumption in the state. For out-of-state and online vendors, the responsibility for collecting and remitting either Colorado state sales tax or retailer’s use tax depends upon the extent to which they are “doing business in this state” as defined in §39-26-102(3), C.R.S.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Computation of the Tax

### §39-26-105, C.R.S.

The state sales tax rate is 2.9 percent on taxable goods and services.

## Disclaimer

In previous reports, the Colorado Department of Revenue (CDOR) researched and collected sales tax expenditure information from a variety of third-party sources to establish an estimate of how these expenditures may impact state revenue. Since 2016, actual self-reported data on sales tax expenditures reported on State Sales Tax Returns (DR 0100), Claims for Refunds (DR 0137B), and Retailer's Use Tax Returns (DR 0173) has become reliably available. Other data sources will be included when data are available. CDOR can use this data to report more accurate estimates of the potential revenue impact from sales tax expenditures.

The previous methodology using third-party sources will no longer be used in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report. The biennial Tax Profile and Expenditure Report will summarize State Sales Tax Return data from 2017 and into the future. As we attempt to make our data as accurate as possible, we had to sacrifice comparability to previous reports. The new methodology will be consistent going forward, which will provide better comparability over time.

This chapter summarizes data on sales and use tax expenditures for 2017. Taxpayers claim most sales and use tax expenditures by reporting the amount that is exempt from tax on a specific line of a tax form. We present the aggregate totals associated with the tax form lines. However, taxpayers may make errors and claim expenditures on incorrect lines. For instance, the exemption for food for home consumption should be claimed on the "Food, including food sold through vending machines" exemption line of the State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100). A taxpayer could mistakenly claim this exemption on the "Other Exemptions" line or any other line. To the extent that these errors are present, the values summarized may be inaccurate. If a sales tax exemption is not honored at the time of sale and sales tax is collected, the purchaser may file a Claim for Refund (DR 0137B). Expenditure data reported in Claims for Refund for 2017 was incomplete at the time of this report. Claims for Refund data for 2017 will be included in the 2020 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report. When sales tax is not collected at the time of purchase, the purchaser is obligated to report and pay the tax due as Consumer Use Tax. Data on sales tax expenditures is not collected for Consumer Use Tax.

## Tax Expenditures

*The descriptions of tax expenditures provided in this report (as required by §39-21-303(2)(a)(III), C.R.S.) attempt to summarize each expenditure in simple and straightforward language. Although the descriptions represent a good faith effort to provide accurate and complete tax information, the information is not binding on the Colorado Department of Revenue, nor does it replace, alter, or supersede Colorado law and regulations. The Executive Director, who by statute is the only person having the authority to bind the Department, has not formally reviewed and/or approved these descriptions.*



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Agriculture and livestock exemptions †

To be eligible for an exemption from state sales and use taxes, a farm close-out sale must be for the sale of all tangible personal property used in the farming or ranching operation. The farmer or rancher must be abandoning operations of the farm or ranch. All sales and purchases of live fish for stocking purposes are exempt from state sales and use taxes. All sales, purchases, storage, use or consumption of feed for livestock; seeds for farm operations (whether they are food-producing or not); all orchard trees; and straw and other bedding for use in the care of livestock or poultry are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-716(4) C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1945

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Aircraft (new or used) to a non-resident

Sales of new or used aircraft to non-residents are exempt from state sales and use taxes if the aircraft will be removed from the state within 120 days of the sale and the aircraft will not be in the state more than 73 days in any of the three calendar years following the calendar year the aircraft is removed from the state.

**Citation:** §39-26-711.5 (1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2008

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Aircraft or aircraft component parts used in interstate commerce by commercial airlines

Sales, storage, use or consumption of aircraft used in interstate commerce by a commercial airline and sales, storage, use or consumption of tangible personal property that is to be permanently affixed or attached as a component part of an aircraft are exempt from state sales and use taxes

**Citation:** §39-26-711(1)(a), (1)(b), (2)(a), (2)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1984

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

## Aircraft used outside the state by on-demand air carriers

Sales of new or used aircraft to on-demand carriers are exempt from state sales and use taxes if the aircraft will remain in the state only for the purpose of final assembly, will be removed from the state within 120 days of the sale, and will not be in the state more than 73 days in any of the three calendar years following the calendar year the aircraft is removed from the state.

**Citation:** §39-26-711.8(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Bingo and raffle equipment

Bingo equipment as defined in §12-9-102(5), C.R.S., purchased, stored, used, or consumed by a bingo-raffle licensee are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-720, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2001

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

## Biotechnology equipment refund

Qualified biotechnology taxpayers are allowed to claim a refund for state sales and use taxes paid for tangible personal property used in Colorado directly and predominately in research and development in biotechnology.

**Citation:** §39-26-402(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Claim for Refund	Data Incomplete

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

## Certain livestock †

The storage and use of neat cattle, sheep, lambs, poultry, swine, and goats used for breeding purposes are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Sales and purchases of livestock raised for food, fiber, or hide production are also exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-716(3)(a), (4)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1943

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Claim for Refund	Data Incomplete

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Certain materials used in the manufacturing or processing of iron, steel, and uranium-vanadium ores

All sales, purchases, storage, use, and consumption of refractory materials and carbon electrodes used in manufacturing iron and steel, and inorganic chemicals used in processing uranium-vanadium ores are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-706(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1982

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Claim for Refund	Data Incomplete	

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

## Clean technology and medical devices

Qualified clean or medical technology taxpayers are allowed to claim a refund for state sales and use taxes paid on tangible personal property used in Colorado directly and predominately in research and development in clean technology or medical devices.

**Citation:** §39-26-403, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2009

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Claim for Refund	Data Incomplete	

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

## Coins and precious metal bullion

All sales, storage, use, or consumption of precious metal bullion coins are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Not all numismatic pieces are exempt. Only precious metal bullion and coins that are or were at one time used as currency or as a medium of exchange in the United States or a foreign country are exempt.

**Citation:** §39-26-706(4), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1990

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Commercial trucks and trailers licensed out-of-state †

Sales, storage, or use of new and used commercial trucks and trailers that are manufactured and purchased in Colorado for use exclusively outside Colorado or in interstate commerce, intended to be permanently licensed and registered outside this state, and removed from the state within thirty days of delivery are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-712, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1976

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Commercial vehicles used in interstate commerce refund

A refund of state sales or use tax may be available for commercial vehicles used in interstate commerce. The refund is calculated based on the specific ownership tax on the vehicle and issued over three years. The maximum amount of the allowable sales tax refund state-wide is limited by the amount allocated for the refund annually pursuant to §42-1-225, C.R.S.

**Citation:** §39-26-113.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2009

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Claim for Refund	Data Incomplete

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source

All sales, storage, and use of components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source, including but not limited to wind, are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2017, all sales, storage, and use of components used in solar thermal systems are exempt from state sales and use tax. On and after May 17, 2014, all sales, storage, and use of components used in biogas production systems for the production of biogas used for sales to a power generator, as a transportation fuel, or as renewable natural gas are exempt from state sales and use tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-724(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2008

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		\$2,284,000
Retailer's Use Return		Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

## Construction and building materials for use by contractors on public works projects, tax-exempt organizations, and public schools

Sales of construction and building materials to contractors and the storage, use, and consumption of building materials by contractors for construction work on property owned and used by tax-exempt organizations – schools, charitable and governmental – are exempt from state sales and use taxes. The sales and use tax exemption applies to materials that become part of the structure, highway, road, street or other public works owned and used by the tax-exempt organization.

**Citation:** §39-26-708(1), (2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Claim for Refund		Data Incomplete

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Donations by manufacturers to government and tax exempt organizations

The storage, use, or consumption of manufactured goods, as well as the sales and purchases of tangible personal property used as component parts of manufactured goods that are donated to government entities or to tax-exempt charitable organizations are exempt from state sales and use taxes to the extent that the aggregate value of the goods included in a single donation exceeds one thousand dollars.

**Citation:** §39-26-705(2), C.R.S.; §39-26-713(1)(d), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1998

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Claim for Refund	Data Incomplete	

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

## Downloadable software

Computer software provided through an application service provider, delivered by electronic computer software delivery, or transferred by load and leave computer software delivery are not included in the statutory definition of tangible personal property and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-102(15)(c)(I)(C), C.R.S

**Enacted:** 2012

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

## Energy used for industrial, manufacturing, and similar purposes †

Sales and purchases of electricity, coal, gas, fuel oil, steam, coke, or nuclear fuel used in processing, manufacturing, mining, refining, irrigation, construction, telegraph, telephone, radio communication, street transportation services, and all industrial uses are considered wholesale sales and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-102(21)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return	\$1,722,000	
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Farm and dairy equipment and parts

Sales, storage, use, or consumption of farm equipment are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Farm equipment includes non-registered farm vehicles, towable equipment, trailers, and the attachments to these vehicles, irrigation equipment, aircraft used in crop dusting. The statute also exempts farm use of bailing wire, binders twine, surface wrap, pallets and crates. Shipping pallets, aids, and crates are exempt when used in the transfer or shipping of agricultural products. Qualified parts used for the maintenance and repair of farm equipment are also exempt from state sales and use taxes. Dairy equipment and parts used at a dairy farm for raw milk production also qualify for an exemption from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-716(1)(c), (2)(b), (3)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		\$13,987,000
Retailer's Use Return		Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

## Food for home consumption

All sales of food for home consumption as defined by 7 U.S.C. sec. 2012(k) are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Beginning May 1, 2010, sales of candy and soft drinks are taxable. Starting July 1, 2016, all sales of food, food products, snacks, beverages, and meals provided for consumption by residents on the premises of a retirement community are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-707(1)(e), (1)(f), (2)(e), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		Not Itemized - See Food *
Retailer's Use Return		Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Food purchased with food stamps (SNAP benefits) †

All sales of food purchased with food stamps are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Exempt items eligible for purchase with food stamps include food purchased for human consumption at home, and seeds and plants which produce food for human consumption.

**Citation:** §39-26-707(1)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1987

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Food purchased with funds from the supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC) †

All sales of food purchased with vouchers funded by the federal supplemental food program for women, infants, and children are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-707(1)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1987

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Food service employer-provided meals

The storage, use, or consumption of food or meals provided by restaurants or similar businesses to employees free of charge or at a reduced charge is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-707(2)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1978

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

## Food sold through vending machines

Sales and purchases of food sold through vending machines are exempt from state sales and use taxes. However, the following items are not defined as food for sales tax purposes and would therefore be taxable: sales of candy, soft drinks, chewing gum, packaged and unpackaged cold sandwiches, and hot and cold beverages in unsealed containers.

**Citation:** §39-26-714(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Food *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Fuel for residential heat, light, and power

Sales of gas, electricity, coal, fuel oil and other energy sources to occupants of residences for residential heating, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, cooling and power purposes are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-715(1)(a)(II), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		\$106,074,000
Retailer's Use Return		Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

## Gasoline, special fuel, and aviation fuel †

Sales of gasoline, aviation fuel, and dyed diesel are exempt from state sales and use tax. Special fuel is exempt from state sales and use taxes when the product is used for propelling a motor vehicle on Colorado highways and for which the excise tax was charged and collected.

**Citation:** §39-26-715(1)(a)(I), (1)(a)(III), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		\$240,996,000
Retailer's Use Return		Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Historic aircraft on loan for public display <sup>1</sup>

Historic aircraft that meet certain requirements and are loaned for public display, demonstration, educational, or museum promotional purposes are exempt from sales and use tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-711.9, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2017

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Claim for Refund		Data Incomplete

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

<sup>1</sup> This exemption is likely not claimed on any form. This exemption was effective August 9, 2017.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Interstate mobile telephone services †

Mobile telecommunications service to customers whose place of primary use is outside Colorado is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-104(1)(c)(I), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2002

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Lodging for permanent residents

All sales and purchases of commodities and services to an occupant who is a permanent resident of an accommodation and enters into a short-term lodging agreement for 30 consecutive days or more are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Short term lodging includes hotels, motels, bed-and-breakfast inns, guesthouses, campsites, and time shares of any lodging unit.

**Citation:** §39-26-704(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1959

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Low-emitting trucks

Sales of any qualifying motor vehicle, qualifying power source for any motor vehicle, or qualifying parts used for converting the power source of any motor vehicle are exempt from state sales and use tax. The qualification requirements for the exemption have been amended and modified in statute from time to time since enactment.

**Citation:** §39-26-719(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		\$2,149,000
Retailer's Use Return		Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

## Machinery or machine tools used in the manufacturing process

Purchases of machinery or machine tools, or parts in excess of five hundred dollars to be used in manufacturing, or used in the production of electricity in a facility with a long-term power purchase agreement executed between February 5, 2001 and November 7, 2006 are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Starting July 1, 1986, the exemption was modified with different exceptions for businesses operating in enterprise zones (§39-30-106, C.R.S.).

**Citation:** §39-26-709(1)(a)(II), (1)(a)(IV), (2) C.R.S.

§39-30-106, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		\$3,603,000
Retailer's Use Return		Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

## Machinery that comprises a cleanroom

All sales, storage, and use of machinery that comprise a cleanroom are exempt from state sales and use taxes when the cleanroom will be used to produce hi-tech tangible property. Beginning June 2008 and each June thereafter through June 2016, the availability of the cleanroom equipment exemption for a given fiscal year is contingent upon sufficient revenue growth for the fiscal year. There was not sufficient revenue growth to allow the exemption during the reporting period of this report.

**Citation:** §39-26-722, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2007

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Claim for Refund		Data Incomplete

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Manufactured homes †

Forty-eight percent of the purchase price of factory-build housing and the storage, use, or consumption of a manufactured home in which the unit is not registered as a vehicle are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-721(1), (2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1973

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Newspapers, newsprint, and printer's ink †

Newspapers as defined in §24-70-102, C.R.S. are not included in the statutory definition of tangible personal property and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes. Preprinted newspaper supplements that become attached to or inserted in and distributed with newspapers are not included in the statutory definition of tangible personal property and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes. Sales and purchases of newsprint and printer's ink are considered wholesale sales and are therefore exempt from state sales and use taxes. The storage, use or consumption of newsprint and printer's ink are also exempt from state use tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-102(15)(a)(I), C.R.S.

§39-26-102(21)(a), C.R.S.

§39-26-705(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1943

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-Itemized Expenditures*

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† Newsprint and printer's ink is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Occasional sales by charitable organizations

Occasional sales by a charitable organization are exempt from state sales and use taxes if during any one calendar year the charitable organization conducts sales for a total of 12 days or less and the net proceeds raised through such sales do not exceed \$25,000.

**Citation:** §39-26-718(1)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1995

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

## Prescription drugs, medical equipment, and medical devices; medical marijuana to indigent patients

The following are exempt from state sales and use taxes: All sales of prescription drugs dispensed by a licensed provider or furnished by a licensed provider as part of professional services to a patient or client; All sales of insulin in all its forms dispensed by the direction of a licensed provider; All sales of glucose for treatment of insulin reactions; All sales of urine- and blood-testing kits and materials; All sales of insulin measuring and injecting devices, including hypodermic syringes and needles; All sales of prosthetic devices; All sales of oxygen delivery equipment and disposable medical supplies related to oxygen delivery dispensed pursuant to a prescription order; (All sales of medical, feeding, and disposable supplies, including any related accessories, for incontinence, infusion, enteral nutrition, ostomy, urology, diabetic care, and wound care dispensed pursuant to a prescription order; All sales of equipment and related accessories for sleep therapy, inhalation therapy, and electrotherapy dispensed pursuant to a prescription order; All sales of durable medical equipment and mobility enhancing equipment; All sales of nonprescription drugs or materials when furnished by a practitioner as part of professional services provided to a patient; and All sales of corrective eyeglasses, contact lenses, or hearing aids. All sales of medical marijuana to a patient who is determined to be indigent for purpose of waiving the fee required by §25-1.5-106, C.R.S., are exempt from state sales and use taxes. The patient must present their registry identification card indicating tax exempt status marked by the Colorado Department of Health and Environment (CDPHE) to the licensed medical marijuana center to receive the tax exemption.

**Citation:** §39-26-717(2), C.R.S.

§39-26-726, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1965

2010

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	\$216,130,000
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Property for use in space flight

All sales, storage, and use of qualified property for use in space flight are exempt from state sales and use taxes. "Qualified property for use in space flight" means a space vehicle and any component thereof, any tangible personal property to be placed or used aboard a space vehicle, and fuel of a quality that is produced, sold, and used exclusively for space flight.

**Citation:** §39-26-728, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		\$22,000
Retailer's Use Return		Data Not Releasable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

## Railroad construction and building materials

Sales of construction materials to be used in construction and maintenance of railroad tracks to a common carrier by rail operating in interstate or foreign commerce; sales, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property that is to be affixed to railroad equipment; and sales, storage, use, or consumption of railroad rolling stock that is for use in interstate commerce by a railroad company are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-710(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), (2)(a), (2)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Claim for Refund		Data Incomplete

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

## Retail marijuana, retail marijuana products, and retail marijuana concentrates <sup>1†</sup>

All sales of retail marijuana that is subject to the retail marijuana tax imposed pursuant to §39-28.8-202, C.R.S. is exempt from state sales and use tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-729, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2017

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *
Retailer's Use Return		Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

<sup>1</sup> This exemption was effective July 1, 2017.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Rural broadband equipment refund

A broadband provider is allowed to claim a refund for state sales and use taxes paid on equipment used in providing broadband service in a qualified rural target area. The total amount of all refunds is limited to one million dollars per calendar year.

**Citation:** §39-26-129, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Claim for Refund		Data Incomplete

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

## Sales of motor vehicles for use by nonresidents outside Colorado †

Sales of a new or used automobile to a nonresident of Colorado to be used outside the state of Colorado are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-113(5)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return		Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Sales that benefit Colorado schools made by school organizations or parent teacher associations

Sales made by schools, school activity booster organizations, and student classes or organizations are exempt from state sales tax if all proceeds of the sale are for the benefit of a school or school-approved student organization. Sales by a parent teacher association for the benefit of a public school, or organized public school activities, or to pay the reasonable expenses of the association are exempt if the association is a charitable organization and the school that it supports is a public school.

**Citation:** §39-26-718(1)(c), C.R.S.

§39-26-725(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2008

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		\$1,174,000
Retailer's Use Return		Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Sales to charitable organizations

All sales to charitable organizations to be used in the conduct of their regular charitable functions and activities are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Except that, sales made to qualifying veterans' organizations are only exempt if the purchases are for a special event, meeting or other function that is not part of the organization's regular activities. Note: This expenditure was modified during the 2018 legislative session to remove the limitation for sales to veterans' organizations effective with sales on or after July 1, 2018.

**Citation:** §39-26-718(1)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

## Sales to governmental entities †

All sales to the United States government and the state of Colorado, its departments and institutions, and its political subdivisions (county and local governments, school districts and special districts) in their governmental capacities only are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-704(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1937

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† The expenditure for sales to the federal government only is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Sales to housing authorities and projects owned by housing authorities

Clarifies that all sales to a housing authority or to a project that is owned by, leased to, or under construction by an entity that is wholly owned by an authority, an entity in which an authority has an ownership interest, or an entity in which an entity wholly owned by an authority or of which an authority is the sole member has an ownership interest are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-704(1.5), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2016

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

## Sales to public schools

Sales to public schools, as defined in statute, are exempt from state sales and use taxes. The exemption does not apply to schools held or conducted for private or corporate profit.

**Citation:** §39-26-704(4), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1969

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

## Sales to residents of bordering states that do not impose sales tax <sup>1</sup>

Sales to residents of a bordering state are exempt from state sales and use taxes if the sale occurs within 20 miles of the Colorado border and the bordering state does not have a sales tax, as long as the residents of the adjoining state are in Colorado for the express purpose of making purchases and not as tourists.

**Citation:** §39-26-704(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1963

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	\$0
Retailer's Use Return	\$0

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

<sup>1</sup> Currently, all bordering states have a sales tax, so this exemption cannot be taken.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Special fuel for farm vehicles

The sale, storage, use, and consumption of special fuel is exempt from state sales and use taxes when it is used to operate tractors, trucks, or other farm implements or machinery off-highway and when being used for agricultural purposes on farms or ranches. Storage, use, and consumption of gasoline used for farm vehicles are also exempt.

**Citation:** §39-26-715(2)(a)(I), C.R.S.  
§39-26-716(2)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

## Tangible personal property that is leased, complimentary, or for testing †

Any leases on tangible personal property for three years or less are exempt from state sales and use taxes if tax is paid upon original acquisition. Property that is provided free-of-charge by a supplier to out-of-state vendors for use in selling the supplier's products is and the sale of tangible personal property for testing, modification, or inspection in the state if the ultimate use of the property in manufacturing or similar type of activities occurs outside of this state and if the test, modification, or inspection period does not exceed ninety days.

**Citation:** §39-26-713(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Tribal exemption †

Sales of goods and services to the Ute Indian Tribes and tribal members are exempt from state sales and use taxes if the vendor is located on a reservation or if the property or service is delivered by a vendor outside a reservation and received by the tribe or tribal member on the reservation.

**Citation:** §39-26-727, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Vendor fee

A portion of the sales tax collected may be retained by the vendor to cover the vendor's expense in the collection and remittance of the tax if the vendor's returns are filed by the due date on Department of Revenue approved forms. The vendor fee allowed to retailers has been amended multiple times since its original enactment. Currently, the allowable vendor fee is 3.33 percent of the tax due.

**Citation:** §39-26-105(1)(c)(II)(A), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	\$95,676,000
Retailer's Use Return	\$5,750,000

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Wholesale sales (Agricultural) †

The following are exempt from state sales and use taxes: All sales and purchases of spray adjuvants, semen for agricultural or ranching purposes, and agricultural compounds that are consumed by, administered to, or otherwise used in caring for livestock are considered wholesale sales. “Agricultural compounds” includes the following: insecticides, fungicides, growth-regulating chemicals, enhancing compounds, vaccines, and hormones; drugs that are used for the prevention or treatment of disease or injury in livestock; and animal pharmaceuticals that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration. This definition was enacted based on a previously stand-alone exemption (§39-26-716(2)(d), C.R.S.) that was repealed effective July 1, 2012; and All sales and purchases of pesticides or other substances registered by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture as agricultural use pesticides are considered wholesale sales when purchased from a dealer licensed and registered under §35-9-115, C.R.S. of the act. This definition was enacted based on previously a stand-alone exemption (§39-26-716(2)(e), C.R.S.) that was repealed effective July 1, 2012.

**Citation:** §39-26-102(19)(c), (19)(d), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2012

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact
	2017
Sales Tax Return	\$11,398,000
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Wholesale sales including ingredients and components parts †

The following are exempt from state sales and use taxes because they are included in the statutory definition of wholesale sales: Sales by wholesalers to retailers or other wholesalers for resale; Sales of all pre-press preparation materials, such as those materials that are used by a printer for a specific printing contract and can only be reused for print rerun by the specific client where the printed product is sold at retail to a customer; Sales of tangible personal property that become an ingredient or component part of a product or service being manufactured, compounded, or furnished, and the container or packaging thereof; and Sales of tangible personal property for use in food manufacturing when such property becomes an integral or constituent part of the food product intended for retail sale for human consumption, or is a chemical, solvent, agent, mold skin casing, or other material that after the processing of the food product is left unfit for further use. Sales, storage, use, or consumption of essential food items and packaging provided with purchased food and beverage items are exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-102(19)(a), (19)(b), C.R.S.  
 §39-26-102(20), C.R.S.  
 §39-26-707(1)(c), (1)(d), (2)(b), (2)(c), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935  
 1978

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return		\$2,076,695,000
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Wood from salvaged trees killed or infested in Colorado by certain beetles

All sales, storage, and use of wood salvaged from Colorado trees that have been killed or infested by certain beetles are exempt from state sales and use taxes. This exemption applies to products such as lumber from salvaged trees, furniture built with wood from salvaged trees, wood chips or wood pellets generated from salvaged trees, or other products made substantially with wood from salvaged trees, such as pencils.

**Citation:** §39-26-723(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2008

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *	
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. See the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter to find the aggregate total of the referenced expenditure description for that tax form.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Upcoming Expenditures

### **Manufactured Homes (Revision of current statute)**

**Citation:** §39-26-721(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2019



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Summary Tables

Sales Tax Return Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
Tax Expenditure Description	2017
Components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source	\$2,284,000
Energy used for industrial uses, manufacturing, and similar purposes †	\$1,722,000
Farm and dairy equipment and parts	\$13,987,000
Food:	\$347,701,000
<i>Food for home consumption</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized On The Form</i>
<i>Food sold through vending machines</i>	
Fuel for residential heat, light, and power	\$106,074,000
Gasoline, special fuel, and aviation fuel †	\$240,996,000
Government/Charitable:	\$299,724,000
<i>Sales to charitable organizations</i>	<i>Values not itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Sales to governmental entities †</i>	
<i>Sales to housing authorities and projects owned by housing authorities</i>	
<i>Sales to public schools</i>	
Low-emitting trucks	\$2,149,000
Machinery or machine tools used in manufacturing process	\$3,603,000
Other Deductions:	\$289,579,000
<i>Agriculture and livestock exemptions †</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized On The Form</i>
<i>Aircraft (new or used) to a non resident</i>	
<i>Aircraft or aircraft component parts used in interstate commerce by commercial airlines</i>	
<i>Aircraft used outside the state by on-demand air carriers</i>	
<i>Bingo and raffle equipment</i>	
<i>Coins and precious metal bullion</i>	
<i>Commercial trucks and trailers licensed out-of-state</i>	
<i>Downloadable software</i>	
<i>Food purchased with food stamps (SNAP benefits) †</i>	
<i>Food purchased with funds from the supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC) †</i>	
<i>Interstate mobile telephone Services †</i>	
<i>Lodging for permanent residents</i>	

Continued on next page



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

Sales Tax Return Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Continued)	
Tax Expenditure Description	2017
<i>Newspapers, newsprint, and printer's ink</i> <sup>†</sup>	Values Not Itemized On The Form
<i>Sales of motor vehicles for use by nonresidents outside Colorado</i> <sup>†</sup>	
<i>Special fuel for farm vehicles</i>	
<i>Tangible personal property that is leased, complimentary, or for testing</i> <sup>†</sup>	
<i>Tribal exemption</i> <sup>†,1</sup>	
Other Exemptions:	\$40,866,000
<i>Food service employer-provided meals</i>	Values Not Itemized On The Form
<i>Manufactured homes</i> <sup>†</sup>	
<i>Occasional sales by charitable organizations</i>	
<i>Retail marijuana, retail marijuana products, and retail marijuana concentrates</i> <sup>†,2</sup>	
<i>Wood from salvaged trees killed or infested in Colorado by certain beetles</i>	
Prescription drugs, medical equipment, and medical devices; medical marijuana to indigent patients	\$216,130,000
Sales that benefit Colorado schools made by school organizations or parent teacher associations	\$1,174,000
Sales to residents of bordering states that do not impose a sales tax <sup>3</sup>	\$0
Property for use in space flight	\$22,000
Vendor fee	\$95,676,000
Wholesale sales (Agricultural) <sup>†</sup>	\$11,398,000
Wholesale sales including ingredients and component parts <sup>†</sup>	\$2,076,695,000
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$3,749,781,000</b>

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

† These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> The amount claimed for this expenditure is an underestimate of the total.

<sup>2</sup> This exemption became effective July 1, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Currently, all bordering states have a sales tax, so this exemption cannot be taken.

<sup>4</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

Retailer's Use Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
Tax Expenditure Description	2017
Non-itemized Expenditures: <sup>1</sup>	\$1,032,871,000
<i>Agriculture and livestock exemptions <sup>†</sup></i>	Itemized Values Not Retrievable
<i>Aircraft (new or used) to a non resident</i>	
<i>Aircraft or aircraft component parts used in interstate commerce by commercial airlines</i>	
<i>Aircraft used outside the state by on-demand air carriers</i>	
<i>Bingo and raffle equipment</i>	
<i>Coins and precious metal bullion</i>	
<i>Commercial trucks and trailers licensed out-of-state</i>	
<i>Corrective eyeglasses, contact lenses, or hearing aids</i>	
<i>Downloadable software</i>	
<i>Energy used for industrial uses, manufacturing, and similar purposes <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Food purchased with food stamps (SNAP benefits) <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Food purchased with funds from the supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC) <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Gasoline, special fuel, and aviation fuel <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Interstate mobile telephone services <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Lodging for permanent residents</i>	
<i>Newspapers, newsprint, and printer's ink <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Prescription drugs, medical equipment, and medical devices; medical marijuana to indigent patients</i>	
<i>Sales of motor vehicles for use by nonresidents outside Colorado <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Sales to charitable organizations</i>	
<i>Sales to governmental entities <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Sales to housing authorities and projects owned by housing authorities</i>	
<i>Sales to public schools</i>	
<i>Special fuel for farm vehicles</i>	
<i>Tangible personal property that is leased, complimentary, or for testing <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Tribal exemption <sup>2</sup></i>	
<i>Wholesale sales (Agricultural) <sup>†</sup></i>	
<i>Wholesale sales including ingredients and component parts <sup>†</sup></i>	





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

Retailer's Use Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Continued)	
Tax Expenditure Description	2017
Property for use in space flight	Data Not Releasable
Sales to residents of bordering states that do not impose a sales tax <sup>3</sup>	\$0
Vendor fee	\$5,750,000
Components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source	Data Not Retrievable
Farm and dairy equipment and parts	
Food for home consumption	
Food service employer-provided meals	
Food sold through vending machines	
Fuel for residential heat, light, and power	
Low-emitting trucks	
Machinery or machine tools used in manufacturing process	
Manufactured homes <sup>†</sup>	
Occasional sales by charitable organizations	
Retail marijuana, retail marijuana products, and retail marijuana concentrates <sup>†,4</sup>	
Sales that benefit Colorado schools made by school organizations or parent teacher associations	
Wood from salvaged trees killed or infested in Colorado by certain beetles	
<b>Total <sup>5,6</sup></b>	

**Source:** Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

<sup>†</sup> These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> These expenditures are grouped as you see here because the itemized values are not retrievable. If the itemized values were retrievable, some expenditures in this list would be still not be itemized. See the Retailer's Use Return for more details.

<sup>2</sup> The amount claimed for this expenditure is an underestimate of the total.

<sup>3</sup> Currently, all bordering states have a sales tax, so this exemption cannot be taken.

<sup>4</sup> This exemption became effective July 1, 2017.

<sup>5</sup> This total is understated because some data is not retrievable or not releasable.

<sup>6</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

Claim for Refund Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
Tax Expenditure Description	2017
Biotechnology equipment refund	Values Not Itemized on the Form & Data Incomplete
Certain livestock <sup>†</sup>	
Certain materials used in the manufacturing or processing of iron, steel, and uranium-vanadium ores	
Clean technology and medical devices	
Commercial vehicles used in interstate commerce	
Construction and building materials used by contractors on public works projects, tax-exempt organizations, and public schools	
Donations by manufacturers to governments and tax-exempt organizations	
Historic aircraft on loan for public display <sup>1</sup>	
Machinery that comprises a cleanroom	
Railroad construction and building materials	
Rural broadband equipment refund	
<b>Total</b>	

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> This exemption is likely not claimed on any form. This exemption was effective August 9, 2017.

Total Sales and Use Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Calendar Year)	
Tax Form	2017
State Sales Tax Returns	\$3,749,781,000
Retailer's Use Tax Returns <sup>1</sup>	\$1,038,621,000
Claims For Refund	Data Incomplete
<b>Total</b> <sup>2,3</sup>	<b>\$4,788,402,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data.

<sup>1</sup> This total is understated because some data is not retrievable.

<sup>2</sup> This total is understated because some data is not retrievable, data is incomplete for the Claims for Refund, and no tax expenditure data is available from Consumer Use Tax Returns.

<sup>3</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## CHAPTER 6: SEVERANCE TAX EXPENDITURES

Total Severance Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Income Tax Year) <sup>1,2</sup>	
2015	2016
\$373,792,000	\$278,962,000

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data

<sup>1</sup> Income tax year is generally defined as a tax year that begins any day in that calendar year.

<sup>2</sup> These totals are understated because not all data is retrievable for the oil and gas deductions.

### Overview

#### Net Collections

Net collections reported for a given fiscal year are not necessarily associated with the expenditure data reported by calendar year. Collections data includes tax collections across multiple tax years due to amended, late, and/or corrected filings and are net of any refunds received in the accounting period, regardless of the filing period for which the refund applied.

Severance Tax Net Collections <sup>1</sup>	
Fiscal Year (July 1 – June 30)	Net Collections
2015	\$292,685,322
2016	\$84,076,263
2017	(\$7,195,424)
2018	\$102,722,238

**Source:** Colorado State Accounting System

<sup>1</sup> In fiscal year 2017, severance tax refunds exceeded collections.

Collections increased in fiscal year 2018. All values are on a cash basis.

#### Distributions

Between May 1, 2015 and June 30, 2015, the first twenty million dollars of gross receipts realized from severance tax imposed on minerals and mineral fuels went to the general fund. In addition, \$1.5 million in severance tax revenue was transferred annually to the Innovative Energy Fund during July 1, 2012 through July 1, 2016.

Of the remaining severance tax receipts received, fifty percent goes to the State Severance Tax Trust Fund and fifty percent goes to the Local Government Severance Tax Fund. The revenue transferred to the State Severance Tax Trust Fund is then split equally between the severance tax perpetual base fund and the severance tax operational fund.

Of the revenue transferred to the Local Government Severance Tax Fund, seventy percent is distributed to political subdivisions based on social or economic impacts of the severance industry in the area. Thirty percent of the local government severance tax fund is credited to local governments on the basis of three factors: 1) the proportion of severance facility employees who reside in the county to the total number of severance facility employees in the



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

state; 2) the proportion of severance permits issued in the county to the total number of severance permits issued in the state; and 3) the proportion of overall quantity of mineral production in the county compared to aggregate statewide quantity of production.

## History

The state severance tax was first enacted in Colorado in 1913. It levied a low tax on each ton of Coal mined in the state at a rate of 0.33¢ per ton. The purpose of the initial tax was to finance state regulatory and inspection measures. At the time, the revenue source was minimal due to an economic climate of declining coal mining production.

A second severance tax was adopted in 1951 and imposed a levy of 2 mills per barrel on oil and 2 mills on each 50,000 cubic feet of gas produced. The tax was meant to fund state conservation activities in the oil and gas industries. Revenue from the tax was distributed into a special conservation fund and was considered minimal.

The third severance tax – The 1953 Oil and Gas Severance Tax – was based on gross income from oil and gas production and provided for significant revenue when compared to the prior two versions of the tax. The 1953 tax was modified by credits and an exemption – specifically, certain property taxes worked as a credit to offset severance tax liabilities. By 1957, there were 28 states that imposed a severance tax, although for all of these states the tax provided a minor source of revenue when compared to other tax sources.

In 1977, when Article 29 (Severance Tax) was added to Title 39 of the Colorado statutes, the income-based tax on the severance of oil and gas was moved from the income tax article to the new severance tax article.

## Tax Base

Taxes are levied on the production or extraction of coal, metallic minerals, molybdenum, oil and gas, and oil shale. The tax rates and any exemptions or credits are specific to the type of material extracted.

## Computation of the Tax

§39-29-103, C.R.S.

§39-29-104, C.R.S.

§39-29-105, C.R.S.

§39-29-106, C.R.S.

§39-29-107, C.R.S.

Colorado severance tax rates are as follows:

- Coal: The tax rate levied on the extraction of coal over 300,000 tons is based on changes in the Department of Labor's Producer Price Index and is published quarterly by the Department of Revenue.
- Metallic Minerals: A tax of 2.25 percent is levied against the extraction of metallic minerals and is based on gross income that exceeds \$19 million.
- Molybdenum: A tax of 5¢ per ton of ore over 625,000 tons is levied against the extraction of molybdenum.
- Oil and Gas: A graduated rate of 2 to 5 percent is levied against the net gross income derived from the production of oil and gas in Colorado.
- Oil Shale: A tax is levied on each commercial oil shale facility at the rate of 1 to 4 percent on the gross proceeds beginning 180 days after commercial viability. The rate increases depending on the length of time that commercial production of oil shale commenced.

## Disclaimer

In previous reports, severance tax expenditures were reported on the same schedule as excise and sales tax expenditures. Contrary to excise and sales taxes which are owed monthly, quarterly, or annually, and require that taxes be paid the month following the end of the tax period, severance taxes are owed annually and must be paid



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

up to eleven months following the end of the tax year. The previous timing of data extraction for severance tax expenditures resulted in incomplete reporting because the data retrieved did not include extension filers. In order to include all filers, the soonest we can extract a complete data set would be one year and ten months after the end of the tax year.

In this report and in the future, we will report expenditure estimates for even years in order to provide the most current and complete data available. To help with the transition, this year’s report is presenting revised 2015 values in addition to new 2016 severance tax expenditure estimates.

The severance tax expenditure totals provided are understated because not all data are retrievable at this time. There are a variety of data limitations currently existing that could be improved by statutory changes, additional personnel, or software adjustments. Data on credits, exemptions, and deductions taken by severance tax filers are of interest to the General Assembly for decision making purposes. The Joint Budget Committee requested that the Department of Revenue provide them with an assessment of the additional resources it would need to provide more information related to severance tax. The Department provided a response to this request for information on November 1, 2018. The proposed changes to improve severance tax reporting include several statutory changes, return changes, and system changes – such as mandating electronic filing, modifying the tax forms to enumerate more deductions for more granular reporting, and updating the audit program functionality to operate similar to newer tax types like marijuana.

## Tax Expenditures

*The descriptions of tax expenditures provided in this report (as required by §39-21-303(2)(a)(III), C.R.S.) attempt to summarize each expenditure in simple and straightforward language. Although the descriptions represent a good faith effort to provide accurate and complete tax information, the information is not binding on the Colorado Department of Revenue, nor does it replace, alter, or supersede Colorado law and regulations. The Executive Director, who by statute is the only person having the authority to bind the Department, has not formally reviewed and/or approved these descriptions.*

### Deduction for oil and gas processing and manufacturing costs <sup>†</sup>

For oil and gas, “gross income” means the net amount realized by the taxpayer. “Net amount” is calculated based on the gross lease revenues, less deductions for any manufacturing and processing costs borne by the taxpayer.

**Citation:** §39-29-102(3)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1985

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>1</sup>	
2015	2016
Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable

**Source:** Severance Tax Schedule Form – Detail Information for Producers (DR 0021PD)

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition. Although this expenditure is conceptually structural, the specific costs that are deductible are subject to legislative discretion.

<sup>1</sup> The data is not retrievable because this information on the tax form is only stored as a stand-alone document image. It is not captured and stored as electronic information.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Deduction for oil and gas transportation costs <sup>†</sup>

For oil and gas, “gross income” means the net amount realized by the taxpayer. “Net amount” is calculated based on the gross lease revenues, less deductions for any transportation costs borne by the taxpayer.

**Citation:** §39-29-102(3)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1985

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>1</sup>	
2015	2016
Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable

**Source:** Severance Tax Schedule Form – Detail Information for Producers (DR 0021PD)

<sup>†</sup> This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition. Although this expenditure is conceptually structural, the specific costs that are deductible are subject to legislative discretion.

<sup>1</sup> The data is not retrievable because this information on the tax form is only stored as a stand-alone document image. It is not captured and stored as electronic information.

## Deduction for oil and gas stripper well production

Oil produced from any well that produces fifteen barrels per day or less of oil, and gas produced from wells that produce ninety thousand cubic feet or less of gas per day, for the average of all producing days for such oil and gas production during the taxable year, shall be exempt from tax.

**Citation:** §39-29-105(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>1</sup>	
2015	2016
Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable

**Source:** Oil and Gas Severance Tax Return (DR 0021D)

<sup>1</sup> The data is not retrievable because this information on the tax form is only stored as a stand-alone document image. It is not captured and stored as electronic information.

## Impact assistance credit

A credit against the severance tax is allowed with respect to contributions to local government that are deemed to be necessary because of a new severance operation or the increase in production at an existing operation. The amount of the credit must be certified by the Executive Director of the Department of Local Affairs.

**Citation:** §39-29-107.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
Data Not Releasable	\$0

**Sources:** Coal Severance Tax Return (DR 0020C), Metallic Minerals Severance Tax Return (DR 0020A), Molybdenum Ore Severance Tax Return (DR 0022), Oil and Gas Severance Tax Return (DR 0021D), Oil Shale Severance Tax Return (DR 0020E)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Lignitic coal production credit

A credit is allowed equal to 50 percent of the severance tax for the production of lignitic coal.

**Citation:** §39-29-106(4), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
\$0	\$0

**Source:** Coal Severance Tax Return (DR 0020C)

## Metallic minerals tax ad valorem credit

A credit equal to the total amount of ad valorem taxes assessed or paid during the taxable year not to exceed 50 percent of the gross tax liability is allowed.

**Citation:** §39-29-103(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable

**Source:** Metallic Minerals Severance Tax Return (DR 0020A)

## Metallic minerals threshold exemption

No tax is levied on the first \$19 million on gross income.

**Citation:** §39-29-103(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable

**Source:** Metallic Minerals Severance Tax Return (DR 0020A)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Oil and gas ad valorem credit

A credit is allowed, equal to 87.5 percent of all ad valorem taxes assessed or paid during the taxable year for crude oil, natural gas, carbon dioxide, and oil and gas leaseholds and leasehold interests and oil and gas royalties and royalty interests for state, county, municipal, school district, and special district purposes except the ad valorem taxes paid or assessed on stripper wells.

**Citation:** §39-29-105(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
\$364,455,000	\$271,824,000

**Source:** Oil and Gas Severance Tax Return (DR 0021D)

## Oil shale equipment and machinery deduction †

By definition, “gross proceeds” for oil shale means the value of the oil shale at the point of severance. Such value shall be determined by deducting from the first sales price of the shale oil all costs, including direct and indirect expenditures for equipment and machinery.

**Citation:** §39-29-102(4)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
\$0	\$0

**Source:** Oil Shale Severance Tax Return (DR 0020E)

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition. Although this expenditure is conceptually structural, the specific costs that are deductible are subject to legislative discretion.

## Oil shale fragmenting, crushing, conveying, beneficiating, pyrolysis, retorting, refining, and transporting deductions †

By definition, “gross proceeds” for oil shale means the value of the oil shale at the point of severance. Such value shall be determined by deducting from the first sales price of the shale oil all costs, including direct and indirect expenditures for fragmenting, crushing, conveying, beneficiating, pyrolysis, retorting, refining, and transporting.

**Citation:** §39-29-102(4)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
\$0	\$0

**Source:** Oil Shale Severance Tax Return (DR 0020E)

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition. Although this expenditure is conceptually structural, the specific costs that are deductible are subject to legislative discretion.





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Oil shale royalty payment deduction †

By definition, “gross proceeds” for oil shale means the value of the oil shale at the point of severance. Such value shall be determined by deducting from the first sales price of the shale oil all costs, including direct and indirect expenditures for royalty payments.

**Citation:** §39-29-102(4)(c), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
\$0	\$0

**Source:** Oil Shale Severance Tax Return (DR 0020E)

† This expenditure is considered a structural tax expenditure. See the Introduction for a definition.

## Oil shale tonnage/barrels exemption

The production of the first 15,000 tons per day of oil shale or 10,000 barrels per day of oil shale shall be exempt from tax.

**Citation:** §39-29-107(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
\$0	\$0

**Source:** Oil Shale Severance Tax Return (DR 0020E)

## Tax exempt coal tonnage

No tax is levied on the first 300,000 tons of coal produced in each quarter of the taxable year.

**Citation:** §39-29-106(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
\$5,345,000	\$3,626,000

**Source:** Coal Severance Tax Return (DR 0020C)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Tax exempt molybdenum tonnage

No tax shall be imposed on the first 625,000 tons of molybdenum ore produced each quarter of the taxable year.

**Citation:** §39-29-104(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable

**Source:** Molybdenum Ore Severance Tax Return (DR 0022)

## Underground coal production credit

A credit is allowed equal to 50 percent of the severance tax imposed on coal produced from underground mines.

**Citation:** §39-29-106(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
2015	2016
\$3,436,000	\$1,819,000

**Source:** Coal Severance Tax Return (DR 0020C)



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY

## Summary Table

Severance Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact (Income Tax Year) <sup>1</sup>		
Tax Expenditure Description	2015	2016
Deduction for oil and gas processing and manufacturing costs <sup>†</sup>	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Deduction for oil and gas transportation costs <sup>†</sup>	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Deduction for oil and gas stripper well production	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Impact assistance credit	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Lignitic coal production credit	\$0	\$0
Metallic minerals ad valorem credit	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable
Metallic minerals threshold exemption	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable
Oil and gas ad valorem credit	\$364,455,000	\$271,824,000
Oil shale equipment and machinery deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$0	\$0
Oil shale fragmenting, crushing, conveying, beneficiating, pyrolysis, retorting, refining, and transporting deductions <sup>†</sup>	\$0	\$0
Oil shale royalty payment deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$0	\$0
Oil shale tonnage/barrels exemption	\$0	\$0
Tax exempt coal tonnage	\$5,345,000	\$3,626,000
Tax exempt molybdenum tonnage	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable
Underground coal production credit	\$3,436,000	\$1,819,000
<b>Total</b> <sup>2,3</sup>	<b>\$373,792,000</b>	<b>\$278,962,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax return data.

<sup>†</sup> These expenditures are considered structural tax expenditures. See the Introduction for a definition.

<sup>1</sup> Income tax year is generally defined as a tax year that begins any day in that calendar year.

<sup>2</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.

<sup>3</sup> The total is understated because not all data is retrievable for the oil and gas deductions.



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INDEX

## INDEX OF TAX EXPENDITURES IN STATUTE ORDER BY TAX TYPE

### Liquor Excise Tax Expenditures in Statute Order

#### Chapter 1

Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description
§44-3-106(1)	Sales of sacramental wines
§44-3-106(2)	Liquor produced by individuals for personal use
§44-3-106(3)(a)	Sales of liquor at public auction under certain circumstances
§44-3-106(4)	Limited amounts brought in by air from a foreign country
§44-3-106(5)	Products used in enology research by a state institution of higher education
§44-3-503(1)(a)	Export sales deduction
§44-3-503(9)	Credit for unsalable liquor
§44-3-503(10)(b)	Liquor sales exempt by federal law

### Cigarette and Tobacco Excise Tax Expenditures in Statute Order

#### Chapter 2

Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description
§39-28-104(1)(a)	Vendor discount on cigarette sales
§39-28-104(3)	Credit for returned stamps on cigarettes
§39-28-104(4)	Bad debt allowance on cigarettes
§39-28-111	Cigarette sales to U.S. government, interstate sales, and sales exempt under U.S. law
§39-28.5-103	Tobacco product sales exempt under United States law
§39-28.5-106(2)	Vendor discount on tobacco product sales
§39-28.5-107(1)	Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state retailers
§39-28.5-107(1)	Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state consumers
§39-28.5-107(1)	Credit for tobacco products returned to manufacturer or destroyed by distributor
§39-28.5-107(2)	Bad debt allowance on tobacco products sales



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INDEX

## Motor Fuel Tax Expenditures in Statute Order

### Chapter 3

Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description
§39-27-102(1)(b)(I)	Two percent allowance
§39-27-102(1)(b)(II)	Government agencies fuel tax exemption
§39-27-102.5(2)	Dyed diesel fuel exemption
§39-27-102.5(7)	Special fuel used by nonprofit transit agencies
§39-27-102.5(9)	Compressed natural gas supplied to residential homes and used in highway vehicles
§39-27-103(1)	Credit for taxes paid on gasoline or special fuel that is lost or destroyed
§39-27-103(3)(a)(I)	Refunds for the exempt use of motor fuel
§39-27-105(2)	Bad debt allowance/expense of collection



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INDEX

Income Tax Expenditures in Statute Order		
Chapter 4		
Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description	Tax Expenditure Type
§39-22-104(4)(a), §39-22-304(3)(a), (3)(b)	United States government interest income deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(b), §39-22-304(3)(c)	Income from the disposition of assets acquired prior to January 1, 1987, that has a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(c), §39-22-304(3)(e)	Previously taxed income or gain deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(e), §39-22-304(3)(f)	State income tax refund deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(f)	Pension or annuity deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(h), §39-22-304(3)(k), §39-22-504.7(2)(e)	Medical savings account employer contribution deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(i)	Tuition program contribution deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(m)	Qualifying charitable contribution deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(n.5)	Wildfire mitigation measures deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(o)	Employer matching contributions to an adult learner individual trust account or savings account deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(p)	Military family relief fund grants deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(q)	Exonerated persons deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(r) & (4)(s), §39-22-304(3)(m) & (3)(n)	Colorado marijuana business deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(t)	Non-resident disaster relief worker deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(u) §39-22-110.5	Active duty military service persons who reacquired Colorado residency deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104.5	Catastrophic health insurance deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104.6	Medical savings accounts deduction	Deduction
§39-22-105(3)	Colorado minimum tax credit	Credit
§39-22-108	Credit for tax paid to another state	Credit
§39-22-108.5	Dual resident trust credit	Credit
§39-22-112(1)	Insurance companies subject to a gross premiums levy exemption	Exemption
§39-22-112(1)	Non-profit corporations that file federal form 990 exemption	Exemption
§39-22-114.5	Plastic recycling investment credit	Credit
§39-22-119	Child care expenses credit	Credit



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INDEX

Income Tax Expenditures in Statute Order (Continued)		
Chapter 4		
Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description	Tax Expenditure Type
§39-22-122	Long-term care insurance credit	Credit
§39-22-123, §39-22-123.5	Colorado earned income tax credit	Credit
§39-22-2001, 2002, 2003	State sales tax refund	TABOR
§39-22-202, §39-22-203	Partnership modification deduction	Deduction
§39-22-206	Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction	Deduction
§39-22-2102	Low-income housing credit	Credit
§39-22-301(3)	Crop and livestock contribution credit	Credit
§39-22-303(10)	Excludable foreign source income deduction	Deduction
§39-22-304(3)(d)	Gain from a qualified sale under threat of condemnation deduction	Deduction
§39-22-304(3)(g)	Colorado net operating loss deduction	Deduction
§39-22-304(3)(h)	Excess oil shale depletion deduction	Deduction
§39-22-304(3)(i)	Wages and salaries not deducted on federal return due to IRC Section 280C deduction	Deduction
§39-22-304(3)(j)	Gross-up provisions of section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code deduction	Deduction
§39-22-402, §39-22-403	Fiduciary modification deduction	Deduction
§39-22-507.5	Old investment tax credit	Credit
§39-22-507.6	New investment tax credit	Credit
§39-22-509	Ride-sharing or mass transit expenses deduction	Deduction
§39-22-514	Historic property preservation credit	Credit
§39-22-514.5	Preservation of historic structures credit	Credit
§39-22-516(2.7)	Alternative fuel refueling facility credit	Credit
§39-22-516.5, §39-22-516.7	Innovative motor vehicle credit	Credit
§39-22-516.8	Innovative truck credit	Credit
§39-22-517(1)	Child care center investment credit	Credit
§39-22-517(2)	Employer child care facility investment credit	Credit
§39-22-518	Colorado capital gain deduction	Deduction
§39-22-520	School-to-career investment credit	Credit
§39-22-521	Colorado works program credit	Credit



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INDEX

Income Tax Expenditures in Statute Order (Continued)		
Chapter 4		
Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description	Tax Expenditure Type
§39-22-522	Gross conservation easement credit	Credit
§39-22-526	Remediation of contaminated land credit	Credit
§39-22-531	Colorado job growth incentive credit	Credit
§39-22-532 §24-48.5-112	Advanced industry investment credit	Credit
§39-22-535	Certified auction group license fee credit	Credit
§39-22-536	Food contributed to hunger relief charitable organizations credit	Credit
§39-22-537	Business personal property credit	Credit
§39-22-627	Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	TABOR
§39-30.5-105(1)	Rural jump-start zone new business credit	Credit
§39-30.5-105(2)	Rural jump-start zone new hire credit	Credit
§39-30-103.5	Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit	Credit
§39-30-104(1)(a)	Enterprise zone investment tax credit	Credit
§39-30-104(1)(b)	Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit	Credit
§39-30-104(2)(c)(III)(B)	Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable	Credit
§39-30-104(2.6)	Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	Credit
§39-30-104(4)	Enterprise zone job training program credit	Credit
§39-30-105(1)(a)(I), §39-30-105.1(1)(a)(I)	Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit	Credit
§39-30-105(1)(a)(III), §39-30-105.1(1)(a)(II)	Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit	Credit
§39-30-105(1)(b), §39-30-105.1(1)(b)	Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit	Credit
§39-30-105(3)(a), §39-30-105.1(3)(a)	Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit	Credit
§39-30-105(3)(b), §39-30-105.1(3)(b)	Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit	Credit
§39-30-105.5	Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit	Credit
§39-30-105.6	Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit	Credit
§39-35-104	Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit	Credit





# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INDEX

## Sales Tax Expenditures in Statute Order

### Chapter 5

Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description
§39-26-102(15)(a)(I) §39-26-102(21)(a) §39-26-705(1)	Newspapers, newsprint, and printer's ink
§39-26-102(15)(c)(I)(C)	Downloadable software
§39-26-102(19)(a), (19)(b) §39-26-102(20) §39-26-707(1)(c), (1)(d), (2)(b), (2)(c)	Wholesale sales including ingredients and component parts
§39-26-102(19)(c), (19)(d)	Wholesale sales (Agricultural)
§39-26-102(21)(a)	Energy used for industrial uses, manufacturing, and similar purposes
§39-26-104(1)(c)(I)	Interstate mobile telephone services
§39-26-104(1)(e)	Food service employer-provided meals
§39-26-105(1)(c)(II)(A)	Vendor fee
§39-26-113(5)(a)	Sales of motor vehicles for use by nonresidents outside Colorado
§39-26-113.5	Commercial vehicles used in interstate commerce refund
§39-26-129	Rural broadband equipment refund
§39-26-402(1)	Biotechnology equipment refund
§39-26-403	Clean technology and medical devices
§39-26-704(1)	Sales to governmental entities
§39-26-704(1.5)	Sales to housing authorities and projects owned by housing authorities
§39-26-704(2)	Sales to residents of bordering states that do not impose a sales tax
§39-26-704(3)	Lodging for permanent residents
§39-26-704(4)	Sales to public schools
§39-26-705(2) §39-26-713(1)(d)	Donations by manufacturers to governments and tax-exempt organizations
§39-26-706(3)	Certain materials used in the manufacturing or processing of iron, steel, and uranium-vanadium ores
§39-26-706(4)	Coins and precious metal bullion
§39-26-707(1)(a)	Food purchased with food stamps (SNAP benefits)
§39-26-707(1)(b)	Food purchased with funds from the supplemental food program for women, infants, and children (WIC)
§39-26-707(1)(e)	Food for home consumption
§39-26-708(1), (2)	Construction and building materials used by contractors on public works projects, tax-exempt organizations, and public schools
§39-26-709(1)(a)(II), (1)(a)(IV) §39-30-106	Machinery or machine tools used in manufacturing process



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INDEX

Sales Tax Expenditures in Statute Order (Continued)	
Chapter 5	
Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description
§39-26-710(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), (2)(a), (2)(b)	Railroad construction and building materials
§39-26-711(1)(a), (1)(b), (2)(a), (2)(b)	Aircraft or aircraft component parts used in interstate commerce by commercial airlines
§39-26-711.5(1)	Aircraft (new or used) to a non resident
§39-26-711.8(1)	Aircraft used outside the state by on-demand air carriers
§39-26-711.9	Historic aircraft on loan for public display
§39-26-712	Commercial trucks and trailers licensed out-of-state
§39-26-713(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c)	Tangible personal property that is leased, complimentary, or for testing
§39-26-714(2)	Food sold through vending machines
§39-26-715(1)(a)(I), (1)(a)(III)	Gasoline, special fuel, and aviation fuel
§39-26-715(1)(a)(II)	Fuel for residential heat, light, and power
§39-26-715(2)(a)(I) §39-26-716(2)(a)	Special fuel for farm vehicles
§39-26-716 (1)(c), (2)(b), (3)(b)	Farm and dairy equipment and parts
§39-26-716(3)(a), (4)(a)	Certain livestock
§39-26-716(4)	Agriculture and livestock exemptions
§39-26-717(2) §39-26-726	Prescription drugs, medical equipment, and medical devices; medical marijuana to indigent patients
§39-26-718(1)(a)	Sales to charitable organizations
§39-26-718(1)(b)	Occasional sales by charitable organizations
§39-26-718(1)(c) §39-26-725(2)	Sales that benefit Colorado schools made by school organizations or parent teacher associations
§39-26-719(1)	Low-emitting trucks
§39-26-720(1)	Bingo and raffle equipment
§39-26-721	Manufactured homes
§39-26-722	Machinery that comprises a cleanroom
§39-26-723(1)	Wood from salvaged trees killed or infested in Colorado by certain beetles
§39-26-724(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c)	Components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source
§39-26-727	Tribal exemption
§39-26-728	Property for use in space flight
§39-26-729	Retail marijuana, retail marijuana products, and retail marijuana concentrates



# COLORADO TAX EXPENDITURE STUDY – INDEX

## Severance Tax Expenditures in Statute Order

### Chapter 6

Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description
§39-29-102(3)(a)	Deduction for oil and gas processing and manufacturing costs
§39-29-102(3)(a)	Deduction for oil and gas transportation costs
§39-29-102(4)(a)	Oil shale equipment and machinery deduction
§39-29-102(4)(b)	Oil shale fragmenting, crushing, conveying, beneficiating, pyrolysis, retorting, refining, and transporting deductions
§39-29-102(4)(c)	Oil shale royalty payment deduction
§39-29-103(1)	Metallic minerals threshold exemption
§39-29-103(2)	Metallic minerals ad valorem credit
§39-29-104(1)	Tax exempt molybdenum tonnage
§39-29-105(1)	Deduction for oil and gas stripper well production
§39-29-105(2)	Oil and gas ad valorem credit
§39-29-106(2)	Tax exempt coal tonnage
§39-29-106(3)	Underground coal production credit
§39-29-106(4)	Lignitic coal production credit
§39-29-107(3)	Oil shale tonnage/barrels exemption
§39-29-107.5	Impact assistance credit

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# Colorado Tax Profile Study

For Calendar Year 2015

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Prepared by  
Colorado Department of Revenue



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

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## COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Even before it was a state, the people who would reside in what eventually became Colorado have always had an independent streak – and a love for the natural majesty found throughout the Centennial State. This mindset is reflected in Colorado’s tax structure and expenditures, namely in its strong tradition of local taxing jurisdictions and how much the state spends on parks and recreation.

Since the last recession, Colorado has been prosperous. This trend continues with Colorado ranked 14th in the nation for the amount of personal income per capita in 2015, while Colorado was 37th among states for the amount of taxes collected per \$1,000 of personal income by state and local governments. Moreover, the Centennial State was among states, such as Texas, Florida and Alaska, which collected the least amount of personal income tax in 2015 – only \$88 per \$1,000 of personal income by state and local governments. Of this tax revenue, 49 percent went to local taxing jurisdictions, which placed Colorado the sixth highest among states.

Despite Colorado’s low ranking for the amount of state and local taxes per \$1,000 of personal income (37th) in 2015, the state’s per capita expenditures by state and local governments was ranked 21st, with it prioritizing Parks and Recreation, ranked 5th. This is illustrated by Colorado’s 41 state parks and hundreds of local and regional facilities. Other per capita expenditures that were ranked comparatively high were expenditures on waste, utilities and hospitals. The Centennial State was ranked near the middle among states for higher education expenditures per capita (17th). Spending on elementary and secondary education per capita lagged behind, ranking just 35th.

In all for 2015, Colorado collected slightly more than \$25 billion in tax revenue with about \$12.8 billion going to the state. This tax revenue was raised from households with an average income of \$87,644, which paid about \$7,319 in taxes with roughly \$3,692 going to the state. It’s worth noting the disproportionate effect Colorado’s wealthiest households has on average family money income, which significantly deviates from the state median family money income of \$42,783. Interestingly, estimated sources of income varied widely by family money income groups. The highest earners -- families making \$200,000 or more annually -- had a much more diverse portfolio of income with self-employment and interest and dividends making up 46 percent (21 and 25 percent, respectively) of their family money income, while wages only accounted for 41 percent. The lowest (\$0 to \$15,000) and middle (\$50,000 to \$69,000) income groups generated the lion’s share of their income from wages, 59 and 76 percent, respectively.

Such a divide meant lower income households paid more local taxes than their proportion of income. Notably the highest income group paid less state and local taxes than its share of income, which means Colorado’s taxing structure is regressive. A regressive tax is one in which the tax rate decreases as income increases.

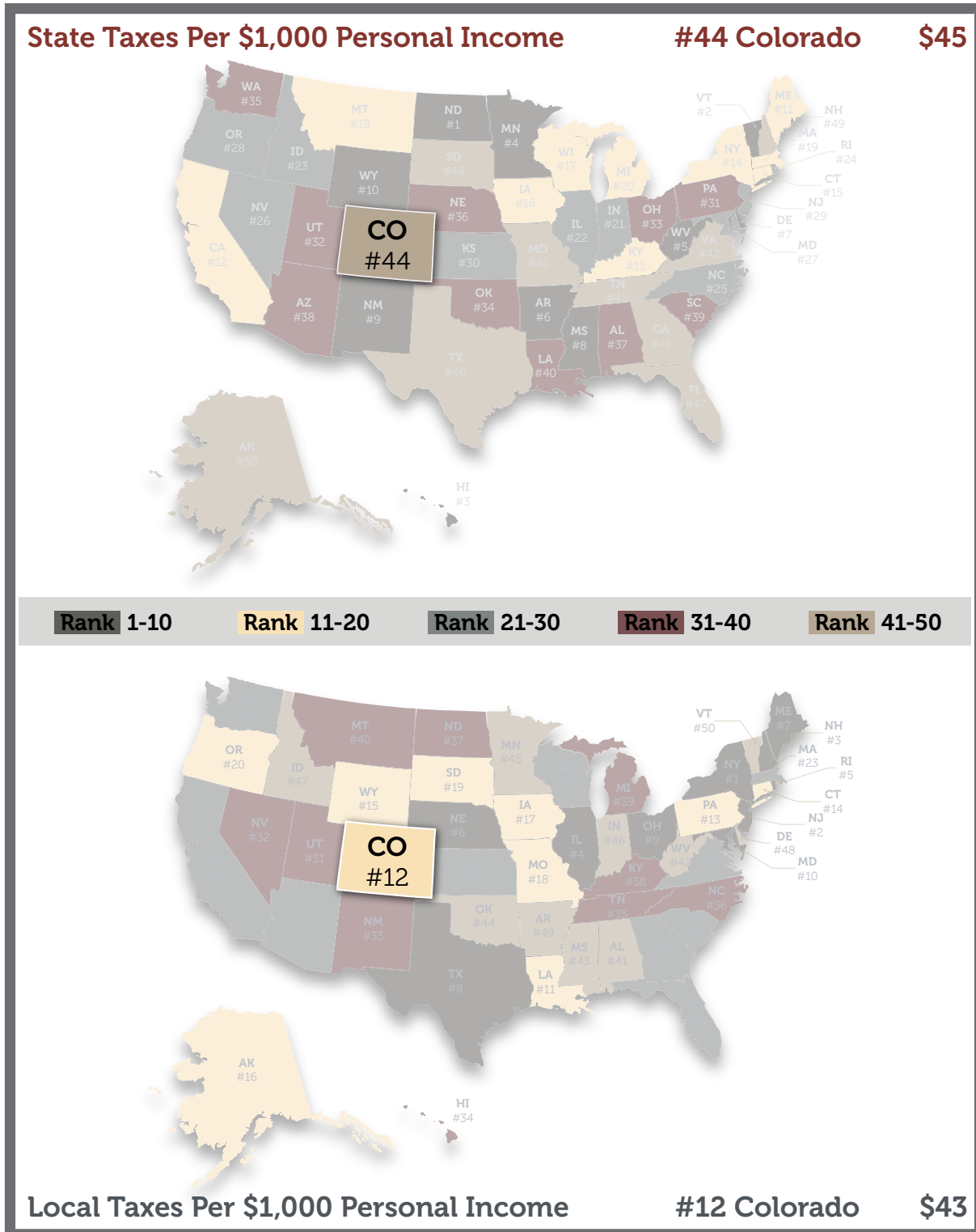
In 2015, the lowest income group had the highest overall effective rate, paying 19.45 percent of their income in state and local taxes. However, the highest income group had the lowest overall effective tax rate, paying 6.92 percent of their income in state and local taxes. The lowest income group had the highest state effective tax rate of 6.25 percent, and the rates remained fairly flat until the highest income group, which has the lowest state effective tax rate of 3.86 percent. The estimated distribution of local effective tax rates was substantially more regressive than that of state effective tax rates.

For all tax types except income and occupation, the lowest income households paid a higher percentage of their earnings to Colorado in 2015 than the highest earning groups. The lowest income group’s effective tax rate for sales tax was more than five times higher than the highest income group’s effective tax rate.



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## State and Local Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income, 2015



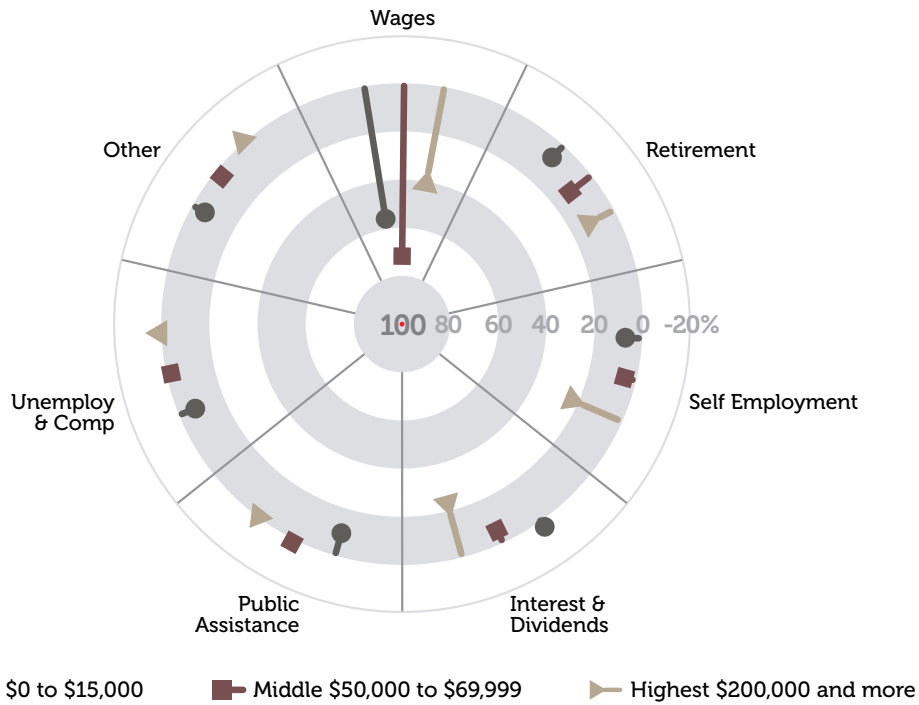
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. State and Local Government Finances. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Personal Income data.





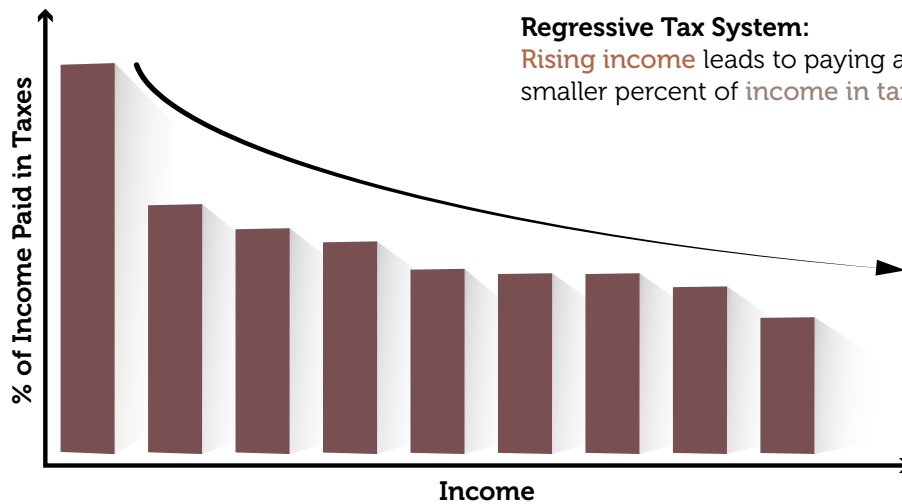
# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Composition of Family Money Income for the Lowest, Middle, and Highest Income Groups, 2015



Source: Colorado Tax Profile Model - Exhibit 7

## Colorado's Effective Combined State and Local Tax Rates, 2015



Source: Colorado Tax Profile Model - Exhibit 16



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

This is the 13th in the series of Colorado Tax Profile Studies, first published in 1973. The Tax Profile estimates the amount of state and local taxes paid by households at different income levels. This Profile provides estimates and analysis for calendar year 2015

It is crucial to note income group is not associated with most Colorado taxes. For example, vendors who collect and submit sales tax on behalf of the state do not collect or remit their customers' income levels. Except state income tax, the Colorado Department of Revenue (CDOR) does not have state data to assess taxes paid by income level. Therefore, a model was developed using federal data sources, primarily the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), to estimate taxes paid by income level.

The study does not examine how Colorado's state and local tax structure affects households' economic status. Nor does it attempt to assess the impact of taxes or tax expenditures on work incentives, economic growth, or their effects on industries in the state.

For information on 2015 economic changes in Colorado, see the Quarterly economic forecasts from Legislative Council Staff (<https://leg.colorado.gov/EconomicForecasts>) and the Office of State Budget and Planning (Go to the "Past Forecasts" link on this page <https://www.colorado.gov/governor/economics>)

## Colorado compared to other states

This section describes how personal income and state and local taxes in Colorado compare with other states. This section's data is from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Note the U.S. Census data is for the state fiscal year, July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, and the BEA data is for calendar year 2015.

During 2015, Colorado was 14th in the nation for personal income per capita (BEA). **Exhibits 1 and 2** summarize selected data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the BEA showing that during 2015, Colorado was 37th for the amount of taxes collected per \$1,000 of personal income by state and local governments. Colorado has a long tradition of having a decentralized local government tax system, resulting in state taxes that are among the lowest in the country, while local government taxes are among the highest. Colorado is ranked 44th in the U.S. for the amount of state taxes collected per \$1,000 of personal income, with only Tennessee, Texas, Florida, South Dakota, New Hampshire, and Alaska collecting less state taxes. On the other hand, Colorado ranked 12th for the amount of local taxes collected per \$1,000 of personal income.



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

## Exhibit 1. State and local taxes per \$1,000 personal income, 2015

State	State Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Local Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Total Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Local Taxes as a % of Total Taxes	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	\$52	37	\$29	41	\$81	46	36%	33
Alaska	\$20	50	\$41	16	\$61	50	67%	1
Arizona	\$52	38	\$36	26	\$88	38	41%	21
Arkansas	\$79	6	\$20	49	\$99	23	20%	48
California	\$70	12	\$36	27	\$105	14	34%	36
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>\$45</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>\$43</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>\$88</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>6</b>
Connecticut	\$66	15	\$42	14	\$108	12	39%	25
Delaware	\$78	7	\$22	48	\$100	20	22%	47
Florida	\$40	47	\$36	29	\$76	49	47%	10
Georgia	\$47	41	\$38	21	\$85	42	45%	12
Hawaii	\$92	3	\$32	34	\$124	3	26%	45
Idaho	\$61	23	\$26	47	\$87	40	30%	42
Illinois	\$61	22	\$50	4	\$111	9	45%	15
Indiana	\$62	21	\$29	46	\$91	32	31%	39
Iowa	\$64	16	\$39	17	\$103	16	38%	28
Kansas	\$57	30	\$36	28	\$93	29	38%	26
Kentucky	\$67	13	\$30	38	\$97	25	31%	40
Louisiana	\$48	40	\$44	11	\$92	31	47%	7
Maine	\$70	11	\$47	7	\$117	5	40%	22
Maryland	\$59	27	\$44	10	\$103	17	43%	17
Massachusetts	\$63	19	\$37	23	\$100	21	37%	29
Michigan	\$63	20	\$30	39	\$92	30	32%	37
Minnesota	\$86	4	\$29	45	\$115	6	25%	46
Mississippi	\$75	8	\$29	43	\$105	15	28%	43
Missouri	\$46	43	\$39	18	\$85	41	46%	11



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

**Exhibit 1. State and local taxes per \$1,000 personal income, 2015 (continued)**

State	State Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Local Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Total Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Local Taxes as a % of Total Taxes	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Percent	Rank
Montana	\$63	18	\$30	40	\$93	28	32%	38
Nebraska	\$53	36	\$47	6	\$100	18	47%	9
Nevada	\$59	26	\$34	32	\$93	27	36%	32
New Hampshire	\$34	49	\$50	3	\$84	44	60%	2
New Jersey	\$58	29	\$52	2	\$110	10	47%	8
New Mexico	\$75	9	\$33	33	\$108	11	31%	41
New York	\$67	14	\$81	1	\$147	2	55%	3
North Carolina	\$60	25	\$31	36	\$91	33	34%	35
North Dakota	\$142	1	\$30	37	\$172	1	17%	49
Ohio	\$55	33	\$45	9	\$99	22	45%	14
Oklahoma	\$54	34	\$29	44	\$84	45	35%	34
Oregon	\$58	28	\$39	20	\$97	26	40%	23
Pennsylvania	\$56	31	\$42	13	\$99	24	43%	18
Rhode Island	\$60	24	\$48	5	\$108	13	44%	16
South Carolina	\$50	39	\$37	24	\$87	39	43%	19
South Dakota	\$40	48	\$39	19	\$79	47	49%	5
Tennessee	\$45	45	\$31	35	\$76	48	41%	20
Texas	\$43	46	\$45	8	\$88	36	51%	4
Utah	\$55	32	\$34	31	\$89	34	38%	27
Vermont	\$99	2	\$19	50	\$118	4	16%	50
Virginia	\$47	42	\$38	22	\$85	43	45%	13
Washington	\$54	35	\$35	30	\$89	35	40%	24
West Virginia	\$82	5	\$29	42	\$112	8	26%	44
Wisconsin	\$63	17	\$37	25	\$100	19	37%	31
Wyoming	\$70	10	\$42	15	\$112	7	37%	30

**Sources:** U.S. Census, State and Local Government Finances; Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income Data



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

**Exhibit 2. Colorado taxes per \$1,000 personal income  
State, local, and total taxes, 1990–2015**

Year	State Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Local Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Total Taxes Per \$1,000 Personal Income		Local Taxes as a % of Total Taxes	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Percent	Rank
1990	\$51	48	\$54	5	\$105	31	52%	2
1991	\$49	48	\$52	5	\$101	33	51%	3
1992	\$51	48	\$51	8	\$102	37	50%	3
1993	\$51	48	\$51	6	\$102	39	50%	4
1994	\$52	48	\$50	6	\$102	41	49%	4
1995	\$53	48	\$49	12	\$102	42	48%	4
1996	\$52	48	\$48	13	\$100	45	48%	4
1997	\$53	48	\$48	10	\$101	44	48%	3
1998	\$54	47	\$47	11	\$101	42	46%	6
1999	\$55	45	\$47	8	\$102	40	46%	7
2000	\$55	46	\$48	7	\$103	43	47%	5
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2002	\$44	49	\$44	11	\$88	45	50%	3
2003	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2004	\$42	49	\$45	10	\$86	46	52%	3
2005	\$43	49	\$45	12	\$87	46	51%	4
2006	\$44	49	\$45	10	\$89	46	51%	4
2007	\$45	48	\$46	10	\$91	46	50%	4
2008	\$45	48	\$46	9	\$91	42	51%	4
2009	\$42	49	\$55	3	\$98	36	57%	2
2010	\$40	49	\$56	3	\$96	31	58%	1
2011	\$42	47	\$55	3	\$96	31	57%	1
2012	\$44	46	\$46	5	\$90	37	51%	3
2013	\$46	46	\$47	6	\$93	37	51%	3
2014	\$43	47	\$43	11	\$86	40	50%	3
2015	\$45	44	\$43	12	\$88	37	49%	6

\* Information not available

**Sources:** U.S. Census, State and Local Government Finances; Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income data



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

A large share of Colorado's state and local taxes comes from local taxes. **Exhibit 1** illustrates the revenue collected by local governments as a percentage of revenue collected by both state and local governments. Colorado is still among the top 10 states for the proportion of tax revenues collected by local governments, ranking 6th highest in 2015. In Colorado, municipal governments' main source of revenue is local sales taxes. Local property taxes largely fund county governments and school districts. State government collects proportionally less in total taxes than others due to the larger role of local governments in tax collection in Colorado.

We looked at the relative priorities of various programs in Colorado to those of other states by comparing their expenditures. (Note: Here the term "expenditure" means money paid out by the state, which is not the same meaning as "tax expenditure.") Despite Colorado's low ranking in 2015 for combined state and local revenues per \$1,000 of personal income (37th), its expenditures per capita by state and local governments was 21st (**see Exhibit 3**). Colorado is ranked 5th on the list for per capita spending on parks and recreation. Other relatively high-ranking per capita expenditures were on waste, utilities, and hospitals. Per capita funding for higher education was 17th in the nation, while spending on elementary and secondary education per capita was 35th. Colorado's per capita expenditures on health was 43rd in 2015, its lowest among relative rankings.

**Exhibit 3. Ranking of Colorado state and local government  
Selected expenditures and revenues, 2015**

EXPENDITURES (Per Capita)	National Rank	REVENUES (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)	National Rank
Administration		Current Charges	8
<i>Capital Outlay</i>	18	Interest Earnings	12
<i>Current Operations</i>	23	From Federal Government	46
<i>Interest on General Debt</i>	8	Individual Income Tax Revenue	31
<i>Salaries and Wages</i>	19	Property Tax Revenue	30
<i>Total State and Local     Government Expenditures</i>	21	Sales and Gross receipts (State and Local)	30
Education		<b>Total State and Local Tax Revenue</b>	<b>37</b>
<i>Elementary and Secondary     Education</i>	35		
<i>Higher Education</i>	17		
Parks and Recreation	5		
Public Safety			
<i>Correction</i>	17		
<i>Fire Protection</i>	15		
<i>Police Protection</i>	14		
Social Services			
<i>Health</i>	43		
<i>Hospitals</i>	8		
<i>Public Welfare</i>	36		
Utilities	9		
Highways	30		
Waste			
<i>Sewerage</i>	9		
<i>Solid Waste</i>	10		

**Sources:** U.S. Census, State and Local Government Finances; Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional GDP and Personal Income data



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

## Taxes, incidence, and revenues

### Taxes and tax incidence

This study analyzes taxes paid by individuals to Colorado's state and local governments. We follow the concept of taxes defined for the "Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid," in the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), §24-35-108.5. The estimates of average taxes paid and their associated data from the Disclosure of Average Taxes Paid are the basis of this study. The estimates of average taxes paid include fees for driver's licenses and vehicle registrations.

Taxes are paid directly to governments or, in the case of sales taxes or income tax withholding, to sellers or employers who in turn remit the taxes they have collected to the government. Taxation's purpose is to provide government with the revenue to fund public goods and services.

Tax incidence describes tax burden. We used income group as a means to examine differences in tax burden across households. In the sections that follow, we compared the distribution of income versus the distribution of taxes paid to illustrate who bears the tax burden.

### Revenues: Total state and local tax collections

Colorado received about \$25 billion in state and local tax revenue during fiscal year 2015, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances. Colorado was 37th in the nation for state and local tax revenue collections (**Exhibit 3**). Of this \$25 billion, about half was from state tax revenue (\$12.8 billion) and half from local tax revenue (\$12.2 billion).

For actual Colorado state tax collections (tax revenue) data for 2015, see the CDOR Annual Reports at <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/revenue/annual-report>. The Annual Reports are by state fiscal year, so the 2015 (July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015) and 2016 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016) Reports are relevant.

### Methodology for estimating the distribution of income and taxes paid

For this study, we estimated income and taxes paid by Colorado households categorized into nine income groups. To determine these estimates, we used state and federal data, specifically the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The CES is a nationwide household survey on consumers' expenditures, incomes, and demographics. Households are grouped into income groups, and average annual income and expenses are reported for each group. Income groups range from households receiving less than \$15,000 of annual income to those receiving more than \$200,000 of annual income.

### Estimating income

We estimated the income of Colorado households using the CES conceptualization of income. This conceptualization is broadly based and not limited to taxable income. Income, which we refer to as family money income, includes income earned from wages; retirement/pensions; self-employment; interest, dividends, rental income, and other property income; public assistance; unemployment and worker's compensation; and other sources.

We estimated family money income using Colorado, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and CES data. Colorado data merged with IRS data was used to estimate the amount of income from wages; retirement/pensions; self-employment; and interest, dividends, rental income, and other property income. CES data was used to estimate the amount of income from public assistance; unemployment and worker's compensation; and other sources. The sum of all of these sources is family money income.



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

## Estimating taxes paid by income group

We estimated the amount of state and local taxes paid by each income group. The state taxes we estimated are individual income, sales, gasoline and gasohol, licenses and registrations, alcoholic beverages, and cigarettes and tobacco, and the local taxes are residential property, sales and use, specific ownership, and occupation. State income tax paid was estimated using data from state income tax returns. The other types of tax paid were primarily estimated using the CES data.

When CES data were used, we calculated the percentage of CES income that tax type accounted for, for each income group. We then applied that percentage to the Colorado family money income value to estimate the tax paid for that tax type, for each income group. For instance, if the amount of a given tax paid was 1 percent of CES income for an income group, then we multiplied the Colorado family money income total for that group by 1 percent to get an estimate of the amount of tax paid by that income group. To estimate state and local sales tax paid, we selected items from the CES based on whether the item is taxed in Colorado. For state sales tax, we multiplied the total of all the selected items by 2.9 percent, and for local sales tax, we used 4.54 percent (the average Colorado local sales tax rate estimated by the Tax Foundation, <https://taxfoundation.org/state-and-local-sales-tax-rates-2015/>). For gasoline, alcohol, and cigarettes/tobacco, we used industry data (e.g., average prices) to estimate the tax paid based on the CES value for that item.

Here is an example of how an estimate of tax paid was made using gasoline tax: If a given income group spent \$2,000 on gasoline (per the CES) and the average price of gasoline was \$2.50 (per industry data), then they bought 800 gallons of gasoline. The state tax on gasoline is \$.022 per gallon, which comes to \$176 in gasoline tax paid. We divided \$176 by the CES income amount to determine what percentage of CES income was spent on gasoline tax. We then multiplied that percentage by the Colorado family money income value for that group to get the estimate of tax paid.

All of the following sections which discuss distributions of income and taxes paid are only accurate insofar as the model accurately describes the actual tax situation of taxpayers in Colorado.

## The distribution of income and state and local taxes among households

This study focuses on a modeled distribution of income obtained and taxes paid by Colorado residents to their state and local governments. Here, distribution means how taxes are spread out among nine income groups. Using estimates, the study evaluates which groups pay the greatest and the least amounts of taxes, and it also examines the proportion of taxes they pay relative to other groups. In the sections that follow, estimates of income, taxes paid to state and local governments, and the distribution of taxes paid among households with different income levels is examined using tables and charts (exhibits). The methodology used to produce these estimates was described in the preceding section.

## Distribution and sources of income

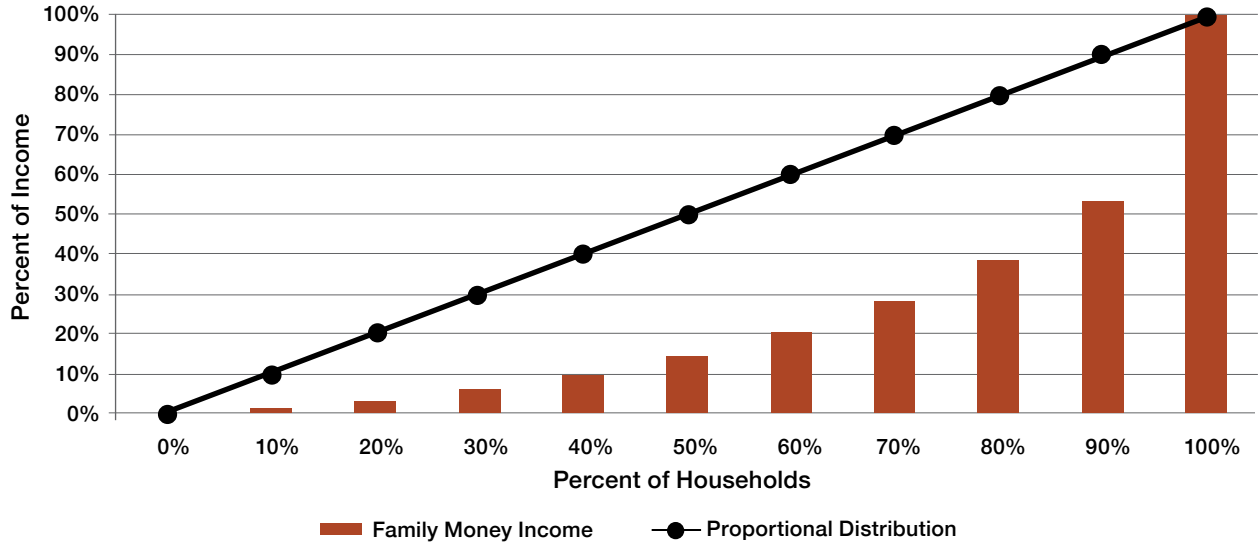
**Exhibit 4** shows the estimated cumulative distribution of family money income and households in Colorado. The bars of the graph show the share of Colorado households (the horizontal axis) receiving a given share of income (the vertical axis). For example, the chart shows that 50 percent of the households in the state received a little more than 15 percent of all income. The straight line connecting the corners of the chart represents an equal distribution of income. The area between the bars and the diagonal line show how the estimated distribution of income deviates from a perfectly proportional distribution of income. The greater the area contained between the bars and the diagonal line, the greater the inequality of income. **Exhibit 5** shows the distribution of family money income by decile (one of ten groups with an equal number of households). Notably, almost half of all of the income is attributed to the top 10 percent (the 10th decile) of households.





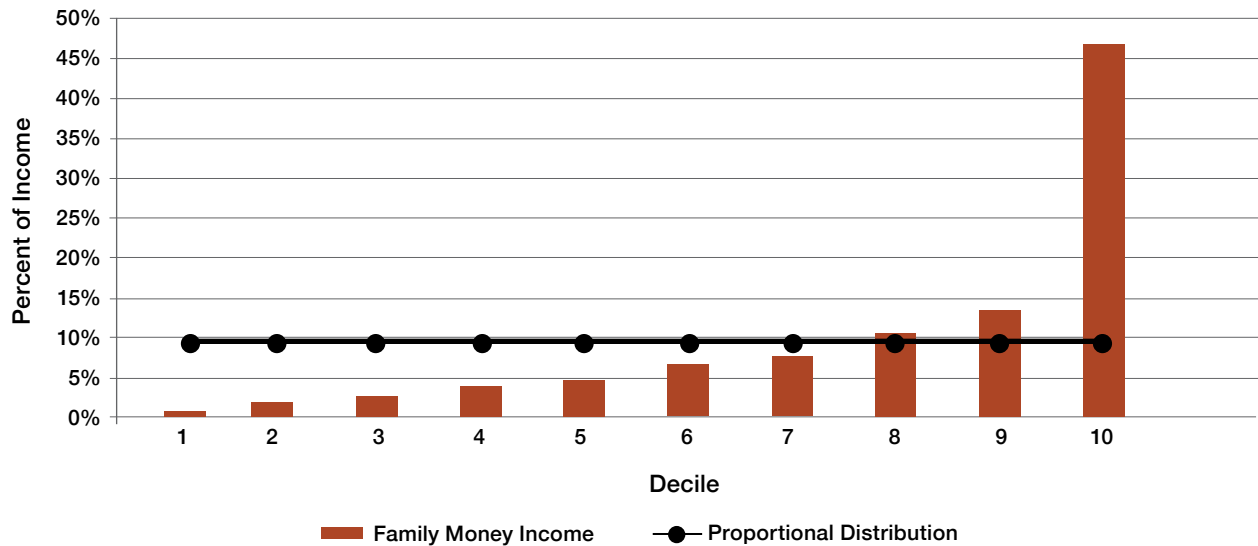
# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

**Exhibit 4. Cumulative distribution of family money income, 2015**



**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics's Consumer Expenditure Survey

**Exhibit 5. Distribution of family money income by decile, 2015**



**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics's Consumer Expenditure Survey



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

The sources of income and proportion of income obtained from different sources vary by income group.

**Exhibit 6** shows the average income obtained from each of the seven sources that make up family money income for each income group. **Exhibit 7** illustrates how the composition of family money income varies by income group. Households in the lowest income group obtain most of their income (59 percent) from wages, and very little of their income comes from self-employment or interest and dividends. In contrast, households in the highest income group obtain almost half of their income from self-employment and interest and dividends.

The average family money income of households in Colorado, as shown in **Exhibit 8**, was \$87,644. However, given the concentration of income among the wealthiest households, the average deviates significantly from the median, which was \$42,783.

**Exhibit 6. Average income by source for each income group, 2015**

Average Income by Source	\$0 to \$15,000	\$15,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 and Over
Wages	\$5,819	\$15,462	\$25,812	\$33,699	\$44,859	\$63,267	\$91,209	\$122,420	\$209,991
Retirement	\$874	\$3,468	\$5,171	\$6,419	\$8,323	\$11,269	\$14,332	\$19,140	\$68,344
Self-Employment	\$814	\$1,392	\$1,446	\$1,804	\$2,414	\$3,715	\$6,446	\$12,204	\$105,917
Interest and Dividends	(\$242)	\$391	\$880	\$1,454	\$2,441	\$4,313	\$8,501	\$17,202	\$130,039
Public Assistance	\$1,331	\$1,030	\$783	\$535	\$302	\$200	\$133	\$90	\$30
Unemployment and Other Compensation	\$200	\$342	\$403	\$624	\$519	\$526	\$476	\$353	\$473
Other	\$559	\$346	\$280	\$173	\$342	\$237	\$186	\$263	\$584
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,354</b>	<b>\$22,430</b>	<b>\$34,774</b>	<b>\$44,707</b>	<b>\$59,200</b>	<b>\$83,527</b>	<b>\$121,285</b>	<b>\$171,672</b>	<b>\$515,379</b>

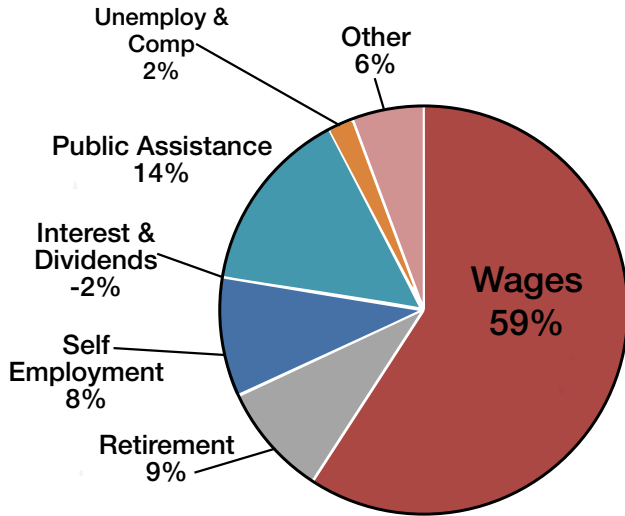
**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistic's Consumer Expenditure Survey



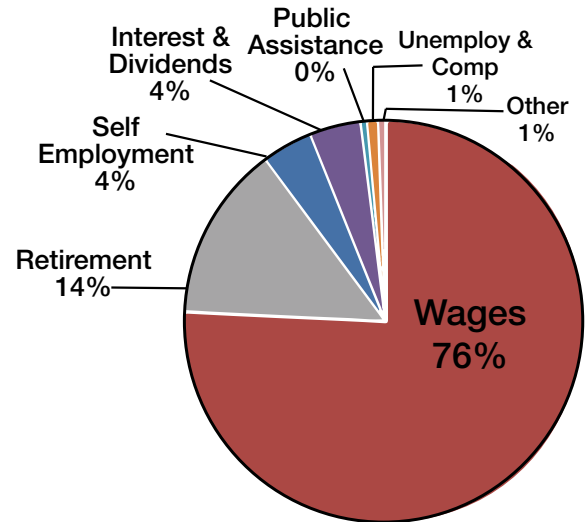
# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

**Exhibit 7: Sources of family money income for the lowest, middle, and highest income groups, 2015**

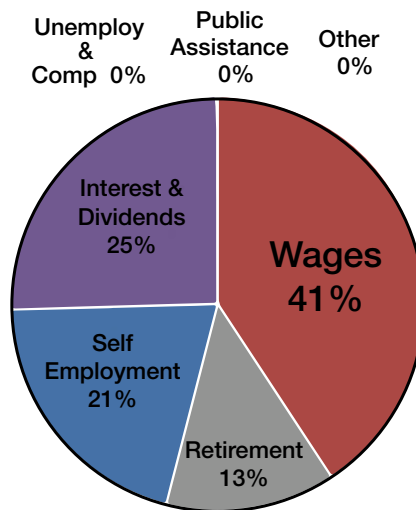
## Lowest \$0 to \$15,000



## Middle: \$50,000 to \$69,999



## Highest: \$200,000 and Over



Source: Tax Profile Exhibit 6



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

## Distribution of taxes paid

### Average taxes paid

**Exhibit 8** estimates the average amount of state and local taxes paid by Colorado households. The estimated average total state and local taxes paid was \$7,319. The estimated average state taxes paid was about \$3,692. However, when residents in the two highest income groups are removed, the estimated average amount of state taxes paid drops to \$2,245. Estimates show the average amount of local taxes paid by Colorado households was \$3,627. If the residents in the two highest income groups are removed, the estimated average amount of local taxes paid is \$2,537. Generally, as income increased so did the average taxes paid.

<b>Exhibit 8: Average taxes paid, 2015</b>										
	<b>\$0 to \$15,000</b>	<b>\$15,000 to \$29,999</b>	<b>\$30,000 to \$39,999</b>	<b>\$40,000 to \$49,999</b>	<b>\$50,000 to \$69,999</b>	<b>\$70,000 to \$99,999</b>	<b>\$100,000 to \$149,999</b>	<b>\$150,000 to \$199,999</b>	<b>\$200,000 and Over</b>	<b>Weighted Average</b>
Average Family Money Income	\$9,354	\$22,430	\$34,774	\$44,707	\$59,200	\$83,527	\$121,285	\$171,672	\$515,379	\$87,644
<b>State Taxes and Fees</b>										
Individual Income	\$78	\$313	\$713	\$1,054	\$1,556	\$2,431	\$3,857	\$5,701	\$16,280	\$2,531
Sales	\$281	\$351	\$431	\$488	\$571	\$747	\$984	\$1,268	\$2,777	\$717
Gasoline and Gasohol	\$90	\$114	\$154	\$175	\$202	\$233	\$276	\$282	\$484	\$198
Licenses and Registrations	\$85	\$131	\$168	\$186	\$205	\$233	\$260	\$270	\$270	\$187
Alcoholic Beverages	\$4	\$3	\$4	\$6	\$6	\$9	\$14	\$18	\$45	\$10
Cigarettes and Tobacco	\$48	\$45	\$52	\$53	\$52	\$48	\$54	\$46	\$48	\$50
<b>Total State Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>\$585</b>	<b>\$957</b>	<b>\$1,522</b>	<b>\$1,962</b>	<b>\$2,593</b>	<b>\$3,701</b>	<b>\$5,445</b>	<b>\$7,584</b>	<b>\$19,904</b>	<b>\$3,692</b>
<b>Local Taxes and Fees</b>										
Residential Property	\$712	\$953	\$1,112	\$1,264	\$1,631	\$2,155	\$3,264	\$4,348	\$11,008	\$2,292
Sales and Use	\$440	\$549	\$675	\$763	\$895	\$1,169	\$1,541	\$1,984	\$4,348	\$1,122
Specific Ownership	\$80	\$129	\$169	\$189	\$209	\$239	\$269	\$279	\$279	\$190
Occupation	\$2	\$6	\$9	\$12	\$15	\$22	\$31	\$44	\$133	\$23
<b>Total Local Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>\$1,235</b>	<b>\$1,638</b>	<b>\$1,965</b>	<b>\$2,228</b>	<b>\$2,750</b>	<b>\$3,585</b>	<b>\$5,105</b>	<b>\$6,656</b>	<b>\$15,767</b>	<b>\$3,627</b>
<b>Total State and Local Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>\$1,819</b>	<b>\$2,595</b>	<b>\$3,488</b>	<b>\$4,190</b>	<b>\$5,343</b>	<b>\$7,286</b>	<b>\$10,550</b>	<b>\$14,240</b>	<b>\$35,671</b>	<b>\$7,319</b>

**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics's Consumer Expenditure Survey



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

## Proportion of taxes paid

The share of taxes paid for each type of tax differed by income group. **Exhibit 9** shows the proportion of each type of tax paid within each income group. For orientation, the percentages sum to 100 percent within each income group (each column). **Exhibit 10** illustrates that households in the lowest income group paid the largest proportion of their taxes for property (39 percent) and sales taxes (24 percent for local sales taxes), whereas households in the middle and highest income groups paid a large proportion of their taxes for income (ranging from 29 to 46 percent) and property tax (ranging from 30 to 31 percent).

**Exhibit 9: Proportion of total state and local taxes paid within each income group, 2015**

	\$0 to \$15,000	\$15,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 and Over
<b>State Taxes and Fees</b>									
Individual Income	4%	12%	20%	25%	29%	33%	37%	40%	46%
Sales	15%	14%	12%	12%	11%	10%	9%	9%	8%
Gasoline and Gasohol	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%
Licenses and Registrations	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	1%
Alcoholic Beverages	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cigarettes and Tobacco	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
<b>Total State Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>56%</b>
<b>Local Taxes and Fees</b>									
Residential Property	39%	37%	32%	30%	31%	30%	31%	31%	31%
Sales and Use	24%	21%	19%	18%	17%	16%	15%	14%	12%
Specific Ownership	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%
Occupation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total Local Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Total State and Local Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

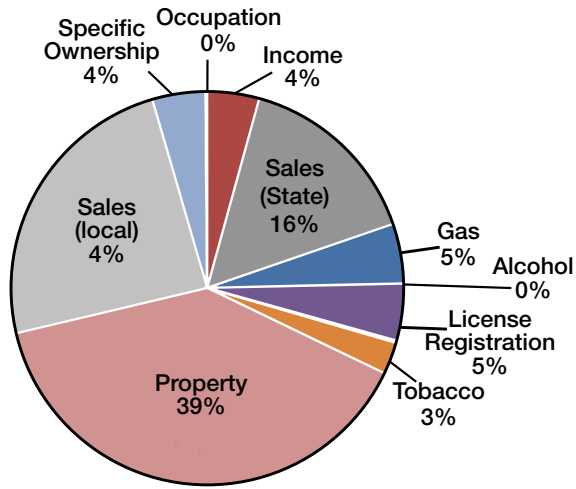
**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics's Consumer Expenditure Survey



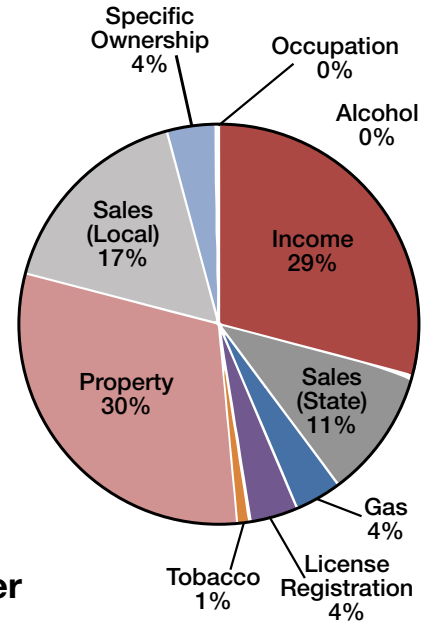
# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

**Exhibit 10: Proportion of total state and local taxes paid for the lowest, middle, and highest income groups, 2015**

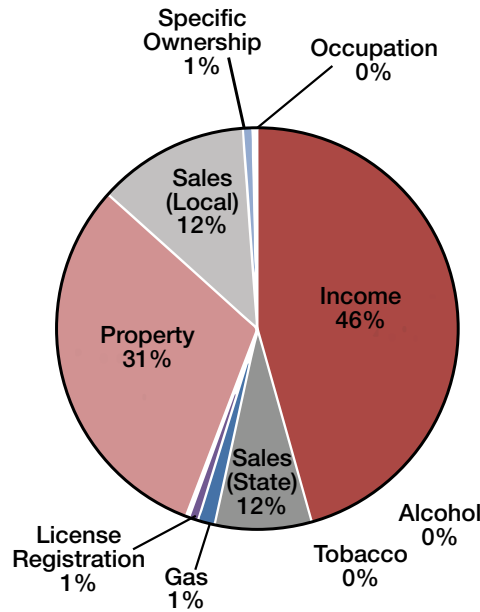
## Lowest \$0 to \$15,000



## Middle \$50,000 to \$69,999



## Highest: \$200,000 and Over



Source: Tax Profile Exhibit 9



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

We also examined the proportion of state and local taxes paid by each income group. **Exhibit 11** shows what proportion of the tax type totals each income group paid. For orientation, the percentages sum to 100 percent across income groups (each row). Generally, as income increased, so did the proportion of tax paid. However, the lower and middle income groups paid a greater percentage of the total cigarette and tobacco taxes than the higher income groups. Households in the highest income group paid the largest proportion of taxes in most types, except licenses and registrations, cigarettes and tobacco, and specific ownership. **Exhibit 12** shows each income group's share of the total state and local taxes. The highest income group paid the largest proportion of total state and local taxes (33 percent).

**Exhibit 11: Proportion of total tax paid by tax type across all income groups, 2015**

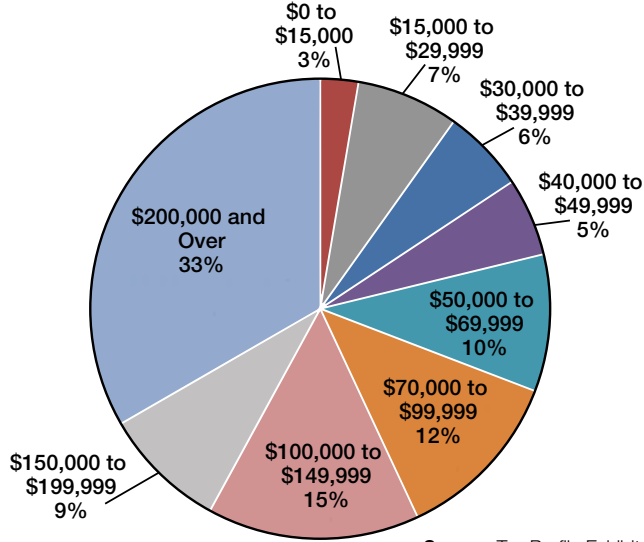
	\$0 to \$15,000	\$15,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 and Over	Total
Percentage of Households	10.7%	20.3%	12.2%	9.6%	13.2%	12.3%	10.3%	4.5%	6.8%	100%
Percentage of Family Money Income	1.1%	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%	8.9%	11.7%	14.3%	8.8%	40.2%	100%
<b>State Taxes and Fees</b>										
Individual Income	0.3%	2.5%	3.4%	4.0%	8.1%	11.8%	15.8%	10.1%	44.0%	100%
Sales	4.2%	9.9%	7.4%	6.5%	10.5%	12.8%	14.2%	7.9%	26.5%	100%
Gasoline and Gasohol	4.9%	11.6%	9.5%	8.5%	13.5%	14.4%	14.5%	6.4%	16.7%	100%
Licenses and Registrations	4.9%	14.2%	11.0%	9.6%	14.4%	15.2%	14.4%	6.5%	9.8%	100%
Alcoholic Beverages	4.1%	7.0%	5.6%	5.8%	8.8%	12.1%	15.2%	8.7%	32.6%	100%
Cigarettes and Tobacco	10.4%	18.6%	13.0%	10.2%	13.9%	12.0%	11.2%	4.2%	6.6%	100%
<b>Total State Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Local Taxes and Fees</b>										
Residential Property	3.3%	8.4%	5.9%	5.3%	9.4%	11.5%	14.7%	8.5%	32.8%	100%
Sales and Use	4.2%	9.9%	7.4%	6.5%	10.5%	12.8%	14.2%	7.9%	26.5%	100%
Specific Ownership	4.5%	13.8%	10.9%	9.6%	14.5%	15.4%	14.6%	6.6%	10.0%	100%
Occupation	1.1%	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%	8.9%	11.7%	14.3%	8.8%	40.2%	100%
<b>Total Local Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total State and Local Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics's Consumer Expenditure Survey



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

**Exhibit 12: Proportion of total state and local taxes paid by each income group, 2015**

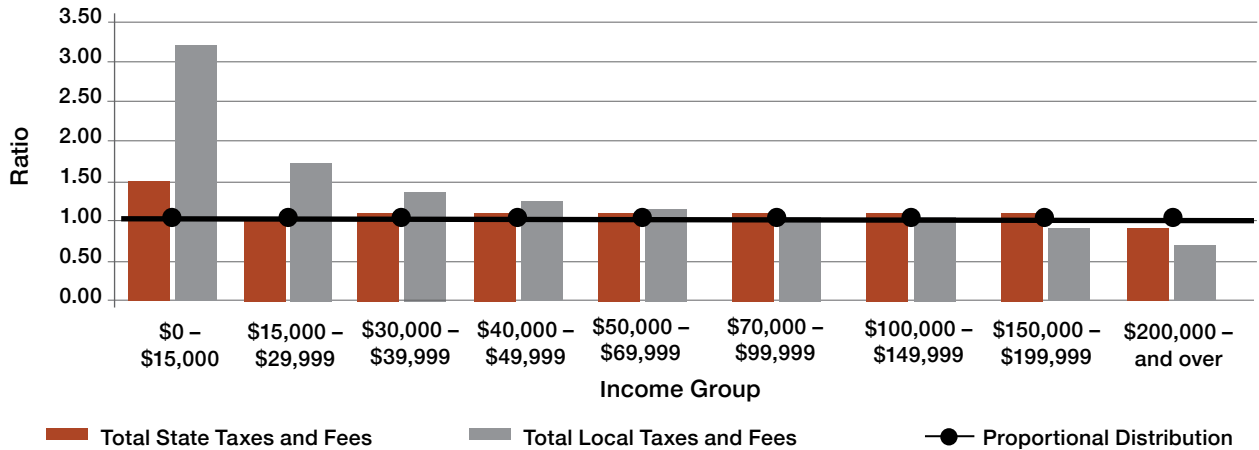


Source: Tax Profile Exhibit 11

## Proportion of taxes paid relative to proportion of income received

Because the CES income groups do not divide households into equally sized groups, it is difficult to determine if an income group is paying a proportion of taxes equal to the proportion of income they receive. To understand the relationship between share of taxes paid and share of income, we calculated a ratio of the proportion of taxes paid to the proportion of family money income using the percentages displayed in **Exhibit 11**. **Exhibit 13** plots these ratios for state taxes (left columns) and local taxes (right columns). The horizontal line indicates a perfectly proportional ratio of 1. The closer the ratio is to 1, the closer the share of taxes paid by an income group is to the share of income they received. If the columns rise higher than the horizontal line, then the taxes paid are greater than the proportion of income received. If the columns fall below the horizontal line, then the taxes paid are lower than the proportion of income received. Notably, the lower income groups paid more local taxes than their share of income. Only the highest income group paid less state and local taxes than its share of income.

**Exhibit 13. Ratio of the proportion of taxes paid to the proportion of family money income by income group, 2015**



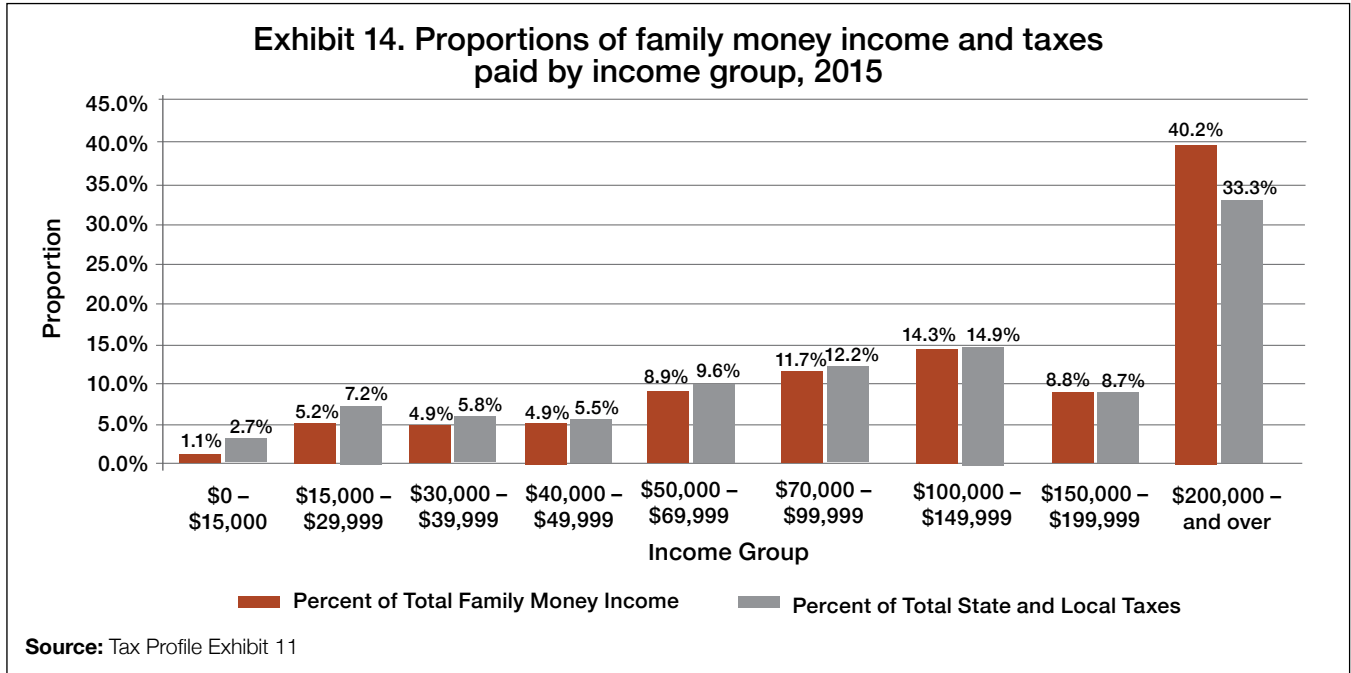
Source: Tax Profile Exhibit 11





# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

**Exhibit 14** provides another look at the relationship between the share of taxes paid and the share of income received. Whereas **Exhibit 13** plotted state and local taxes separately, **Exhibit 14** combines them to show total taxes paid. The left columns show the proportion of total family money income each group receives, and the right column shows the proportion of total state and local taxes they pay. When these two columns are the same height for an income group, that group pays taxes in proportion to their income. When the column for the proportion of taxes paid (right column) is higher, they pay more taxes than their share of income. All groups, except the two highest income groups, paid more taxes than their share of income.





# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

## Effective tax rates: Are state and local taxes progressive or regressive?

Effective tax rates measure how much people pay in taxes as a percentage of their income. The measure of income used in this study is family money income. The next sections cover the distribution of estimated effective tax rates by tax type and income group. Looking at the distribution of effective tax rates across income groups reveals the nature of the tax – whether it is proportional, regressive, or progressive. For this study, we considered the tax base to be family money income. Thus, a proportional tax is one in which the tax rate is fixed, with no change in rate as income increases or decreases. A regressive tax is one in which the tax rate decreases as income increases. A progressive tax is one in which the tax rate increases as income increases. For more on proportional, regressive, or progressive tax see the Tax Profile Study appendix.

**Exhibit 15** shows the effective tax rate for each tax type for each income group. **Exhibit 16** plots the state and local effective tax rate for each income group. Using Exhibit 16, it is evident the combined state and local effective tax rate was regressive. The lowest income group had the highest effective rate – they paid 19.45 percent of their family money income in combined state and local taxes. In contrast, the highest income group had the lowest effective tax rate – they paid 6.92 percent of their family money income in combined state and local taxes. Considering only state taxes, the distribution of state effective tax rates was slightly regressive (state effective tax rates are shown in the bottom part of the columns in **Exhibit 16**). The lowest income group had the highest state effective tax rate of 6.25 percent, and the rates remained fairly flat until the highest income group, which has the lowest state effective tax rate of 3.86 percent. The estimated distribution of local effective tax rates was substantially more regressive than that of state effective tax rates (local effective tax rates are shown in the top part of the columns in **Exhibit 16**). As income increased, the local effective tax rate decreased.

**Exhibit 15: Effective tax rates for each tax type by income group, 2015**

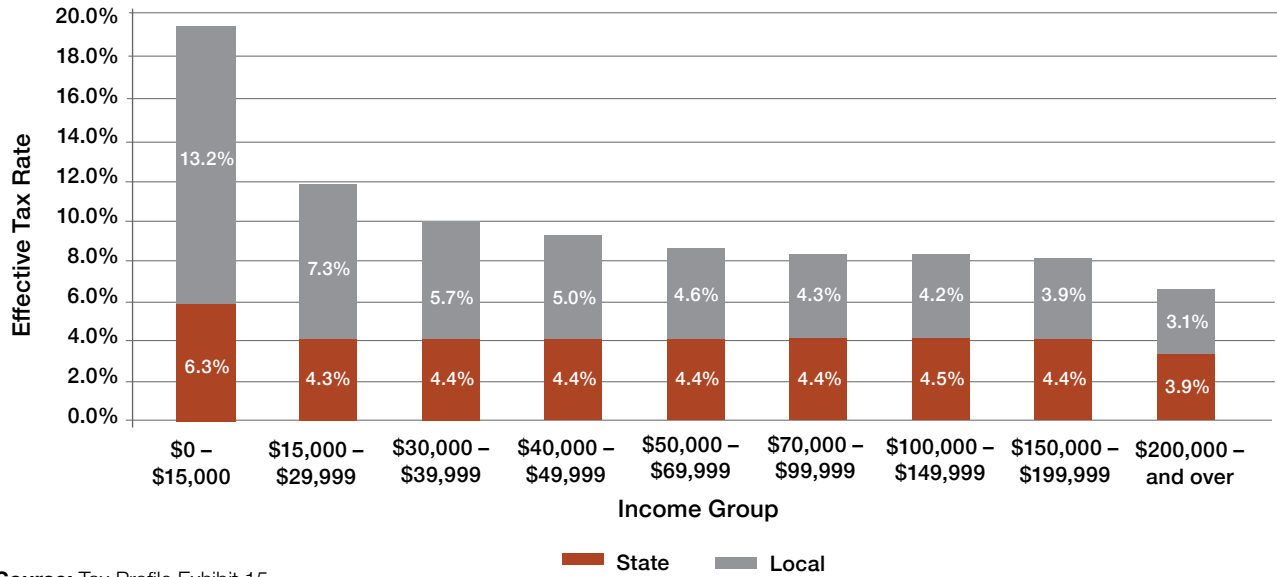
	\$0 to \$15,000	\$15,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 and Over	Average
<b>State Taxes and Fees</b>										
Individual Income	0.83%	1.39%	2.05%	2.36%	2.63%	2.91%	3.18%	3.32%	3.16%	2.89%
Sales	3.01%	1.56%	1.24%	1.09%	0.97%	0.89%	0.81%	0.74%	0.54%	0.82%
Gasoline and Gasohol	0.96%	0.51%	0.44%	0.39%	0.34%	0.28%	0.23%	0.16%	0.09%	0.23%
Licenses and Registrations	0.91%	0.58%	0.48%	0.42%	0.35%	0.28%	0.21%	0.16%	0.05%	0.21%
Alcoholic Beverages	0.04%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Cigarettes and Tobacco	0.51%	0.20%	0.15%	0.12%	0.09%	0.06%	0.04%	0.03%	0.01%	0.06%
<b>Total State Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>6.25%</b>	<b>4.27%</b>	<b>4.38%</b>	<b>4.39%</b>	<b>4.38%</b>	<b>4.43%</b>	<b>4.49%</b>	<b>4.42%</b>	<b>3.86%</b>	<b>4.21%</b>
<b>Local Taxes and Fees</b>										
Residential Property	7.61%	4.25%	3.20%	2.83%	2.76%	2.58%	2.69%	2.53%	2.14%	2.62%
Sales and Use	4.71%	2.45%	1.94%	1.71%	1.51%	1.40%	1.27%	1.16%	0.84%	1.28%
Specific Ownership	0.85%	0.58%	0.49%	0.42%	0.35%	0.29%	0.22%	0.16%	0.05%	0.22%
Occupation	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
<b>Total Local Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>13.20%</b>	<b>7.30%</b>	<b>5.65%</b>	<b>4.98%</b>	<b>4.65%</b>	<b>4.29%</b>	<b>4.21%</b>	<b>3.88%</b>	<b>3.06%</b>	<b>4.14%</b>
<b>Total State and Local Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>19.45%</b>	<b>11.57%</b>	<b>10.03%</b>	<b>9.37%</b>	<b>9.03%</b>	<b>8.72%</b>	<b>8.70%</b>	<b>8.29%</b>	<b>6.92%</b>	<b>8.35%</b>

**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics's Consumer Expenditure Survey



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

**Exhibit 16. Effective state and local tax rates by income group, 2015**



Source: Tax Profile Exhibit 15



# COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY

Another way to analyze the progressivity or regressivity of taxes is a ratio of the effective tax rate of households in the lowest income group to that imposed on households in the highest groups. A ratio equal to 1.0 indicates that it is proportional. If the ratio is less than 1.0, the tax is progressive and if the ratio is greater than 1.0, the tax is regressive.

**Exhibit 17** compares the effective tax rates of the lowest group to those of the two highest groups combined. The two highest groups were combined so the number of households in the high group was very similar to the number of households in the lowest group. The ratios of the lowest group's effective tax rate to the higher group's effective tax rate are presented in the right column of the exhibit. The ratio for cigarette and tobacco is particularly notable. The effective rate of the cigarette and tobacco excise tax for the lowest income group was 41 times greater than the effective rate for households in the highest income groups. For all tax types except income and occupation, the lowest income group paid more taxes relative to their income than the highest income groups. The lowest income group's effective tax rates for sales tax (state and local) were more than 5 times higher than those for the highest income groups.

Exhibit 17. Effective tax rates and ratio of lowest to two highest groups, 2015			
	Lowest (\$0 to \$15,000)	Highest Two Groups (\$100,000 and Over)	Ratio of Effective Tax Rate of Lowest Group to Highest Two Groups
	Effective Tax Rate		Ratio
<b>State Taxes and Fees:</b>			
Individual Income	0.8%	3.2%	0.3
Sales	3.0%	0.6%	5.2
Gasoline and Special Fuels	1.0%	0.1%	9.0
Licenses and Registrations	0.9%	0.1%	12.8
Alcoholic Beverages	0.0%	0.0%	4.2
Cigarette and Tobacco	0.5%	0.0%	41.0
<b>Total State Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Local Taxes and Fees:</b>			
Residential Property	7.6%	2.2%	3.4
Sales and Use	4.7%	0.9%	5.2
Specific Ownership	0.9%	0.1%	11.6
Occupation	0.0%	0.0%	1.0
<b>Total Local Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Total State and Local Taxes and Fees</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>2.7</b>

**Source:** Tax Profile Exhibit 15

The various measures of proportionality are useful in analyzing the structure of taxes levied by taxing jurisdictions in the state. The estimates presented provide a foundation for an informed discussion of tax equity.



## COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY – APPENDIX

### Appendix: Tax equity considerations for policy making

The model presented in this study provides a foundation for an informed discussion of the distributive effects of tax policy in statutes and the equity of the distribution of state and local level of taxes on the residents in Colorado.

The issue of tax equity – or tax fairness in terms of who should pay and how much taxes should be paid – is a challenging policy issue that lawmakers deal with in all levels of government. The decision ultimately depends on the values of society. A fair system of taxation to some would be one in which every person would spend the same proportion of their income on taxes; thus, taxes paid would be proportional.

Another version of a fair tax system might focus on a taxpayer's "ability to pay." Prior to Colorado's income tax systems, legislative and business tax commissions dealt with these issues to advocate for a fair income tax system built on fundamentals of tax equity. Proponents of this concept argued the wealthiest, who have the greatest accumulation of income/wealth and therefore have the greatest "ability to pay" for the goods and services provided by state and local governments, should pay more taxes than those of lesser income. Taxes in this case would function as a tool to reduce household income differences. Fair tax proponents favor progressive tax structures. Federal and many state income taxes fall under this philosophy of taxation.

To others, tax fairness is a tax based on use – people should be taxed according to the benefits received from government services. For example, Colorado's 2004 additional excise taxes on cigarettes and tobacco products addressed tax "fairness" based on use. In 2004, voters imposed a constitutional levy of an additional 64¢ per pack of 20 cigarettes and 20 percent of the manufacturer's list price on other tobacco products. The revenue from these taxes is distributed to designated health-related programs administered by the state with several goals, including mitigating health-related problems associated with smoking and providing smoking prevention and cessation programs for Colorado residents. Those who do not use cigarettes or tobacco products would have less use for these programs generally, and those who do use cigarettes or tobacco products provide more financial support for these programs through the tax.

For governments to charge user fees, it is requisite to know the monetary value of the services they are offering and how to measure and assess the charges for those services. For instance, the Environmental Protection Agency is charged with the responsibility of safeguarding the environment, yet what is the price of clean air and who should be charged and how should they be charged? Additionally, user charges are associated with the consumption of tangible goods rather than services typically.

Some taxes, such as excise taxes are charged based on consumption. For instance, excise tax is applied to gallons of gasoline, the number of cigarettes in a package, and gallons/liters of spirits, wine, and beer. The types of products that are customarily subject to excise taxes are items for which the amounts consumed do not vary widely among income groups; therefore, excise taxes typically result in people with lower incomes paying a larger share of their income than people with higher incomes.



## COLORADO TAX PROFILE STUDY – APPENDIX

Other concepts of tax equity include horizontal and vertical equity. Horizontal equity indicates that households of similar income pay an equal amount of taxes. Vertical equity pertains to the manner in which taxes paid vary among households of different income groups. Discussions of vertical equity often involve the concepts of proportional vs. progressive or regressive taxation. Horizontal equity occurs when households earning the same amount of income pay the same amount of taxes. Discussions of horizontal equity typically involve questions concerning the use of tax incentives or penalties for specific taxpayer behavior.

Governments may also use taxes as a tool to rectify market failures such as negative or positive externalities. Externalities occur when the purchase price of a good does not fully reflect the costs or benefits of that good's consumption to society. Cigarette use, which has been proven to increase the chance of cancer in individuals, is an example of a negative externality. Some states impose a steep excise tax on cigarettes in an effort to pay for the higher costs of medical care that result from the use of cigarettes and to curtail cigarette smoking in order to avoid future additional medical care costs. As of January 2016, New York had the highest state excise tax rate at \$4.35 per pack of 20 cigarettes; Colorado was ranked 37th in the nation with an excise tax of \$0.84 per pack of 20 cigarettes [1].

Just as taxes can be used to curtail certain types of consumption, tax credits or deductible allowances can be used, at the cost of horizontal equity, to induce or subsidize certain types of behavior. For example, in the early 2000s, Colorado provided a tax incentive for those who purchased long-term care policies. This incentive was aimed at people taking an interest in the provision of their health care needs in midlife, thus, incentivizing persons to take an interest in providing for their own health care.

Because of the various strategies involving taxation/non-taxation, assessing the equity of the distribution of the burden of taxes is very complex. Taxes must be examined individually regarding the intention or objective of the tax; whether the objectives are being met; and finally, the burden of the combined taxes need to be examined to determine whether a group of taxpayers is being inadvertently and/or unjustifiably burdened by taxes.

Given the subjective quality of determining tax equity, it is the goal of this study only to provide the tools for policy makers and citizens to make informed decisions regarding the structure of major state and local taxes.

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[1] Federation of Tax Administrators. (2014, January). State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates. Retrieved December 2016, from Federation of Tax Administrators: <http://www.taxadmin.org/assets/docs/Research/Rates/cigarette.pdf>

# Colorado Statistics of Income

Income Tax Year 2015

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Prepared by  
Colorado Department of Revenue



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# Colorado Individual Statistics of Income

Income Tax Year 2015

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## COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI - INTRODUCTION

This Colorado Individual Statistics of Income (SOI) publication reports income and tax amounts for individual income tax returns for tax year 2015. The data used in this report are drawn from a merged file of state and federal tax returns for full-year resident filers. Information from returns filed by part year residents who have moved into or out of the state, as well as those filed by nonresidents who are required to pay Colorado income taxes, are not included in this report.

The IRS 2015 data and the Colorado 2015 data were extracted on August 24, 2017. All tax filing data is subject to change. This report represents a snapshot of the tax returns at the time the data was retrieved. Income tax year 2015 is defined as a tax year that begins any day in that calendar year.

The tables in this publication typically use federal adjusted gross income (AGI) as a measure of the income of Colorado residents. Federal adjusted gross income is a standard measure of income and facilitates the comparison of Colorado income data to that of other states, as well as allowing comparison with national income data.

Disclosure analysis was performed on each variable for each table to ensure appropriate taxpayer privacy protection. Federal guidelines specify a minimum of 10 taxpayers are necessary in a group to release state level information. County and regional level data disclosure requires a minimum of 20 taxpayers. Additionally, it is the Department's practice to release aggregated data only when a single taxpayer does not represent more than 80 percent of the total. There must be none or at least two suppressed values per variable when an aggregate total is being released. Suppressed values are represented by "NR" in the tables.

Updates were made to the 2015 Individual SOI to improve the accuracy of the reporting which may limit comparability of the data to prior years' publications. Further information on the changes is provided in the Appendix, in which a 2013-to-2015 Table Crosswalk, a Glossary, and Publication Changes are provided.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 1. Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	27,069	(\$3,536,498)	\$0	\$357	\$741	\$15,000
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	295,441	\$1,514,563	\$69,349	\$4,201	\$4,165	\$38,297
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	299,796	\$4,477,616	\$952,977	\$41,278	\$40,932	\$159,474
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	275,693	\$6,865,507	\$2,731,412	\$115,651	\$114,961	\$334,830
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	238,737	\$8,316,286	\$4,357,662	\$182,190	\$181,120	\$530,456
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	189,168	\$8,471,633	\$5,073,903	\$210,037	\$208,453	\$631,216
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	152,043	\$8,337,130	\$5,361,057	\$219,809	\$217,871	\$713,594
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	181,129	\$12,167,520	\$8,219,878	\$336,090	\$332,582	\$1,170,304
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	219,962	\$19,068,547	\$13,555,723	\$563,151	\$556,021	\$2,000,933
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	335,502	\$45,696,379	\$35,085,797	\$1,547,558	\$1,520,686	\$6,177,827
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	104,599	\$29,628,765	\$24,815,991	\$1,155,275	\$1,113,690	\$5,923,082
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	15,240	\$10,271,751	\$9,221,925	\$437,864	\$406,530	\$2,762,486
\$ 1,000,000 and over	7,250	\$22,388,449	\$19,927,579	\$951,381	\$841,675	\$6,306,217
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,341,629</b>	<b>\$173,667,646</b>	<b>\$129,373,253</b>	<b>\$5,764,843</b>	<b>\$5,539,428</b>	<b>\$26,763,717</b>
II. Average per Return						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$130,648)	\$0	\$13	\$27	\$554
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,126	\$235	\$14	\$14	\$130
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,936	\$3,179	\$138	\$137	\$532
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,903	\$9,907	\$419	\$417	\$1,215
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,835	\$18,253	\$763	\$759	\$2,222
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,784	\$26,822	\$1,110	\$1,102	\$3,337
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,834	\$35,260	\$1,446	\$1,433	\$4,693
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,176	\$45,381	\$1,856	\$1,836	\$6,461
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,690	\$61,628	\$2,560	\$2,528	\$9,097
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$136,203	\$104,577	\$4,613	\$4,533	\$18,414
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$283,260	\$237,249	\$11,045	\$10,647	\$56,627
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$673,999	\$605,113	\$28,731	\$26,675	\$181,266
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,088,062	\$2,748,632	\$131,225	\$116,093	\$869,823
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$74,165</b>	<b>\$55,249</b>	<b>\$2,462</b>	<b>\$2,366</b>	<b>\$11,430</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 2. Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	27,069	(\$3,536,498)	\$0	\$357	\$741	\$15,000
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	295,441	\$1,514,563	\$69,349	\$4,201	\$4,165	\$38,297
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	299,796	\$4,477,616	\$952,977	\$41,278	\$40,932	\$159,474
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	275,693	\$6,865,507	\$2,731,412	\$115,651	\$114,961	\$334,830
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	238,737	\$8,316,286	\$4,357,662	\$182,190	\$181,120	\$530,456
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	189,168	\$8,471,633	\$5,073,903	\$210,037	\$208,453	\$631,216
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	152,043	\$8,337,130	\$5,361,057	\$219,809	\$217,871	\$713,594
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	125,511	\$8,137,137	\$5,452,860	\$222,517	\$220,287	\$770,791
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	106,808	\$7,995,465	\$5,523,153	\$226,936	\$224,296	\$801,922
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	90,696	\$7,695,630	\$5,444,902	\$225,718	\$222,868	\$803,837
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	78,076	\$7,407,834	\$5,354,687	\$224,070	\$221,152	\$794,687
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	65,059	\$6,821,587	\$5,021,002	\$213,817	\$210,575	\$759,109
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	55,230	\$6,343,971	\$4,745,587	\$204,672	\$201,554	\$752,742
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	46,134	\$5,757,560	\$4,363,357	\$190,323	\$187,262	\$730,231
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	37,742	\$5,089,546	\$3,894,796	\$171,414	\$168,758	\$677,614
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	31,820	\$4,610,066	\$3,564,069	\$158,254	\$155,616	\$644,844
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	26,979	\$4,176,823	\$3,258,245	\$145,699	\$143,216	\$605,270
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	22,994	\$3,791,230	\$2,985,773	\$134,318	\$131,779	\$568,908
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	19,303	\$3,374,879	\$2,670,872	\$120,654	\$118,166	\$520,508
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	16,207	\$2,995,521	\$2,387,950	\$108,476	\$106,039	\$474,750
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	14,034	\$2,735,195	\$2,194,146	\$99,931	\$97,720	\$443,852
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	11,932	\$2,444,780	\$1,968,219	\$89,878	\$87,779	\$405,696
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	10,673	\$2,293,135	\$1,856,779	\$84,990	\$82,857	\$389,432
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	9,042	\$2,033,386	\$1,656,598	\$76,386	\$74,397	\$353,634
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	7,808	\$1,833,775	\$1,495,273	\$69,058	\$67,103	\$323,369
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	6,930	\$1,696,811	\$1,391,834	\$64,338	\$62,532	\$306,721
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	6,067	\$1,546,366	\$1,267,739	\$58,791	\$57,224	\$283,068
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	5,479	\$1,451,353	\$1,194,384	\$55,487	\$53,703	\$272,219
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	4,896	\$1,345,844	\$1,114,520	\$51,877	\$50,104	\$258,585
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	4,257	\$1,213,047	\$1,006,770	\$47,063	\$45,464	\$238,245
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	3,802	\$1,121,116	\$931,714	\$43,568	\$42,064	\$224,168
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	3,412	\$1,040,456	\$867,774	\$40,632	\$39,075	\$212,161
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	2,963	\$932,929	\$780,088	\$36,524	\$35,168	\$193,811
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	2,834	\$920,817	\$776,256	\$36,347	\$35,003	\$195,165
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	2,530	\$847,343	\$721,100	\$33,702	\$32,214	\$182,791
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	2,271	\$783,437	\$666,342	\$31,273	\$30,098	\$170,320
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	2,130	\$755,899	\$646,250	\$30,413	\$29,061	\$166,981
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	1,868	\$681,674	\$588,708	\$27,670	\$26,478	\$154,085
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	1,738	\$651,354	\$567,289	\$26,583	\$25,330	\$148,969
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	1,665	\$640,969	\$557,661	\$26,305	\$24,856	\$146,979
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	1,615	\$637,978	\$559,194	\$26,268	\$25,019	\$149,063
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	1,366	\$553,216	\$485,598	\$22,860	\$21,899	\$130,294
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	1,327	\$550,797	\$483,343	\$22,767	\$21,601	\$128,272
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	1,151	\$489,244	\$431,972	\$20,327	\$19,354	\$116,319
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	1,206	\$524,589	\$462,456	\$21,815	\$20,916	\$126,043
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	1,050	\$467,190	\$413,401	\$19,416	\$18,529	\$113,559
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	1,057	\$480,823	\$424,183	\$20,006	\$18,846	\$116,038
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	1,011	\$470,188	\$416,729	\$19,641	\$18,695	\$114,585
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	935	\$444,097	\$394,834	\$18,694	\$17,726	\$109,842
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	808	\$391,966	\$347,806	\$16,437	\$15,530	\$97,168
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	776	\$384,188	\$341,176	\$16,161	\$15,063	\$95,500
\$ 500,000 and over	22,490	\$32,660,200	\$29,149,504	\$1,389,245	\$1,248,205	\$9,068,704
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,341,629</b>	<b>\$173,667,646</b>	<b>\$129,373,253</b>	<b>\$5,764,843</b>	<b>\$5,539,428</b>	<b>\$26,763,717</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 2 (continued). Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments**

II. Average per Return					
Size of Federal AGI	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$130,648)	\$0	\$13	\$27	\$554
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,126	\$235	\$14	\$14	\$130
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,936	\$3,179	\$138	\$137	\$532
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,903	\$9,907	\$419	\$417	\$1,215
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,835	\$18,253	\$763	\$759	\$2,222
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,784	\$26,822	\$1,110	\$1,102	\$3,337
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,834	\$35,260	\$1,446	\$1,433	\$4,693
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	\$64,832	\$43,445	\$1,773	\$1,755	\$6,141
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	\$74,858	\$51,711	\$2,125	\$2,100	\$7,508
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	\$84,851	\$60,035	\$2,489	\$2,457	\$8,863
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	\$94,880	\$68,583	\$2,870	\$2,833	\$10,178
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	\$104,852	\$77,176	\$3,287	\$3,237	\$11,668
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	\$114,865	\$85,924	\$3,706	\$3,649	\$13,629
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	\$124,801	\$94,580	\$4,125	\$4,059	\$15,828
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	\$134,851	\$103,195	\$4,542	\$4,471	\$17,954
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	\$144,880	\$112,007	\$4,973	\$4,891	\$20,265
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	\$154,818	\$120,770	\$5,400	\$5,308	\$22,435
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	\$164,879	\$129,850	\$5,841	\$5,731	\$24,742
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	\$174,837	\$138,366	\$6,251	\$6,122	\$26,965
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	\$184,829	\$147,341	\$6,693	\$6,543	\$29,293
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	\$194,898	\$156,345	\$7,121	\$6,963	\$31,627
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	\$204,893	\$164,953	\$7,532	\$7,357	\$34,001
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	\$214,854	\$173,970	\$7,963	\$7,763	\$36,488
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	\$224,882	\$183,211	\$8,448	\$8,228	\$39,110
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	\$234,858	\$191,505	\$8,844	\$8,594	\$41,415
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	\$244,850	\$200,842	\$9,284	\$9,023	\$44,260
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	\$254,882	\$208,956	\$9,690	\$9,432	\$46,657
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	\$264,894	\$217,993	\$10,127	\$9,802	\$49,684
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	\$274,886	\$227,639	\$10,596	\$10,234	\$52,815
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	\$284,954	\$236,498	\$11,055	\$10,680	\$55,965
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	\$294,875	\$245,059	\$11,459	\$11,064	\$58,960
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	\$304,940	\$254,330	\$11,909	\$11,452	\$62,181
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	\$314,859	\$263,276	\$12,327	\$11,869	\$65,410
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	\$324,918	\$273,908	\$12,825	\$12,351	\$68,866
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	\$334,918	\$285,020	\$13,321	\$12,733	\$72,249
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	\$344,974	\$293,414	\$13,771	\$13,253	\$74,998
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	\$354,882	\$303,404	\$14,278	\$13,644	\$78,395
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	\$364,922	\$315,154	\$14,813	\$14,175	\$82,487
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	\$374,772	\$326,403	\$15,295	\$14,574	\$85,713
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	\$384,966	\$334,932	\$15,799	\$14,929	\$88,276
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	\$395,033	\$346,250	\$16,265	\$15,492	\$92,299
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	\$404,990	\$355,489	\$16,735	\$16,031	\$95,384
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	\$415,069	\$364,237	\$17,156	\$16,278	\$96,663
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	\$425,060	\$375,301	\$17,660	\$16,815	\$101,059
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	\$434,983	\$383,463	\$18,089	\$17,343	\$104,513
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	\$444,943	\$393,715	\$18,491	\$17,646	\$108,151
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	\$454,894	\$401,309	\$18,927	\$17,830	\$109,780
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	\$465,072	\$412,194	\$19,427	\$18,492	\$113,339
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	\$474,970	\$422,282	\$19,994	\$18,958	\$117,478
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	\$485,106	\$430,453	\$20,342	\$19,221	\$120,258
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	\$495,087	\$439,660	\$20,826	\$19,411	\$123,067
\$ 500,000 and over	\$1,452,210	\$1,296,110	\$61,772	\$55,500	\$403,233
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$74,165</b>	<b>\$55,249</b>	<b>\$2,462</b>	<b>\$2,366</b>	<b>\$11,430</b>



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 3. Income and Tax Data for Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	142	(\$24,946)	\$0	\$0	\$362	\$529
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	40,001	\$271,081	\$67,747	\$4,201	\$4,157	\$8,139
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	176,084	\$2,679,017	\$887,364	\$41,278	\$40,928	\$104,568
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	214,850	\$5,386,915	\$2,528,170	\$115,651	\$114,947	\$289,400
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	211,812	\$7,396,610	\$4,097,990	\$182,190	\$181,115	\$494,667
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	177,101	\$7,933,999	\$4,881,906	\$210,037	NR	\$609,302
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	144,862	\$7,945,435	\$5,193,045	\$219,809	\$217,870	\$694,198
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	175,702	\$11,807,957	\$8,053,694	\$336,090	\$332,560	\$1,149,333
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	217,658	\$18,872,878	\$13,481,704	\$563,151	\$555,995	\$1,990,939
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	334,263	\$45,539,715	\$35,021,860	\$1,547,558	\$1,520,616	\$6,166,753
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	104,449	\$29,586,569	\$24,800,592	\$1,155,275	\$1,113,538	\$5,918,904
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	15,220	\$10,257,677	NR	\$437,864	NR	\$2,760,539
\$ 1,000,000 and over	7,237	\$22,357,215	NR	\$951,381	NR	\$6,299,251
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,819,381</b>	<b>\$170,010,122</b>	<b>\$128,139,466</b>	<b>\$5,764,843</b>	<b>\$5,538,665</b>	<b>\$26,486,523</b>
II. Average per Return						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$175,677)	\$0	\$0	\$2,548	\$3,724
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$6,777	\$1,694	\$105	\$104	\$203
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$15,214	\$5,039	\$234	\$232	\$594
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$25,073	\$11,767	\$538	\$535	\$1,347
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,921	\$19,347	\$860	\$855	\$2,335
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,799	\$27,566	\$1,186	NR	\$3,440
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,848	\$35,848	\$1,517	\$1,504	\$4,792
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,204	\$45,837	\$1,913	\$1,893	\$6,541
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,709	\$61,940	\$2,587	\$2,554	\$9,147
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$136,239	\$104,773	\$4,630	\$4,549	\$18,449
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$283,263	\$237,442	\$11,061	\$10,661	\$56,668
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$673,960	NR	\$28,769	NR	\$181,376
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,089,293	NR	\$131,461	NR	\$870,423
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$93,444</b>	<b>\$70,430</b>	<b>\$3,169</b>	<b>\$3,044</b>	<b>\$14,558</b>

<sup>1</sup> Taxable returns are those reporting a value greater than zero for Colorado Gross Tax (2015 Colorado Form 104, Line 26).  
<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 4. Income and Tax Data for Non-Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	26,927	(\$3,511,552)	\$0	\$0	\$379	\$14,472
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	255,440	\$1,243,482	\$1,602	\$0	\$7	\$30,158
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	123,712	\$1,798,599	\$65,613	\$0	\$4	\$54,906
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	60,843	\$1,478,592	\$203,242	\$0	\$14	\$45,430
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	26,925	\$919,677	\$259,671	\$0	\$5	\$35,789
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	12,067	\$537,634	\$191,997	\$0	NR	\$21,914
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	7,181	\$391,695	\$168,012	\$0	\$2	\$19,397
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	5,427	\$359,563	\$166,185	\$0	\$22	\$20,971
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	2,304	\$195,668	\$74,020	\$0	\$26	\$9,994
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,239	\$156,663	\$63,937	\$0	\$70	\$11,074
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	150	\$42,196	\$15,398	\$0	\$152	\$4,178
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	20	\$14,075	NR	\$0	NR	\$1,947
\$ 1,000,000 and over	13	\$31,234	NR	\$0	NR	\$6,966
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>522,248</b>	<b>\$3,657,525</b>	<b>\$1,233,787</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$763</b>	<b>\$277,195</b>
II. Average per Return						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$130,410)	\$0	\$0	\$14	\$537
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$4,868	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$118
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,539	\$530	\$0	\$0	\$444
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,302	\$3,340	\$0	\$0	\$747
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,157	\$9,644	\$0	\$0	\$1,329
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,554	\$15,911	\$0	NR	\$1,816
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,546	\$23,397	\$0	\$0	\$2,701
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$66,254	\$30,622	\$0	\$4	\$3,864
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$84,926	\$32,127	\$0	\$11	\$4,338
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$126,443	\$51,604	\$0	\$57	\$8,938
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$281,304	\$102,655	\$0	\$1,010	\$27,856
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$703,726	NR	\$0	NR	\$97,355
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,402,616	NR	\$0	NR	\$535,833
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$7,003</b>	<b>\$2,362</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$531</b>

<sup>1</sup> Non-taxable returns are those reporting a zero value for Colorado Gross Tax (2015 Colorado Form 104, Line 26).  
<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 5. Income and Tax Data for Residents 65 and Older by Size of Federal AGI**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	9,309	(\$1,337,272)	\$0	\$144	\$275	\$3,881
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	36,748	\$181,956	\$516	\$109	\$109	\$4,115
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	43,848	\$649,341	\$71,803	\$982	\$960	\$12,592
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	34,778	\$862,992	\$243,974	\$2,660	\$2,622	\$29,947
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	29,178	\$1,016,755	\$453,961	\$5,062	\$4,952	\$54,033
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	26,859	\$1,206,976	\$673,184	\$10,131	\$9,837	\$81,953
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	25,973	\$1,428,508	\$888,315	\$16,445	\$15,971	\$116,150
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	35,473	\$2,387,163	\$1,594,641	\$34,600	\$33,699	\$225,533
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	46,883	\$4,069,217	\$2,895,107	\$74,457	\$72,291	\$419,695
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	65,984	\$8,904,694	\$6,887,301	\$232,296	\$224,262	\$1,171,962
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	19,345	\$5,503,778	\$4,585,899	\$195,101	\$183,517	\$1,034,607
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	2,898	\$1,961,591	\$1,713,551	\$79,512	\$71,699	\$484,926
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,653	\$5,784,785	\$4,825,313	\$231,916	\$197,735	\$1,450,931
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>378,929</b>	<b>\$32,620,483</b>	<b>\$24,833,565</b>	<b>\$883,415</b>	<b>\$817,931</b>	<b>\$5,090,325</b>
II. Average per Return						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$143,654)	\$0	\$15	\$30	\$417
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$4,951	\$14	\$3	\$3	\$112
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,809	\$1,638	\$22	\$22	\$287
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,814	\$7,015	\$76	\$75	\$861
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,847	\$15,558	\$173	\$170	\$1,852
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,937	\$25,064	\$377	\$366	\$3,051
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$55,000	\$34,201	\$633	\$615	\$4,472
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,295	\$44,954	\$975	\$950	\$6,358
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,795	\$61,752	\$1,588	\$1,542	\$8,952
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$134,952	\$104,378	\$3,520	\$3,399	\$17,761
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,506	\$237,059	\$10,085	\$9,487	\$53,482
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$676,877	\$591,287	\$27,437	\$24,741	\$167,331
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,499,567	\$2,919,125	\$140,300	\$119,622	\$877,756
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$86,086</b>	<b>\$65,536</b>	<b>\$2,331</b>	<b>\$2,159</b>	<b>\$13,433</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 6. Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status**

I. Number of Returns						
Size of Federal AGI	Filing Status					All Returns
	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	
Negative Income	15,917	9,415	675	1,043	19	27,069
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	247,880	20,677	3,727	23,028	129	295,441
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	204,957	36,163	4,581	53,942	153	299,796
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	169,105	47,538	5,307	53,609	134	275,693
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	137,704	52,735	5,641	42,546	111	238,737
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	103,313	54,085	5,013	26,659	98	189,168
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	74,941	55,540	3,671	17,776	115	152,043
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	73,153	86,795	3,609	17,483	89	181,129
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	61,309	141,138	3,100	14,301	114	219,962
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	49,822	270,683	2,585	12,281	131	335,502
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	10,830	90,404	622	2,706	37	104,599
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,725	13,001	NR	392	NR	15,240
\$ 1,000,000 and over	848	6,112	NR	189	NR	7,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151,504</b>	<b>884,286</b>	<b>38,743</b>	<b>265,955</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>2,341,629</b>

II. Federal AGI Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Size of Federal AGI	Filing Status					All Returns <sup>1</sup>
	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	
Negative Income	(\$1,139,998)	(\$2,076,280)	(\$215,378)	(\$103,677)	(\$1,165)	(\$3,536,498)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$1,239,930	\$108,817	\$18,418	\$146,745	\$653	\$1,514,563
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$3,033,075	\$554,405	\$69,441	\$818,408	\$2,286	\$4,477,616
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$4,200,102	\$1,192,965	\$133,233	\$1,335,911	\$3,295	\$6,865,507
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$4,791,730	\$1,848,566	\$197,376	\$1,474,747	\$3,867	\$8,316,286
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$4,622,069	\$2,432,099	\$224,783	\$1,188,286	\$4,395	\$8,471,633
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$4,100,527	\$3,057,206	\$200,736	\$972,323	\$6,338	\$8,337,130
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$4,888,082	\$5,863,428	\$241,319	\$1,168,768	\$5,922	\$12,167,520
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$5,253,474	\$12,316,331	\$266,397	\$1,222,460	\$9,885	\$19,068,547
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$6,521,514	\$37,201,198	\$336,908	\$1,619,261	\$17,497	\$45,696,379
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$3,082,463	\$25,593,527	\$179,453	\$762,628	\$10,693	\$29,628,765
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$1,173,807	\$8,746,844	NR	\$267,576	NR	\$10,271,751
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,599,185	\$18,722,679	NR	\$601,736	NR	\$22,388,449
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$44,365,962</b>	<b>\$115,561,787</b>	<b>\$2,190,226</b>	<b>\$11,475,173</b>	<b>\$74,499</b>	<b>\$173,667,646</b>

III. Average Federal AGI per Return						
Size of Federal AGI	Filing Status					All Returns
	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	
Negative Income	(\$71,621)	(\$220,529)	(\$319,079)	(\$99,403)	(\$61,318)	(\$130,648)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,002	\$5,263	\$4,942	\$6,372	\$5,063	\$5,126
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,799	\$15,331	\$15,159	\$15,172	\$14,940	\$14,936
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,837	\$25,095	\$25,105	\$24,920	\$24,592	\$24,903
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,797	\$35,054	\$34,990	\$34,662	\$34,835	\$34,835
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,739	\$44,968	\$44,840	\$44,574	\$44,846	\$44,784
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,717	\$55,045	\$54,682	\$54,699	\$55,109	\$54,834
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$66,820	\$67,555	\$66,866	\$66,852	\$66,545	\$67,176
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$85,688	\$87,264	\$85,935	\$85,481	\$86,707	\$86,690
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$130,896	\$137,435	\$130,332	\$131,851	\$133,566	\$136,203
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$284,623	\$283,102	\$288,510	\$281,829	\$289,011	\$283,260
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$680,468	\$672,782	NR	\$682,592	NR	\$673,999
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$3,065,077	\$3,063,266	NR	\$3,183,790	NR	\$3,088,062
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$38,529</b>	<b>\$130,684</b>	<b>\$56,532</b>	<b>\$43,147</b>	<b>\$65,293</b>	<b>\$74,165</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 7. Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status**

I. Number of Returns						
Size of Federal AGI	Filing Status					All Returns
	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	
Negative Income	15,917	9,415	675	1,043	19	27,069
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	247,880	20,677	3,727	23,028	129	295,441
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	204,957	36,163	4,581	53,942	153	299,796
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	169,105	47,538	5,307	53,609	134	275,693
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	137,704	52,735	5,641	42,546	111	238,737
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	103,313	54,085	5,013	26,659	98	189,168
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	74,941	55,540	3,671	17,776	115	152,043
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	73,153	86,795	3,609	17,483	89	181,129
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	61,309	141,138	3,100	14,301	114	219,962
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	49,822	270,683	2,585	12,281	131	335,502
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	10,830	90,404	622	2,706	37	104,599
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,725	13,001	NR	392	NR	15,240
\$ 1,000,000 and over	848	6,112	NR	189	NR	7,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151,504</b>	<b>884,286</b>	<b>38,743</b>	<b>265,955</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>2,341,629</b>

II. Colorado Net Tax Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Size of Federal AGI	Filing Status					All Returns <sup>1</sup>
	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	
Negative Income	\$255	\$427	\$16	\$42	\$0	\$741
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$3,652	\$405	\$59	\$49	\$0	\$4,165
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$39,286	\$79	\$850	\$717	\$0	\$40,932
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$97,014	\$2,410	\$2,930	\$12,598	\$10	\$114,961
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$133,871	\$14,583	\$5,329	\$27,286	\$50	\$181,120
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$139,920	\$33,310	\$6,726	\$28,425	\$72	\$208,453
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$129,362	\$55,102	\$6,413	\$26,861	\$134	\$217,871
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$159,431	\$129,574	\$8,009	\$35,434	\$134	\$332,582
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$180,344	\$325,962	\$9,317	\$40,129	\$269	\$556,021
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$236,522	\$1,213,290	\$12,272	\$58,057	\$546	\$1,520,686
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$117,878	\$958,823	\$6,741	\$29,837	\$410	\$1,113,690
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$44,913	\$347,869	NR	\$10,617	NR	\$406,530
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$96,335	\$706,432	NR	\$24,042	NR	\$841,675
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$1,378,782</b>	<b>\$3,788,268</b>	<b>\$76,213</b>	<b>\$294,095</b>	<b>\$2,070</b>	<b>\$5,539,428</b>

III. Average Colorado Net Tax per Return						
Size of Federal AGI	Filing Status					All Returns
	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	
Negative Income	\$16	\$45	\$24	\$40	\$0	\$27
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$15	\$20	\$16	\$2	\$0	\$14
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$192	\$2	\$186	\$13	\$0	\$137
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$574	\$51	\$552	\$235	\$72	\$417
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$972	\$277	\$945	\$641	\$453	\$759
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,354	\$616	\$1,342	\$1,066	\$735	\$1,102
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,726	\$992	\$1,747	\$1,511	\$1,164	\$1,433
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$2,179	\$1,493	\$2,219	\$2,027	\$1,501	\$1,836
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,942	\$2,310	\$3,005	\$2,806	\$2,363	\$2,528
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$4,747	\$4,482	\$4,747	\$4,727	\$4,165	\$4,533
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$10,884	\$10,606	\$10,838	\$11,026	\$11,089	\$10,647
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$26,037	\$26,757	NR	\$27,083	NR	\$26,675
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$113,602	\$115,581	NR	\$127,209	NR	\$116,093
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1,197</b>	<b>\$4,284</b>	<b>\$1,967</b>	<b>\$1,106</b>	<b>\$1,814</b>	<b>\$2,366</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 8. Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions**

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Exemptions							All Returns
	Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	1,606	14,781	7,666	1,263	1,099	470	184	27,069
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	108,638	137,050	34,014	9,682	4,231	1,306	520	295,441
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	26,345	173,735	53,343	26,302	13,829	4,515	1,727	299,796
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	4,554	163,059	54,880	26,193	16,579	7,291	3,137	275,693
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	1,024	137,988	49,858	21,639	15,339	7,968	4,921	238,737
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	348	105,277	42,439	16,272	12,642	7,061	5,129	189,168
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	153	76,647	40,337	13,749	11,456	5,548	4,153	152,043
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	87	75,140	58,228	19,094	16,669	7,344	4,567	181,129
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	94	63,212	86,456	27,845	27,083	10,244	5,028	219,962
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	108	51,202	143,299	52,488	61,682	19,594	7,129	335,502
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	52	11,092	41,764	16,440	24,754	8,036	2,461	104,599
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	1,829	5,918	2,004	3,505	NR	467	15,240
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	918	3,082	891	1,446	NR	219	7,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,025</b>	<b>1,011,930</b>	<b>621,284</b>	<b>233,862</b>	<b>210,314</b>	<b>81,572</b>	<b>39,642</b>	<b>2,341,629</b>

II. Federal AGI Dollar Amounts in Thousands								
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Exemptions							All Returns <sup>1</sup>
	Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	(\$12,115)	(\$1,223,681)	(\$1,477,566)	(\$277,007)	(\$315,497)	(\$172,962)	(\$57,670)	(\$3,536,498)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$488,565	\$733,371	\$195,671	\$60,036	\$26,220	\$7,636	\$3,063	\$1,514,563
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$358,640	\$2,603,418	\$801,343	\$401,702	\$214,639	\$70,490	\$27,385	\$4,477,616
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$108,005	\$4,057,553	\$1,368,934	\$652,823	\$414,842	\$183,808	\$79,541	\$6,865,507
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,642	\$4,804,822	\$1,738,471	\$752,555	\$534,865	\$277,525	\$173,407	\$8,316,286
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$15,454	\$4,711,136	\$1,903,892	\$728,315	\$566,877	\$316,052	\$229,907	\$8,471,633
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$8,346	\$4,193,772	\$2,218,448	\$754,932	\$629,650	\$304,416	\$227,566	\$8,337,130
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$5,754	\$5,021,680	\$3,926,757	\$1,287,659	\$1,125,621	\$493,950	\$306,099	\$12,167,520
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$8,124	\$5,416,916	\$7,529,132	\$2,424,295	\$2,366,160	\$889,849	\$434,070	\$19,068,547
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$14,759	\$6,696,748	\$19,510,039	\$7,206,037	\$8,595,700	\$2,702,534	\$970,561	\$45,696,379
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$14,950	\$3,161,487	\$11,786,227	\$4,590,930	\$7,035,120	\$2,326,425	\$713,626	\$29,628,765
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$1,243,297	\$3,994,701	\$1,346,534	\$2,347,614	NR	\$315,134	\$10,271,751
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$2,928,250	\$9,072,804	\$3,420,708	\$4,152,570	NR	\$907,774	\$22,388,449
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$1,079,104</b>	<b>\$44,348,768</b>	<b>\$62,568,854</b>	<b>\$23,349,520</b>	<b>\$27,694,382</b>	<b>\$10,296,557</b>	<b>\$4,330,462</b>	<b>\$173,667,646</b>

III. Average Federal AGI per Return								
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Exemptions							All Returns
	Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	(\$7,544)	(\$82,787)	(\$192,743)	(\$219,325)	(\$287,076)	(\$368,004)	(\$313,424)	(\$130,648)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$4,497	\$5,351	\$5,753	\$6,201	\$6,197	\$5,847	\$5,890	\$5,126
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$13,613	\$14,985	\$15,022	\$15,273	\$15,521	\$15,612	\$15,857	\$14,936
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$23,716	\$24,884	\$24,944	\$24,924	\$25,022	\$25,210	\$25,356	\$24,903
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$33,830	\$34,821	\$34,868	\$34,778	\$34,870	\$34,830	\$35,238	\$34,835
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,407	\$44,750	\$44,862	\$44,759	\$44,841	\$44,760	\$44,825	\$44,784
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,549	\$54,715	\$54,998	\$54,908	\$54,962	\$54,870	\$54,795	\$54,834
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$66,133	\$66,831	\$67,438	\$67,438	\$67,528	\$67,259	\$67,024	\$67,176
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,431	\$85,694	\$87,086	\$87,064	\$87,367	\$86,865	\$86,331	\$86,690
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$136,661	\$130,791	\$136,149	\$137,289	\$139,355	\$137,927	\$136,143	\$136,203
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$287,499	\$285,024	\$282,210	\$279,254	\$284,201	\$289,500	\$289,974	\$283,260
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$679,769	\$675,009	\$671,923	\$669,790	NR	\$674,805	\$673,999
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$3,189,815	\$2,943,804	\$3,839,179	\$2,871,763	NR	\$4,145,088	\$3,088,062
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$7,545</b>	<b>\$43,826</b>	<b>\$100,709</b>	<b>\$99,843</b>	<b>\$131,681</b>	<b>\$126,227</b>	<b>\$109,239</b>	<b>\$74,165</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 9. Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions**

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Exemptions							All Returns
	Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	1,606	14,781	7,666	1,263	1,099	470	184	27,069
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	108,638	137,050	34,014	9,682	4,231	1,306	520	295,441
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	26,345	173,735	53,343	26,302	13,829	4,515	1,727	299,796
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	4,554	163,059	54,880	26,193	16,579	7,291	3,137	275,693
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	1,024	137,988	49,858	21,639	15,339	7,968	4,921	238,737
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	348	105,277	42,439	16,272	12,642	7,061	5,129	189,168
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	153	76,647	40,337	13,749	11,456	5,548	4,153	152,043
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	87	75,140	58,228	19,094	16,669	7,344	4,567	181,129
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	94	63,212	86,456	27,845	27,083	10,244	5,028	219,962
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	108	51,202	143,299	52,488	61,682	19,594	7,129	335,502
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	52	11,092	41,764	16,440	24,754	8,036	2,461	104,599
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	1,829	5,918	2,004	3,505	NR	467	15,240
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	918	3,082	891	1,446	NR	219	7,250
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>143,025</b>	<b>1,011,930</b>	<b>621,284</b>	<b>233,862</b>	<b>210,314</b>	<b>81,572</b>	<b>39,642</b>	<b>2,341,629</b>

II. Colorado Net Tax Dollar Amounts in Thousands								
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Exemptions							All Returns <sup>1</sup>
	Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	NR	\$273	\$265	\$44	\$120	\$35	NR	\$741
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$3,155	\$534	\$362	\$36	\$67	NR	NR	\$4,165
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$8,920	\$30,884	\$951	\$111	\$47	NR	NR	\$40,932
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$3,569	\$94,177	\$12,829	\$3,718	\$545	\$96	\$28	\$114,961
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,267	\$134,844	\$27,280	\$11,354	\$4,942	\$1,221	\$211	\$181,120
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$587	\$143,093	\$35,591	\$14,747	\$9,090	\$3,855	\$1,490	\$208,453
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$315	\$132,630	\$45,856	\$17,976	\$13,000	\$5,294	\$2,800	\$217,871
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$206	\$164,207	\$89,709	\$34,555	\$27,655	\$10,830	\$5,420	\$332,582
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$312	\$186,360	\$194,147	\$73,470	\$68,224	\$23,527	\$9,981	\$556,021
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$565	\$243,002	\$618,480	\$250,681	\$292,332	\$87,022	\$28,604	\$1,520,686
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$562	\$120,760	\$434,146	\$177,000	\$268,881	\$86,855	\$25,486	\$1,113,690
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$47,320	\$155,600	\$54,165	\$95,487	NR	\$12,298	\$406,530
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$105,797	\$329,503	\$132,393	\$164,042	NR	\$34,462	\$841,675
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$20,927</b>	<b>\$1,403,879</b>	<b>\$1,944,719</b>	<b>\$770,253</b>	<b>\$944,432</b>	<b>\$334,430</b>	<b>\$120,789</b>	<b>\$5,539,428</b>

III. Average Colorado Net Tax per Return								
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Exemptions							All Returns
	Zero	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or More	
Negative Income	NR	\$18	\$35	\$35	\$109	\$75	NR	\$27
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$29	\$4	\$11	\$4	\$16	NR	NR	\$14
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$339	\$178	\$18	\$4	\$3	NR	NR	\$137
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$784	\$578	\$234	\$142	\$33	\$13	\$9	\$417
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,237	\$977	\$547	\$525	\$322	\$153	\$43	\$759
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,688	\$1,359	\$839	\$906	\$719	\$546	\$291	\$1,102
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$2,058	\$1,730	\$1,137	\$1,307	\$1,135	\$954	\$674	\$1,433
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$2,369	\$2,185	\$1,541	\$1,810	\$1,659	\$1,475	\$1,187	\$1,836
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$3,318	\$2,948	\$2,246	\$2,639	\$2,519	\$2,297	\$1,985	\$2,528
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$5,231	\$4,746	\$4,316	\$4,776	\$4,739	\$4,441	\$4,012	\$4,533
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$10,805	\$10,887	\$10,395	\$10,766	\$10,862	\$10,808	\$10,356	\$10,647
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$25,872	\$26,293	\$27,029	\$27,243	NR	\$26,334	\$26,675
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$115,247	\$106,912	\$148,590	\$113,446	NR	\$157,362	\$116,093
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$146</b>	<b>\$1,387</b>	<b>\$3,130</b>	<b>\$3,294</b>	<b>\$4,491</b>	<b>\$4,100</b>	<b>\$3,047</b>	<b>\$2,366</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 10. Income by Size of Federal AGI and Source of Income**

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Source of Income							
	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Taxable Refunds	Alimony Received	Business Income	Capital Gains	Other Gains
Negative Income	8,718	12,147	8,797	1,423	84	11,879	12,438	3,260
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	223,395	42,832	32,558	3,301	594	45,659	30,032	1,480
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	238,397	46,043	29,464	6,046	1,464	53,622	26,660	1,832
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	234,968	44,583	27,339	10,480	1,513	38,111	24,539	1,879
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	208,689	45,390	27,458	17,879	1,671	31,768	24,378	1,839
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	164,311	45,383	27,737	25,021	1,509	26,947	24,529	1,850
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	130,316	45,401	28,692	28,695	1,336	23,665	25,679	NR
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	153,760	65,162	42,055	44,578	1,410	30,699	37,775	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	187,508	95,807	64,560	69,098	1,344	42,216	58,785	4,469
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	294,885	185,817	140,230	146,945	1,238	73,602	132,032	11,235
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	92,543	78,649	66,403	47,667	222	26,815	68,170	9,330
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	12,928	13,917	11,893	6,643	26	4,305	12,790	3,083
\$ 1,000,000 and over	5,914	7,046	6,224	4,124	11	2,044	6,685	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,956,332</b>	<b>728,177</b>	<b>513,410</b>	<b>411,900</b>	<b>12,422</b>	<b>411,332</b>	<b>484,492</b>	<b>47,360</b>

II. Source of Income Dollar Amounts in Thousands								
Size of Federal AGI	Source of Income							
	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Taxable Refunds	Alimony Received	Business Income	Capital Gains	Other Gains
Negative Income	\$271,590	\$70,975	\$87,717	\$12,770	\$1,608	(\$160,311)	\$225,626	(\$118,694)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$1,251,228	\$18,559	\$44,867	\$1,791	\$3,668	\$163,743	\$25,105	(\$3,519)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$3,392,586	\$30,694	\$67,362	\$3,584	\$13,899	\$461,530	\$49,285	(\$6,854)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$5,574,906	\$32,133	\$71,427	\$5,320	\$19,063	\$392,432	\$56,051	(\$891)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$6,868,766	\$32,227	\$75,330	\$8,705	\$25,299	\$345,169	\$65,150	(\$516)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$6,841,306	\$33,715	\$81,953	\$12,622	\$27,545	\$299,348	\$83,146	(\$635)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$6,488,830	\$36,226	\$96,155	\$14,768	\$28,462	\$269,041	\$93,226	NR
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$9,163,947	\$55,244	\$149,732	\$24,701	\$36,629	\$364,163	\$160,190	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$13,986,019	\$95,637	\$269,963	\$43,113	\$46,341	\$554,595	\$337,987	\$4,572
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$33,349,263	\$250,087	\$814,443	\$115,840	\$70,808	\$1,382,722	\$1,425,837	\$26,262
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$19,116,712	\$246,966	\$902,329	\$74,411	\$23,785	\$1,144,988	\$2,251,451	\$43,636
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$5,070,240	\$148,001	\$427,262	\$32,299	3,469	\$331,280	\$1,383,738	\$35,239
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$5,532,052	\$1,357,972	\$1,737,610	\$102,790	3,351	\$344,137	\$7,974,093	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$116,907,445</b>	<b>\$2,408,435</b>	<b>\$4,826,150</b>	<b>\$452,714</b>	<b>\$303,928</b>	<b>\$5,892,838</b>	<b>\$14,130,884</b>	<b>\$87,560</b>

III. Average Source of Income per Return								
Size of Federal AGI	Source of Income							
	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Taxable Refunds	Alimony Received	Business Income	Capital Gains	Other Gains
Negative Income	\$31,153	\$5,843	\$9,971	\$8,974	\$19,142	(\$13,495)	\$18,140	(\$36,409)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,601	\$433	\$1,378	\$542	\$6,175	\$3,586	\$836	(\$2,378)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,231	\$667	\$2,286	\$593	\$9,494	\$8,607	\$1,849	(\$3,741)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$23,726	\$721	\$2,613	\$508	\$12,600	\$10,297	\$2,284	(\$474)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$32,914	\$710	\$2,743	\$487	\$15,140	\$10,865	\$2,672	(\$281)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$41,636	\$743	\$2,955	\$504	\$18,254	\$11,109	\$3,390	(\$343)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$49,793	\$798	\$3,351	\$515	\$21,304	\$11,369	\$3,630	NR
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$59,599	\$848	\$3,560	\$554	\$25,978	\$11,862	\$4,241	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$74,589	\$998	\$4,182	\$624	\$34,480	\$13,137	\$5,750	\$1,023
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$113,092	\$1,346	\$5,808	\$788	\$57,196	\$18,786	\$10,799	\$2,338
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$206,571	\$3,140	\$13,589	\$1,561	\$107,142	\$42,700	\$33,027	\$4,677
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$392,191	\$10,635	\$35,925	\$4,862	133,426	\$76,952	\$108,189	\$11,430
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$935,416	\$192,730	\$279,179	\$24,925	304,609	\$168,365	\$1,192,834	NR
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$59,758</b>	<b>\$3,307</b>	<b>\$9,400</b>	<b>\$1,099</b>	<b>\$24,467</b>	<b>\$14,326</b>	<b>\$29,166</b>	<b>\$1,849</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total Income are not a sum of the sources of income presented. The total represents the returns reporting a value for Total Income (2015 IRS Form 1040, Line 22). Multiple sources of income can be claimed on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total amount of sources of income allowed will not necessarily equal the sum of sources of income claimed.  
<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 10 (continued). Income by Size of Federal AGI and Source of Income**

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Source of Income (continued)							Total Income <sup>1</sup>
	IRA Distributions	Pensions & Annuities	Rents / Royalties	Farm Income	Unemployment Compensation	Social Security Benefits	Other Income	
Negative Income	2,600	3,517	12,789	2,496	359	61	12,809	26,485
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	11,729	20,557	14,037	1,679	4,583	684	11,736	290,078
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	19,134	37,235	18,203	1,791	11,192	12,266	10,583	299,789
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	17,594	36,086	18,437	1,884	12,021	32,189	10,029	275,681
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	16,333	33,810	19,196	1,672	10,323	29,519	9,647	238,733
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	16,253	32,320	19,612	1,701	7,747	26,319	8,945	189,166
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	15,911	31,959	20,441	1,645	6,222	25,607	NR	152,042
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	23,289	44,160	30,885	2,294	6,874	35,288	NR	181,125
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	34,075	60,665	48,441	3,244	7,615	46,197	17,075	219,962
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	55,403	94,595	100,554	5,239	9,086	61,969	32,559	335,500
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	17,455	24,142	50,351	2,089	1,528	16,498	15,289	104,597
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	2,171	2,485	10,926	443	92	2,313	3,522	15,240
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,033	1,067	6,137	231	14	1,209	NR	7,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>232,980</b>	<b>422,598</b>	<b>370,009</b>	<b>26,408</b>	<b>77,656</b>	<b>290,119</b>	<b>155,193</b>	<b>2,335,648</b>

II. Source of Income Dollar Amounts in Thousands								
Size of Federal AGI	Source of Income (continued)							Total Income <sup>1</sup>
	IRA Distributions	Pensions & Annuities	Rents / Royalties	Farm Income	Unemployment Compensation	Social Security Benefits	Other Income	
Negative Income	\$38,434	\$46,772	(\$811,689)	(\$113,185)	\$2,038	\$484	(\$3,027,321)	(\$3,474,190)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$48,809	\$90,115	(\$8,537)	(\$8,944)	\$13,098	\$3,244	(\$50,967)	\$1,592,507
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$132,097	\$346,689	\$33,130	(\$10,552)	\$44,249	\$17,161	(\$1,497)	\$4,573,681
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$156,499	\$475,653	\$61,410	(\$13,897)	\$55,377	\$92,061	\$794	\$6,978,496
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$163,691	\$555,266	\$88,434	(\$11,690)	\$51,853	\$171,832	\$6,496	\$8,446,097
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$181,646	\$650,940	\$107,691	(\$11,169)	\$39,375	\$246,330	\$10,009	\$8,604,004
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$195,322	\$760,580	\$137,581	(\$12,041)	\$31,246	\$318,172	NR	\$8,474,669
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$330,217	\$1,242,712	\$237,660	(\$15,438)	\$34,422	\$532,166	NR	\$12,349,824
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$607,287	\$1,994,291	\$492,114	(\$17,598)	\$38,988	\$837,709	\$61,066	\$19,352,245
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$1,471,106	\$3,921,700	\$2,079,660	(\$29,242)	\$48,196	\$1,300,236	\$172,216	\$46,400,500
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$776,014	\$1,215,735	\$3,855,574	(\$25,487)	\$8,777	\$399,528	\$174,295	\$30,209,338
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$116,974	\$122,439	\$2,708,146	(\$8,905)	\$532	\$59,127	\$71,610	\$10,501,409
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$70,006	\$51,229	\$5,323,246	(\$24,929)	\$86	\$32,923	NR	\$22,644,785
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$4,288,102</b>	<b>\$11,474,122</b>	<b>\$14,304,419</b>	<b>(\$303,078)</b>	<b>\$368,236</b>	<b>\$4,010,973</b>	<b>(\$2,502,935)</b>	<b>\$176,653,365</b>

III. Average Source of Income per Return								
Size of Federal AGI	Source of Income (continued)							Total Income <sup>1</sup>
	IRA Distributions	Pensions & Annuities	Rents / Royalties	Farm Income	Unemployment Compensation	Social Security Benefits	Other Income	
Negative Income	\$14,782	\$13,299	(\$63,468)	(\$45,347)	\$5,676	\$7,941	(\$236,343)	(\$131,176)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$4,161	\$4,384	(\$608)	(\$5,327)	\$2,858	\$4,742	(\$4,343)	\$5,490
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$6,904	\$9,311	\$1,820	(\$5,892)	\$3,954	\$1,399	(\$141)	\$15,256
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$8,895	\$13,181	\$3,331	(\$7,376)	\$4,607	\$2,860	\$79	\$25,314
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$10,022	\$16,423	\$4,607	(\$6,991)	\$5,023	\$5,821	\$673	\$35,379
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$11,176	\$20,140	\$5,491	(\$6,566)	\$5,083	\$9,359	\$1,119	\$45,484
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$12,276	\$23,799	\$6,731	(\$7,320)	\$5,022	\$12,425	NR	\$55,739
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$14,179	\$28,141	\$7,695	(\$6,730)	\$5,007	\$15,081	NR	\$68,184
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$17,822	\$32,874	\$10,159	(\$5,425)	\$5,120	\$18,133	\$3,576	\$87,980
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$26,553	\$41,458	\$20,682	(\$5,582)	\$5,304	\$20,982	\$5,289	\$138,303
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$44,458	\$50,358	\$76,574	(\$12,201)	\$5,744	\$24,217	\$11,400	\$288,816
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$53,880	\$49,271	\$247,863	(\$20,102)	\$5,784	\$25,563	\$20,332	\$689,069
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$67,769	\$48,012	\$867,402	(\$107,918)	\$6,112	\$27,231	NR	\$3,123,419
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$18,405</b>	<b>\$27,151</b>	<b>\$38,660</b>	<b>(\$11,477)</b>	<b>\$4,742</b>	<b>\$13,825</b>	<b>(\$16,128)</b>	<b>\$75,634</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total Income are not a sum of the sources of income presented. The total represents the returns reporting a value for Total Income (2015 IRS Form 1040, Line 22). Multiple sources of income can be claimed on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total amount of sources of income allowed will not necessarily equal the sum of sources of income claimed.  
<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 11. Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Type of Adjustment**

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Federal AGI	Type of Adjustment						
	Educator Expenses	Reservist Expenses	Health Savings	Moving Expenses	Self-Employed Tax Deduction	Self-Employed Retirement	Self-Employed Health Insurance
Negative Income	116	31	588	156	4,510	67	2,318
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	480	108	432	472	38,627	114	4,285
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,565	130	1,031	1,045	47,113	276	6,165
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	2,465	123	1,901	1,332	31,211	390	6,506
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	4,879	126	2,663	1,319	24,769	456	6,291
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	4,937	162	2,975	1,094	20,694	476	5,886
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	4,244	154	3,182	915	18,002	578	5,699
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	5,696	182	4,356	1,089	23,052	863	7,792
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	8,571	249	6,812	1,251	32,066	1,591	11,214
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	16,011	452	14,705	1,797	57,092	5,720	23,583
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	2,610	124	8,696	535	25,276	5,845	15,548
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	139	NR	2,038	52	5,154	1,613	3,962
\$ 1,000,000 and over	40	NR	866	18	2,762	696	2,263
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,753</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>50,245</b>	<b>11,075</b>	<b>330,328</b>	<b>18,685</b>	<b>101,512</b>

II. Adjustment Dollar Amounts in Thousands							
Size of Federal AGI	Type of Adjustment						
	Educator Expenses	Reservist Expenses	Health Savings	Moving Expenses	Self-Employed Tax Deduction	Self-Employed Retirement	Self-Employed Health Insurance
Negative Income	\$28	\$425	\$2,377	\$717	\$5,567	\$926	\$13,118
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$106	\$311	\$1,229	\$1,045	\$14,537	\$715	\$13,207
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,269	\$382	\$2,740	\$2,106	\$37,204	\$1,382	\$20,195
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$548	\$379	\$4,664	\$2,666	\$33,654	\$2,573	\$23,951
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,153	\$470	\$6,237	\$2,595	\$30,703	\$3,586	\$26,165
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,181	\$420	\$7,246	\$2,400	\$27,509	\$3,991	\$27,280
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,020	\$471	\$8,370	\$2,176	\$25,128	\$5,243	\$29,136
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$1,430	\$620	\$12,379	\$2,613	\$33,999	\$9,239	\$43,085
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,239	\$651	\$21,753	\$3,823	\$52,340	\$17,952	\$68,845
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$4,194	\$1,314	\$56,046	\$6,612	\$120,026	\$88,736	\$178,604
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$661	\$524	\$42,580	\$2,907	\$85,869	\$150,024	\$160,455
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$35	NR	\$11,410	\$476	\$26,650	\$62,684	\$50,319
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$9	NR	\$5,025	\$212	\$24,723	\$32,979	\$30,584
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$13,871</b>	<b>\$5,994</b>	<b>\$182,055</b>	<b>\$30,348</b>	<b>\$517,910</b>	<b>\$380,030</b>	<b>\$684,945</b>

III. Average Adjustment Per Return							
Size of Federal AGI	Type of Adjustment						
	Educator Expenses	Reservist Expenses	Health Savings	Moving Expenses	Self-Employed Tax Deduction	Self-Employed Retirement	Self-Employed Health Insurance
Negative Income	\$243	\$13,695	\$4,042	\$4,596	\$1,234	\$13,823	\$5,659
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$221	\$2,884	\$2,844	\$2,213	\$376	\$6,275	\$3,082
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$811	\$2,935	\$2,657	\$2,015	\$790	\$5,006	\$3,276
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$222	\$3,085	\$2,454	\$2,002	\$1,078	\$6,597	\$3,681
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$236	\$3,728	\$2,342	\$1,968	\$1,240	\$7,863	\$4,159
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$239	\$2,590	\$2,436	\$2,194	\$1,329	\$8,385	\$4,635
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$240	\$3,059	\$2,630	\$2,378	\$1,396	\$9,071	\$5,113
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$251	\$3,408	\$2,842	\$2,399	\$1,475	\$10,706	\$5,529
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$261	\$2,615	\$3,193	\$3,056	\$1,632	\$11,283	\$6,139
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$262	\$2,908	\$3,811	\$3,679	\$2,102	\$15,513	\$7,573
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$253	\$4,230	\$4,896	\$5,433	\$3,397	\$25,667	\$10,320
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$248	NR	\$5,599	\$9,146	\$5,171	\$38,862	\$12,700
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$231	NR	\$5,802	\$11,786	\$8,951	\$47,383	\$13,515
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$268</b>	<b>\$3,243</b>	<b>\$3,623</b>	<b>\$2,740</b>	<b>\$1,568</b>	<b>\$20,339</b>	<b>\$6,747</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total Adjustments are not a sum of the adjustments presented. The total represents the returns reporting a value for Total Adjustments (2015 IRS Form 1040, Line 36). Multiple adjustments can be claimed on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total amount of adjustments allowed will not necessarily equal the sum of adjustments claimed.  
<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 11 (continued). Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Type of Adjustment**

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Federal AGI	Type of Adjustment (continued)						Total Adjustments <sup>1</sup>
	Penalty on Early Withdrawals	Alimony Paid	IRA Deduction	Student Loan Deduction	Tuition Deduction	Domestic Production	
Negative Income	172	333	240	1,717	1,903	160	9,064
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	752	315	813	7,531	6,621	185	51,725
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	814	457	2,129	16,563	2,580	265	67,307
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	679	508	3,316	26,642	1,664	313	62,388
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	626	707	4,424	32,174	1,264	434	63,771
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	577	865	4,583	29,159	1,125	489	56,578
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	570	1,040	4,534	24,682	2,027	531	49,957
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	815	1,591	5,597	29,420	2,522	820	62,161
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	1,021	2,449	7,870	31,480	1,501	1,511	77,039
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,780	4,409	14,313	45,640	8,968	4,441	136,586
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	592	1,896	2,878	NR	NR	4,233	42,088
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	97	431	502	0	NR	1,452	8,452
\$ 1,000,000 and over	50	218	248	NR	NR	1,285	4,603
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,545</b>	<b>15,219</b>	<b>51,447</b>	<b>245,014</b>	<b>30,183</b>	<b>16,119</b>	<b>691,719</b>
II. Adjustment Dollar Amounts in Thousands							
Size of Federal AGI	Type of Adjustment (continued)						Total Adjustments <sup>1</sup>
	Penalty on Early Withdrawals	Alimony Paid	IRA Deduction	Student Loan Deduction	Tuition Deduction	Domestic Production	
Negative Income	\$33	\$9,473	\$1,200	\$1,996	\$6,890	\$4,077	\$48,818
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$103	\$3,969	\$2,492	\$6,559	\$21,435	\$165	\$66,214
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$103	\$4,508	\$6,446	\$14,690	\$7,240	\$229	\$97,883
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$112	\$5,421	\$11,344	\$25,216	\$4,069	\$411	\$115,392
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$130	\$7,048	\$16,252	\$34,658	\$2,809	\$736	\$132,702
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$80	\$9,183	\$18,114	\$34,228	\$2,328	\$1,151	\$135,436
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$147	\$11,986	\$19,741	\$30,322	\$4,534	\$1,166	\$139,765
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$146	\$20,856	\$25,373	\$32,001	\$4,281	\$2,167	\$188,679
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$186	\$36,716	\$39,852	\$37,304	\$2,619	\$4,664	\$290,118
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$405	\$93,494	\$79,574	\$49,979	\$16,561	\$21,044	\$718,182
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$143	\$79,247	\$27,222	NR	NR	\$45,985	\$596,521
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$45	\$32,987	\$5,043	\$0	NR	\$40,830	\$230,810
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$21	\$22,897	\$2,502	NR	NR	\$145,467	\$265,430
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$1,654</b>	<b>\$337,787</b>	<b>\$255,156</b>	<b>\$266,959</b>	<b>\$72,789</b>	<b>\$268,093</b>	<b>\$3,025,951</b>
III. Average Adjustment Per Return							
Size of Federal AGI	Type of Adjustment (continued)						Total Adjustments <sup>1</sup>
	Penalty on Early Withdrawals	Alimony Paid	IRA Deduction	Student Loan Deduction	Tuition Deduction	Domestic Production	
Negative Income	\$195	\$28,448	\$5,002	\$1,162	\$3,620	\$25,480	\$5,386
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$137	\$12,600	\$3,066	\$871	\$3,237	\$892	\$1,280
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$126	\$9,864	\$3,028	\$887	\$2,806	\$866	\$1,454
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$165	\$10,672	\$3,421	\$946	\$2,446	\$1,312	\$1,850
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$207	\$9,969	\$3,674	\$1,077	\$2,222	\$1,697	\$2,081
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$138	\$10,616	\$3,952	\$1,174	\$2,069	\$2,354	\$2,394
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$258	\$11,525	\$4,354	\$1,229	\$2,237	\$2,196	\$2,798
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$179	\$13,109	\$4,533	\$1,088	\$1,697	\$2,642	\$3,035
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$182	\$14,992	\$5,064	\$1,185	\$1,745	\$3,087	\$3,766
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$228	\$21,205	\$5,560	\$1,095	\$1,847	\$4,739	\$5,258
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$242	\$41,797	\$9,459	NR	NR	\$10,864	\$14,173
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$464	\$76,537	\$10,046	\$0	NR	\$28,119	\$27,308
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$412	\$105,034	\$10,090	NR	NR	\$113,204	\$57,664
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$194</b>	<b>\$22,195</b>	<b>\$4,960</b>	<b>\$1,090</b>	<b>\$2,412</b>	<b>\$16,632</b>	<b>\$4,375</b>

<sup>1</sup> Total Adjustments are not a sum of the adjustments presented. The total represents the returns reporting a value for Total Adjustments (2015 IRS Form 1040, Line 36). Multiple adjustments can be claimed on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total amount of adjustments allowed will not necessarily equal the sum of adjustments claimed.  
<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 12. Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI and Standard/Itemized Deduction Returns <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Size of Federal AGI	Standard Deduction Returns			Itemized Deduction Returns		
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	276,901	\$1,446,005	\$3,427	12,797	\$68,547	\$163
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	278,688	\$4,155,536	\$39,688	21,108	\$322,079	\$1,245
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	247,467	\$6,153,219	\$107,944	28,223	\$712,204	\$7,017
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	199,460	\$6,931,894	\$157,889	39,276	\$1,384,359	\$23,231
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	140,684	\$6,284,628	\$161,276	48,483	\$2,186,964	\$47,175
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	99,208	\$5,429,323	\$147,043	52,834	\$2,907,752	\$70,827
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	102,477	\$6,863,221	\$192,414	78,651	\$5,304,238	\$140,166
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	99,033	\$8,520,030	\$252,394	120,929	\$10,548,517	\$303,627
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	77,273	\$9,786,025	\$321,179	258,229	\$35,910,353	\$1,199,507
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	5,314	\$1,383,982	\$51,299	99,282	\$28,243,630	\$1,062,341
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	580	\$404,558	\$16,336	14,660	\$9,867,193	\$390,194
\$ 1,000,000 and over	355	\$712,167	\$29,585	6,895	\$21,676,282	\$812,090
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,527,440</b>	<b>\$58,070,589</b>	<b>\$1,480,473</b>	<b>781,367</b>	<b>\$119,132,118</b>	<b>\$4,057,583</b>
II. Average per Return						
Size of Federal AGI	Standard Deduction Returns			Itemized Deduction Returns		
		Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax		Federal AGI	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income		NA	NA		NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,222	\$12		\$5,356	\$13
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,911	\$142		\$15,259	\$59
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,865	\$436		\$25,235	\$249
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,753	\$792		\$35,247	\$591
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,672	\$1,146		\$45,108	\$973
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,727	\$1,482		\$55,036	\$1,341
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$66,973	\$1,878		\$67,440	\$1,782
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,032	\$2,549		\$87,229	\$2,511
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$126,642	\$4,156		\$139,064	\$4,645
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$260,441	\$9,654		\$284,479	\$10,700
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$697,514	\$28,165		\$673,069	\$26,616
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,006,103	\$83,339		\$3,143,768	\$117,780
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$38,018</b>	<b>\$969</b>		<b>\$152,466</b>	<b>\$5,193</b>

<sup>1</sup> Categorization of Standard Deduction Returns and Itemized Deduction Returns are estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA - Not applicable



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 13. Exemptions and Standard/Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns				
Size of Federal AGI	Personal Exemptions	Standard Deductions	Itemized Deductions	Total Exemptions & Deductions <sup>2</sup>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	181,447	276,901	12,797	289,698
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	273,451	278,688	21,108	299,796
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	271,136	247,467	28,223	275,690
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	237,713	199,460	39,276	238,736
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	188,819	140,684	48,483	189,167
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	151,889	99,208	52,834	152,042
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	181,041	102,477	78,651	181,128
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	219,868	99,033	120,929	219,962
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	335,394	77,273	258,229	335,502
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	96,668	5,314	99,282	104,596
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	0	580	14,660	15,240
\$ 1,000,000 and over	0	355	6,895	7,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,137,426</b>	<b>1,527,440</b>	<b>781,367</b>	<b>2,308,807</b>
II. Exemption and Deduction Dollar Amounts in Thousands				
Size of Federal AGI	Personal Exemptions	Standard Deductions	Itemized Deductions	Total Exemptions & Deductions <sup>3</sup>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$1,015,624	\$1,319,388	\$62,472	\$1,445,781
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,792,780	\$2,156,967	\$244,841	\$3,524,639
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$1,896,664	\$2,017,542	\$395,958	\$4,134,094
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,741,272	\$1,685,583	\$568,392	\$3,958,625
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,434,096	\$1,252,930	\$722,059	\$3,397,744
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,198,848	\$949,159	\$833,285	\$2,976,072
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$1,529,788	\$1,071,657	\$1,349,399	\$3,947,667
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,048,428	\$1,135,626	\$2,331,245	\$5,512,824
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$3,541,479	\$954,107	\$6,115,099	\$10,610,582
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$998,253	\$66,907	\$3,748,003	\$4,812,925
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	\$6,632	\$1,041,979	\$1,049,826
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$4,286	\$2,456,471	\$2,460,870
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$17,197,232</b>	<b>\$12,620,783</b>	<b>\$19,869,203</b>	<b>\$47,831,649</b>
III. Average Exemptions and Deductions per Return				
Size of Federal AGI	Personal Exemptions	Standard Deductions	Itemized Deductions	Total Exemptions & Deductions <sup>3</sup>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,597	\$4,765	\$4,882	\$4,991
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$6,556	\$7,740	\$11,599	\$11,757
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$6,995	\$8,153	\$14,030	\$14,995
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$7,325	\$8,451	\$14,472	\$16,582
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$7,595	\$8,906	\$14,893	\$17,962
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$7,893	\$9,567	\$15,772	\$19,574
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$8,450	\$10,458	\$17,157	\$21,795
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$9,317	\$11,467	\$19,278	\$25,063
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$10,559	\$12,347	\$23,681	\$31,626
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$10,327	\$12,591	\$37,751	\$46,014
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NA	\$11,434	\$71,076	\$68,886
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NA	\$12,072	\$356,268	\$339,430
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$8,046</b>	<b>\$8,263</b>	<b>\$25,429</b>	<b>\$20,717</b>

<sup>1</sup> Personal Exemptions, Standard Deductions, and Itemized Deductions are estimated values.

<sup>2</sup> The number of returns counted in Total Exemptions and Deductions are not a sum of the number of personal exemptions and standard/itemized deductions presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming at least one personal exemption or standard/itemized deduction. Personal exemptions and deductions can be claimed on a single return.

<sup>3</sup> Total Exemptions and Deductions are actual totals calculated by subtracting Federal Taxable Income (2015 IRS Form 1040, Line 43) from Federal AGI (2015 IRS Form 1040, Line 37). A sum of the estimated values for Personal Exemptions, Standard Deductions, and Itemized Deductions will not equal the actual total.

<sup>4</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NA - Not applicable



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 14. Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI**

I. Number of Returns											
Size of Federal AGI	Itemized Deductions										Total Itemized Deductions <sup>1</sup>
	Medical Expenses	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage Interest	Mortgage Insurance Premiums	Investment Interest	Charitable Contributions	Casualty & Theft Loss	Misc. Deductions	
Negative Income	6,180	6,024	7,042	4,390	5,789	527	1,083	21	58	5,364	8,513
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	8,727	11,096	9,029	6,677	7,436	1,155	339	7,461	72	5,767	13,382
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	13,241	18,937	15,706	12,554	12,924	2,338	426	14,178	113	7,011	21,108
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	14,016	26,617	21,134	17,900	18,419	4,224	487	19,595	121	8,791	28,223
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	14,516	38,187	31,036	26,628	28,920	8,307	532	27,261	125	11,229	39,276
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	14,099	47,759	40,173	34,504	38,512	11,945	603	34,483	138	12,759	48,484
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	13,528	52,294	45,143	39,041	43,427	12,899	681	38,918	137	13,581	52,834
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	17,853	78,187	69,318	60,538	66,432	18,789	1,188	60,666	158	19,713	78,652
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	22,277	120,467	110,440	97,332	105,238	28,914	2,227	98,183	197	28,374	120,929
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	25,902	257,859	243,026	218,667	228,422	8,930	7,808	226,224	282	53,182	258,229
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	2,936	99,219	93,863	81,770	82,487	88	8,606	91,676	85	19,537	99,283
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	101	14,656	13,912	11,064	11,039	NR	3,009	13,892	NR	3,073	14,660
\$ 1,000,000 and over	27	6,892	6,600	4,862	4,518	NR	2,675	6,646	NR	1,925	6,895
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,403</b>	<b>778,194</b>	<b>706,422</b>	<b>615,927</b>	<b>653,563</b>	<b>98,132</b>	<b>29,664</b>	<b>639,204</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>190,306</b>	<b>790,468</b>
II. Itemized Deduction Dollar Amounts in Thousands											
Size of Federal AGI	Itemized Deductions										Total Itemized Deductions <sup>1</sup>
	Medical Expenses	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage Interest	Mortgage Insurance Premiums	Investment Interest	Charitable Contributions	Casualty & Theft Loss	Misc. Deductions	
Negative Income	\$65,984	\$73,097	\$32,406	\$2,894	\$74,958	\$1,046	\$13,333	\$105	\$810	\$52,933	\$317,643
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$86,007	\$11,105	\$17,476	\$3,003	\$60,706	\$2,102	\$502	\$8,717	\$605	\$16,535	\$206,835
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$120,482	\$17,522	\$26,860	\$6,282	\$98,897	\$3,782	\$640	\$26,748	\$1,268	\$30,040	\$339,553
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$136,279	\$28,323	\$35,070	\$9,365	\$138,103	\$7,339	\$835	\$43,613	\$1,172	\$54,138	\$454,222
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$140,918	\$50,280	\$49,262	\$10,319	\$213,208	\$14,741	\$1,061	\$61,752	\$1,033	\$74,902	\$609,911
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$128,085	\$78,310	\$65,434	\$13,723	\$275,610	\$19,518	\$708	\$79,425	\$1,913	\$87,803	\$751,818
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$125,391	\$105,051	\$73,130	\$14,734	\$329,740	\$22,138	\$1,241	\$94,748	\$2,136	\$90,954	\$859,157
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$168,500	\$191,434	\$121,510	\$20,756	\$523,008	\$36,517	\$2,119	\$162,555	\$3,317	\$135,720	\$1,364,670
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$218,621	\$384,708	\$218,746	\$37,226	\$916,470	\$57,515	\$3,744	\$305,273	\$3,462	\$204,532	\$2,351,525
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$286,147	\$1,409,080	\$631,464	\$106,180	\$2,310,594	\$10,419	\$22,019	\$917,103	\$7,480	\$447,008	\$6,145,236
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$59,546	\$1,230,998	\$390,276	\$55,264	\$1,087,577	\$975	\$42,287	\$662,931	\$13,694	\$299,052	\$3,769,714
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$6,130	\$477,446	\$98,597	\$11,538	\$199,421	NR	\$31,360	\$253,341	NR	\$127,691	\$1,045,229
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,196	\$1,045,768	\$99,492	\$11,582	\$96,489	NR	\$144,373	\$1,322,592	NR	\$301,282	\$2,466,172
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$1,544,286</b>	<b>\$5,103,122</b>	<b>\$1,859,722</b>	<b>\$302,867</b>	<b>\$6,324,782</b>	<b>\$176,031</b>	<b>\$264,222</b>	<b>\$3,938,903</b>	<b>\$44,278</b>	<b>\$1,922,590</b>	<b>\$20,681,686</b>
III. Average Itemized Deductions per Return											
Size of Federal AGI	Itemized Deductions										Total Itemized Deductions <sup>1</sup>
	Medical Expenses	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage Interest	Mortgage Insurance Premiums	Investment Interest	Charitable Contributions	Casualty & Theft Loss	Misc. Deductions	
Negative Income	\$10,677	\$12,134	\$4,602	\$659	\$12,948	\$1,985	\$12,311	\$5,004	\$13,969	\$9,868	\$37,313
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$9,855	\$1,001	\$1,936	\$450	\$8,164	\$1,820	\$1,480	\$1,168	\$8,403	\$2,867	\$15,456
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$9,099	\$925	\$1,710	\$500	\$7,652	\$1,618	\$1,503	\$1,887	\$11,223	\$4,285	\$16,086
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$9,723	\$1,064	\$1,659	\$523	\$7,498	\$1,738	\$1,714	\$2,226	\$9,682	\$6,158	\$16,094
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$9,708	\$1,317	\$1,587	\$388	\$7,372	\$1,775	\$1,994	\$2,265	\$8,265	\$6,670	\$15,529
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$9,085	\$1,640	\$1,629	\$398	\$7,156	\$1,634	\$1,175	\$2,303	\$13,863	\$6,882	\$15,507
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$9,269	\$2,009	\$1,620	\$377	\$7,593	\$1,716	\$1,822	\$2,435	\$15,591	\$6,697	\$16,261
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$9,438	\$2,448	\$1,753	\$343	\$7,873	\$1,944	\$1,784	\$2,680	\$20,991	\$6,885	\$17,351
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$9,814	\$3,193	\$1,981	\$382	\$8,709	\$1,989	\$1,681	\$3,109	\$17,576	\$7,208	\$19,446
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$11,047	\$5,465	\$2,598	\$486	\$10,115	\$1,167	\$2,820	\$4,054	\$26,526	\$8,405	\$23,798
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$20,281	\$12,407	\$4,158	\$676	\$13,185	\$11,081	\$4,914	\$7,231	\$161,106	\$15,307	\$37,969
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$60,695	\$32,577	\$7,087	\$1,043	\$18,065	NR	\$10,422	\$18,236	NR	\$41,553	\$71,298
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$81,331	\$151,736	\$15,075	\$2,382	\$21,357	NR	\$53,971	\$199,006	NR	\$156,510	\$357,675
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$10,067</b>	<b>\$6,558</b>	<b>\$2,633</b>	<b>\$492</b>	<b>\$9,677</b>	<b>\$1,794</b>	<b>\$8,907</b>	<b>\$6,162</b>	<b>\$29,677</b>	<b>\$10,103</b>	<b>\$26,164</b>

<sup>1</sup>Total Itemized Deductions are not a sum of the deductions presented. The total represents the returns reporting a value for Total Itemized Deductions (2015 IRS Form 1040 Schedule A, Line 29). Multiple itemized deductions can be reported on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total amount of itemized deductions allowed will not necessarily equal the sum of itemized deductions claimed. Due to filing discrepancies, the total amount of itemized deductions allowed will not necessarily equal the total amount of itemized deductions claimed.

<sup>2</sup>Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 15. Income and Tax Data by Planning Region <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Planning Region	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Region 1	28,115	\$1,481,443	\$1,023,713	\$43,873	\$39,982	\$191,641
Region 2	257,540	\$17,593,016	\$12,801,135	\$564,315	\$549,259	\$2,468,614
Region 3	1,358,655	\$110,913,867	\$83,934,820	\$3,787,121	\$3,647,969	\$17,919,130
Region 4	266,947	\$16,804,443	\$11,835,832	\$507,551	\$494,348	\$2,180,935
Region 5	13,447	\$844,623	\$614,664	\$26,636	\$25,776	\$112,030
Region 6	15,747	\$626,763	\$403,669	\$16,412	\$15,739	\$65,676
Region 7	62,962	\$3,084,751	\$2,029,037	\$82,920	\$81,607	\$346,032
Region 8	17,112	\$711,400	\$458,680	\$18,759	\$17,337	\$78,117
Region 9	39,643	\$2,478,491	\$1,803,487	\$74,543	\$66,824	\$350,846
Region 10	41,168	\$2,229,871	\$1,595,294	\$67,313	\$60,898	\$294,975
Region 11	106,235	\$6,684,486	\$4,832,293	\$211,855	\$203,253	\$955,924
Region 12	54,011	\$4,757,878	\$3,753,923	\$173,493	\$160,209	\$849,349
Region 13	28,208	\$1,413,216	\$964,309	\$38,177	\$36,775	\$162,713
Region 14	7,414	\$317,606	\$210,582	\$8,144	\$7,718	\$35,275
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,297,204</b>	<b>\$169,941,854</b>	<b>\$126,261,438</b>	<b>\$5,621,112</b>	<b>\$5,407,692</b>	<b>\$26,011,256</b>
II. Average per Return						
Planning Region		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Region 1		\$52,692	\$36,412	\$1,560	\$1,422	\$6,816
Region 2		\$68,312	\$49,705	\$2,191	\$2,133	\$9,585
Region 3		\$81,635	\$61,778	\$2,787	\$2,685	\$13,189
Region 4		\$62,950	\$44,338	\$1,901	\$1,852	\$8,170
Region 5		\$62,811	\$45,710	\$1,981	\$1,917	\$8,331
Region 6		\$39,802	\$25,635	\$1,042	\$1,000	\$4,171
Region 7		\$48,994	\$32,226	\$1,317	\$1,296	\$5,496
Region 8		\$41,573	\$26,805	\$1,096	\$1,013	\$4,565
Region 9		\$62,520	\$45,493	\$1,880	\$1,686	\$8,850
Region 10		\$54,165	\$38,751	\$1,635	\$1,479	\$7,165
Region 11		\$62,922	\$45,487	\$1,994	\$1,913	\$8,998
Region 12		\$88,091	\$69,503	\$3,212	\$2,966	\$15,725
Region 13		\$50,100	\$34,186	\$1,353	\$1,304	\$5,768
Region 14		\$42,839	\$28,403	\$1,098	\$1,041	\$4,758
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$73,978</b>	<b>\$54,963</b>	<b>\$2,447</b>	<b>\$2,354</b>	<b>\$11,323</b>

<sup>1</sup>This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup>Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16. Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 1 Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	583	(\$47,782)	\$0	NR	NR	\$224
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	4,017	\$20,887	\$1,003	NR	NR	\$550
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	3,919	\$58,242	\$10,513	\$442	\$427	\$1,927
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	3,648	\$91,458	\$31,229	\$1,304	\$1,258	\$3,836
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	3,473	\$121,096	\$57,388	\$2,360	\$2,291	\$6,685
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	2,641	\$118,256	\$65,488	\$2,646	\$2,537	\$7,871
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	1,909	\$104,565	\$63,593	\$2,529	\$2,413	\$7,873
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	2,238	\$150,028	\$97,200	\$3,819	\$3,669	\$12,816
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	2,501	\$216,221	\$152,273	\$6,245	\$5,938	\$21,352
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	2,549	\$334,765	\$261,549	\$11,288	\$10,522	\$46,329
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	527	\$146,802	\$125,946	\$5,725	\$5,247	\$30,273
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	78	\$54,470	\$50,132	\$2,364	\$2,075	\$15,018
\$ 1,000,000 and over	32	\$112,434	\$107,399	\$5,095	\$3,547	\$36,887
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>28,115</b>	<b>\$1,481,443</b>	<b>\$1,023,713</b>	<b>\$43,873</b>	<b>\$39,982</b>	<b>\$191,641</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 1 Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$81,960)	\$0	NR	NR	\$385
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,200	\$250	NR	NR	\$137
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,861	\$2,682	\$113	\$109	\$492
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$25,071	\$8,561	\$357	\$345	\$1,052
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,868	\$16,524	\$680	\$660	\$1,925
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,777	\$24,797	\$1,002	\$961	\$2,980
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,775	\$33,312	\$1,325	\$1,264	\$4,124
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,037	\$43,432	\$1,707	\$1,640	\$5,726
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,454	\$60,885	\$2,497	\$2,374	\$8,537
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$131,332	\$102,608	\$4,429	\$4,128	\$18,175
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$278,562	\$238,987	\$10,863	\$9,957	\$57,443
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$698,334	\$642,721	\$30,312	\$26,602	\$192,537
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,513,578	\$3,356,204	\$159,223	\$110,842	\$1,152,726
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$52,692</b>	<b>\$36,412</b>	<b>\$1,560</b>	<b>\$1,422</b>	<b>\$6,816</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 2 Larimer and Weld counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2,896	(\$373,910)	\$0	NR	\$35	\$1,405
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	33,731	\$173,519	\$8,481	NR	\$488	\$3,770
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	32,971	\$491,202	\$111,940	\$4,896	\$4,862	\$16,075
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	29,363	\$731,623	\$297,752	\$12,716	\$12,657	\$35,229
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	25,338	\$881,794	\$456,644	\$19,100	\$19,002	\$55,040
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	20,113	\$901,106	\$528,048	\$21,686	\$21,556	\$64,365
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	16,356	\$897,078	\$562,437	\$22,960	\$22,787	\$72,534
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	20,488	\$1,377,320	\$903,856	\$36,781	\$36,398	\$122,640
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	26,308	\$2,282,752	\$1,598,162	\$66,165	\$65,397	\$225,187
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	38,329	\$5,169,741	\$3,951,508	\$174,113	\$171,307	\$678,293
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	9,849	\$2,744,304	\$2,312,544	\$107,160	\$103,706	\$547,092
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,286	\$863,727	\$787,453	\$37,283	\$35,296	\$236,467
\$ 1,000,000 and over	512	\$1,452,760	\$1,282,311	\$60,943	\$55,768	\$410,517
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>257,540</b>	<b>\$17,593,016</b>	<b>\$12,801,135</b>	<b>\$564,315</b>	<b>\$549,259</b>	<b>\$2,468,614</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 2 Larimer and Weld counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$129,113)	\$0	NR	\$12	\$485
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,144	\$251	NR	\$14	\$112
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,898	\$3,395	\$148	\$147	\$488
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,916	\$10,140	\$433	\$431	\$1,200
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,801	\$18,022	\$754	\$750	\$2,172
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,802	\$26,254	\$1,078	\$1,072	\$3,200
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,847	\$34,387	\$1,404	\$1,393	\$4,435
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,226	\$44,116	\$1,795	\$1,777	\$5,986
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,770	\$60,748	\$2,515	\$2,486	\$8,560
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$134,878	\$103,094	\$4,543	\$4,469	\$17,697
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$278,638	\$234,800	\$10,880	\$10,530	\$55,548
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$671,638	\$612,328	\$28,991	\$27,447	\$183,878
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,837,421	\$2,504,513	\$119,030	\$108,922	\$801,792
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$68,312</b>	<b>\$49,705</b>	<b>\$2,191</b>	<b>\$2,133</b>	<b>\$9,585</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 3 Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	12,939	(\$1,651,454)	\$0	\$171	\$437	\$8,118
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	159,338	\$812,909	\$40,825	\$2,511	\$2,493	\$21,809
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	161,312	\$2,413,091	\$521,440	\$22,669	\$22,506	\$91,013
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	152,373	\$3,800,043	\$1,540,873	\$65,661	\$65,363	\$189,829
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	137,118	\$4,780,053	\$2,557,238	\$108,552	\$108,136	\$312,526
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	111,276	\$4,983,924	\$3,044,169	\$128,604	\$127,983	\$382,616
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	89,672	\$4,915,591	\$3,222,307	\$135,149	\$134,378	\$437,151
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	105,869	\$7,110,866	\$4,879,526	\$204,291	\$202,820	\$712,031
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	128,218	\$11,119,089	\$7,970,721	\$336,751	\$333,755	\$1,208,579
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	211,376	\$29,024,308	\$22,317,126	\$995,252	\$981,680	\$3,977,527
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	73,217	\$20,811,295	\$17,432,508	\$815,307	\$789,428	\$4,188,000
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	10,756	\$7,239,405	\$6,508,450	\$309,141	\$288,195	\$1,961,060
\$ 1,000,000 and over	5,191	\$15,554,747	\$13,899,637	\$663,063	\$590,796	\$4,428,871
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,358,655</b>	<b>\$110,913,867</b>	<b>\$83,934,820</b>	<b>\$3,787,121</b>	<b>\$3,647,969</b>	<b>\$17,919,130</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 3 Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$127,634)	\$0	\$13	\$34	\$627
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,102	\$256	\$16	\$16	\$137
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,959	\$3,232	\$141	\$140	\$564
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,939	\$10,113	\$431	\$429	\$1,246
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,861	\$18,650	\$792	\$789	\$2,279
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,789	\$27,357	\$1,156	\$1,150	\$3,438
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,817	\$35,934	\$1,507	\$1,499	\$4,875
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,167	\$46,090	\$1,930	\$1,916	\$6,726
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,720	\$62,165	\$2,626	\$2,603	\$9,426
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$137,311	\$105,580	\$4,708	\$4,644	\$18,817
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,241	\$238,094	\$11,135	\$10,782	\$57,200
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$673,057	\$605,099	\$28,741	\$26,794	\$182,322
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,996,484	\$2,677,641	\$127,733	\$113,812	\$853,183
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$81,635</b>	<b>\$61,778</b>	<b>\$2,787</b>	<b>\$2,685</b>	<b>\$13,189</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 4 El Paso, Park, and Teller counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2,673	(\$212,880)	\$0	NR	NR	\$1,268
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	36,389	\$187,046	\$7,583	NR	NR	\$4,159
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	37,812	\$563,062	\$117,112	\$5,021	\$4,985	\$18,532
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	32,581	\$808,755	\$312,192	\$12,963	\$12,910	\$37,039
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	26,520	\$923,457	\$468,553	\$18,960	\$18,850	\$55,301
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	20,399	\$913,578	\$531,600	\$21,049	\$20,900	\$64,132
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	16,582	\$910,160	\$569,845	\$22,293	\$22,105	\$73,038
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	20,231	\$1,360,376	\$900,420	\$35,183	\$34,871	\$122,300
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	25,459	\$2,208,501	\$1,551,405	\$62,377	\$61,620	\$219,551
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	38,015	\$5,147,126	\$3,945,364	\$169,938	\$167,249	\$679,744
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	8,902	\$2,445,882	\$2,040,463	\$93,443	\$90,355	\$474,736
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,032	\$694,741	\$621,282	\$29,547	\$27,402	\$187,553
\$ 1,000,000 and over	352	\$854,640	\$770,013	\$36,313	\$32,612	\$243,582
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>266,947</b>	<b>\$16,804,443</b>	<b>\$11,835,832</b>	<b>\$507,551</b>	<b>\$494,348</b>	<b>\$2,180,935</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 4 El Paso, Park, and Teller counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$79,641)	\$0	NR	NR	\$474
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,140	\$208	NR	NR	\$114
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,891	\$3,097	\$133	\$132	\$490
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,823	\$9,582	\$398	\$396	\$1,137
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,821	\$17,668	\$715	\$711	\$2,085
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,785	\$26,060	\$1,032	\$1,025	\$3,144
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,888	\$34,365	\$1,344	\$1,333	\$4,405
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,242	\$44,507	\$1,739	\$1,724	\$6,045
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,747	\$60,937	\$2,450	\$2,420	\$8,624
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$135,397	\$103,784	\$4,470	\$4,400	\$17,881
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$274,757	\$229,214	\$10,497	\$10,150	\$53,329
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$673,199	\$602,017	\$28,631	\$26,552	\$181,737
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,427,955	\$2,187,538	\$103,163	\$92,647	\$691,996
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$62,950</b>	<b>\$44,338</b>	<b>\$1,901</b>	<b>\$1,852</b>	<b>\$8,170</b>

<sup>1</sup>This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup>Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 5 Cheyenne, Elbert, Kit Carson, and Lincoln counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	1,772	\$8,853	NR	\$20	\$20	\$259
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,603	\$23,833	\$5,108	\$219	\$213	\$992
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	1,418	\$35,307	\$12,661	\$522	\$513	\$1,727
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	1,231	\$42,731	\$20,270	\$809	\$788	\$2,624
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	1,047	\$46,945	\$25,649	\$995	\$964	\$3,279
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	796	\$43,692	\$26,335	\$1,022	\$983	\$3,328
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	1,099	\$73,962	\$47,473	\$1,860	\$1,791	\$6,419
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	1,341	\$116,639	\$80,856	\$3,326	\$3,223	\$11,278
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	2,140	\$289,797	\$221,283	\$9,731	\$9,437	\$38,591
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	556	\$151,799	\$127,273	\$5,879	\$5,694	\$29,614
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	52	\$35,469	\$32,470	\$1,544	\$1,446	\$9,295
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>13,447</b>	<b>\$844,623</b>	<b>\$614,664</b>	<b>\$26,636</b>	<b>\$25,776</b>	<b>\$112,030</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 5 Cheyenne, Elbert, Kit Carson, and Lincoln counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$4,996	NR	\$11	\$11	\$146
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,868	\$3,187	\$136	\$133	\$619
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,899	\$8,929	\$368	\$361	\$1,218
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,712	\$16,466	\$657	\$640	\$2,132
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,838	\$24,498	\$950	\$920	\$3,132
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,889	\$33,085	\$1,284	\$1,236	\$4,181
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,300	\$43,197	\$1,693	\$1,629	\$5,841
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,979	\$60,295	\$2,480	\$2,403	\$8,410
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$135,419	\$103,403	\$4,547	\$4,410	\$18,033
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$273,019	\$228,908	\$10,573	\$10,241	\$53,263
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$682,089	\$624,420	\$29,684	\$27,811	\$178,758
\$ 1,000,000 and over		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$62,811</b>	<b>\$45,710</b>	<b>\$1,981</b>	<b>\$1,917</b>	<b>\$8,331</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 6 Baca, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, and Prowers counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	2,580	\$13,342	NR	\$18	\$17	\$363
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	2,704	\$40,619	\$6,250	\$256	\$252	\$1,152
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	2,473	\$61,408	\$20,052	\$801	\$794	\$2,425
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	1,924	\$66,748	\$29,976	\$1,168	\$1,146	\$3,449
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	1,325	\$59,148	\$32,464	\$1,194	\$1,145	\$3,889
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	950	\$52,310	\$31,529	\$1,185	\$1,140	\$3,914
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	1,056	\$70,634	\$46,221	\$1,718	\$1,658	\$6,179
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	1,089	\$93,776	\$66,487	\$2,658	\$2,563	\$9,167
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,005	\$129,755	\$101,093	\$4,216	\$3,989	\$17,482
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	169	\$48,041	\$42,008	\$1,890	\$1,779	\$9,725
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	24	\$15,596	\$14,687	\$684	\$674	\$3,967
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>15,747</b>	<b>\$626,763</b>	<b>\$403,669</b>	<b>\$16,412</b>	<b>\$15,739</b>	<b>\$65,676</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 6 Baca, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, and Prowers counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,172	NR	\$7	\$7	\$141
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$15,022	\$2,312	\$95	\$93	\$426
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,831	\$8,108	\$324	\$321	\$981
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,692	\$15,580	\$607	\$595	\$1,793
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,640	\$24,501	\$901	\$864	\$2,935
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$55,063	\$33,189	\$1,247	\$1,200	\$4,119
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$66,888	\$43,770	\$1,627	\$1,570	\$5,852
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,112	\$61,053	\$2,441	\$2,353	\$8,418
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$129,110	\$100,590	\$4,195	\$3,969	\$17,395
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,266	\$248,570	\$11,182	\$10,529	\$57,543
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$649,847	\$611,952	\$28,515	\$28,070	\$165,291
\$ 1,000,000 and over		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$39,802</b>	<b>\$25,635</b>	<b>\$1,042</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>\$4,171</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 7 Pueblo county						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	556	(\$28,161)	\$0	NR	NR	\$160
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	9,480	\$50,972	\$1,370	NR	NR	\$878
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	10,925	\$162,341	\$28,653	\$1,167	\$1,164	\$4,242
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	8,717	\$215,888	\$76,050	\$2,983	\$2,971	\$8,162
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	6,923	\$240,921	\$119,491	\$4,578	\$4,570	\$13,210
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	5,240	\$234,138	\$136,357	\$5,143	\$5,114	\$15,820
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	4,180	\$229,248	\$144,803	\$5,376	\$5,339	\$18,055
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	4,929	\$330,795	\$222,166	\$8,343	\$8,285	\$30,146
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	5,397	\$465,378	\$330,623	\$12,812	\$12,715	\$45,766
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	5,585	\$725,392	\$562,796	\$23,664	\$23,315	\$95,831
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	838	\$235,164	\$200,201	\$9,100	\$8,809	\$48,593
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	130	\$90,002	\$83,262	\$3,904	\$3,827	\$25,576
\$ 1,000,000 and over	62	\$132,672	\$123,266	\$5,771	\$5,420	\$39,593
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62,962</b>	<b>\$3,084,751</b>	<b>\$2,029,037</b>	<b>\$82,920</b>	<b>\$81,607</b>	<b>\$346,032</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 7 Pueblo county						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$50,650)	\$0	NR	NR	\$288
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,377	\$144	NR	NR	\$93
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,860	\$2,623	\$107	\$107	\$388
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,766	\$8,724	\$342	\$341	\$936
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,800	\$17,260	\$661	\$660	\$1,908
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,683	\$26,022	\$981	\$976	\$3,019
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,844	\$34,642	\$1,286	\$1,277	\$4,319
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,112	\$45,073	\$1,693	\$1,681	\$6,116
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,229	\$61,261	\$2,374	\$2,356	\$8,480
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$129,882	\$100,769	\$4,237	\$4,175	\$17,159
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$280,626	\$238,903	\$10,859	\$10,512	\$57,987
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$692,325	\$640,477	\$30,030	\$29,439	\$196,736
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,139,872	\$1,988,163	\$93,087	\$87,417	\$638,604
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$48,994</b>	<b>\$32,226</b>	<b>\$1,317</b>	<b>\$1,296</b>	<b>\$5,496</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 8 Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	355	(\$32,707)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	3,059	\$15,784	\$433	\$28	\$28	\$434
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	3,089	\$45,972	\$7,446	\$322	\$320	\$1,512
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	2,618	\$64,800	\$21,013	\$861	\$854	\$2,648
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	1,909	\$66,186	\$31,041	\$1,228	\$1,206	\$3,699
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	1,347	\$60,321	\$32,947	\$1,258	\$1,231	\$3,887
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	1,048	\$57,471	\$34,693	\$1,284	\$1,237	\$4,323
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	1,113	\$74,443	\$48,488	\$1,822	\$1,760	\$6,456
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	1,142	\$98,201	\$68,759	\$2,651	\$2,515	\$9,589
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,145	\$151,399	\$116,899	\$4,887	\$4,517	\$20,447
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	245	\$69,605	\$60,031	\$2,687	\$2,261	\$14,533
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>17,112</b>	<b>\$711,400</b>	<b>\$458,680</b>	<b>\$18,759</b>	<b>\$17,337</b>	<b>\$78,117</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 8 Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$92,132)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$314
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,160	\$142	\$9	\$9	\$142
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,882	\$2,410	\$104	\$103	\$489
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,752	\$8,026	\$329	\$326	\$1,011
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,670	\$16,260	\$643	\$632	\$1,938
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,782	\$24,460	\$934	\$914	\$2,886
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,838	\$33,104	\$1,225	\$1,181	\$4,125
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$66,885	\$43,565	\$1,637	\$1,581	\$5,801
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$85,991	\$60,210	\$2,322	\$2,202	\$8,396
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$132,227	\$102,095	\$4,268	\$3,945	\$17,858
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,101	\$245,026	\$10,969	\$9,230	\$59,319
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$41,573</b>	<b>\$26,805</b>	<b>\$1,096</b>	<b>\$1,013</b>	<b>\$4,565</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 9 Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, and San Juan counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	885	(\$67,231)	\$0	NR	NR	\$373
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	5,276	\$27,285	\$886	NR	NR	\$814
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	5,605	\$83,646	\$17,250	\$730	\$718	\$3,169
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	4,960	\$123,160	\$48,426	\$1,997	\$1,960	\$6,502
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	4,095	\$142,601	\$74,010	\$2,922	\$2,845	\$9,662
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	2,975	\$133,190	\$77,945	\$2,999	\$2,866	\$9,799
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	2,484	\$136,361	\$85,648	\$3,258	\$3,077	\$11,660
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	2,991	\$200,974	\$134,792	\$4,806	\$4,490	\$19,273
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	3,758	\$326,279	\$231,202	\$8,663	\$8,016	\$33,682
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	4,930	\$659,641	\$511,373	\$20,524	\$18,759	\$89,359
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	1,382	\$398,917	\$338,880	\$15,156	\$13,274	\$79,421
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	221	\$146,846	\$131,049	\$6,222	\$5,429	\$37,805
\$ 1,000,000 and over	81	\$166,822	\$152,026	\$7,175	\$5,295	\$49,326
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>39,643</b>	<b>\$2,478,491</b>	<b>\$1,803,487</b>	<b>\$74,543</b>	<b>\$66,824</b>	<b>\$350,846</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 9 Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, and San Juan counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$75,968)	\$0	NR	NR	\$422
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,172	\$168	NR	NR	\$154
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,923	\$3,078	\$130	\$128	\$565
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,831	\$9,763	\$403	\$395	\$1,311
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,823	\$18,073	\$713	\$695	\$2,360
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,770	\$26,200	\$1,008	\$964	\$3,294
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,896	\$34,480	\$1,312	\$1,239	\$4,694
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,193	\$45,066	\$1,607	\$1,501	\$6,444
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,823	\$61,523	\$2,305	\$2,133	\$8,963
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$133,801	\$103,727	\$4,163	\$3,805	\$18,126
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$288,652	\$245,210	\$10,967	\$9,605	\$57,468
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$664,460	\$592,981	\$28,152	\$24,566	\$171,061
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,059,530	\$1,876,866	\$88,585	\$65,365	\$608,965
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$62,520</b>	<b>\$45,493</b>	<b>\$1,880</b>	<b>\$1,686</b>	<b>\$8,850</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 10 Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,060	(\$118,997)	\$0	NR	NR	\$559
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	6,195	\$31,853	\$1,031	NR	NR	\$914
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	6,242	\$93,395	\$17,321	\$730	\$722	\$3,433
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	5,515	\$137,020	\$49,199	\$2,025	\$2,002	\$6,781
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	4,312	\$149,600	\$72,314	\$2,851	\$2,819	\$9,308
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	3,230	\$144,716	\$80,091	\$3,078	\$3,023	\$10,191
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	2,652	\$145,727	\$88,634	\$3,263	\$3,205	\$11,607
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	3,167	\$212,833	\$139,336	\$5,215	\$5,074	\$19,066
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	3,714	\$321,350	\$224,682	\$8,764	\$8,557	\$31,606
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	3,917	\$516,580	\$395,485	\$16,654	\$15,971	\$67,430
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	951	\$268,011	\$223,473	\$10,287	\$9,447	\$52,266
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	150	\$102,104	\$92,024	\$4,328	\$3,858	\$26,088
\$ 1,000,000 and over	63	\$225,679	\$211,704	\$10,038	\$6,128	\$55,727
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>41,168</b>	<b>\$2,229,871</b>	<b>\$1,595,294</b>	<b>\$67,313</b>	<b>\$60,898</b>	<b>\$294,975</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 10 Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$112,262)	\$0	NR	NR	\$527
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,142	\$166	NR	NR	\$147
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,962	\$2,775	\$117	\$116	\$550
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,845	\$8,921	\$367	\$363	\$1,230
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,694	\$16,770	\$661	\$654	\$2,159
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,804	\$24,796	\$953	\$936	\$3,155
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,950	\$33,422	\$1,231	\$1,208	\$4,377
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,203	\$43,996	\$1,647	\$1,602	\$6,020
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,524	\$60,496	\$2,360	\$2,304	\$8,510
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$131,881	\$100,966	\$4,252	\$4,077	\$17,215
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$281,820	\$234,987	\$10,817	\$9,933	\$54,959
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$680,696	\$613,493	\$28,855	\$25,723	\$173,923
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,582,213	\$3,360,388	\$159,327	\$97,263	\$884,554
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$54,165</b>	<b>\$38,751</b>	<b>\$1,635</b>	<b>\$1,479</b>	<b>\$7,165</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 11 Garfield, Mesa, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,643	(\$212,022)	\$0	NR	NR	\$743
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	14,319	\$74,524	\$2,949	NR	NR	\$1,737
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	14,622	\$218,141	\$44,593	\$1,926	\$1,909	\$7,242
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	13,217	\$328,943	\$126,061	\$5,318	\$5,281	\$15,932
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	11,012	\$383,513	\$195,908	\$8,069	\$8,007	\$24,104
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	8,661	\$388,189	\$224,895	\$9,155	\$9,061	\$27,882
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	7,152	\$392,460	\$241,640	\$9,626	\$9,535	\$30,904
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	8,489	\$570,578	\$374,275	\$14,988	\$14,811	\$51,352
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	10,637	\$922,260	\$647,299	\$26,731	\$26,326	\$90,736
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	12,762	\$1,690,750	\$1,287,206	\$56,267	\$55,015	\$218,238
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	3,043	\$867,899	\$723,897	\$33,562	\$31,946	\$170,812
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	466	\$318,247	\$284,926	\$13,495	\$12,346	\$85,910
\$ 1,000,000 and over	212	\$741,005	\$678,644	\$32,541	\$28,829	\$230,332
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>106,235</b>	<b>\$6,684,486</b>	<b>\$4,832,293</b>	<b>\$211,855</b>	<b>\$203,253</b>	<b>\$955,924</b>

II. Average per Return						
Region 11 Garfield, Mesa, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$129,046)	\$0	NR	NR	\$452
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,205	\$206	NR	NR	\$121
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,919	\$3,050	\$132	\$131	\$495
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,888	\$9,538	\$402	\$400	\$1,205
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,827	\$17,790	\$733	\$727	\$2,189
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,820	\$25,966	\$1,057	\$1,046	\$3,219
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,874	\$33,786	\$1,346	\$1,333	\$4,321
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,214	\$44,089	\$1,766	\$1,745	\$6,049
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,703	\$60,854	\$2,513	\$2,475	\$8,530
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$132,483	\$100,862	\$4,409	\$4,311	\$17,101
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$285,212	\$237,889	\$11,029	\$10,498	\$56,133
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$682,934	\$611,429	\$28,959	\$26,494	\$184,356
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,495,304	\$3,201,151	\$153,494	\$135,988	\$1,086,471
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$62,922</b>	<b>\$45,487</b>	<b>\$1,994</b>	<b>\$1,913</b>	<b>\$8,998</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 12 Eagle, Grand, Jackson, Pitkin, and Summit counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,104	(\$264,317)	\$0	NR	\$94	\$967
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	5,806	\$29,517	\$1,743	NR	\$97	\$969
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	5,974	\$90,300	\$22,877	\$1,043	\$1,031	\$3,986
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	7,104	\$177,790	\$78,867	\$3,572	\$3,551	\$10,468
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	6,520	\$226,657	\$126,935	\$5,710	\$5,680	\$16,792
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	4,854	\$217,073	\$136,125	\$6,079	\$6,043	\$18,294
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	3,554	\$194,353	\$127,854	\$5,615	\$5,577	\$18,101
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	3,910	\$262,697	\$177,940	\$7,710	\$7,643	\$26,802
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	4,388	\$380,276	\$267,912	\$11,604	\$11,457	\$40,823
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	6,917	\$944,048	\$709,095	\$31,310	\$30,636	\$124,898
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	2,860	\$845,874	\$690,599	\$32,212	\$30,662	\$164,059
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	611	\$412,186	\$356,213	\$17,071	\$15,262	\$102,433
\$ 1,000,000 and over	409	\$1,241,424	\$1,057,762	\$51,415	\$42,476	\$320,757
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>54,011</b>	<b>\$4,757,878</b>	<b>\$3,753,923</b>	<b>\$173,493</b>	<b>\$160,209</b>	<b>\$849,349</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 12 Eagle, Grand, Jackson, Pitkin, and Summit counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$239,417)	\$0	NR	\$85	\$876
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,084	\$300	NR	\$17	\$167
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$15,115	\$3,829	\$175	\$173	\$667
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$25,027	\$11,102	\$503	\$500	\$1,474
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,763	\$19,468	\$876	\$871	\$2,576
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,721	\$28,044	\$1,252	\$1,245	\$3,769
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,686	\$35,975	\$1,580	\$1,569	\$5,093
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,186	\$45,509	\$1,972	\$1,955	\$6,855
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,663	\$61,056	\$2,644	\$2,611	\$9,303
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$136,482	\$102,515	\$4,527	\$4,429	\$18,057
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$295,760	\$241,468	\$11,263	\$10,721	\$57,363
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$674,609	\$583,000	\$27,939	\$24,978	\$167,649
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,035,266	\$2,586,216	\$125,709	\$103,854	\$784,246
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$88,091</b>	<b>\$69,503</b>	<b>\$3,212</b>	<b>\$2,966</b>	<b>\$15,725</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 13 Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, and Lake counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	4,082	\$20,577	NR	\$32	\$33	\$600
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	4,302	\$63,936	\$11,629	\$485	\$482	\$2,144
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	3,603	\$89,108	\$31,507	\$1,203	\$1,192	\$4,267
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	2,908	\$101,670	\$50,275	\$1,824	\$1,809	\$6,370
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	2,337	\$104,682	\$60,250	\$2,149	\$2,119	\$7,335
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	2,030	\$111,285	\$68,507	\$2,413	\$2,378	\$8,750
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	2,476	\$165,933	\$109,884	\$3,937	\$3,873	\$14,897
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	2,639	\$227,309	\$159,485	\$5,997	\$5,857	\$22,093
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	2,690	\$351,166	\$272,642	\$11,009	\$10,633	\$46,063
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	524	\$146,015	\$123,060	\$5,555	\$5,178	\$27,918
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	67	\$43,715	\$39,682	\$1,824	\$1,760	\$11,210
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>28,208</b>	<b>\$1,413,216</b>	<b>\$964,309</b>	<b>\$38,177</b>	<b>\$36,775</b>	<b>\$162,713</b>
II. Average per Return						
Region 13 Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, and Lake counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,041	NR	\$8	\$8	\$147
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,862	\$2,703	\$113	\$112	\$498
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,732	\$8,745	\$334	\$331	\$1,184
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,962	\$17,288	\$627	\$622	\$2,191
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,793	\$25,781	\$920	\$907	\$3,139
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,820	\$33,747	\$1,189	\$1,171	\$4,311
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,016	\$44,380	\$1,590	\$1,564	\$6,017
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,134	\$60,434	\$2,273	\$2,219	\$8,372
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$130,545	\$101,354	\$4,093	\$3,953	\$17,124
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$278,654	\$234,847	\$10,601	\$9,882	\$53,279
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$652,459	\$592,269	\$27,231	\$26,266	\$167,314
\$ 1,000,000 and over		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$50,100</b>	<b>\$34,186</b>	<b>\$1,353</b>	<b>\$1,304</b>	<b>\$5,768</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 16 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Region 14 Huerfano and Las Animas counties						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	193	(\$14,419)	\$0	NR	NR	\$66
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	1,255	\$6,393	\$108	\$6	\$6	\$147
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,341	\$20,013	\$3,274	\$132	\$131	\$589
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	1,025	\$25,408	\$8,313	\$309	\$305	\$1,069
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	762	\$26,430	\$12,894	\$437	\$433	\$1,590
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	587	\$26,187	\$15,214	\$532	\$515	\$1,795
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	427	\$23,417	\$14,583	\$520	\$500	\$1,865
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	511	\$34,115	\$22,404	\$788	\$753	\$3,012
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	594	\$51,053	\$36,469	\$1,326	\$1,283	\$5,287
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	591	\$77,218	\$60,761	\$2,482	\$2,357	\$10,626
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	117	\$32,378	\$27,860	\$1,224	\$1,146	\$6,486
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7,414</b>	<b>\$317,606</b>	<b>\$210,582</b>	<b>\$8,144</b>	<b>\$7,718</b>	<b>\$35,275</b>

II. Average per Return						
Region 14 Huerfano and Las Animas counties						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$74,708)	\$0	NR	NR	\$344
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,094	\$86	\$5	\$5	\$117
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,924	\$2,441	\$98	\$98	\$439
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,788	\$8,110	\$301	\$298	\$1,043
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,686	\$16,921	\$574	\$569	\$2,086
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,611	\$25,919	\$906	\$877	\$3,059
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,842	\$34,153	\$1,217	\$1,171	\$4,368
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$66,762	\$43,843	\$1,543	\$1,473	\$5,893
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$85,948	\$61,395	\$2,233	\$2,159	\$8,901
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$130,657	\$102,811	\$4,200	\$3,988	\$17,980
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$276,739	\$238,120	\$10,462	\$9,792	\$55,437
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$42,839</b>	<b>\$28,403</b>	<b>\$1,098</b>	<b>\$1,041</b>	<b>\$4,758</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado planning and management regions defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 17. Income and Tax Data by County <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
County	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Adams	187,345	\$10,366,619	\$6,934,299	\$308,032	\$304,423	\$1,175,333
Alamosa	5,958	\$272,500	\$173,940	\$7,255	\$6,806	\$29,241
Arapahoe	281,246	\$22,111,153	\$16,379,909	\$738,311	\$713,445	\$3,563,676
Archuleta	5,036	\$276,070	\$194,466	\$7,747	\$6,886	\$37,151
Baca	1,422	\$43,064	\$32,498	\$1,289	\$1,163	\$5,352
Bent	1,354	\$54,456	\$33,987	\$1,347	\$1,316	\$6,199
Boulder	144,250	\$13,770,954	\$10,982,980	\$497,858	\$475,934	\$2,459,863
Broomfield	30,882	\$2,867,195	\$2,202,166	\$98,914	\$96,510	\$455,389
Chaffee	7,956	\$450,319	\$323,582	\$12,990	\$12,185	\$57,066
Cheyenne	746	\$31,723	\$26,301	\$1,139	\$1,028	\$4,994
Clear Creek	2,595	\$142,386	\$100,039	\$4,208	\$4,170	\$17,128
Conejos	2,750	\$105,977	\$61,520	\$2,453	\$2,197	\$9,563
Costilla	1,136	\$39,434	\$23,382	\$863	\$787	\$3,734
Crowley	1,012	\$35,499	\$21,288	\$837	\$816	\$3,167
Custer	1,728	\$99,695	\$69,230	\$2,600	\$2,513	\$12,648
Delta	11,884	\$539,071	\$353,543	\$14,063	\$13,308	\$58,407
Denver	291,056	\$23,508,177	\$18,091,959	\$829,689	\$788,158	\$4,093,125
Dolores	707	\$31,297	\$20,260	\$814	\$698	\$3,075
Douglas	133,871	\$15,371,470	\$12,036,438	\$551,298	\$531,974	\$2,650,598
Eagle	20,996	\$1,783,797	\$1,379,076	\$64,339	\$59,795	\$304,703
Elbert	7,761	\$593,752	\$430,855	\$18,891	\$18,619	\$80,298
El Paso	250,935	\$15,852,590	\$11,161,245	\$479,587	\$467,357	\$2,063,811
Fremont	15,571	\$726,761	\$481,388	\$18,722	\$18,300	\$78,561
Garfield	26,149	\$1,864,467	\$1,368,477	\$62,021	\$60,213	\$300,846
Gilpin	2,237	\$132,115	\$97,602	\$4,203	\$4,123	\$17,296
Grand	6,470	\$400,250	\$300,755	\$12,971	\$12,515	\$56,336
Gunnison	6,940	\$381,457	\$276,036	\$12,055	\$11,367	\$51,644
Hinsdale	309	\$18,552	\$13,295	\$530	\$467	\$2,360
Huerfano	2,257	\$90,168	\$56,196	\$2,074	\$1,986	\$9,442
Jackson	547	\$26,019	\$18,153	\$755	\$716	\$3,576
Jefferson	285,173	\$22,643,798	\$17,109,427	\$754,608	\$729,232	\$3,486,721
Kiowa	539	\$23,395	\$17,006	\$680	\$627	\$3,021
Kit Carson	3,090	\$132,126	\$97,632	\$4,118	\$3,767	\$17,197
Lake	2,953	\$136,442	\$90,110	\$3,866	\$3,778	\$14,438
La Plata	23,517	\$1,650,861	\$1,233,702	\$51,514	\$46,718	\$244,974
Larimer	141,895	\$9,951,498	\$7,367,410	\$322,555	\$313,134	\$1,452,114
Las Animas	5,157	\$227,438	\$154,386	\$6,070	\$5,731	\$25,833
Lincoln	1,850	\$87,023	\$59,876	\$2,488	\$2,361	\$9,541
Logan	7,842	\$462,542	\$331,620	\$14,288	\$12,354	\$68,771
Mesa	61,071	\$3,413,820	\$2,368,997	\$100,835	\$97,549	\$428,244
Mineral	356	\$20,935	\$14,678	\$572	\$447	\$2,813
Moffat	5,255	\$292,457	\$204,671	\$8,855	\$8,698	\$33,312
Montezuma	10,085	\$507,266	\$345,716	\$14,085	\$12,180	\$63,786
Montrose	16,505	\$814,925	\$538,782	\$21,797	\$20,854	\$91,777
Morgan	11,620	\$577,494	\$382,438	\$16,504	\$15,964	\$65,807
Otero	6,944	\$276,959	\$173,279	\$6,959	\$6,839	\$26,192
Ouray	1,877	\$122,420	\$97,874	\$4,183	\$3,769	\$19,350
Park	5,935	\$357,258	\$250,600	\$10,496	\$10,264	\$43,733
Phillips	1,930	\$106,589	\$73,998	\$3,147	\$2,813	\$14,312
Pitkin	11,144	\$1,416,473	\$1,199,269	\$56,715	\$50,293	\$301,768
Prowers	4,476	\$193,390	\$125,611	\$5,301	\$4,977	\$21,745
Pueblo	62,962	\$3,084,751	\$2,029,037	\$82,920	\$81,607	\$346,032
Rio Blanco	2,441	\$148,307	\$104,101	\$4,464	\$4,281	\$16,639
Rio Grande	4,479	\$208,414	\$135,343	\$5,594	\$5,242	\$24,029
Routt	11,319	\$965,435	\$786,047	\$35,679	\$32,512	\$176,882
Saguache	2,433	\$64,140	\$49,818	\$2,022	\$1,858	\$8,738
San Juan	298	\$12,998	\$9,344	\$383	\$342	\$1,859
San Miguel	3,653	\$353,446	\$315,765	\$14,686	\$11,133	\$71,438
Sedgwick	951	\$41,442	\$27,198	\$1,086	\$911	\$4,551
Summit	14,854	\$1,131,339	\$856,669	\$38,714	\$36,889	\$182,966
Teller	10,077	\$594,596	\$423,987	\$17,468	\$16,728	\$73,391
Washington	1,773	\$78,085	\$52,536	\$2,167	\$1,960	\$8,598
Weld	115,645	\$7,641,518	\$5,433,725	\$241,760	\$236,125	\$1,016,500
Yuma	3,999	\$215,290	\$155,923	\$6,680	\$5,980	\$29,601
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,297,204</b>	<b>\$169,941,854</b>	<b>\$126,261,438</b>	<b>\$5,621,112</b>	<b>\$5,407,692</b>	<b>\$26,011,256</b>

<sup>1</sup>This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup>Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 17 (continued). Income and Tax Data by County <sup>1</sup>**

II. Average per Return					
County	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Adams	\$55,334	\$37,014	\$1,644	\$1,625	\$6,274
Alamosa	\$45,737	\$29,194	\$1,218	\$1,142	\$4,908
Arapahoe	\$78,619	\$58,241	\$2,625	\$2,537	\$12,671
Archuleta	\$54,819	\$38,615	\$1,538	\$1,367	\$7,377
Baca	\$30,284	\$22,854	\$906	\$818	\$3,764
Bent	\$40,219	\$25,101	\$995	\$972	\$4,578
Boulder	\$95,466	\$76,139	\$3,451	\$3,299	\$17,053
Broomfield	\$92,844	\$71,309	\$3,203	\$3,125	\$14,746
Chaffee	\$56,601	\$40,671	\$1,633	\$1,531	\$7,173
Cheyenne	\$42,523	\$35,256	\$1,527	\$1,379	\$6,695
Clear Creek	\$54,869	\$38,551	\$1,622	\$1,607	\$6,600
Conejos	\$38,537	\$22,371	\$892	\$799	\$3,478
Costilla	\$34,713	\$20,583	\$760	\$693	\$3,287
Crowley	\$35,078	\$21,036	\$827	\$807	\$3,129
Custer	\$57,694	\$40,063	\$1,504	\$1,454	\$7,319
Delta	\$45,361	\$29,750	\$1,183	\$1,120	\$4,915
Denver	\$80,769	\$62,160	\$2,851	\$2,708	\$14,063
Dolores	\$44,267	\$28,656	\$1,151	\$987	\$4,349
Douglas	\$114,823	\$89,911	\$4,118	\$3,974	\$19,800
Eagle	\$84,959	\$65,683	\$3,064	\$2,848	\$14,512
Elbert	\$76,505	\$55,515	\$2,434	\$2,399	\$10,346
El Paso	\$63,174	\$44,479	\$1,911	\$1,862	\$8,224
Fremont	\$46,674	\$30,916	\$1,202	\$1,175	\$5,045
Garfield	\$71,302	\$52,334	\$2,372	\$2,303	\$11,505
Gilpin	\$59,059	\$43,631	\$1,879	\$1,843	\$7,732
Grand	\$61,862	\$46,485	\$2,005	\$1,934	\$8,707
Gunnison	\$54,965	\$39,775	\$1,737	\$1,638	\$7,441
Hinsdale	\$60,040	\$43,025	\$1,717	\$1,513	\$7,638
Huerfano	\$39,950	\$24,898	\$919	\$880	\$4,183
Jackson	\$47,567	\$33,186	\$1,380	\$1,309	\$6,538
Jefferson	\$79,404	\$59,997	\$2,646	\$2,557	\$12,227
Kiowa	\$43,404	\$31,551	\$1,262	\$1,163	\$5,605
Kit Carson	\$42,759	\$31,596	\$1,333	\$1,219	\$5,565
Lake	\$46,204	\$30,515	\$1,309	\$1,279	\$4,889
La Plata	\$70,199	\$52,460	\$2,191	\$1,987	\$10,417
Larimer	\$70,133	\$51,922	\$2,273	\$2,207	\$10,234
Las Animas	\$44,103	\$29,937	\$1,177	\$1,111	\$5,009
Lincoln	\$47,039	\$32,365	\$1,345	\$1,276	\$5,157
Logan	\$58,983	\$42,288	\$1,822	\$1,575	\$8,770
Mesa	\$55,899	\$38,791	\$1,651	\$1,597	\$7,012
Mineral	\$58,807	\$41,229	\$1,608	\$1,256	\$7,900
Moffat	\$55,653	\$38,948	\$1,685	\$1,655	\$6,339
Montezuma	\$50,299	\$34,280	\$1,397	\$1,208	\$6,325
Montrose	\$49,374	\$32,644	\$1,321	\$1,263	\$5,561
Morgan	\$49,698	\$32,912	\$1,420	\$1,374	\$5,663
Otero	\$39,885	\$24,954	\$1,002	\$985	\$3,772
Ouray	\$65,221	\$52,144	\$2,228	\$2,008	\$10,309
Park	\$60,195	\$42,224	\$1,768	\$1,729	\$7,369
Phillips	\$55,228	\$38,341	\$1,631	\$1,458	\$7,416
Pitkin	\$127,106	\$107,616	\$5,089	\$4,513	\$27,079
Prowers	\$43,206	\$28,063	\$1,184	\$1,112	\$4,858
Pueblo	\$48,994	\$32,226	\$1,317	\$1,296	\$5,496
Rio Blanco	\$60,757	\$42,647	\$1,829	\$1,754	\$6,817
Rio Grande	\$46,531	\$30,217	\$1,249	\$1,170	\$5,365
Routt	\$85,293	\$69,445	\$3,152	\$2,872	\$15,627
Saguache	\$26,362	\$20,476	\$831	\$764	\$3,591
San Juan	\$43,617	\$31,355	\$1,285	\$1,148	\$6,239
San Miguel	\$96,755	\$86,440	\$4,020	\$3,048	\$19,556
Sedgwick	\$43,578	\$28,600	\$1,142	\$958	\$4,786
Summit	\$76,164	\$57,673	\$2,606	\$2,483	\$12,318
Teller	\$59,005	\$42,075	\$1,733	\$1,660	\$7,283
Washington	\$44,041	\$29,631	\$1,222	\$1,106	\$4,850
Weld	\$66,077	\$46,986	\$2,091	\$2,042	\$8,790
Yuma	\$53,836	\$38,991	\$1,670	\$1,495	\$7,402
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$73,978</b>	<b>\$54,963</b>	<b>\$2,447</b>	<b>\$2,354</b>	<b>\$11,323</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18. Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Adams						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,109	(\$105,392)	\$0	NR	NR	\$336
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	21,794	\$116,165	\$4,440	NR	NR	\$2,798
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	25,766	\$386,138	\$75,848	\$3,288	\$3,277	\$13,793
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	24,885	\$621,192	\$232,770	\$9,988	\$9,969	\$27,992
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	22,795	\$793,355	\$397,807	\$17,060	\$17,030	\$46,108
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	17,666	\$791,127	\$457,572	\$19,682	\$19,625	\$54,138
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	13,808	\$756,320	\$472,018	\$20,206	\$20,150	\$59,581
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	15,647	\$1,050,400	\$692,252	\$29,581	\$29,447	\$94,154
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	17,645	\$1,527,627	\$1,069,290	\$46,260	\$46,011	\$151,774
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	22,012	\$2,925,767	\$2,229,805	\$100,773	\$99,869	\$381,722
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	3,749	\$1,013,463	\$854,981	\$39,802	\$38,924	\$201,468
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	351	\$234,119	\$212,184	\$9,997	\$9,428	\$64,622
\$ 1,000,000 and over	118	\$256,337	\$235,332	\$11,145	\$10,428	\$76,847
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>187,345</b>	<b>\$10,366,619</b>	<b>\$6,934,299</b>	<b>\$308,032</b>	<b>\$304,423</b>	<b>\$1,175,333</b>

II. Average per Return						
Adams						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$95,033)	\$0	NR	NR	\$303
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,330	\$204	NR	NR	\$128
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,986	\$2,944	\$128	\$127	\$535
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,963	\$9,354	\$401	\$401	\$1,125
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,804	\$17,451	\$748	\$747	\$2,023
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,782	\$25,901	\$1,114	\$1,111	\$3,065
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,774	\$34,184	\$1,463	\$1,459	\$4,315
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,131	\$44,242	\$1,891	\$1,882	\$6,017
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,576	\$60,600	\$2,622	\$2,608	\$8,602
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$132,917	\$101,300	\$4,578	\$4,537	\$17,342
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$270,329	\$228,056	\$10,617	\$10,382	\$53,739
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$667,007	\$604,513	\$28,482	\$26,861	\$184,108
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,172,345	\$1,994,342	\$94,448	\$88,376	\$651,248
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$55,334</b>	<b>\$37,014</b>	<b>\$1,644</b>	<b>\$1,625</b>	<b>\$6,274</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
	Arapahoe					
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2,333	(\$338,880)	\$0	NR	\$75	\$1,760
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	34,307	\$176,323	\$8,199	NR	\$476	\$4,855
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	36,501	\$546,875	\$109,940	\$4,784	\$4,751	\$20,356
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	34,264	\$854,229	\$327,364	\$13,901	\$13,846	\$39,442
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	30,682	\$1,069,146	\$552,472	\$23,486	\$23,397	\$65,094
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	24,305	\$1,087,512	\$647,265	\$27,328	\$27,217	\$78,792
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	18,813	\$1,031,500	\$663,833	\$27,815	\$27,682	\$87,283
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	21,920	\$1,471,933	\$998,758	\$41,750	\$41,483	\$141,796
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	25,279	\$2,189,223	\$1,560,854	\$65,549	\$65,064	\$231,888
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	38,059	\$5,176,010	\$3,967,159	\$175,524	\$173,361	\$698,344
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	11,800	\$3,348,943	\$2,792,106	\$129,891	\$125,713	\$669,641
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,849	\$1,253,876	\$1,117,510	\$53,054	\$49,666	\$339,117
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,134	\$4,244,465	\$3,634,451	\$174,717	\$160,712	\$1,185,306
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>281,246</b>	<b>\$22,111,153</b>	<b>\$16,379,909</b>	<b>\$738,311</b>	<b>\$713,445</b>	<b>\$3,563,676</b>

II. Average per Return						
	Arapahoe					
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$145,255)	\$0	NR	\$32	\$754
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,140	\$239	NR	\$14	\$142
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,982	\$3,012	\$131	\$130	\$558
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,931	\$9,554	\$406	\$404	\$1,151
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,846	\$18,006	\$765	\$763	\$2,122
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,744	\$26,631	\$1,124	\$1,120	\$3,242
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,829	\$35,286	\$1,478	\$1,471	\$4,639
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,150	\$45,564	\$1,905	\$1,892	\$6,469
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,602	\$61,745	\$2,593	\$2,574	\$9,173
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$136,000	\$104,237	\$4,612	\$4,555	\$18,349
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$283,809	\$236,619	\$11,008	\$10,654	\$56,749
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$678,137	\$604,386	\$28,693	\$26,861	\$183,406
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,742,914	\$3,204,984	\$154,072	\$141,722	\$1,045,243
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$78,619</b>	<b>\$58,241</b>	<b>\$2,625</b>	<b>\$2,537</b>	<b>\$12,671</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
	Boulder					
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2,210	(\$370,011)	\$0	NR	\$112	\$1,767
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	18,642	\$91,470	\$5,994	NR	\$502	\$2,647
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	16,062	\$239,206	\$59,231	\$2,603	\$2,579	\$9,946
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	15,088	\$376,404	\$162,912	\$7,020	\$6,962	\$21,194
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	12,813	\$445,963	\$244,130	\$10,300	\$10,235	\$31,906
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	9,981	\$447,077	\$273,345	\$11,290	\$11,194	\$35,771
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	8,210	\$450,427	\$296,311	\$12,165	\$12,058	\$41,797
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	10,092	\$678,231	\$466,865	\$19,067	\$18,862	\$69,907
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	13,102	\$1,138,497	\$818,488	\$34,091	\$33,662	\$125,321
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	24,787	\$3,447,915	\$2,654,335	\$117,488	\$115,287	\$474,674
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	10,722	\$3,084,927	\$2,583,974	\$120,690	\$116,389	\$618,072
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,703	\$1,152,749	\$1,034,175	\$49,239	\$45,830	\$305,539
\$ 1,000,000 and over	838	\$2,588,098	\$2,383,219	\$113,366	\$102,261	\$721,323
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>144,250</b>	<b>\$13,770,954</b>	<b>\$10,982,980</b>	<b>\$497,858</b>	<b>\$475,934</b>	<b>\$2,459,863</b>
II. Average per Return						
	Boulder					
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$167,426)	\$0	NR	\$51	\$799
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$4,907	\$322	NR	\$27	\$142
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,893	\$3,688	\$162	\$161	\$619
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,947	\$10,797	\$465	\$461	\$1,405
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,806	\$19,053	\$804	\$799	\$2,490
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,793	\$27,387	\$1,131	\$1,122	\$3,584
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,863	\$36,091	\$1,482	\$1,469	\$5,091
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,205	\$46,261	\$1,889	\$1,869	\$6,927
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,895	\$62,470	\$2,602	\$2,569	\$9,565
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$139,102	\$107,086	\$4,740	\$4,651	\$19,150
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$287,719	\$240,997	\$11,256	\$10,855	\$57,645
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$676,893	\$607,267	\$28,913	\$26,911	\$179,413
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,088,423	\$2,843,937	\$135,282	\$122,030	\$860,767
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$95,466</b>	<b>\$76,139</b>	<b>\$3,451</b>	<b>\$3,299</b>	<b>\$17,053</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**
**I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Size of Federal AGI	Denver					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2,830	(\$321,364)	\$0	NR	\$82	\$1,840
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	31,374	\$166,342	\$5,720	NR	\$343	\$5,154
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	38,261	\$575,388	\$113,616	\$4,977	\$4,950	\$22,287
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	37,527	\$936,039	\$381,967	\$16,602	\$16,530	\$47,024
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	33,703	\$1,175,298	\$648,173	\$28,281	\$28,163	\$80,063
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	27,739	\$1,242,523	\$792,183	\$34,679	\$34,517	\$102,190
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	21,369	\$1,170,023	\$807,646	\$35,257	\$35,052	\$114,334
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	22,426	\$1,501,419	\$1,079,813	\$46,945	\$46,578	\$167,317
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	23,459	\$2,026,602	\$1,520,252	\$66,547	\$65,839	\$252,158
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	33,900	\$4,668,729	\$3,682,962	\$166,742	\$163,753	\$699,425
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	14,447	\$4,228,009	\$3,570,024	\$167,770	\$161,072	\$881,107
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	2,730	\$1,842,063	\$1,651,357	\$78,528	\$72,713	\$501,465
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,291	\$4,297,107	\$3,838,245	\$183,004	\$158,566	\$1,218,762
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>291,056</b>	<b>\$23,508,177</b>	<b>\$18,091,959</b>	<b>\$829,689</b>	<b>\$788,158</b>	<b>\$4,093,125</b>

**II. Average per Return**

Size of Federal AGI	Denver					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$113,556)	\$0	NR	\$29	\$650	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,302	\$182	NR	\$11	\$164	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$15,038	\$2,970	\$130	\$129	\$583	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,943	\$10,178	\$442	\$440	\$1,253	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,872	\$19,232	\$839	\$836	\$2,376	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,793	\$28,558	\$1,250	\$1,244	\$3,684	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,753	\$37,795	\$1,650	\$1,640	\$5,350	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$66,950	\$48,150	\$2,093	\$2,077	\$7,461	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,389	\$64,805	\$2,837	\$2,807	\$10,749	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$137,721	\$108,642	\$4,919	\$4,830	\$20,632	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$292,657	\$247,112	\$11,613	\$11,149	\$60,989	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$674,748	\$604,893	\$28,765	\$26,635	\$183,687	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$3,328,511	\$2,973,079	\$141,754	\$122,824	\$944,045	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$80,769</b>	<b>\$62,160</b>	<b>\$2,851</b>	<b>\$2,708</b>	<b>\$14,063</b>	

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**
**I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Size of Federal AGI	Douglas					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,407	(\$224,703)	\$0	NR	NR	\$1,059
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	16,210	\$75,417	\$6,300	NR	NR	\$1,808
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	9,901	\$146,466	\$40,381	\$1,775	\$1,753	\$5,688
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	8,251	\$205,171	\$87,225	\$3,663	\$3,640	\$11,234
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	7,428	\$259,445	\$138,682	\$5,707	\$5,684	\$17,896
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	6,791	\$304,915	\$180,362	\$7,390	\$7,346	\$23,292
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	6,442	\$353,930	\$221,769	\$9,032	\$8,960	\$29,935
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	9,362	\$631,615	\$416,459	\$17,166	\$17,021	\$59,441
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	14,726	\$1,283,400	\$880,678	\$37,092	\$36,763	\$128,008
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	35,903	\$5,042,845	\$3,794,709	\$171,737	\$169,805	\$666,363
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	14,799	\$4,172,118	\$3,462,675	\$163,296	\$159,087	\$827,900
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,859	\$1,241,516	\$1,119,416	\$53,336	\$50,269	\$338,561
\$ 1,000,000 and over	792	\$1,879,334	\$1,687,784	\$80,719	\$71,244	\$539,415
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>133,871</b>	<b>\$15,371,470</b>	<b>\$12,036,438</b>	<b>\$551,298</b>	<b>\$531,974</b>	<b>\$2,650,598</b>

**II. Average per Return**

Size of Federal AGI	Douglas					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$159,704)	\$0	NR	NR	\$753	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$4,653	\$389	NR	NR	\$112	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,793	\$4,078	\$179	\$177	\$574	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,866	\$10,571	\$444	\$441	\$1,362	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,928	\$18,670	\$768	\$765	\$2,409	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,900	\$26,559	\$1,088	\$1,082	\$3,430	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,941	\$34,425	\$1,402	\$1,391	\$4,647	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,466	\$44,484	\$1,834	\$1,818	\$6,349	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$87,152	\$59,804	\$2,519	\$2,496	\$8,693	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$140,457	\$105,693	\$4,783	\$4,730	\$18,560	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$281,919	\$233,980	\$11,034	\$10,750	\$55,943	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$667,841	\$602,160	\$28,691	\$27,041	\$182,120	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,372,896	\$2,131,040	\$101,918	\$89,955	\$681,080	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$114,823</b>	<b>\$89,911</b>	<b>\$4,118</b>	<b>\$3,974</b>	<b>\$19,800</b>	

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**
**I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Size of Federal AGI	El Paso					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2,375	(\$179,505)	\$0	NR	NR	\$1,157
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	34,313	\$176,828	\$7,241	NR	NR	\$3,881
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	35,809	\$533,217	\$111,098	\$4,767	\$4,732	\$17,368
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	30,899	\$766,981	\$296,908	\$12,362	\$12,313	\$34,885
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	25,063	\$872,594	\$442,922	\$17,978	\$17,875	\$52,036
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	19,164	\$858,002	\$499,741	\$19,848	\$19,706	\$59,955
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	15,512	\$851,289	\$533,878	\$20,953	\$20,781	\$68,236
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	18,838	\$1,266,521	\$838,574	\$32,826	\$32,538	\$113,778
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	23,620	\$2,049,220	\$1,439,474	\$57,955	\$57,258	\$203,568
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	35,552	\$4,820,231	\$3,693,523	\$159,320	\$156,824	\$636,302
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	8,442	\$2,322,301	\$1,937,652	\$88,740	\$85,862	\$450,792
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,006	\$677,624	\$606,036	\$28,838	\$26,770	\$183,098
\$ 1,000,000 and over	342	\$837,287	\$754,198	\$35,568	\$32,242	\$238,755
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>250,935</b>	<b>\$15,852,590</b>	<b>\$11,161,245</b>	<b>\$479,587</b>	<b>\$467,357</b>	<b>\$2,063,811</b>

**II. Average per Return**

Size of Federal AGI	El Paso					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$75,581)	\$0	NR	NR	\$487	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,153	\$211	NR	NR	\$113	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,891	\$3,103	\$133	\$132	\$485	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,822	\$9,609	\$400	\$398	\$1,129	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,816	\$17,672	\$717	\$713	\$2,076	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,772	\$26,077	\$1,036	\$1,028	\$3,129	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,879	\$34,417	\$1,351	\$1,340	\$4,399	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,232	\$44,515	\$1,743	\$1,727	\$6,040	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,758	\$60,943	\$2,454	\$2,424	\$8,618	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$135,583	\$103,891	\$4,481	\$4,411	\$17,898	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$275,089	\$229,525	\$10,512	\$10,171	\$53,399	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$673,583	\$602,421	\$28,666	\$26,610	\$182,006	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,448,206	\$2,205,256	\$103,999	\$94,274	\$698,114	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$63,174</b>	<b>\$44,479</b>	<b>\$1,911</b>	<b>\$1,862</b>	<b>\$8,224</b>	

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
Jefferson						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2,732	(\$257,537)	\$0	NR	\$116	\$1,220
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	33,002	\$167,564	\$8,909	NR	\$494	\$4,095
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	31,451	\$468,951	\$109,801	\$4,696	\$4,656	\$17,159
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	29,108	\$725,987	\$312,707	\$13,004	\$12,938	\$38,473
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	26,757	\$934,156	\$519,331	\$21,390	\$21,312	\$64,407
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	22,305	\$999,456	\$623,524	\$25,357	\$25,218	\$79,486
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	18,925	\$1,037,940	\$685,860	\$27,652	\$27,475	\$94,021
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	23,566	\$1,584,967	\$1,094,067	\$44,443	\$44,128	\$160,479
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	30,010	\$2,605,261	\$1,871,693	\$76,804	\$76,098	\$282,475
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	49,298	\$6,739,841	\$5,203,408	\$227,956	\$224,971	\$919,649
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	15,141	\$4,255,802	\$3,576,964	\$166,128	\$161,203	\$849,306
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,975	\$1,325,399	\$1,200,685	\$56,820	\$52,567	\$359,966
\$ 1,000,000 and over	903	\$2,056,010	\$1,902,478	\$89,783	\$78,057	\$615,985
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>285,173</b>	<b>\$22,643,798</b>	<b>\$17,109,427</b>	<b>\$754,608</b>	<b>\$729,232</b>	<b>\$3,486,721</b>

II. Average per Return						
Jefferson						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$94,267)	\$0	NR	\$42	\$447
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,077	\$270	NR	\$15	\$124
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,911	\$3,491	\$149	\$148	\$546
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,941	\$10,743	\$447	\$444	\$1,322
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,913	\$19,409	\$799	\$796	\$2,407
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,809	\$27,954	\$1,137	\$1,131	\$3,564
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,845	\$36,241	\$1,461	\$1,452	\$4,968
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,257	\$46,426	\$1,886	\$1,873	\$6,810
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,813	\$62,369	\$2,559	\$2,536	\$9,413
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$136,716	\$105,550	\$4,624	\$4,563	\$18,655
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$281,078	\$236,244	\$10,972	\$10,647	\$56,093
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$671,088	\$607,942	\$28,769	\$26,616	\$182,261
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,276,866	\$2,106,841	\$99,428	\$86,442	\$682,154
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$79,404</b>	<b>\$59,997</b>	<b>\$2,646</b>	<b>\$2,557</b>	<b>\$12,227</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
	Larimer					
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,748	(\$215,271)	\$0	NR	NR	\$756
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	19,437	\$99,009	\$5,182	NR	NR	\$2,217
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	18,471	\$274,871	\$67,275	\$2,940	\$2,916	\$9,104
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	16,239	\$403,488	\$176,080	\$7,487	\$7,446	\$20,938
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	13,658	\$475,468	\$259,004	\$10,742	\$10,674	\$32,066
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	10,723	\$480,284	\$290,544	\$11,774	\$11,687	\$36,394
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	8,508	\$466,519	\$299,225	\$11,982	\$11,861	\$39,679
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	10,839	\$728,836	\$485,393	\$19,336	\$19,095	\$67,717
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	14,097	\$1,224,068	\$864,350	\$35,040	\$34,569	\$124,226
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	21,206	\$2,869,636	\$2,204,415	\$96,020	\$94,190	\$379,623
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	5,849	\$1,644,120	\$1,388,345	\$64,182	\$61,755	\$327,882
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	786	\$526,132	\$479,429	\$22,700	\$21,354	\$142,198
\$ 1,000,000 and over	334	\$974,337	\$848,168	\$40,026	\$37,250	\$269,314
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>141,895</b>	<b>\$9,951,498</b>	<b>\$7,367,410</b>	<b>\$322,555</b>	<b>\$313,134</b>	<b>\$1,452,114</b>

II. Average per Return						
	Larimer					
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$123,153)	\$0	NR	NR	\$432
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,094	\$267	NR	NR	\$114
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,881	\$3,642	\$159	\$158	\$493
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,847	\$10,843	\$461	\$459	\$1,289
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,812	\$18,964	\$787	\$782	\$2,348
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,790	\$27,095	\$1,098	\$1,090	\$3,394
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,833	\$35,170	\$1,408	\$1,394	\$4,664
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,242	\$44,782	\$1,784	\$1,762	\$6,248
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,832	\$61,314	\$2,486	\$2,452	\$8,812
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$135,322	\$103,952	\$4,528	\$4,442	\$17,902
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$281,094	\$237,364	\$10,973	\$10,558	\$56,058
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$669,379	\$609,960	\$28,880	\$27,168	\$180,914
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,917,176	\$2,539,426	\$119,839	\$111,528	\$806,329
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$70,133</b>	<b>\$51,922</b>	<b>\$2,273</b>	<b>\$2,207</b>	<b>\$10,234</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**
**I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands**

Size of Federal AGI	Mesa					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	832	(\$74,802)	\$0	NR	NR	\$227
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	8,909	\$46,828	\$1,556	NR	NR	\$953
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	9,206	\$136,843	\$27,200	\$1,151	\$1,144	\$3,978
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	7,830	\$194,231	\$72,604	\$2,974	\$2,954	\$8,610
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	6,232	\$216,817	\$109,445	\$4,338	\$4,307	\$12,966
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	4,764	\$213,770	\$122,704	\$4,767	\$4,705	\$14,678
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	4,083	\$224,218	\$138,598	\$5,261	\$5,206	\$17,344
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	4,881	\$328,186	\$215,145	\$8,324	\$8,217	\$28,994
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	5,996	\$519,383	\$365,394	\$14,706	\$14,451	\$50,593
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	6,632	\$874,401	\$669,332	\$28,886	\$28,185	\$112,995
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	1,419	\$397,580	\$334,868	\$15,589	\$14,890	\$78,854
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	206	\$139,913	\$126,971	\$5,967	\$5,589	\$39,065
\$ 1,000,000 and over	81	\$196,453	\$185,180	\$8,780	\$7,809	\$58,987
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>61,071</b>	<b>\$3,413,820</b>	<b>\$2,368,997</b>	<b>\$100,835</b>	<b>\$97,549</b>	<b>\$428,244</b>

**II. Average per Return**

Size of Federal AGI	Mesa					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$89,906)	\$0	NR	NR	\$273	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,256	\$175	NR	NR	\$107	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,865	\$2,955	\$125	\$124	\$432	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,806	\$9,273	\$380	\$377	\$1,100	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,791	\$17,562	\$696	\$691	\$2,081	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,872	\$25,757	\$1,001	\$988	\$3,081	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,915	\$33,945	\$1,289	\$1,275	\$4,248	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,237	\$44,078	\$1,705	\$1,683	\$5,940	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,622	\$60,940	\$2,453	\$2,410	\$8,438	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$131,846	\$100,925	\$4,356	\$4,250	\$17,038	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$280,183	\$235,989	\$10,986	\$10,494	\$55,570	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$679,190	\$616,364	\$28,966	\$27,129	\$189,637	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,425,349	\$2,286,173	\$108,401	\$96,401	\$728,230	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$55,899</b>	<b>\$38,791</b>	<b>\$1,651</b>	<b>\$1,597</b>	<b>\$7,012</b>	

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
	Pueblo					
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	556	(\$28,161)	\$0	NR	NR	\$160
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	9,480	\$50,972	\$1,370	NR	NR	\$878
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	10,925	\$162,341	\$28,653	\$1,167	\$1,164	\$4,242
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	8,717	\$215,888	\$76,050	\$2,983	\$2,971	\$8,162
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	6,923	\$240,921	\$119,491	\$4,578	\$4,570	\$13,210
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	5,240	\$234,138	\$136,357	\$5,143	\$5,114	\$15,820
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	4,180	\$229,248	\$144,803	\$5,376	\$5,339	\$18,055
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	4,929	\$330,795	\$222,166	\$8,343	\$8,285	\$30,146
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	5,397	\$465,378	\$330,623	\$12,812	\$12,715	\$45,766
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	5,585	\$725,392	\$562,796	\$23,664	\$23,315	\$95,831
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	838	\$235,164	\$200,201	\$9,100	\$8,809	\$48,593
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	130	\$90,002	\$83,262	\$3,904	\$3,827	\$25,576
\$ 1,000,000 and over	62	\$132,672	\$123,266	\$5,771	\$5,420	\$39,593
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62,962</b>	<b>\$3,084,751</b>	<b>\$2,029,037</b>	<b>\$82,920</b>	<b>\$81,607</b>	<b>\$346,032</b>

II. Average per Return						
	Pueblo					
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$50,650)	\$0	NR	NR	\$288
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,377	\$144	NR	NR	\$93
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,860	\$2,623	\$107	\$107	\$388
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,766	\$8,724	\$342	\$341	\$936
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,800	\$17,260	\$661	\$660	\$1,908
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,683	\$26,022	\$981	\$976	\$3,019
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,844	\$34,642	\$1,286	\$1,277	\$4,319
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,112	\$45,073	\$1,693	\$1,681	\$6,116
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,229	\$61,261	\$2,374	\$2,356	\$8,480
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$129,882	\$100,769	\$4,237	\$4,175	\$17,159
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$280,626	\$238,903	\$10,859	\$10,512	\$57,987
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$692,325	\$640,477	\$30,030	\$29,439	\$196,736
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,139,872	\$1,988,163	\$93,087	\$87,417	\$638,604
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$48,994</b>	<b>\$32,226</b>	<b>\$1,317</b>	<b>\$1,296</b>	<b>\$5,496</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 18 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands						
	Weld					
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,148	(\$158,639)	\$0	NR	NR	\$649
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	14,294	\$74,510	\$3,299	NR	NR	\$1,552
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	14,500	\$216,330	\$44,664	\$1,956	\$1,946	\$6,971
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	13,124	\$328,136	\$121,672	\$5,229	\$5,211	\$14,291
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	11,680	\$406,326	\$197,640	\$8,358	\$8,329	\$22,975
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	9,390	\$420,822	\$237,505	\$9,912	\$9,869	\$27,971
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	7,848	\$430,559	\$263,211	\$10,979	\$10,926	\$32,855
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	9,649	\$648,485	\$418,463	\$17,444	\$17,303	\$54,923
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	12,211	\$1,058,684	\$733,812	\$31,125	\$30,828	\$100,960
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	17,123	\$2,300,105	\$1,747,092	\$78,094	\$77,118	\$298,670
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	4,000	\$1,100,184	\$924,200	\$42,978	\$41,951	\$219,210
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	500	\$337,595	\$308,025	\$14,583	\$13,942	\$94,269
\$ 1,000,000 and over	178	\$478,423	\$434,142	\$20,917	\$18,518	\$141,204
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>115,645</b>	<b>\$7,641,518</b>	<b>\$5,433,725</b>	<b>\$241,760</b>	<b>\$236,125</b>	<b>\$1,016,500</b>
II. Average per Return						
	Weld					
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$138,188)	\$0	NR	NR	\$566
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,213	\$231	NR	NR	\$109
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,919	\$3,080	\$135	\$134	\$481
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$25,003	\$9,271	\$398	\$397	\$1,089
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,788	\$16,921	\$716	\$713	\$1,967
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,816	\$25,293	\$1,056	\$1,051	\$2,979
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,862	\$33,539	\$1,399	\$1,392	\$4,186
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,207	\$43,369	\$1,808	\$1,793	\$5,692
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,699	\$60,094	\$2,549	\$2,525	\$8,268
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$134,328	\$102,032	\$4,561	\$4,504	\$17,443
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$275,046	\$231,050	\$10,744	\$10,488	\$54,803
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$675,189	\$616,049	\$29,166	\$27,885	\$188,537
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,687,767	\$2,439,002	\$117,512	\$104,032	\$793,279
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$66,077</b>	<b>\$46,986</b>	<b>\$2,091</b>	<b>\$2,042</b>	<b>\$8,790</b>

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on filings matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Filings with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

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# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 19. Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands				
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	496,043	(\$8,068,441)	\$0	\$762
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	374,453	\$1,637,490	\$75,806	\$74,800
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	277,539	\$4,116,759	\$190,598	\$188,564
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	226,212	\$5,614,294	\$259,936	\$257,346
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	177,131	\$6,161,616	\$285,277	\$282,420
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	138,321	\$6,195,546	\$286,850	\$283,711
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	108,080	\$5,923,243	\$274,246	\$270,971
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	87,006	\$5,639,075	\$261,089	\$257,879
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	71,313	\$5,335,773	\$247,046	\$243,777
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	58,137	\$4,931,590	\$228,333	\$225,095
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	47,110	\$4,466,984	\$206,821	\$203,716
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	38,344	\$4,019,758	\$186,115	\$183,269
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	31,286	\$3,593,574	\$166,382	\$163,484
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	26,447	\$3,301,250	\$152,848	\$150,098
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	22,134	\$2,985,178	\$138,214	\$135,521
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	18,443	\$2,671,578	\$123,694	\$121,121
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	15,264	\$2,364,630	\$109,482	\$107,006
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	13,097	\$2,159,589	\$99,989	\$97,710
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	11,169	\$1,952,873	\$90,418	\$88,267
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	9,563	\$1,767,697	\$81,844	\$79,766
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	8,207	\$1,599,665	\$74,065	\$71,921
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	7,242	\$1,483,642	\$68,693	\$66,830
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	6,168	\$1,325,619	\$61,376	\$59,604
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	5,508	\$1,238,406	\$57,338	\$55,561
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	4,883	\$1,147,215	\$53,116	\$51,314
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	4,316	\$1,056,885	\$48,934	\$47,100
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	3,773	\$961,948	\$44,538	\$42,980
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	3,295	\$872,646	\$40,404	\$38,921
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	2,896	\$796,221	\$36,865	\$35,586
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	2,524	\$718,847	\$33,283	\$32,007
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	2,313	\$682,250	\$31,588	\$30,205
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	2,085	\$635,757	\$29,436	\$28,349
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	1,963	\$618,189	\$28,622	\$27,309
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	1,768	\$574,373	\$26,593	\$25,566
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	1,637	\$548,171	\$25,380	\$24,145
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	1,531	\$527,918	\$24,443	\$23,197
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	1,469	\$521,350	\$24,138	\$23,033
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	1,368	\$499,274	\$23,116	\$22,184
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	1,281	\$480,261	\$22,236	\$21,204
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	1,226	\$472,000	\$21,854	\$20,687
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	1,145	\$452,041	\$20,930	\$19,894
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	1,078	\$436,645	\$20,217	\$19,085
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	998	\$414,233	\$19,179	\$18,368
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	1,016	\$431,717	\$19,988	\$18,893
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	947	\$411,891	\$19,071	\$18,112
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	890	\$396,014	\$18,335	\$17,313
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	838	\$381,328	\$17,655	\$16,735
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	716	\$332,871	\$15,412	\$14,231
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	729	\$346,236	\$16,031	\$15,098
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	652	\$316,333	\$14,646	\$13,704
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	644	\$318,713	\$14,756	\$13,794
\$ 500,000 and over	19,431	\$28,674,204	\$1,327,616	\$1,191,212
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,341,629</b>	<b>\$116,442,916</b>	<b>\$5,764,843</b>	<b>\$5,539,428</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 19 (continued). Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments**

II. Average per Return			
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	(\$16,266)	\$0	\$2
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$4,373	\$202	\$200
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,833	\$687	\$679
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,819	\$1,149	\$1,138
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,786	\$1,611	\$1,594
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,791	\$2,074	\$2,051
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,804	\$2,537	\$2,507
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	\$64,812	\$3,001	\$2,964
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	\$74,822	\$3,464	\$3,418
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	\$84,827	\$3,927	\$3,872
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	\$94,820	\$4,390	\$4,324
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	\$104,834	\$4,854	\$4,780
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	\$114,862	\$5,318	\$5,225
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	\$124,825	\$5,779	\$5,675
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	\$134,868	\$6,244	\$6,123
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	\$144,856	\$6,707	\$6,567
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	\$154,915	\$7,173	\$7,010
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	\$164,892	\$7,634	\$7,460
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	\$174,848	\$8,095	\$7,903
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	\$184,848	\$8,558	\$8,341
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	\$194,915	\$9,025	\$8,763
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	\$204,866	\$9,485	\$9,228
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	\$214,919	\$9,951	\$9,663
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	\$224,838	\$10,410	\$10,087
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	\$234,941	\$10,878	\$10,509
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	\$244,876	\$11,338	\$10,913
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	\$254,956	\$11,804	\$11,391
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	\$264,839	\$12,262	\$11,812
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	\$274,938	\$12,730	\$12,288
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	\$284,805	\$13,186	\$12,681
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	\$294,963	\$13,657	\$13,059
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	\$304,919	\$14,118	\$13,597
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	\$314,921	\$14,581	\$13,912
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	\$324,872	\$15,042	\$14,460
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	\$334,863	\$15,504	\$14,750
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	\$344,819	\$15,965	\$15,152
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	\$354,901	\$16,432	\$15,680
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	\$364,966	\$16,898	\$16,217
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	\$374,911	\$17,358	\$16,552
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	\$384,992	\$17,825	\$16,873
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	\$394,796	\$18,279	\$17,374
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	\$405,051	\$18,754	\$17,704
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	\$415,063	\$19,217	\$18,405
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	\$424,918	\$19,674	\$18,596
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	\$434,943	\$20,138	\$19,126
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	\$444,959	\$20,602	\$19,453
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	\$455,046	\$21,069	\$19,971
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	\$464,904	\$21,525	\$19,875
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	\$474,946	\$21,990	\$20,711
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	\$485,173	\$22,464	\$21,018
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	\$494,896	\$22,914	\$21,420
\$ 500,000 and over	\$1,475,694	\$68,325	\$61,305
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$49,727</b>	<b>\$2,462</b>	<b>\$2,366</b>



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 20. Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Federal AGI**

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Additions		Subtractions					
	State Addback	Other Additions	State Income Tax Refund	U.S. Government Interest	Pension or Annuity Income	Colorado Capital Gains	Colorado Tuition Program Contribution	Qualified Charitable Contributions
Negative Income	3,735	1,606	1,420	730	4,338	28	137	761
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	4,867	2,791	3,492	2,700	21,994	61	515	8,112
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	9,564	3,065	6,196	2,871	38,663	91	584	13,906
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	17,345	3,052	10,582	2,487	38,421	112	692	15,943
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	29,797	3,068	17,941	2,522	35,202	120	792	17,560
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	40,531	3,397	25,069	2,513	33,405	155	996	16,845
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	46,307	3,782	28,716	2,632	32,893	188	1,215	15,850
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	71,389	5,795	44,612	3,925	45,845	305	2,309	20,676
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	113,282	9,399	69,160	6,075	61,834	635	5,095	26,104
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	250,826	23,592	147,042	12,950	93,370	2,269	20,625	26,666
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	97,582	16,897	47,684	6,990	27,165	1,797	13,038	2,097
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	14,425	4,740	6,651	1,718	3,569	346	2,355	293
\$ 1,000,000 and over	6,756	3,318	4,123	1,397	1,761	243	889	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>706,406</b>	<b>84,502</b>	<b>412,688</b>	<b>49,510</b>	<b>438,460</b>	<b>6,350</b>	<b>49,242</b>	<b>165,034</b>

II. Addition and Subtraction Dollar Amounts in Thousands								
Size of Federal AGI	Additions		Subtractions					
	State Addback	Other Additions	State Income Tax Refund	U.S. Government Interest	Pension or Annuity Income	Colorado Capital Gains	Colorado Tuition Program Contribution	Qualified Charitable Contributions
Negative Income	\$70,946	\$114,534	(\$12,767)	(\$1,903)	(\$43,879)	(\$1,159)	(\$1,173)	(\$3,970)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$6,986	\$5,728	(\$2,223)	(\$1,501)	(\$116,273)	(\$545)	(\$2,720)	(\$9,639)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$11,124	\$7,832	(\$9,215)	(\$2,814)	(\$426,756)	(\$828)	(\$2,511)	(\$17,901)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$19,799	\$9,011	(\$5,476)	(\$2,946)	(\$599,425)	(\$1,567)	(\$2,629)	(\$22,002)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$38,772	\$9,453	(\$8,928)	(\$4,034)	(\$632,483)	(\$1,828)	(\$2,721)	(\$25,381)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$63,653	\$11,718	(\$13,202)	(\$3,637)	(\$667,971)	(\$2,708)	(\$3,111)	(\$25,469)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$87,162	\$13,346	(\$24,446)	(\$3,641)	(\$712,579)	(\$3,227)	(\$3,875)	(\$25,414)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$160,522	\$19,211	(\$24,871)	(\$6,579)	(\$1,076,456)	(\$6,363)	(\$7,427)	(\$34,404)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$323,036	\$35,440	(\$43,621)	(\$12,079)	(\$1,593,119)	(\$17,458)	(\$20,029)	(\$45,674)
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$1,214,799	\$104,632	(\$116,399)	(\$25,248)	(\$2,509,147)	(\$95,297)	(\$117,720)	(\$44,070)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$1,109,310	\$128,009	(\$74,424)	(\$13,085)	(\$686,125)	(\$119,922)	(\$152,183)	(\$3,401)
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$384,735	\$70,686	(\$32,145)	(\$4,112)	(\$82,109)	(\$23,963)	(\$55,467)	(\$806)
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$737,156	\$163,408	(\$102,539)	(\$20,422)	(\$40,925)	(\$16,878)	(\$37,562)	(\$1,108)
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$4,228,000</b>	<b>\$693,009</b>	<b>(\$470,256)</b>	<b>(\$102,001)</b>	<b>(\$9,187,246)</b>	<b>(\$291,744)</b>	<b>(\$409,128)</b>	<b>(\$259,238)</b>

III. Average Additions and Subtractions per Return								
Size of Federal AGI	Additions		Subtractions					
	State Addback	Other Additions	State Income Tax Refund	U.S. Government Interest	Pension or Annuity Income	Colorado Capital Gains	Colorado Tuition Program Contribution	Qualified Charitable Contributions
Negative Income	\$18,995	\$71,316	(\$8,991)	(\$2,607)	(\$10,115)	(\$41,410)	(\$8,560)	(\$5,217)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$1,435	\$2,052	(\$637)	(\$556)	(\$5,287)	(\$8,937)	(\$5,282)	(\$1,188)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,163	\$2,555	(\$1,487)	(\$980)	(\$11,038)	(\$9,103)	(\$4,299)	(\$1,287)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$1,142	\$2,953	(\$517)	(\$1,184)	(\$15,602)	(\$13,993)	(\$3,799)	(\$1,380)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,301	\$3,081	(\$498)	(\$1,599)	(\$17,967)	(\$15,230)	(\$3,436)	(\$1,445)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,570	\$3,450	(\$527)	(\$1,447)	(\$19,996)	(\$17,468)	(\$3,124)	(\$1,512)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,882	\$3,529	(\$851)	(\$1,383)	(\$21,664)	(\$17,163)	(\$3,189)	(\$1,603)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$2,249	\$3,315	(\$557)	(\$1,676)	(\$23,480)	(\$20,863)	(\$3,217)	(\$1,664)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,852	\$3,771	(\$631)	(\$1,988)	(\$25,764)	(\$27,493)	(\$3,931)	(\$1,750)
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$4,843	\$4,435	(\$792)	(\$1,950)	(\$26,873)	(\$41,999)	(\$5,708)	(\$1,653)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$11,368	\$7,576	(\$1,561)	(\$1,872)	(\$25,258)	(\$66,735)	(\$11,672)	(\$1,622)
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$26,671	\$14,913	(\$4,833)	(\$2,394)	(\$23,006)	(\$69,258)	(\$23,553)	(\$2,751)
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$109,111	\$49,249	(\$24,870)	(\$14,618)	(\$23,239)	(\$69,456)	(\$42,252)	(\$5,011)
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$5,985</b>	<b>\$8,201</b>	<b>(\$1,139)</b>	<b>(\$2,060)</b>	<b>(\$20,953)</b>	<b>(\$45,944)</b>	<b>(\$8,309)</b>	<b>(\$1,571)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The PERA / DPSRS Subtraction is allowed for PERA contributions made in 1984-1986 or Denver Public Schools District No. 1 Retirement contributions made in 1986.  
<sup>2</sup> The Non-Resident Disaster Relief Worker Subtraction is not allowed for the full year Colorado residents summarized in this Individual SOI report.  
<sup>3</sup> Total Modifications are not a sum of the additions and subtractions (modifications) presented. The total represents the returns in which the Colorado Taxable Income (2015 Colorado Form 104, Line 20) is different from Federal Taxable Income (2015 Colorado Form 104, Line 1). Multiple modifications can be reported on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total amount of modifications allowed will not necessarily equal the total amount of modifications claimed.  
<sup>4</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



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**Table 20 (continued). Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Federal AGI**

I. Number of Returns								
Subtractions (continued)								
Size of Federal AGI	Qualified Reservation Income	PERA / DPSRS Subtraction <sup>1</sup>	Railroad Benefit	Wildfire Mitigation Measures	Colorado Marijuana Business	Non-Resident Disaster Relief Worker <sup>2</sup>	Other Subtractions	Total Modifications <sup>3</sup>
Negative Income	NR	NR	24	11	12	0	136	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	67	128	234	37	37	0	364	38,197
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	104	250	474	NR	NR	0	436	60,809
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	108	246	504	NR	NR	0	493	67,930
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	89	305	416	53	26	0	530	77,425
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	77	265	344	NR	NR	0	527	83,186
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	55	239	331	84	13	0	494	84,219
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	207	362	388	133	19	0	690	118,618
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	200	470	533	254	25	0	1,084	168,274
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	301	725	509	595	71	0	2,260	303,702
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	45	109	74	263	85	0	1,300	102,755
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	NR	40	49	0	345	15,075
\$ 1,000,000 and over	0	NR	NR	13	39	0	262	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>3,113</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,921</b>	<b>1,136,715</b>

II. Addition and Subtraction Dollar Amounts in Thousands								
Subtractions (continued)								
Size of Federal AGI	Qualified Reservation Income	PERA / DPSRS Subtraction <sup>1</sup>	Railroad Benefit	Wildfire Mitigation Measures	Colorado Marijuana Business	Non-Resident Disaster Relief Worker <sup>2</sup>	Other Subtractions	Total Modifications <sup>3,4</sup>
Negative Income	NR	NR	(\$179)	(\$15)	(\$2,786)	\$0	(\$2,945)	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	(\$243)	(\$201)	(\$1,026)	(\$9)	(\$157)	\$0	(\$804)	(\$122,627)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	(\$1,247)	(\$650)	(\$4,030)	NR	NR	\$0	(\$1,750)	(\$448,794)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	(\$1,841)	(\$1,136)	(\$6,094)	NR	NR	\$0	(\$2,603)	(\$617,172)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	(\$2,520)	(\$1,554)	(\$7,259)	(\$23)	(\$11)	\$0	(\$2,634)	(\$641,151)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	(\$2,569)	(\$1,765)	(\$7,710)	NR	NR	\$0	(\$2,835)	(\$655,817)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	(\$2,077)	(\$2,025)	(\$8,589)	(\$52)	(\$147)	\$0	(\$2,558)	(\$688,120)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	(\$13,099)	(\$2,777)	(\$11,219)	(\$83)	(\$107)	\$0	(\$3,467)	(\$1,007,119)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	(\$15,142)	(\$3,809)	(\$17,421)	(\$176)	(\$760)	\$0	(\$5,740)	(\$1,416,552)
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	(\$31,033)	(\$4,446)	(\$15,874)	(\$558)	(\$2,769)	\$0	(\$14,178)	(\$1,657,307)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	(\$7,645)	(\$1,078)	(\$1,976)	(\$306)	(\$9,259)	\$0	(\$14,069)	\$153,845
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	NR	(\$60)	(\$8,731)	\$0	(\$5,523)	\$241,542
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	NR	NR	(\$21)	(\$29,957)	\$0	(\$7,658)	NR
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>(\$78,150)</b>	<b>(\$19,688)</b>	<b>(\$81,718)</b>	<b>(\$1,389)</b>	<b>(\$55,120)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$66,764)</b>	<b>(\$6,101,433)</b>

III. Average Additions and Subtractions per Return								
Subtractions (continued)								
Size of Federal AGI	Qualified Reservation Income	PERA / DPSRS Subtraction <sup>1</sup>	Railroad Benefit	Wildfire Mitigation Measures	Colorado Marijuana Business	Non-Resident Disaster Relief Worker <sup>2</sup>	Other Subtractions	Total Modifications <sup>3</sup>
Negative Income	NR	NR	(\$7,451)	(\$1,351)	(\$232,196)	\$0	(\$21,657)	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	(\$3,632)	(\$1,567)	(\$4,383)	(\$243)	(\$4,238)	\$0	(\$2,209)	(\$3,210)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	(\$11,994)	(\$2,599)	(\$8,503)	NR	NR	\$0	(\$4,015)	(\$7,380)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	(\$17,050)	(\$4,619)	(\$12,092)	NR	NR	\$0	(\$5,280)	(\$9,085)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	(\$28,309)	(\$5,095)	(\$17,450)	(\$437)	(\$435)	\$0	(\$4,970)	(\$8,281)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	(\$33,367)	(\$6,661)	(\$22,413)	NR	NR	\$0	(\$5,379)	(\$7,884)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	(\$37,767)	(\$8,473)	(\$25,949)	(\$618)	(\$11,292)	\$0	(\$5,177)	(\$8,171)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	(\$63,279)	(\$7,670)	(\$28,914)	(\$624)	(\$5,609)	\$0	(\$5,025)	(\$8,490)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	(\$75,710)	(\$8,104)	(\$32,685)	(\$693)	(\$30,380)	\$0	(\$5,295)	(\$8,418)
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	(\$103,099)	(\$6,132)	(\$31,187)	(\$937)	(\$38,993)	\$0	(\$6,273)	(\$5,457)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	(\$169,888)	(\$9,886)	(\$26,703)	(\$1,164)	(\$108,932)	\$0	(\$10,822)	\$1,497
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	NR	(\$1,503)	(\$178,176)	\$0	(\$16,007)	\$16,023
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	NR	NR	(\$1,610)	(\$768,137)	\$0	(\$29,229)	NR
<b>Average</b>	<b>(\$62,024)</b>	<b>(\$6,324)</b>	<b>(\$21,275)</b>	<b>(\$838)</b>	<b>(\$119,049)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$7,484)</b>	<b>(\$5,368)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The PERA / DPSRS Subtraction is allowed for PERA contributions made in 1984-1986 or Denver Public Schools District No. 1 Retirement contributions made in 1986.  
<sup>2</sup> The Non-Resident Disaster Relief Worker Subtraction is not allowed for the full year Colorado residents summarized in this Individual SOI report.  
<sup>3</sup> Total Modifications are not a sum of the additions and subtractions (modifications) presented. The total represents the returns in which the Colorado Taxable Income (2015 Colorado Form 104, Line 20) is different from Federal Taxable Income (2015 Colorado Form 104, Line 1). Multiple modifications can be reported on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total amount of modifications allowed will not necessarily equal the total amount of modifications claimed.  
<sup>4</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 21. Colorado Tax Credits Claimed by Size of Federal AGI**

I. Number of Returns										
Colorado Tax Credit										
Size of Federal AGI	Enterprise Zone Non-Refundable Credits <sup>1</sup>	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Child Care Expenses Credit	Colorado Earned Income Tax Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	Enterprise Zone Refundable Renewable Energy Credit	Credit for Tax paid to Another State	Plastic Recycling Investment Credit	
Negative Income	NR	16	17	84	3,411	NR	NR	10	0	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	NR	132	1,709	82,568	30	0	1,113	0	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	109	NR	155	4,462	98,688	45	0	3,100	0	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	229	10	118	6,606	63,761	42	NR	2,909	NR	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	324	11	77	7,058	52,878	31	NR	2,884	NR	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	443	15	66	5,328	19,925	34	NR	2,927	NR	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	506	NR	74	4,938	1,539	27	NR	2,962	NR	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	810	16	101	25	21	36	0	4,464	NR	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	1,580	32	199	19	NR	52	NR	6,982	NR	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	4,577	75	607	39	NR	104	15	16,530	NR	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	3,500	85	368	NR	0	76	NR	11,442	NR	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,080	44	99	NR	0	14	NR	3,405	NR	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	814	55	70	0	0	NR	NR	2,770	NR	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,999</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>30,271</b>	<b>322,805</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>61,498</b>	<b>28</b>	
II. Credit Dollar Amounts in Thousands										
Colorado Tax Credit										
Size of Federal AGI	Enterprise Zone Non-Refundable Credits <sup>1</sup>	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Child Care Expenses Credit	Colorado Earned Income Tax Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	Enterprise Zone Refundable Renewable Energy Credit	Credit for Tax paid to Another State	Plastic Recycling Investment Credit	
Negative Income	NR	\$367	\$53	\$41	\$336	NR	NR	\$9	\$0	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	NR	\$92	\$560	\$8,632	\$9	\$0	\$42	\$0	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$16	NR	\$96	\$1,517	\$28,285	\$20	\$0	\$316	\$0	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$53	\$131	\$132	\$1,336	\$22,008	\$23	NR	\$593	NR	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$100	\$114	\$124	\$840	\$10,000	\$16	NR	\$838	NR	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$193	\$73	\$145	\$277	\$2,071	\$19	NR	\$1,110	NR	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$227	NR	\$188	\$248	\$61	\$14	NR	\$1,283	NR	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$386	\$189	\$317	\$3	\$3	\$14	\$0	\$2,398	NR	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$801	\$326	\$711	\$2	NR	\$19	NR	\$4,702	NR	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$2,933	\$913	\$2,435	\$9	NR	\$52	\$6	\$19,318	NR	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$3,655	\$1,056	\$1,745	NR	\$0	\$54	NR	\$31,352	NR	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$2,285	\$1,089	\$561	NR	\$0	6	NR	\$24,712	NR	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$6,317	\$4,672	\$478	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$92,076	NR	
<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$16,981</b>	<b>\$9,405</b>	<b>\$7,075</b>	<b>\$4,835</b>	<b>\$71,398</b>	<b>\$270</b>	<b>\$16</b>	<b>\$178,750</b>	<b>\$5</b>	
III. Average Credit per Return										
Colorado Tax Credit										
Size of Federal AGI	Enterprise Zone Non-Refundable Credits <sup>1</sup>	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Child Care Expenses Credit	Colorado Earned Income Tax Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	Enterprise Zone Refundable Renewable Energy Credit	Credit for Tax paid to Another State	Plastic Recycling Investment Credit	
Negative Income	NR	\$22,946	\$3,091	\$489	\$98	NR	NR	\$887	\$0	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	NR	\$697	\$328	\$105	\$307	\$0	\$38	\$0	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$151	NR	\$622	\$340	\$287	\$448	\$0	\$102	\$0	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$233	\$13,081	\$1,118	\$202	\$345	\$544	NR	\$204	NR	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$307	\$10,365	\$1,605	\$119	\$189	\$512	NR	\$290	NR	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$437	\$4,862	\$2,196	\$52	\$104	\$568	NR	\$379	NR	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$449	NR	\$2,535	\$50	\$39	\$528	NR	\$433	NR	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$477	\$11,800	\$3,143	\$113	\$152	\$397	\$0	\$537	NR	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$507	\$10,173	\$3,570	\$118	NR	\$370	NR	\$673	NR	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$641	\$12,175	\$4,012	\$219	NR	\$499	\$408	\$1,169	NR	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$1,044	\$12,418	\$4,742	NR	\$0	\$707	NR	\$2,740	NR	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$2,116	\$24,755	\$5,663	NR	\$0	433	NR	\$7,258	NR	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$7,760	\$84,944	\$6,821	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$33,241	NR	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1,213</b>	<b>\$24,750</b>	<b>\$3,397</b>	<b>\$160</b>	<b>\$221</b>	<b>\$531</b>	<b>\$495</b>	<b>\$2,907</b>	<b>\$193</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Only the aggregate sum of the nonrefundable enterprise zone credits are presented in this publication because although itemized nonrefundable enterprise zone credits are reported on Colorado Form DR 1366, the data are not retrievable for 2015 returns.  
<sup>2</sup> The Total Credits in Part I (number of returns) are not a sum of the types of credits presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits. Multiple credits can be claimed on a single return.  
<sup>3</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
<sup>4</sup> The Total Credits in Parts II and III (dollar amounts) are a sum of the itemized credits presented.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



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**Table 21 (continued). Colorado Tax Credits Claimed by Size of Federal AGI**

I. Number of Returns										
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)										
Size of Federal AGI	Colorado Minimum Tax Credit	Historic Property Preservation Credit	Child Care Center Investment Credit	Employer Child Care Facility Investment Credit	School-to-Career Investment Credit	Colorado Works Program Credit	Child Care Contribution Credit	Long-Term Care Insurance Credit	Aircraft Manufacturer Credit	
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	0	0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	19	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	50	174	0	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	39	NR	19	NR	NR	NR	113	373	0	0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	58	NR	24	0	NR	NR	207	757	0	0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	48	NR	35	NR	NR	NR	336	1,580	0	0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	81	NR	35	0	NR	NR	442	1,983	0	0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	131	12	50	NR	NR	NR	892	2,524	0	0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	298	13	79	NR	NR	NR	1,865	3,775	NR	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,806	39	163	NR	NR	NR	6,688	3,823	0	0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	1,692	38	110	NR	NR	NR	6,801	NR	0	0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,007	NR	21	NR	NR	NR	2,208	0	NR	0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	365	NR	12	NR	0	NR	1,543	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21,164</b>	<b>15,002</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>
II. Credit Dollar Amounts in Thousands										
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)										
Size of Federal AGI	Colorado Minimum Tax Credit	Historic Property Preservation Credit	Child Care Center Investment Credit	Employer Child Care Facility Investment Credit	School-to-Career Investment Credit	Colorado Works Program Credit	Child Care Contribution Credit	Long-Term Care Insurance Credit	Aircraft Manufacturer Credit	
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1	NR	NR	\$0	NR	NR	\$4	\$18	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$3	NR	\$6	NR	NR	NR	\$18	\$45	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$6	NR	\$9	\$0	NR	NR	\$32	\$92	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$7	NR	\$16	NR	NR	NR	\$56	\$221	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$15	NR	\$17	\$0	NR	NR	\$103	\$295	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$20	\$13	\$27	NR	NR	NR	\$245	\$449	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$66	\$28	\$49	NR	NR	NR	\$608	\$918	NR	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$363	\$133	\$100	NR	NR	NR	\$3,294	\$995	\$0	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$289	\$294	\$129	NR	NR	NR	\$6,798	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$467	NR	\$63	NR	NR	NR	\$4,389	\$0	NR	0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$919	NR	\$86	NR	\$0	NR	\$10,188	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$2,156</b>	<b>\$705</b>	<b>\$504</b>	<b>\$11</b>	<b>\$29</b>	<b>\$18</b>	<b>\$25,775</b>	<b>\$3,036</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>
III. Average Credit per Return										
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)										
Size of Federal AGI	Colorado Minimum Tax Credit	Historic Property Preservation Credit	Child Care Center Investment Credit	Employer Child Care Facility Investment Credit	School-to-Career Investment Credit	Colorado Works Program Credit	Child Care Contribution Credit	Long-Term Care Insurance Credit	Aircraft Manufacturer Credit	
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$52	NR	NR	\$0	NR	NR	\$88	\$102	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$84	NR	\$325	NR	NR	NR	\$156	\$120	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$105	NR	\$355	\$0	NR	NR	\$153	\$121	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$155	NR	\$448	NR	NR	NR	\$167	\$140	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$179	NR	\$497	\$0	NR	NR	\$232	\$149	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$153	\$1,090	\$543	NR	NR	NR	\$274	\$178	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$220	\$2,172	\$623	NR	NR	NR	\$326	\$243	NR	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$201	\$3,423	\$614	NR	NR	NR	\$492	\$260	\$0	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$171	\$7,738	\$1,174	NR	NR	NR	\$1,000	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$463	NR	\$3,017	NR	NR	NR	\$1,988	\$0	NR	0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,519	NR	\$7,148	NR	\$0	NR	\$6,603	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$389</b>	<b>\$5,345</b>	<b>\$903</b>	<b>\$656</b>	<b>\$749</b>	<b>\$504</b>	<b>\$1,218</b>	<b>\$202</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>

<sup>1</sup> Only the aggregate sum of the nonrefundable enterprise zone credits are presented in this publication because although itemized nonrefundable enterprise zone credits are reported on Colorado Form DR 1366, the data are not retrievable for 2015 returns.  
<sup>2</sup> The Total Credits in Part I (number of returns) are not a sum of the types of credits presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits. Multiple credits can be claimed on a single return.  
<sup>3</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
<sup>4</sup> The Total Credits in Parts II and III (dollar amounts) are a sum of the itemized credits presented.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 21 (continued). Colorado Tax Credits Claimed by Size of Federal AGI**

I. Number of Returns								
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)								
Size of Federal AGI	Contaminated Land Redevelopment Credit	Job Growth Incentive Credit	Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Advanced Industry Investment Credit	Low-Income Housing Credit	Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Alternative Fuel Refueling Facility Credit	Total Credits <sup>2</sup>
Negative Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,526
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83,866
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	0	0	0	NR	15	0	102,050
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	0	0	0	0	16	NR	67,510
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	0	0	0	NR	28	NR	57,340
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	0	0	NR	NR	21	NR	28,403
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	NR	0	0	NR	20	NR	12,147
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	NR	0	NR	0	22	NR	8,727
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	32	0	14,129
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	10	0	12	NR	54	0	31,740
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	NR	0	18	NR	20	0	20,931
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	24	0	NR	0	NR	0	6,184
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	0	NR	0	NR	0	4,094
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>440,647</b>
II. Credit Dollar Amounts in Thousands								
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)								
Size of Federal AGI	Contaminated Land Redevelopment Credit	Job Growth Incentive Credit	Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Advanced Industry Investment Credit	Low-Income Housing Credit	Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Alternative Fuel Refueling Facility Credit	Total Credits <sup>3,4</sup>
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$868
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,509
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$2	\$0	\$30,397
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$2	NR	\$24,355
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$6	NR	\$12,181
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$4	NR	\$4,201
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	\$7	NR	\$2,661
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$4	NR	\$4,082
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	NR	\$0	NR	NR	\$7	\$0	\$8,261
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	\$14	\$0	\$56	NR	\$15	\$0	\$30,662
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	NR	\$0	\$161	NR	\$10	\$0	\$45,588
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$4	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$33,777
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$115,857
<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$725</b>	<b>\$179</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$445</b>	<b>\$7</b>	<b>\$61</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$322,397</b>
III. Average Credit per Return								
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)								
Size of Federal AGI	Contaminated Land Redevelopment Credit	Job Growth Incentive Credit	Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Advanced Industry Investment Credit	Low-Income Housing Credit	Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Alternative Fuel Refueling Facility Credit	Total Credits <sup>4</sup>
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$246
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$127	\$0	\$298
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$141	NR	\$361
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$224	NR	\$212
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$188	NR	\$148
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	\$361	NR	\$219
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$196	NR	\$468
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	NR	\$0	NR	NR	\$222	\$0	\$585
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	\$1,399	\$0	\$4,674	NR	\$285	\$0	\$966
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	NR	\$0	\$8,965	NR	\$510	\$0	\$2,178
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$148	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$5,462
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$28,299
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$55,753</b>	<b>\$3,385</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$9,663</b>	<b>\$506</b>	<b>\$265</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$732</b>

<sup>1</sup> Only the aggregate sum of the nonrefundable enterprise zone credits are presented in this publication because although itemized nonrefundable enterprise zone credits are reported on Colorado Form DR 1366, the data are not retrievable for 2015 returns.  
<sup>2</sup> The Total Credits in Part I (number of returns) are not a sum of the types of credits presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits. Multiple credits can be claimed on a single return.  
<sup>3</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
<sup>4</sup> The Total Credits in Parts II and III (dollar amounts) are a sum of the itemized credits presented.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

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# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 22. Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations by Size of Federal AGI**

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Federal AGI	Voluntary Contributions						
	Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Cash Fund	Colorado Domestic Abuse Program Fund	Homeless Prevention Activities Program Fund	Western Slope Military Veterans Cemetery Fund	Pet Overpopulation Fund	Military Family Relief Fund	Public Education Fund
Negative Income	101	79	69	NR	66	70	43
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	1,314	1,249	1,214	453	1,144	923	872
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,561	1,361	1,321	546	1,308	1,066	979
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	1,436	1,311	1,224	539	1,323	1,129	890
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	1,238	1,090	1,020	415	1,115	872	679
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	1,165	1,006	920	377	1,133	756	637
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	1,004	876	856	337	975	757	512
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	1,391	1,219	1,090	475	1,315	1,005	690
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	1,896	1,697	1,492	608	1,611	1,395	946
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	3,093	2,704	2,412	998	2,484	2,408	1,579
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	863	763	716	271	612	672	452
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	63	62	63	29	42	60	35
\$ 1,000,000 and over	20	16	15	NR	15	24	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,145</b>	<b>13,433</b>	<b>12,412</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>13,143</b>	<b>11,137</b>	<b>8,324</b>

II. Voluntary Contribution Dollar Amounts in Thousands							
Size of Federal AGI	Voluntary Contributions						
	Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Cash Fund	Colorado Domestic Abuse Program Fund	Homeless Prevention Activities Program Fund	Western Slope Military Veterans Cemetery Fund	Pet Overpopulation Fund	Military Family Relief Fund	Public Education Fund
Negative Income	\$1,337	\$1,114	\$927	NR	\$740	\$1,451	\$260
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$11,723	\$10,419	\$10,422	\$2,710	\$8,754	\$8,932	\$7,369
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$15,298	\$15,184	\$13,115	\$3,551	\$12,930	\$12,548	\$10,135
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$15,107	\$13,708	\$11,912	\$4,000	\$13,357	\$14,127	\$8,627
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$13,277	\$12,711	\$11,013	\$2,444	\$12,069	\$11,590	\$6,542
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$11,948	\$11,091	\$10,082	\$2,482	\$12,294	\$9,258	\$5,793
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$11,836	\$10,929	\$9,979	\$2,581	\$12,134	\$10,749	\$5,041
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$17,795	\$14,244	\$13,447	\$4,030	\$17,982	\$15,272	\$7,023
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$27,304	\$23,564	\$21,363	\$5,666	\$23,400	\$23,421	\$11,363
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$50,803	\$47,214	\$40,458	\$10,493	\$40,209	\$48,117	\$24,316
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$21,295	\$19,732	\$17,495	\$3,520	\$13,268	\$26,240	\$9,585
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$3,003	\$1,762	\$1,986	\$1,235	1,259	\$2,295	\$762
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$1,102	\$1,230	\$455	NR	2,009	\$2,166	\$731
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$201,827</b>	<b>\$182,901</b>	<b>\$162,654</b>	<b>\$43,274</b>	<b>\$170,404</b>	<b>\$186,165</b>	<b>\$97,547</b>

III. Average Voluntary Contributions of Income per Return							
Size of Federal AGI	Voluntary Contributions						
	Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Cash Fund	Colorado Domestic Abuse Program Fund	Homeless Prevention Activities Program Fund	Western Slope Military Veterans Cemetery Fund	Pet Overpopulation Fund	Military Family Relief Fund	Public Education Fund
Negative Income	\$13	\$14	\$13	NR	\$11	\$21	\$6
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$9	\$8	\$9	\$6	\$8	\$10	\$8
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$10	\$11	\$10	\$7	\$10	\$12	\$10
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$11	\$10	\$10	\$7	\$10	\$13	\$10
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$11	\$12	\$11	\$6	\$11	\$13	\$10
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$10	\$11	\$11	\$7	\$11	\$12	\$9
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$8	\$12	\$14	\$10
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$13	\$12	\$12	\$8	\$14	\$15	\$10
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$14	\$14	\$14	\$9	\$15	\$17	\$12
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$16	\$17	\$17	\$11	\$16	\$20	\$15
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$25	\$26	\$24	\$13	\$22	\$39	\$21
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$48	\$28	\$32	\$43	30	\$38	\$22
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$55	\$77	\$30	NR	134	\$90	\$73
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$14</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$9</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$17</b>	<b>\$12</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Total Voluntary Contributions in Part I (number of returns) are not a sum of the voluntary contributions presented. The total represents the number of returns reporting any number of voluntary contributions. Multiple voluntary contributions can be reported on a single return.  
<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
<sup>3</sup> The Total Voluntary Contributions in Parts II and III (dollar amounts) are a sum of the itemized voluntary contributions presented.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI

**Table 22 (continued). Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations by Size of Federal AGI**

I. Number of Returns								
Voluntary Contributions (continued)								
Size of Federal AGI	Roundup River Ranch Fund	9Health Fair Fund	American Red Cross Fund	Colorado for Healthy Landscapes Fund	Habitat for Humanity of Colorado Fund	Special Olympics of Colorado Fund	Colorado Youth Corps Association Fund	Total Voluntary Contributions <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	32	45	57	NR	355
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	293	464	738	426	780	815	430	4,481
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	343	559	858	488	939	878	503	4,394
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	339	498	823	491	868	875	479	4,013
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	248	393	676	383	711	719	383	3,367
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	259	401	631	354	704	743	324	3,016
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	219	375	563	305	601	615	310	2,665
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	300	476	753	403	843	853	399	3,376
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	390	655	1,052	531	1,136	1,187	534	4,435
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	611	1,043	1,637	838	1,915	2,011	880	7,050
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	169	309	476	251	536	583	236	1,782
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	21	33	41	22	44	48	25	133
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	11	11	13	NR	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>5,252</b>	<b>8,312</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>9,397</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>39,115</b>

II. Voluntary Contribution Dollar Amounts in Thousands								
Voluntary Contributions (continued)								
Size of Federal AGI	Roundup River Ranch Fund	9Health Fair Fund	American Red Cross Fund	Colorado for Healthy Landscapes Fund	Habitat for Humanity of Colorado Fund	Special Olympics of Colorado Fund	Colorado Youth Corps Association Fund	Total Voluntary Contributions <sup>2,3</sup>
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	\$108	\$504	\$636	NR	\$9,077
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$1,342	\$2,727	\$5,433	\$2,295	\$5,745	\$6,271	\$2,272	\$86,413
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,847	\$3,907	\$7,156	\$2,461	\$10,362	\$8,308	\$2,795	\$119,595
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$1,590	\$3,169	\$7,174	\$2,785	\$7,139	\$8,128	\$3,359	\$114,181
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,078	\$2,627	\$6,507	\$2,218	\$6,457	\$5,824	\$1,866	\$96,225
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,536	\$2,492	\$5,572	\$2,138	\$6,608	\$7,120	\$1,367	\$89,781
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,232	\$2,931	\$5,860	\$2,204	\$6,506	\$6,237	\$2,051	\$90,270
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$2,206	\$4,425	\$9,084	\$3,144	\$9,578	\$10,349	\$2,713	\$131,292
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,584	\$6,319	\$14,456	\$7,481	\$13,739	\$14,113	\$3,583	\$198,355
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$5,950	\$11,693	\$23,488	\$8,676	\$28,568	\$29,236	\$7,688	\$376,909
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$2,394	\$5,863	\$13,340	\$3,992	\$13,366	\$13,266	\$3,190	\$166,546
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$363	\$650	\$1,591	\$501	\$1,239	\$2,231	\$266	\$19,143
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	\$380	\$286	\$1,134	NR	\$10,566
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$22,506</b>	<b>\$47,262</b>	<b>\$101,066</b>	<b>\$38,383</b>	<b>\$110,096</b>	<b>\$112,852</b>	<b>\$31,415</b>	<b>\$1,508,353</b>

III. Average Voluntary Contributions of Income per Return								
Voluntary Contributions (continued)								
Size of Federal AGI	Roundup River Ranch Fund	9Health Fair Fund	American Red Cross Fund	Colorado for Healthy Landscapes Fund	Habitat for Humanity of Colorado Fund	Special Olympics of Colorado Fund	Colorado Youth Corps Association Fund	Total Voluntary Contributions <sup>3</sup>
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	\$3	\$11	\$11	NR	\$26
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5	\$6	\$7	\$5	\$7	\$8	\$5	\$19
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$5	\$7	\$8	\$5	\$11	\$9	\$6	\$27
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$5	\$6	\$9	\$6	\$8	\$9	\$7	\$28
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$4	\$7	\$10	\$6	\$9	\$8	\$5	\$29
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$6	\$6	\$9	\$6	\$9	\$10	\$4	\$30
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$6	\$8	\$10	\$7	\$11	\$10	\$7	\$34
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$8	\$11	\$12	\$7	\$39
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$7	\$10	\$14	\$14	\$12	\$12	\$7	\$45
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$10	\$11	\$14	\$10	\$15	\$15	\$9	\$53
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$14	\$19	\$28	\$16	\$25	\$23	\$14	\$93
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$17	\$20	\$39	\$23	\$28	\$46	\$11	\$144
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	\$35	\$26	\$87	NR	\$220
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$7</b>	<b>\$9</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>\$7</b>	<b>\$39</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Total Voluntary Contributions in Part I (number of returns) are not a sum of the voluntary contributions presented. The total represents the number of returns reporting any number of voluntary contributions. Multiple voluntary contributions can be reported on a single return.  
<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
<sup>3</sup> The Total Voluntary Contributions in Parts II and III (dollar amounts) are a sum of the itemized voluntary contributions presented.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

Individual Statistics of Income 2013-to-2015 SOI Table Crosswalk			
Ordered by 2015 Table Numbers			
2013 Table Number	2013 Table Description	2015 Table Number	2015 Table Description
1A	Federal AGI and Taxes, All Full-year Resident Returns	1	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI
N/A	N/A	2	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments
1B	Federal AGI and Taxes, Taxable Full-year Resident Returns	3	Income and Tax Data for Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI
1C	Federal AGI and Taxes, Non-Taxable Full-year Resident Returns	4	Income and Tax Data for Non-Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI
9	Federal AGI and Taxes, Returns of Residents 65 and Older	5	Income and Tax Data for Residents 65 and Older by Size of Federal AGI
3, 4	Colorado Returns Classified by Filing Status; Federal AGI Classified by Filing Status	6	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status
3, 5	Colorado Returns Classified by Filing Status; Colorado Net Tax Classified by Filing Status	7	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status
6, 7	Colorado Returns Classified by Number of Exemptions; Federal AGI Classified by Number of Exemptions	8	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions
6, 8	Colorado Returns Classified by Number of Exemptions; Colorado Net Tax Classified by Number of Exemptions	9	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions
13, 14	Number of Returns Classified by Source of Taxable Income; Colorado Income by Source of Taxable Income	10	Income by Size of Federal AGI and Source of Income
10, 11	Number of Returns by Type of Deduction to Total Income; Adjustments to Total Income by Type of Deduction	11	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Type of Adjustment
2	Colorado Returns Classified by Type of Deduction	12	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI and Standard/Itemized Deduction Returns
12	Amount of Federal Exemptions, Deductions, and Taxable Income	13	Exemptions and Standard/Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI
15, 16	Number of Returns by Type of Itemized Deduction; Type and Amount of Itemized Deductions	14	Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI
17	Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region	15	Income and Tax Data by Planning Region
17 (cont'd)	Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region	16	Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI
18	Federal AGI and Taxes by County	17	Income and Tax Data by County
19	Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County	18	Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI
N/A	N/A	19	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments
20, 21	Number of Returns Claiming Colorado Modifications; Amount of Colorado Modifications	20	Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Federal AGI
24	Amount and Number of Income Tax Credits Claimed	21	Colorado Tax Credits Claimed by Size of Federal AGI
23	Amount and Number of Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations	22	Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations by Size of Federal AGI

N/A = Not Applicable



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

Individual Statistics of Income 2013-to-2015 SOI Table Crosswalk			
Ordered by 2013 Table Numbers			
2013 Table Number	2013 Table Description	2015 Table Number	2015 Table Description
1A	Federal AGI and Taxes, All Full-year Resident Returns	1	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI
1B	Federal AGI and Taxes, Taxable Full-year Resident Returns	3	Income and Tax Data for Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI
1C	Federal AGI and Taxes, Non-Taxable Full-year Resident Returns	4	Income and Tax Data for Non-Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI
2	Colorado Returns Classified by Type of Deduction	12	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI and Standard/Itemized Deduction Returns
3	Colorado Returns Classified by Filing Status	6, 7	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status; Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status
4	Federal AGI Classified by Filing Status	6	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status
5	Colorado Net Tax Classified by Filing Status	7	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status
6	Colorado Returns Classified by Number of Exemptions	8, 9	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions; Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions
7	Federal AGI Classified by Number of Exemptions	8	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions
8	Colorado Net Tax Classified by Number of Exemptions	9	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions
9	Federal AGI and Taxes, Returns of Residents 65 and Older	5	Income and Tax Data for Residents 65 and Older by Size of Federal AGI
10	Number of Returns by Type of Deduction to Total Income	11	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Type of Adjustment
11	Adjustments to Total Income by Type of Deduction		
12	Amount of Federal Exemptions, Deductions, and Taxable Income	13	Exemptions and Standard/Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI
13	Number of Returns Classified by Source of Taxable Income	10	Income by Size of Federal AGI and Source of Income
14	Colorado Income by Source of Taxable Income		
15	Number of Returns by Type of Itemized Deduction	14	Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI
16	Type and Amount of Itemized Deductions		
17	Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region	15	Income and Tax Data by Planning Region
17 (cont'd)	Federal AGI and Taxes by Planning Region	16	Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI
18	Federal AGI and Taxes by County	17	Income and Tax Data by County
19	Federal AGI and Taxes by Major County	18	Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI
20	Number of Returns Claiming Colorado Modifications	20	Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Federal AGI
21	Amount of Colorado Modifications		
22	Colorado Returns by Liability Status	N/A	N/A
23	Amount and Number of Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations	22	Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations by Size of Federal AGI
24	Amount and Number of Income Tax Credits Claimed	21	Colorado Tax Credits Claimed by Size of Federal AGI
N/A	N/A	2	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments
N/A	N/A	19	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments

N/A = Not Applicable



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
1	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Federal Taxable Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 43
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 26
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33
		Federal Tax	IRS Form 1040, Line 63
2	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments	Size of Federal AGI	\$10,000 increment income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Federal Taxable Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 43
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 26
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33
		Federal Tax	IRS Form 1040, Line 63
3	Income and Tax Data for Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer taxable returns (all returns with a value greater than zero for Colorado Gross Tax) by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer taxable returns
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Federal Taxable Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 43
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 26
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33
		Federal Tax	IRS Form 1040, Line 63





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
4	Income and Tax Data for Non-Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer non-taxable returns (all returns with zero Colorado Gross Tax) by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer non-taxable returns
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Federal Taxable Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 43
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 26
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33
		Federal Tax	IRS Form 1040, Line 63
5	Income and Tax Data for Residents 65 and Older by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns for residents 65 and older (all returns where the primary or secondary taxpayer are 65 or older) by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns for residents 65 and older
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Federal Taxable Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 43
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 26
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33
		Federal Tax	IRS Form 1040, Line 63
6	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by filing status and income class
		Federal AGI Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of Federal AGI by filing status
		Average Federal AGI per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Single	IRS Form 1040, Line 1
		Married Filing Jointly	IRS Form 1040, Line 2
		Married Filing Separately	IRS Form 1040, Line 3
		Head of Household	IRS Form 1040, Line 4
		Widow/Widower	IRS Form 1040, Line 5
		All Returns	Total for all returns, not limited by Filing Status





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
7	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by filing status and income class
		Colorado Net Tax Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of Colorado Net Tax by filing status
		Average Colorado Net Tax per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33
		Single	IRS Form 1040, Line 1
		Married Filing Jointly	IRS Form 1040, Line 2
		Married Filing Separately	IRS Form 1040, Line 3
		Head of Household	IRS Form 1040, Line 4
		Widow/Widower	IRS Form 1040, Line 5
		All Returns	Total for all returns, not limited by Filing Status
8	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by number of exemptions and income class
		Federal AGI Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of Federal AGI by filing status
		Average Federal AGI per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Zero Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 0
		One Exemption	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 1
		Two Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 2
		Three Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 3
		Four Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 4
		Five Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 5
		Six or More Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d greater than 5
		All Returns	Total for all returns, not limited by Number of Exemptions



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
9	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by number of exemptions and income class
		Colorado Net Tax Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of Colorado Net Tax by filing status
		Average Colorado Net Tax per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33
		Zero Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 0
		One Exemption	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 1
		Two Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 2
		Three Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 3
		Four Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 4
		Five Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d equal to 5
		Six or More Exemptions	IRS Form 1040, Line 6d greater than 5
		All Returns	Total for all returns, not limited by Number of Exemptions
10	Income by Size of Federal AGI and Source of Income	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by source of income and income class
		Source of Income Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of income reported on respective lines of IRS forms
		Average Source of Income per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Wage Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 7
		Taxable Interest	IRS Form 1040, Line 8a
		Dividend Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 9a
		Taxable Refunds	IRS Form 1040, Line 10
		Alimony Received	IRS Form 1040, Line 11
		Business Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 12
		Capital Gains	IRS Form 1040, Line 13
		Other Gains	IRS Form 1040, Line 14
		IRA Distributions	IRS Form 1040, Line 15b
		Pensions & Annuities	IRS Form 1040, Line 16b
		Rents / Royalties	IRS Form 1040, Line 17
		Farm Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 18
		Unemployment Compensation	IRS Form 1040, Line 19
		Social Security Benefits	IRS Form 1040, Line 20b
Other Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 21		
Total Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 22		



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
11	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Type of Adjustment	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by type of adjustment and income class
		Adjustment Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of adjustments reported on respective lines of IRS forms
		Average Adjustment per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Educator Expenses	IRS Form 1040, Line 23
		Reservist Expenses	IRS Form 1040, Line 24
		Health Savings	IRS Form 1040, Line 25
		Moving Expenses	IRS Form 1040, Line 26
		Self-Employed Tax Deduction	Estimation of IRS Form 1040, Line 27 as the multiplication of 50% times IRS Form 1040, Line 57
		Self-Employed Retirement	IRS Form 1040, Line 28
		Self-Employed Health Insurance	IRS Form 1040, Line 29
		Penalty on Early Withdrawals	IRS Form 1040, Line 30
		Alimony Paid	IRS Form 1040, Line 31a
		IRA Deduction	IRS Form 1040, Line 32
		Student Loan Deduction	IRS Form 1040, Line 33
		Tuition Deduction	IRS Form 1040, Line 34
Domestic Production	IRS Form 1040, Line 35		
Total Adjustments	IRS Form 1040, Line 36		
12	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI and Standard/Itemized Deduction Returns	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by standard/itemized deduction classification and income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Standard Deduction Returns	Estimation of returns that took standard deductions reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 40
		Itemized Deduction Returns	Estimation of returns that took itemized deductions reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 40
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns that have a standard/itemized deduction classification
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
13	Exemptions and Standard/Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by exemptions/standard deduction /itemized deduction and income class
		Exemption and Deduction Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of estimated amount of exemption and deductions
		Average Adjustment per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Personal Exemptions	Estimation of IRS Form 1040, Line 42
		Standard Deductions	Estimation of standard deductions reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 40
		Itemized Deductions	Estimation of itemized deductions reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 40
		Total Exemptions and Deductions	IRS Form 1040, Line 37 minus IRS Form 1040, Line 43
14	Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by itemized deduction and income class
		Itemized Deduction Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of itemized deductions reported on respective lines of IRS forms
		Average Itemized Deduction per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Medical Expenses	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A Line 4
		State Income Taxes	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A Line 5
		Real Estate Taxes	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A Line 6
		Other Taxes	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A, calculated value to estimate Line 8
		Home Mortgage Interest	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A, sum of lines 10, 11, and 12
		Mortgage Insurance Premiums	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A, calculated value to estimate line 13
		Investment Interest	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A, line 14
		Charitable Contributions	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A, line 19
		Casualty & Theft Loss	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A, line 20
Miscellaneous Deductions	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A, sum of line 27 and line 28		
Total Itemized Deductions	IRS Form 1040, Schedule A, line 29		
15	Income and Tax Data by Planning Region	Planning Region	Planning Region 1 through 14, defined by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA)
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Federal Taxable Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 43
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 26
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33
Federal Tax	IRS Form 1040, Line 63		



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
16	Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Planning Region 1	Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma counties
		Planning Region 2	Larimer and Weld counties
		Planning Region 3	Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson counties
		Planning Region 4	El Paso, Park, and Teller counties
		Planning Region 5	Cheyenne, Elbert, Kit Carson, and Lincoln counties
		Planning Region 6	Baca, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, and Prowers counties
		Planning Region 7	Pueblo county
		Planning Region 8	Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties
		Planning Region 9	Archuleta, Delores, La Plata, Montezuma, and San Juan counties
		Planning Region 10	Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel counties
		Planning Region 11	Garfield, Mesa, Moffat, Rio Blanco, and Routt counties
		Planning Region 12	Eagle, Grand, Jackson, Pitkin, and Summit counties
		Planning Region 13	Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, and Lake counties
		Planning Region 14	Huerfano and Las Animas counties
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by Planning Region and income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Federal Taxable Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 43
Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 26		
Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33		
Federal Tax	IRS Form 1040, Line 63		
17	Income and Tax Data by County	County	Colorado County Name
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by county
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Federal Taxable Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 43
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 26
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33
		Federal Tax	IRS Form 1040, Line 63



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
18	Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		County	Colorado Major Counties: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, Douglas, El Paso, Jefferson, Larimer, Mesa, Pueblo, and Weld
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by major county and income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns
		Federal AGI	IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Federal Taxable Income	IRS Form 1040, Line 43
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 26
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33
Federal Tax	IRS Form 1040, Line 63		
19	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments	Size of Colorado Taxable Income	\$10,000 increment income categories determined by Colorado Taxable Income reported on Colorado Form 104, Line 20
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns
		Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Form 104, Line 20
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 26
Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 104, Line 37 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 30 and Colorado Form 104, Line 33		



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
20	Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of matched IRS-to-Colorado full-year resident filer returns by additions/subtractions and income class
		Addition and Subtraction Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of additions/subtractions reported on respective lines of Colorado forms
		Average Additions and Subtractions per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Additions	Colorado Form 104, Lines 2 through 4
		State Addback	Colorado Form 104, Line 2
		Other Additions	Colorado Form 104, Line 3
		Subtractions	Colorado Form 104, Lines 5 through 19
		State Income Tax Refund	Colorado Form 104, Line 5
		U.S. Government Interest	Colorado Form 104, Line 6
		Pension or Annuity Income	Colorado Form 104, Line 7 plus Colorado Form 104, Line 8
		Colorado Capital Gains	Colorado Form 104, Line 9
		Colorado Tuition Program Contribution	Colorado Form 104, Line 10
		Qualified Charitable Contributions	Colorado Form 104, Line 11
		Qualified Reservation Income	Colorado Form 104, Line 12
		PERA/DPSRS Subtraction	Colorado Form 104, Line 13
		Railroad Benefit	Colorado Form 104, Line 14
		Wildfire Mitigation Measures	Colorado Form 104, Line 15
		Colorado Marijuana Business	Colorado Form 104, Line 16
		Non-Resident Disaster Relief Worker	Colorado Form 104, Line 17
Other Subtractions	Colorado Form 104, Line 18		
Total Modifications	Difference between Colorado Form 104, Line 1 and Colorado Form 104, Line 20		



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
21	Colorado Tax Credits Claimed by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of returns claiming credits reported on respective lines of Colorado Forms
		Credit Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of credits reported on respective lines of Colorado Forms
		Average Credit per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Enterprise Zone Non-Refundable Credits	Colorado Form 104, Line 36 [Data not retrievable. Calculated value is presented in this table: Colorado Form 104, Line 34 minus Colorado Form 104, Line 35 and Line 37]
		Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Colorado Form 104, Line 43
		Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Colorado Form 104, Line 44
		Child Care Expenses Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 1 [Data not retrievable. Calculated value is presented in this table: Colorado Form 104CR, Line 8 minus Colorado Form 104CR, Line 4 and Line 6 and Line 7]
		Colorado Earned Income Tax Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 4
		Business Personal Property Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 6
		Enterprise Zone Refundable Renewable Energy Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 7
		Credit for Tax Paid to Another State	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 16
		Plastic Recycling Investment Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 17
		Colorado Minimum Tax Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 18
		Historic Property Preservation Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 19
		Child Care Center Investment Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 20
		Employer Child Care Facility Investment Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 21
		School-to-Career Investment Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 22
		Colorado Works Program Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 23
		Child Care Contribution Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 24
		Long-Term Care Insurance Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 25
		Aircraft Manufacturer Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 26
		Contaminated Land Redevelopment Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 27
		Job Growth Incentive Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 28
		Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 29
		Advanced Industry Investment Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 30
		Low-Income Housing Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 31
Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 32		
Alternative Fuel Refueling Facility Credit	Colorado Form 104CR, Line 33		
Total Credits	I. Count of returns with at least one credit; II. and III. Sum of all credits reported in this table		





# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Individual Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
22	Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations by Size of Federal AGI	Size of Federal AGI	Income categories determined by Federal AGI reported on IRS Form 1040, Line 37
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of returns claiming voluntary contributions reported on respective lines of Colorado Forms
		Voluntary Contributions Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of voluntary contributions reported on respective lines of Colorado Forms
		Average Voluntary Contributions per Return (Section III)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Cash Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 50
		Colorado Domestic Abuse Program Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 51
		Homeless Prevention Activities Program Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 52
		Western Slope Veterans Cemetery Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 53
		Pet Overpopulation Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 54
		Military Family Relief Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 55
		Public Education Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 56
		Roundup River Ranch Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 57
		9Health Fair Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 58
		American Red Cross Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 59
		Colorado for Healthy Landscapes Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 60
		Habitat for Humanity of Colorado Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 61
		Special Olympics of Colorado Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 62
		Colorado Youth Corps Association Fund	Colorado Form 104, Line 63
		Total Donations	I. Count of returns with at least one voluntary contribution; II. and III. Sum of all voluntary contributions reported in this table



# COLORADO 2015 INDIVIDUAL SOI – APPENDIX

## Publication Changes

The Colorado Department of Revenue (CDOR) completed a comprehensive review and evaluation of the Colorado Individual Statistics of Income (SOI) and found ways to simplify and make more transparent the presentation of the available data beginning with the 2015 Individual SOI report. The following is a list of technical notes on the changes to the 2015 Individual SOI report. Prior SOI publications will not be completely in alignment with the 2015 Individual SOI due to these changes.

- The 2014 Individual SOI will not be published due to a technical issue with the IRS data file.
- The 2015 Individual SOI presents actual, un-weighted data to better represent Colorado taxpayer information to the public without modification. In previous Individual SOI publications, weighted values were applied to estimate missing filing data and to present an estimated total population value.
- All full-year resident filing records are now summarized in the 2015 Individual SOI. Returns claiming zero personal exemptions are included in all the tables beginning with the 2015 Individual SOI. In previous SOI publications, returns claiming zero personal exemptions were summarized separately or were excluded from the tables.
- The categories for Size of Federal Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) were redefined in order to provide better visibility of low, middle, and high income statistics.
- To improve and simplify the publication, new tables were added to the 2015 Individual SOI and some tables were combined. Tables were also re-ordered based on the order in which the data appear on the IRS and Colorado tax return forms. Please reference the 2013-to-2015 Table Crosswalk for how prior tables have been renumbered and/or re-labeled for the 2015 Individual SOI.
- Additional data has been added to tables in order to provide as much available information as possible. A Glossary for the 2015 Individual SOI is provided to define each of the variables by their location on the IRS and Colorado income tax forms. Calculated values versus line item data are noted when applicable.
- The SOI tables will now be available as both Excel spreadsheets and PDF's. Users of the SOI reports can use the downloadable Excel format to do further calculations based on the counts, amounts, and averages provided.

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# Colorado Corporate Statistics of Income

Income Tax Year 2015

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# CO 2015 CORPORATE STATISTICS OF INCOME

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## COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI - INTRODUCTION

This Colorado Corporate Statistics of Income (SOI) publication reports income and tax amounts for corporate income tax returns for tax year 2015. The tables in this publication use Colorado taxable income as a measure of income for corporations doing business in Colorado.

The state tax return data used in this report were extracted August 24, 2017. All tax filing data is subject to change. This report represents a snapshot of the tax returns at the time the data was retrieved. Income tax year 2015 is defined as a tax year that begins any day in that calendar year.

Disclosure analysis was performed on each variable for each table to ensure appropriate taxpayer privacy protection. It is the Department's practice to release aggregated data only when a minimum of three taxpayers exist in a group and a single taxpayer does not represent more than 80 percent of the total. There must be none or at least two suppressed values per variable when an aggregate total is being released. Suppressed values are represented by "NR" in the tables.

Updates were made to the 2015 Corporate SOI to improve the accuracy of the reporting which may limit comparability of the data to prior years' SOI publications. Further information on the changes is provided in the Appendix, in which a 2013-to-2015 Table Crosswalk, a Glossary, and Publication Changes are provided.



# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI

**Table 1. Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	21,004	(\$106,965,879)	(\$13,226,202)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	19,709	\$114,355,898	\$15,998	\$737	\$727
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,526	\$1,862,485	\$22,250	\$1,025	\$999
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	936	\$2,471,070	\$23,170	\$1,069	\$1,039
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	697	\$1,468,798	\$24,332	\$1,119	\$1,100
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	603	\$2,853,489	\$27,149	\$1,251	\$1,208
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	499	\$1,350,757	\$27,242	\$1,259	\$1,236
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	465	\$2,052,968	\$31,219	\$1,440	\$1,380
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	556	\$3,359,523	\$47,790	\$2,195	\$2,144
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,070	\$12,497,188	\$151,176	\$6,999	\$6,817
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	991	\$26,317,599	\$317,301	\$14,691	\$14,417
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	568	\$38,511,314	\$401,404	\$18,585	\$18,221
\$ 1,000,000 and over	995	\$681,693,005	\$9,583,471	\$443,715	\$419,669
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>49,619</b>	<b>\$781,828,215</b>	<b>(\$2,553,701)</b>	<b>\$494,086</b>	<b>\$468,954</b>
II. Average per Return					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income		Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income		(\$5,092,643)	(\$629,699)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,802,217	\$812	\$37	\$37
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$1,220,501	\$14,580	\$672	\$654
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$2,640,032	\$24,754	\$1,142	\$1,110
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$2,107,315	\$34,910	\$1,606	\$1,579
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$4,732,155	\$45,024	\$2,075	\$2,004
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$2,706,928	\$54,594	\$2,523	\$2,477
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$4,414,985	\$67,138	\$3,097	\$2,967
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$6,042,308	\$85,954	\$3,949	\$3,855
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$11,679,615	\$141,286	\$6,542	\$6,371
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$26,556,608	\$320,182	\$14,824	\$14,548
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$67,801,608	\$706,696	\$32,720	\$32,079
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$685,118,598	\$9,631,629	\$445,944	\$421,777
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$15,756,630</b>	<b>(\$51,466)</b>	<b>\$9,958</b>	<b>\$9,451</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI

**Table 2. Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	21,004	(\$106,965,879)	(\$13,226,202)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	19,709	\$114,355,898	\$15,998	\$737	\$727
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,526	\$1,862,485	\$22,250	\$1,025	\$999
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	936	\$2,471,070	\$23,170	\$1,069	\$1,039
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	697	\$1,468,798	\$24,332	\$1,119	\$1,100
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	603	\$2,853,489	\$27,149	\$1,251	\$1,208
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	499	\$1,350,757	\$27,242	\$1,259	\$1,236
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	329	\$1,483,864	\$21,350	\$983	\$950
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	293	\$1,317,021	\$22,039	\$1,011	\$974
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	224	\$1,643,423	\$19,044	\$878	\$870
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	175	\$968,183	\$16,577	\$764	\$730
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	179	\$1,667,830	\$18,793	\$870	\$849
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	152	\$1,112,222	\$17,411	\$806	\$792
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	130	\$875,252	\$16,257	\$753	\$734
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	106	\$1,028,919	\$14,286	\$661	\$651
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	108	\$1,184,387	\$15,675	\$726	\$709
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	85	\$2,624,837	\$13,178	\$610	\$594
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	79	\$965,087	\$13,018	\$603	\$572
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	78	\$838,752	\$13,635	\$631	\$609
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	94	\$1,565,210	\$17,405	\$806	\$782
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	59	\$634,693	\$11,519	\$533	\$524
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	50	\$944,065	\$10,248	\$474	\$461
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	55	\$885,503	\$11,837	\$548	\$535
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	54	\$1,257,075	\$12,150	\$563	\$554
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	57	\$548,786	\$13,360	\$619	\$602
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	62	\$440,664	\$15,178	\$703	\$691
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	42	\$469,432	\$10,714	\$496	\$491
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	45	\$1,322,619	\$11,940	\$553	\$540
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	47	\$361,393	\$12,935	\$599	\$589
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	36	\$1,787,169	\$10,267	\$475	\$462
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	32	\$1,160,117	\$9,419	\$436	\$432
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	33	\$685,360	\$10,060	\$466	\$463
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	37	\$812,291	\$11,651	\$539	\$535
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	27	\$204,212	\$8,770	\$406	\$396
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	23	\$597,681	\$7,712	\$357	\$357
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	27	\$2,222,465	\$9,301	\$431	\$424
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	38	\$933,449	\$13,492	\$625	\$592
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	32	\$1,038,242	\$11,644	\$539	\$528
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	30	\$1,080,463	\$11,237	\$520	\$520
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	23	\$386,194	\$8,867	\$411	\$398
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	24	\$441,209	\$9,503	\$440	\$438
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	23	\$560,573	\$9,307	\$431	\$400
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	28	\$694,683	\$11,625	\$538	\$538
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	20	\$1,392,868	\$8,503	\$394	\$379
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	25	\$608,123	\$10,874	\$503	\$474
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	24	\$585,561	\$10,663	\$494	\$494
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	22	\$3,375,791	\$10,020	\$464	\$464
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	16	\$175,322	\$7,439	\$344	\$344
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	25	\$553,510	\$11,879	\$550	\$549
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	12	\$600,109	\$5,804	\$269	\$269
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	22	\$192,670	\$10,904	\$505	\$498
\$ 500,000 and over	1,563	\$720,204,319	\$9,984,874	\$462,300	\$437,889
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>49,619</b>	<b>\$781,828,215</b>	<b>(\$2,553,701)</b>	<b>\$494,086</b>	<b>\$468,954</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.





# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI

**Table 2 (continued). Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments**

II. Average per Return				
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	(\$5,092,643)	(\$629,699)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,802,217	\$812	\$37	\$37
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,220,501	\$14,580	\$672	\$654
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$2,640,032	\$24,754	\$1,142	\$1,110
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$2,107,315	\$34,910	\$1,606	\$1,579
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$4,732,155	\$45,024	\$2,075	\$2,004
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$2,706,928	\$54,594	\$2,523	\$2,477
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	\$4,510,226	\$64,893	\$2,988	\$2,887
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	\$4,494,953	\$75,217	\$3,450	\$3,323
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	\$7,336,710	\$85,018	\$3,920	\$3,884
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	\$5,532,474	\$94,724	\$4,363	\$4,170
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	\$9,317,488	\$104,987	\$4,861	\$4,744
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	\$7,317,251	\$114,544	\$5,303	\$5,212
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	\$6,732,704	\$125,056	\$5,790	\$5,647
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	\$9,706,781	\$134,771	\$6,240	\$6,142
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	\$10,966,545	\$145,142	\$6,720	\$6,569
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	\$30,880,432	\$155,030	\$7,178	\$6,985
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	\$12,216,290	\$164,786	\$7,630	\$7,239
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	\$10,753,229	\$174,804	\$8,093	\$7,814
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	\$16,651,166	\$185,159	\$8,573	\$8,317
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	\$10,757,511	\$195,242	\$9,040	\$8,873
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	\$18,881,303	\$204,961	\$9,490	\$9,229
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	\$16,100,061	\$215,221	\$9,965	\$9,719
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	\$23,279,175	\$224,993	\$10,417	\$10,260
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	\$9,627,817	\$234,391	\$10,852	\$10,569
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	\$7,107,488	\$244,799	\$11,334	\$11,140
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	\$11,176,946	\$255,086	\$11,810	\$11,696
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	\$29,391,534	\$265,331	\$12,285	\$12,008
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	\$7,689,207	\$275,204	\$12,742	\$12,534
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	\$49,643,577	\$285,181	\$13,204	\$12,836
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	\$36,253,647	\$294,338	\$13,628	\$13,490
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	\$20,768,490	\$304,834	\$14,114	\$14,044
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	\$21,953,822	\$314,885	\$14,579	\$14,447
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	\$7,563,406	\$324,833	\$15,040	\$14,651
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	\$25,986,112	\$335,291	\$15,524	\$15,524
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	\$82,313,519	\$344,495	\$15,950	\$15,697
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	\$24,564,439	\$355,050	\$16,439	\$15,576
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	\$32,445,074	\$363,866	\$16,847	\$16,506
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	\$36,015,424	\$374,564	\$17,342	\$17,342
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	\$16,791,023	\$385,513	\$17,849	\$17,311
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	\$18,383,707	\$395,945	\$18,332	\$18,230
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	\$24,372,739	\$404,671	\$18,736	\$17,382
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	\$24,810,098	\$415,188	\$19,223	\$19,223
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	\$69,643,406	\$425,161	\$19,685	\$18,954
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	\$24,324,914	\$434,975	\$20,139	\$18,958
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	\$24,398,392	\$444,312	\$20,572	\$20,572
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	\$153,445,067	\$455,440	\$21,087	\$21,087
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	\$10,957,611	\$464,930	\$21,526	\$21,526
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	\$22,140,417	\$475,152	\$21,999	\$21,959
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	\$50,009,079	\$483,654	\$22,393	\$22,393
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	\$8,757,726	\$495,624	\$22,948	\$22,636
\$ 500,000 and over	\$460,783,313	\$6,388,275	\$295,777	\$280,159
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$15,756,630</b>	<b>(\$51,466)</b>	<b>\$9,958</b>	<b>\$9,451</b>



# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI

**Table 3. Colorado Income and Tax Data for Intrastate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	13,704	(\$1,896,902)	(\$1,977,942)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	10,454	\$40,766	\$8,833	\$409	\$400
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	847	\$18,735	\$12,305	\$570	\$544
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	522	\$21,574	\$13,013	\$602	\$576
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	390	\$12,496	\$13,587	\$629	\$612
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	332	\$18,360	\$15,014	\$695	\$657
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	276	\$14,544	\$14,996	\$694	\$672
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	233	\$16,265	\$15,587	\$722	\$674
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	270	\$22,396	\$23,044	\$1,067	\$1,033
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	404	\$66,950	\$56,322	\$2,608	\$2,455
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	275	\$82,571	\$86,436	\$4,002	\$3,901
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	116	\$83,562	\$78,815	\$3,649	\$3,572
\$ 1,000,000 and over	118	\$433,489	\$437,939	\$20,277	\$19,930
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>27,941</b>	<b>(\$1,065,193)</b>	<b>(\$1,202,051)</b>	<b>\$35,924</b>	<b>\$35,026</b>
II. Average per Return					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income		Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income		(\$138,420)	(\$144,333)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$3,900	\$845	\$39	\$38
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$22,119	\$14,528	\$673	\$642
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$41,330	\$24,929	\$1,154	\$1,103
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$32,042	\$34,839	\$1,613	\$1,571
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$55,302	\$45,223	\$2,094	\$1,979
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$52,695	\$54,333	\$2,516	\$2,433
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$69,807	\$66,895	\$3,097	\$2,894
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$82,949	\$85,348	\$3,952	\$3,827
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$165,719	\$139,412	\$6,455	\$6,076
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$300,258	\$314,311	\$14,553	\$14,186
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$720,366	\$679,442	\$31,458	\$30,796
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,673,632	\$3,711,348	\$171,835	\$168,895
<b>Average</b>		<b>(\$38,123)</b>	<b>(\$43,021)</b>	<b>\$1,286</b>	<b>\$1,254</b>

<sup>1</sup> Intrastate taxpayers are corporations who only conduct business within Colorado.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI

**Table 4. Colorado Income and Tax Data for Interstate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income <sup>1</sup>**

I. Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	7,300	(\$105,068,977)	(\$11,248,261)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	9,255	\$114,315,132	\$7,165	\$328	\$327
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	679	\$1,843,750	\$9,945	\$455	\$454
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	414	\$2,449,496	\$10,157	\$466	\$463
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	307	\$1,456,302	\$10,745	\$490	\$488
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	271	\$2,835,129	\$12,135	\$556	\$551
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	223	\$1,336,213	\$12,246	\$565	\$565
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	232	\$2,036,703	\$15,632	\$718	\$705
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	286	\$3,337,127	\$24,746	\$1,129	\$1,110
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	666	\$12,430,237	\$94,854	\$4,392	\$4,362
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	716	\$26,235,028	\$230,865	\$10,689	\$10,516
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	452	\$38,427,751	\$322,588	\$14,936	\$14,648
\$ 1,000,000 and over	877	\$681,259,517	\$9,145,532	\$423,438	\$399,739
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>21,678</b>	<b>\$782,893,408</b>	<b>(\$1,351,649)</b>	<b>\$458,163</b>	<b>\$433,929</b>
II. Average per Return					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income		Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income		(\$14,393,010)	(\$1,540,858)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$12,351,716	\$774	\$35	\$35
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$2,715,390	\$14,646	\$671	\$669
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$5,916,656	\$24,533	\$1,126	\$1,118
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$4,743,655	\$35,000	\$1,596	\$1,589
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$10,461,731	\$44,780	\$2,052	\$2,034
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$5,991,988	\$54,917	\$2,533	\$2,532
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$8,778,893	\$67,381	\$3,096	\$3,040
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$11,668,276	\$86,525	\$3,946	\$3,882
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$18,664,020	\$142,424	\$6,594	\$6,549
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$36,641,100	\$322,437	\$14,929	\$14,687
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$85,017,148	\$713,691	\$33,044	\$32,408
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$776,806,746	\$10,428,200	\$482,826	\$455,803
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$36,114,651</b>	<b>(\$62,351)</b>	<b>\$21,135</b>	<b>\$20,017</b>

<sup>1</sup> Interstate taxpayers are corporations who conduct business between state lines (within and outside Colorado).

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI

**Table 5. Colorado Income Tax Deductions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Tax Deductions						Total Deductions <sup>1</sup>
	Exempt Federal Interest	Excludable Foreign Source Income	Colorado Source Capital Gain	Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	Other Subtractions	Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	
Negative Income	248	266	11	17	782	992	2,051
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	255	250	8	6	804	6,176	6,732
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	11	NR	0	66	234	310
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	16	17	NR	NR	54	148	201
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	9	10	0	0	41	88	135
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	10	0	NR	35	71	113
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	10	NR	0	27	60	95
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	13	NR	0	35	69	110
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	14	0	NR	50	80	133
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	29	50	NR	NR	125	158	297
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	35	68	NR	NR	168	126	302
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	34	53	NR	NR	135	96	241
\$ 1,000,000 and over	145	260	3	3	477	185	645
<b>Total</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>8,483</b>	<b>11,365</b>
II. Deduction Dollar Amounts in Thousands							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Tax Deductions						Total Deductions <sup>2,3</sup>
	Exempt Federal Interest	Excludable Foreign Source Income	Colorado Source Capital Gain	Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	Other Subtractions	Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	
Negative Income	\$1,570,908	\$31,529,949	\$392	\$6,647	\$20,384,551	\$3,313,188	\$56,805,636
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$3,406,506	\$21,881,269	\$323	\$155	\$12,013,614	\$2,356,148	\$39,658,015
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	\$5,889	NR	\$0	\$52,247	\$21,327	\$94,735
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$1,371	\$51,982	NR	NR	\$45,601	\$7,483	\$106,466
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,620	\$40,930	\$0	\$0	\$30,614	\$5,204	\$78,369
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	\$53,463	\$0	NR	\$15,058	\$4,989	\$75,290
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	\$75,817	NR	\$0	\$95,191	\$5,816	\$177,820
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	\$62,581	NR	\$0	\$11,680	\$12,056	\$87,771
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	\$72,663	\$0	NR	\$54,013	\$8,756	\$153,841
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$24,447	\$1,929,208	NR	NR	\$863,061	\$37,252	\$2,854,653
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$19,025	\$1,138,375	NR	NR	\$814,207	\$48,423	\$2,020,583
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$31,573	\$4,344,805	NR	NR	\$1,675,395	\$60,011	\$6,112,462
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$5,214,344	\$57,750,273	\$300	\$1,180	\$21,997,804	\$776,048	\$85,739,949
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$10,307,036</b>	<b>\$118,937,205</b>	<b>\$1,217</b>	<b>\$10,396</b>	<b>\$58,053,035</b>	<b>\$6,656,701</b>	<b>\$193,965,589</b>
III. Average Deduction per Return							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Tax Deductions						Total Deductions <sup>3</sup>
	Exempt Federal Interest	Excludable Foreign Source Income	Colorado Source Capital Gain	Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	Other Subtractions	Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	
Negative Income	\$6,334,308	\$118,533,644	\$35,650	\$391,005	\$26,067,200	\$3,339,907	\$27,696,556
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$13,358,848	\$87,525,074	\$40,384	\$25,903	\$14,942,306	\$381,501	\$5,890,971
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	\$535,377	NR	\$0	\$791,626	\$91,141	\$305,597
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$85,701	\$3,057,781	NR	NR	\$844,456	\$50,564	\$529,679
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$180,014	\$4,093,022	\$0	\$0	\$746,694	\$59,142	\$580,513
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	\$5,346,294	\$0	NR	\$430,232	\$70,264	\$666,282
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	\$7,581,705	NR	\$0	\$3,525,578	\$96,941	\$1,871,784
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	\$4,813,899	NR	\$0	\$333,716	\$174,731	\$797,922
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	\$5,190,235	\$0	NR	\$1,080,260	\$109,446	\$1,156,703
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$842,995	\$38,584,156	NR	NR	\$6,904,484	\$235,771	\$9,611,625
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$543,568	\$16,740,810	NR	NR	\$4,846,471	\$384,307	\$6,690,673
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$928,620	\$81,977,458	NR	NR	\$12,410,333	\$625,114	\$25,362,911
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$35,960,996	\$222,116,435	\$100,000	\$393,448	\$46,116,989	\$4,194,852	\$132,930,154
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$12,493,377</b>	<b>\$115,249,230</b>	<b>\$48,684</b>	<b>\$280,964</b>	<b>\$20,740,634</b>	<b>\$784,711</b>	<b>\$17,066,924</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Total Deductions in Part I (number of returns) are not a sum of the types of deductions presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of deductions. Multiple deductions can be claimed on a single return.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> The Total Deductions in Parts II and III (dollar amounts) are a sum of the itemized deductions presented.

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



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**Table 6. Colorado Income Tax Credits by Colorado Taxable Income**

I. Number of Returns									
Colorado Tax Credit									
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Enterprise Zone Non-Refundable Credits	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	Enterprise Zone Refundable Renewable Energy Credit	New Investment Tax Credit	Old Investment Tax Credit	Crop and Livestock Contribution Credit	
Negative Income	0	NR	NR	5	NR	0	0	0	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	33	NR	0	16	NR	38	NR	0	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	31	0	0	3	0	30	3	0	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	24	0	0	NR	0	12	NR	0	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	17	NR	0	0	0	9	NR	0	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	27	0	0	0	0	20	NR	0	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	10	0	0	0	NR	10	0	0	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	25	NR	0	0	0	19	0	0	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	16	0	NR	0	0	13	0	0	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	38	0	0	NR	0	35	NR	NR	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	36	NR	0	0	0	31	NR	NR	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	30	NR	NR	NR	0	24	NR	0	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	104	0	NR	0	0	113	NR	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>NR</b>	
II. Credit Dollar Amounts in Thousands									
Colorado Tax Credit									
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Enterprise Zone Non-Refundable Credits	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	Enterprise Zone Refundable Renewable Energy Credit	New Investment Tax Credit	Old Investment Tax Credit	Crop and Livestock Contribution Credit	
Negative Income	\$0	NR	NR	\$5	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5	NR	\$0	\$3	NR	\$5	NR	\$0	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$13	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$10	\$1	\$0	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$20	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$8	NR	\$0	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$14	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5	NR	\$0	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$28	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12	NR	\$0	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$18	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$5	\$0	\$0	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$48	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13	\$0	\$0	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$41	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$11	\$0	\$0	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$144	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$29	NR	NR	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$236	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25	NR	NR	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$284	NR	NR	NR	\$0	\$20	NR	\$0	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$16,908	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$109	NR	\$0	
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$17,758</b>	<b>\$94</b>	<b>\$1,335</b>	<b>\$10</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$252</b>	<b>\$220</b>	<b>NR</b>	
III. Average Credit per Return									
Colorado Tax Credit									
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Enterprise Zone Non-Refundable Credits	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	Enterprise Zone Refundable Renewable Energy Credit	New Investment Tax Credit	Old Investment Tax Credit	Crop and Livestock Contribution Credit	
Negative Income	\$0	NR	NR	\$918	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$144	NR	\$0	\$180	NR	\$124	NR	\$0	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$424	\$0	\$0	\$341	\$0	\$342	\$436	\$0	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$826	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$633	NR	\$0	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$808	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$556	NR	\$0	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,029	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$620	NR	\$0	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,839	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$521	\$0	\$0	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$1,922	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$697	\$0	\$0	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,560	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$850	\$0	\$0	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$3,784	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$822	NR	NR	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$6,555	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$798	NR	NR	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$9,454	NR	NR	NR	\$0	\$836	NR	\$0	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$162,576	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$967	NR	\$0	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$45,417</b>	<b>\$15,723</b>	<b>\$222,424</b>	<b>\$360</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$713</b>	<b>\$12,946</b>	<b>NR</b>	

<sup>1</sup>The Total Credits in Part I (number of returns) are not a sum of the types of credits presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits. Multiple credits can be claimed on a single return.  
<sup>2</sup>Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
<sup>3</sup>The Total Credits in Parts II and III (dollar amounts) are a sum of the itemized credits presented.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



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**Table 6 (continued). Colorado Income Tax Credits by Colorado Taxable Income**

I. Number of Returns								
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)								
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Historic Property Preservation Credit	Child Care Contribution Credit	Child Care Center Investment Credit	Employer Child Care Facility Investment Credit	School-to-Career Investment Credit	Colorado Works Program Credit	Contaminated Land Redevelopment Credit	Aircraft Manufacturer New Employee Credit
Negative Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	6	0	0	0	0	NR	0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	4	0	0	0	NR	0	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	0	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	0	22	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>
II. Credit Dollar Amounts in Thousands								
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)								
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Historic Property Preservation Credit	Child Care Contribution Credit	Child Care Center Investment Credit	Employer Child Care Facility Investment Credit	School-to-Career Investment Credit	Colorado Works Program Credit	Contaminated Land Redevelopment Credit	Aircraft Manufacturer New Employee Credit
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$3	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$522	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$559</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>
III. Average Credit per Return								
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)								
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Historic Property Preservation Credit	Child Care Contribution Credit	Child Care Center Investment Credit	Employer Child Care Facility Investment Credit	School-to-Career Investment Credit	Colorado Works Program Credit	Contaminated Land Redevelopment Credit	Aircraft Manufacturer New Employee Credit
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$95	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$352	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$647	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$514	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$669	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$108	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$874	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$984	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$23,723	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	NR
<b>Average</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$7,873</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Total Credits in Part I (number of returns) are not a sum of the types of credits presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits. Multiple credits can be claimed on a single return.  
<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.  
<sup>3</sup> The Total Credits in Parts II and III (dollar amounts) are a sum of the itemized credits presented.  
 NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.





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**Table 6 (continued). Colorado Income Tax Credits by Colorado Taxable Income**

I. Number of Returns							
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Job Growth Incentive Credit	Alternative Fuel Refueling Facility Credit	Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Advanced Industry Investment Tax Credit	Low-Income Housing Credit	Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Total Credits <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	93
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	40
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	0	0	0	NR	0	0	26
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	57
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	43
\$ 1,000,000 and over	10	0	0	NR	0	0	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>679</b>
II. Credit Dollar Amounts in Thousands							
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Job Growth Incentive Credit	Alternative Fuel Refueling Facility Credit	Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Advanced Industry Investment Tax Credit	Low-Income Housing Credit	Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Total Credits <sup>2,3</sup>
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$187
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$814
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$63
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$183
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$297
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$399
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$6,029	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$25,262
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$6,078</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$27,430</b>
III. Average Credit per Return							
Colorado Tax Credit (continued)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Job Growth Incentive Credit	Alternative Fuel Refueling Facility Credit	Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Advanced Industry Investment Tax Credit	Low-Income Housing Credit	Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Total Credits <sup>3</sup>
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,796
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,748
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$455
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$843
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,013
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,069
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,405
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,485
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$2,413
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,910
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,208
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,281
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$602,948	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$142,721
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$379,845</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$40,397</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Total Credits in Part I (number of returns) are not a sum of the types of credits presented. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits. Multiple credits can be claimed on a single return.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> The Total Credits in Parts II and III (dollar amounts) are a sum of the itemized credits presented. NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.



# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI – APPENDIX

## Corporate Statistics of Income 2013-to-2015 Table Crosswalk

### Ordered by 2015 Table Numbers

2013 Table Number	2013 Table Description	2015 Table Number	2015 Table Description
1	Distribution of All Returns by Taxable Income Classes	1	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
N/A	N/A	2	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments
2	Distribution of Intrastate Returns by Taxable Income Classes	3	Colorado Income and Tax Data for Intrastate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
3	Distribution of Interstate Returns by Taxable Income Classes	4	Colorado Income and Tax Data for Interstate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
6, 7	Number of Returns by Type of Deductions; Deductions by Taxable Income Classes	5	Colorado Income Tax Deductions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
4, 5	Number of Returns by Type of Credits; Type and Amount of Income Tax Credits Claimed	6	Colorado Income Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income

N/A = Not Applicable

## Corporate Statistics of Income 2013-to-2015 Table Crosswalk

### Ordered by 2013 Table Numbers

2013 Table Number	2013 Table Description	2015 Table Number	2015 Table Description
1	Distribution of All Returns by Taxable Income Classes	1	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
2	Distribution of Intrastate Returns by Taxable Income Classes	3	Colorado Income and Tax Data for Intrastate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
3	Distribution of Interstate Returns by Taxable Income Classes	4	Colorado Income and Tax Data for Interstate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
4	Number of Returns by Type of Credits	6	Colorado Income Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
5	Type and Amount of Income Tax Credits Claimed	6	Colorado Income Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
6	Number of Returns by Type of Deductions	5	Colorado Income Tax Deductions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
7	Deductions by Taxable Income Classes	5	Colorado Income Tax Deductions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
N/A	N/A	2	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments

N/A = Not Applicable





# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Corporate Statistics of Income Glossary			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
1	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Income categories determined by Colorado Taxable Income on 2015 Form 112, Line 17
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of all returns by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of all returns
		Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Form 112, Line 1
		Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Form 112, Line 17
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 112, Line 18
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 112, Line 21
2	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments	Size of Colorado Taxable Income	\$10,000 increment income categories determined by Colorado Taxable Income reported on 2015 Form 112, Line 17
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of all returns by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of all returns
		Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Form 112, Line 1
		Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Form 112, Line 17
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 112, Line 18
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 112, Line 21
3	Colorado Income and Tax Data for Intrastate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Income categories determined by Colorado Taxable Income on 2015 Form 112, Line 17
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of intrastate returns (all corporations not apportioning income) by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of intrastate returns
		Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Form 112, Line 1
		Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Form 112, Line 17
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 112, Line 18
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 112, Line 21
4	Colorado Income and Tax Data for Interstate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Income categories determined by Colorado Taxable Income on 2015 Form 112, Line 17
		Number of Returns and Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section I)	Summary of interstate returns (all corporations apportioning income) by income class
		Average per Return (Section II)	Total dollar amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Number of Returns	Count of interstate returns
		Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Form 112, Line 1
		Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Form 112, Line 17
		Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Form 112, Line 18
		Colorado Net Tax	Colorado Form 112, Line 21



# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Corporate Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
5	Colorado Income Tax Deductions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Income categories determined by Colorado Taxable Income on 2015 Form 112, Line 17
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of returns claiming deductions reported on respective lines of Colorado Forms by income class
		Deduction Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of deductions reported on respective lines of Colorado Forms by income class
		Average Deduction per Return (Section III)	Deduction Dollar Amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Exempt Federal Interest	Colorado Form 112, Line 8
		Excludable Foreign Source Income	Colorado Form 112, Line 9
		Colorado Source Capital Gain	Colorado Form 112, Line 10
		Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	Colorado Form 112, Line 11
		Other Subtractions	Colorado Form 112, Line 12
		Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	Colorado Form 112, Line 16
		Total Deductions	I. Count of returns with at least one deduction; II. and III. Sum of all deductions reported in this table
6	Colorado Income Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Income categories determined by Colorado Taxable Income on 2015 Form 112, Line 17
		Number of Returns (Section I)	Count of returns claiming credits reported on respective lines of Colorado Forms by income class
		Credit Dollar Amounts in Thousands (Section II)	Sum of credits reported on respective lines of Colorado Forms
		Average Credit per Return (Section III)	Credit Dollar Amounts divided by Number of Returns
		Enterprise Zone Non-Refundable Credits	Colorado Form 112, Line 20
		Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Colorado Form 112, Line 26
		Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Colorado Form 112, Line 27
		Business Personal Property Credit	Colorado Form 112, Line 28
		Enterprise Zone Refundable Renewable Energy Credit	Colorado Form 112, Line 29
		New Investment Tax Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 6 Column B
		Old Investment Tax Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 7 Column B
		Crop and Livestock Contribution Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 8 Column B
		Historic Property Preservation Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 9 Column B
		Child Care Contribution Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 10 Column B
		Child Care Center Investment Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 11 Column B
		Employer Child Care Facility Investment Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 12 Column B
		School-to-Career Investment Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 13 Column B
Colorado Works Program credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 14 Column B		



# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI – APPENDIX

2015 Corporate Statistics of Income Glossary (continued)			
Table	Table Title	Table Columns	2015 Form Reference and/or Description
6	Colorado Income Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Contaminated Land Redevelopment Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 15 Column B
		Aircraft Manufacturer New Employee Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 16 Column B
		Colorado Job Growth Incentive Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 17 Column B
		Alternative Fuel Refueling Facility Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 18 Column B
		Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 19 Column B
		Advanced Industry Investment Tax Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 20 Column B
		Low-Income Housing Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 21 Column B
		Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Colorado Form 112 CR, Line 22 Column B
	Total Credits	I. Count of returns with at least one credit; II. and III. Sum of all credits reported in this table	



# COLORADO 2015 CORPORATE SOI – APPENDIX

## Publication Changes

The Colorado Department of Revenue (CDOR) completed a comprehensive review and evaluation of the Colorado Corporate Statistics of Income (SOI) and found ways to simplify and make more transparent the presentation of the available data beginning with the 2015 Corporate SOI report. The following is a list of technical notes on the changes to the 2015 Corporate SOI report. Prior SOI publications will not be completely in alignment with the 2015 Corporate SOI due to these changes.

- The categories for Size of Colorado Taxable Income were redefined in order to provide better visibility of low, middle, and high income statistics.
- To improve and simplify the publication, a new table was added to the 2015 Corporate SOI and some tables were combined. Tables were also re-ordered based on the order in which the data appear on the Colorado income tax returns. Please reference the 2013-to-2015 Table Crosswalk for how prior tables have been renumbered and/or re-labeled for the 2015 Corporate SOI.
- Additional data has been added to tables in order to provide as much available information as possible. A Glossary for the 2015 Corporate SOI is provided to define each of the variables by their location on the Colorado income tax returns. Calculated values versus line item data are noted when applicable.
- The SOI tables will now be available as both Excel spreadsheets and PDFs. Users of the SOI reports can use the downloadable Excel format to do further calculations based on the counts, amounts, and averages provided.

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