

# 2020 Tax Profile & Expenditure Report



Colorado Tax Expenditure Study • Colorado Tax Profile Study  
Colorado Statistics of Income









## Message from the Executive Director

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We at the Colorado Department of Revenue are proud to present the 2020 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report. This report can be used by legislators to assess our current tax structure and make data-driven policy decisions. We believe that tax data should be transparent and readily available to the public, as well.

We continuously strive to enhance this report to make it easier to navigate and read, and to make it more approachable. In this year's report, there are new narrative sections for the Individual and Corporate Statistics of Income reports. Both narratives highlight interesting features of the reports as well as provide graphics to depict the data. Additionally, we added descriptions to all tables in the Statistics of Income reports, so that the data can be better understood while you review the tables and flip through the pages.

It is important to note that there are limitations to the available data. The data discussed in this report originates with taxpayer reported data on tax forms and federally published data. As such, the data provided in the 2020 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report represents the best available data as of the date this report was printed.

We hope you find this report to be a helpful tool in understanding Colorado's state tax structure.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Ferrandino".

**Mark Ferrandino**  
Executive Director  
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## Executive Summary

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The foundation for creating effective public policy is data-driven decision making. Every two years, the Colorado Department of Revenue publishes the Tax Profile and Expenditure Report. This report combines the Colorado Tax Expenditure Study, the Colorado Tax Profile Study, and the Colorado Statistics of Income. The goal of the Tax Profile and Expenditure Report is to help state leaders craft effective policy by providing valuable data regarding taxation in Colorado.

This is the fifth in the series of Colorado Tax Profile and Expenditure Reports. This report conforms with the directives set by the Colorado Revised Statutes (§39-21-303, C.R.S.). The Department is required to prepare this report on a biennial basis.

### Colorado Tax Expenditure Study

The 2020 Colorado Tax Expenditure Study reports the estimated reduction in state revenue as a result of tax expenditures. A “tax expenditure” is 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.

This report details tax expenditures totaling over \$7 billion. Income tax expenditures in 2018 were over \$1.5 billion. Total sales and use tax expenditures were estimated to be \$5.4 billion in 2019. The total liquor excise tax expenditures in 2019 is not releasable, due to taxpayer confidentiality requirements. In 2019, the total cigarette and tobacco excise tax expenditures were \$12.6 million, and the total expenditures for fuel excise taxes were \$93.3 million. Severance tax expenditures totaled \$358 million for 2018.

### Colorado Tax Profile Study

Since Colorado became a state in 1876, the people of Colorado have always had an independent streak. This mindset is reflected in Colorado’s decentralized tax structure. The Colorado Tax Profile Study is a multi-faceted look at Colorado taxes. This is the 14th in the series of Colorado Tax Profile Studies, first published in 1973.

Colorado was prosperous for many years and this trend continued in 2017. Colorado ranked 11th in the nation for the amount of personal income per capita. Colorado also had relatively low taxes overall, ranking 33rd among states in 2017, with only \$89 in total state and local tax revenue per \$1,000 of personal income.

In 2017, a majority of individual taxpayer family money income came from wages. For the lowest income group (\$0-\$14,999), wage income accounted for 63.4% of their adjusted gross income (AGI). An even larger percentage of individual taxpayer income, 76.2%, came from their wages for those with an AGI between \$50,000-\$69,999. For taxpayers with an AGI between \$75,000-\$99,999, 75.2% of their income stemmed from their wages.





Households in Colorado had an average family money income of \$94,003 in 2017, and paid on average \$7,768 in state and local taxes. It is worth noting the disproportionate effect Colorado's wealthiest households have on average family money income, which significantly deviates from the median family money income of \$48,641.

In 2017, lower income households paid a higher share of taxes compared to their share of family money income. The lowest income group had the highest overall effective rate, paying 21.3% of their income in state and local taxes. Notably, the highest income group paid less state and local taxes than its share of family money income, paying 7.1% of their income in state and local taxes.

The effective tax rates of local taxes were substantially more regressive than that of state effective tax rates, largely due to local property taxes and local sales taxes. This means that in effect, Colorado's taxing structure is regressive. A regressive tax structure is one in which the tax rate decreases as income increases.

## Colorado Statistics of Income

### Individual Statistics of Income

The Colorado Individual Statistics of Income report is a collection of data describing federal and state individual income tax returns filed by full-year Colorado residents. This edition of the Individual Statistics of Income report summarizes income tax year 2017 data, which generally represents income tax returns for calendar year 2017. Colorado's Individual Statistics of Income report complements the Individual Statistics of Income report published by the Internal Revenue Service, and serves as a useful tool for researchers and policy makers.

The Individual Statistics of Income report includes graphics and explanations of differences in income tax return data by location, age, income, single versus joint returns, deductions, and personal exemptions. For example, the distribution of returns with an individual filing as single skews younger, meaning there were more single returns for younger ages than older ages. The number of single filers peaks at age 25, and then declines as the population ages. This declining number of single returns after age 25 corresponds with the increasing number of joint returns between ages 18-40, demonstrating the pattern of individuals being more likely to be married as they age.

### Corporate Statistics of Income

The Colorado Corporate Statistics of Income is a collection of data describing Colorado state income tax returns filed by C corporations that conduct business in Colorado. The report consists of tables that present income and tax data by Colorado taxable income group or industry. This data is useful for policy makers, researchers, or anyone who would like an overview of Colorado corporate income tax data. This edition of Corporate Statistics of Income summarizes income tax year 2017, and it offers a few new features.

In 2017, the share of returns from each category was almost equal with 54% of returns coming from corporations that conduct business only in Colorado and 46% of returns coming from corporations conducting business within and outside of Colorado. However, 92% of state corporate income taxes paid in 2017 came from corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.



## Statute Citation

### §39-21-303, C.R.S. 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.







**COLORADO**  
Department of Revenue

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# Colorado Tax Expenditure Study

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2013, 2015 - 2019

Prepared by the Colorado Department of Revenue



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# Executive Summary

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The 2020 Colorado Tax Expenditure Study reports the estimated reduction in state revenue as a result of tax expenditures. Tax expenditure revenue impacts are presented for excise taxes (liquor, cigarette and tobacco, and fuels), income taxes, sales and use taxes, and severance taxes. Data reported by taxpayers on state tax forms are used to estimate tax expenditure revenue impacts. Moreover, the data are self reported and represent the tax returns the Department has processed when the data was retrieved.

In 2019, the total cigarette and tobacco products excise tax expenditures were \$12.6 million and the total expenditures for fuel excise taxes were \$93.3 million. Income tax expenditures in 2018 were over \$1.5 billion. The total sales and use tax expenditures were estimated to be \$5.4 billion in 2019. Severance tax expenditures totaled \$358 million for 2018. The total liquor excise tax expenditures in 2019 is not releasable, due to taxpayer confidentiality requirements. Most of these totals are understated because some tax expenditure data is not collected or not retrievable.

Total Tax Expenditure Revenue Impacts by Tax Type and Year <sup>1</sup>							
Tax Type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Liquor	\$64,000		Data Not Releasable		Data Not Releasable		Data Not Releasable
Cigarette and Tobacco Products <sup>2</sup>	\$4,496,000		\$16,969,000		\$15,542,000		\$12,590,000
Fuel Excise <sup>2</sup>	\$73,332,000		\$72,477,000		\$78,788,000		\$93,301,000
Income <sup>2</sup>			\$1,424,810,000	\$1,420,816,000		\$1,559,690,000	
Sales and Use <sup>2</sup>					\$4,789,248,000		\$5,388,597,000
Severance <sup>2</sup>			\$373,792,000	\$278,962,000		\$358,002,000	

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax forms

<sup>1</sup> Years included vary by tax type due to the reporting schedule and significant methodology changes starting with the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report. Tax expenditure data is summarized by the year that the taxing period began.

<sup>2</sup> Totals are understated because some data is not collected or not retrievable.





# Introduction

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## What Is a Tax Expenditure?

A “tax expenditure” is 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.<sup>1</sup> Throughout the Colorado Tax Expenditure Study, structural expenditures are indicated with a dagger symbol (†).

## 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 purpose of the study is to identify and describe tax expenditures administered by the Department 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” (§39-21-303, C.R.S.).

The Colorado Tax Expenditure Study reports the estimated reduction in state revenue as a result of tax expenditures. This study summarizes available data on tax expenditures as reported by taxpayers on Colorado tax forms. Aggregate data were retrieved from the Department’s tax data system, and totals are presented for each expenditure for which data is available. Moreover, the data are self reported and represent the tax returns the Department has processed when the data was retrieved.

This study presents tax expenditures by tax type. The following tax types are each summarized in their own chapter:

- Ch. 1: Liquor Excise Tax
- Ch. 2: Cigarette and Tobacco Products Excise Taxes
- Ch. 3: Fuel Excise Tax
- Ch. 4: Income Tax
- Ch. 5: Sales and Use Taxes
- Ch. 6: Severance Tax

*Note: The Colorado Tax Expenditure Study is different from the evaluation of tax expenditures by the Office of the State Auditor established by §39-21-305, C.R.S., enacted in 2016. Please see their schedule of reviews and completed reports for detailed information on evaluated tax expenditures.*

<sup>1</sup> (2018). Tax Expenditures Compilation Report, September 2018. Colorado Office of the State Auditor. Report Number: 2018-TE1.



## Which Years Are Included?

The Department summarizes expenditures for each tax type every other year. Odd years are summarized for liquor excise; cigarette and tobacco products excises; fuel excise; and sales and use taxes. Even years are summarized for income and severance taxes. In the 2018 study, we added 2015 as a bonus year for income and severance taxes because prior year data was no longer comparable. The Department is presenting the following years in the 2020 report:

Chapter	Years
Chapter 1: Liquor Excise Tax Expenditures	2013, 2015, 2017, 2019
Chapter 2: Cigarette and Tobacco Products Excise Tax Expenditures	2013, 2015, 2017, 2019
Chapter 3: Fuel Excise Tax Expenditures	2013, 2015, 2017, 2019
Chapter 4: Income Tax Expenditures	2015, 2016, 2018
Chapter 5: Sales and Use Tax Expenditures	2017, 2019
Chapter 6: Severance Tax Expenditures	2015, 2016, 2018

## How Do I Find a Specific Expenditure?

Tax expenditures are presented in alphabetical order in each chapter. 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, use the index at the end of the Tax Expenditure Study. This index lists the expenditures in statute order for each chapter. 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.

## Can I Compare This Report to Prior Reports?

The Colorado Tax Expenditure Study methodology changed substantially starting with the 2018 report, in particular for income, sales and use, and severance tax expenditures. Information about these changes is provided in the 2018 report. These changes may sacrifice some comparability to the 2016 and earlier reports. The new presentation will be consistent going forward, which will provide better comparability over time.

## What Are the Data Limitations?

- Tax expenditure data is not always available for reporting** – In order for a tax expenditure to be summarized individually, it must meet these three criteria:
  - 1) Be collected on a tax form
  - 2) Be itemized and not grouped with other expenditures on a tax form
  - 3) Be input or stored in a manner that renders it usable for reporting

The Department considers a variety of needs and resource constraints—including the need to evaluate tax expenditures—in designing tax forms, data collection procedures, and storage methods. The costs (to the state and to taxpayers) of collecting, processing, and storing more detailed data are balanced against the benefits of such detail. As a result of this balancing, tax expenditure data may not meet all of the criteria necessary for reporting. In cases where tax expenditure data is collected, but not itemized, the Department provides aggregate totals for the grouped expenditures, when possible.

- Tax expenditure data presented in this report is a snapshot in time** – Frozen snapshots of live data do 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. The Department’s review of tax data is ongoing, and these changes cannot be reflected in a static publication.
- Tax forms may change** – Changes to forms can occur due to legislative changes or due to improvements initiated by the Department. This could limit the comparability of data across years.



- Taxpayer confidentiality requirements** – The Department is required by statute (§§39-21-113(4)(a) and (5), C.R.S.) to prevent the identification of individual taxpayers when publishing statistics from tax returns. 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% of the total. There must be zero 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.
- Tax data is mostly self-reported** – As with all self-reported information, data from tax forms may contain errors. There are system checks in place to identify and review as many returns as possible using the Department’s limited resources. However, it is not possible to systematically verify every field for complete accuracy when millions of tax returns/forms are filed every month.

## Why Are Some Values Not Presented?

When data is not presented, the Department uses 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 Until Next Report	The underlying data is incomplete at the time of report preparation. The complete data will become available in the next report.
Data Not Collected	The information required is not collected on a form or not required to be reported by taxpayers.
Data Not Releasable	The 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	The tax expenditure information is collected on a tax form, but the data cannot be retrieved. This is either because the tax form is stored as a document image or because the data is not mapped to the database used for reporting.
Expired	The statutory benefit giving rise to the expenditure is no longer available, and the carryforward period (if any) has ended. No data is available for expired expenditures.
Itemized Values Not Retrievable	Itemized expenditure amounts are collected on a tax form, but the data cannot be easily retrieved for reporting.
Not Effective This Year	Expenditure was not in effect during this reporting year, but may come into effect in a later year.
Not Itemized - See [Aggregate 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	The tax expenditure amount was not published in previous reports for the year indicated, but it was applicable that year.
Values Not Itemized on the Form	Data for the tax expenditure is part of a total that includes other tax expenditures.



## When Is Data Available?

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.

Chapter	Tax Type	Typical Filing Frequency	Earliest Date that Complete Data is Available For Reporting
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 Products 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 and Use Taxes	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







# Chapter 1

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## **LIQUOR EXCISE TAX EXPENDITURES**



## Overview

### Total Revenue Impact

Liquor Excise Tax Expenditures <sup>1</sup>			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$64,000	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax forms

<sup>1</sup> The 2015, 2017, and 2019 totals are not releasable due to taxpayer confidentiality requirements. The 2013 total is understated because some tax expenditure data were not previously published or not collected.

### 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 <sup>1</sup>
2014-2015	\$41,359,923
2015-2016	\$43,384,124
2016-2017	\$44,885,895
2017-2018	\$46,209,781
2018-2019	\$48,191,606
2019-2020	\$49,793,123

**Source:** Colorado State Accounting System

<sup>1</sup> These values have been updated since the 2018 Tax Profile & Expenditure Report.

### Distributions

Liquor excise tax revenue is first allocated 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.

When revenue from excise taxes exceeds the amount required to fully fund the Old Age Pension program, the excess is allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly. Pursuant to Article XXIV, Section 2 of the Colorado Constitution, 85% of the revenue from excise taxes (excluding transportation-related excise taxes) is required to be credited to the Old Age Pension Fund.



## History

Prior to the adoption of the 18th 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 21st Amendment (repealing the 18th 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). Due to its hasty enactment, numerous inconsistencies, and defective provisions, the Liquor Control Act was repealed and replaced with a new Liquor Code in 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% alcohol by volume; 6¢ per quart on wine more than 14% 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.

The liquor tax rates per liquor volume have remained the same for several decades. The tax rates have not been adjusted for inflation, and therefore have a deflated value relative to today's dollar. The deflated rates are equivalent to 1.5¢ per gallon of beer, 2.39¢ per liter of wine, 19.68¢ per liter of spirits, and 4.74¢ per gallon of hard cider in 2019 dollars.<sup>1</sup> If the rates were adjusted for inflation each year since taking effect, the 2019 rates would be 41.8¢ per gallon of beer, 22.44¢ per liter of wine, \$1.8451 per liter of spirits, and 13.51¢ per gallon of hard cider.<sup>1</sup>

## Tax Base

An excise tax is due on the liters or gallons of alcohol beverages when they 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 typically imposed upon manufacturers and 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.

Colorado liquor excise tax rates are as follows:

- **Fermented malt beverages:** 8¢ per gallon
- **Malt liquors:** 8¢ per gallon
- **Hard cider (apple and pear only):** 8¢ per gallon
- **Vinous liquors:** 7.33¢ per liter
- **Spirituous liquors:** 60.26¢ per liter
- **Winery grapes (produce tax):** \$10 per ton

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics's Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO area.



## 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 †

Credit is 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Not Previously Published	\$708,000	\$153,000	\$134,000

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

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

### Export sales deduction †

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

**Citation:** §44-3-503(1)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Not Previously Published	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable

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

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





### 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

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

Malt or vinous liquors produced for personal use are exempt from excise tax. Personal-use 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$64,000	\$49,000	\$44,000	\$39,000

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

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



### 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
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 †

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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

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

† 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

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



## Summary of Revenue Impacts

Liquor Excise Tax Expenditures				
Tax Expenditure Description	2013	2015	2017	2019
Credit for unsalable liquor †	Not Previously Published	\$708,000	\$153,000	\$134,000
Export sales deduction †	Not Previously Published	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable
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 †	\$64,000	\$49,000	\$44,000	\$39,000
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 †	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</b> <sup>1,2</sup>	<b>\$64,000</b>	<b>Data Not Releasable</b>	<b>Data Not Releasable</b>	<b>Data Not Releasable</b>

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

† These expenditures are 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> The 2015, 2017, and 2019 totals are not releasable due to taxpayer confidentiality requirements. The 2013 total is understated because some tax expenditure data were not previously published or not collected.





# Chapter 2

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## **CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS EXCISE TAX EXPENDITURES**



## Overview

### Total Revenue Impact

Cigarette and Tobacco Products Excise Tax Expenditures <sup>1</sup>			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$4,496,000	\$16,969,000	\$15,542,000	\$12,590,000

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax forms and accounting system 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.

### 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 Products Excise Tax Net Collections		
Fiscal Year (July 1 - June 30)	Cigarette Excise Tax Net Collections	Tobacco Products Excise Tax Net Collections
2012-2013	\$165,468,129	\$31,558,236
2013-2014	\$160,674,017	\$33,474,323
2014-2015	\$161,564,387	\$35,452,212
2015-2016	\$162,437,494	\$38,771,575
2016-2017	\$158,886,245	\$41,112,150
2017-2018	\$149,903,846	\$43,976,813
2018-2019	\$144,277,495	\$45,152,636
2019-2020	\$139,993,246	\$47,057,526

**Source:** Colorado State Accounting System

### Distributions

Through the Old Age Pension Fund, revenue from the statutorily imposed excise tax on cigarettes (1¢ per cigarette, since 1986) and the statutorily imposed excise tax on tobacco products (20% of the manufacturer's list price, since 1986) is 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, 27% 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, they are not entitled to an allocation of the state cigarette tax revenue.

In addition to the statutorily imposed tax, an additional tax of 3.2¢ per cigarette and an additional tax of 20% 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.



Pursuant to Article XXIV, Section 2, of the Colorado Constitution, 85% of the revenue from excise taxes (excluding transportation-related excise taxes) is 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

Before Colorado levied an excise tax on cigarettes, in 1956, 42 states taxed cigarettes. 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. Though not explicitly exempted, Colorado was not one of the states that included cigarettes in its sales tax base at that time.<sup>1</sup> In 1959, cigarettes were officially exempted from Colorado state sales and use taxes. A temporary suspension of the cigarette sales tax exemption occurred from July 2009 through June 2013, and a permanent elimination of the cigarette sales tax exemption has been in place since July 2013. Therefore, cigarettes have been subject to an excise tax and a sales tax since 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% 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 Amendment 35, which increased the cigarette and tobacco products excise taxes. As a result, the cigarette excise tax is 4.2¢ per cigarette (84¢ per pack of 20 cigarettes) and the tobacco products excise tax is equal to 40% of the manufacturer's list price for the periods covered by this report.

In the November 2020 general election, taxpayers approved a referred measure to increase taxes on cigarettes and tobacco products, and approved a new tax on nicotine products (other than cigarette and tobacco products). Cigarette taxes were increased to 9.7¢ (\$1.94 per pack of 20 cigarettes) beginning January 1, 2021, and will continue increasing over time to 13.2¢ per cigarette (\$2.64 per pack of 20 cigarettes) beginning July 1, 2027. The tax on tobacco products similarly increases over time from 50% of the manufacturer's list price beginning January 1, 2021 to 62% beginning July 1, 2027. Moist snuff is subject to a minimum tax, and products classified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as "modified risk" products are taxed at reduced rates.

The new tax applies to nicotine products, which are products containing nicotine derived from tobacco or created synthetically that are not cigarettes or tobacco products. Similar to tobacco products, the tax is imposed upon the manufacturer's list price paid by a distributor. The tax will first be imposed on January 1, 2021 at a rate of 30% of the manufacturer's list price, and will increase over time to 62% beginning July 1, 2027. Modified risk nicotine products are also subject to a reduced tax rate.

## 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 were not subject to excise tax during the period discussed in this report.

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





**Computation of the Tax**  
**§39-28-103, C.R.S.**  
**§39-28.5-102, C.R.S.**  
**Colorado Constitution, Article X, § 21**

Cigarette and tobacco products excise tax is calculated using a combination of statutory and constitutional rates. With the passage of Proposition EE, these rates will change on January 1, 2021. Colorado cigarette and tobacco products excise tax rates through December 31, 2020 are as follows:

- **Cigarette:** The total cigarette excise tax rate is 84¢ per 20-pack (\$0.64 per from the constitutional rate and \$0.20 from the statutory rate) and \$1.05 per 25-pack of cigarettes (\$0.80 per from the constitutional rate and \$0.25 from the statutory rate). The tax is paid by the wholesaler by purchasing stamps. The wholesaler then affixes the stamps to the cigarette packages.
- **Tobacco products:** The total tobacco products excise tax is 40% of the manufacturer’s list price, which is the invoice price paid by the distributor to a manufacturer or supplier. Both the constitution and state statute levy rates of 20%. The tax is paid by the distributor.

**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 †**

Credit is given 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

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

**Bad debt allowance on tobacco products †**

Credit is given to a distributor 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

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

**Cigarette sales to the United States government, interstate sales, and sales exempt under United States law †,1**

The sale of cigarettes to the United States government or any of its agencies, sales in 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$1,705,000	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

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

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

1 A different methodology was used prior to 2015 to estimate the revenue impact for this expenditure. The Department of Revenue currently does not collect data for this exemption.

**Credit for returned stamps on cigarettes †**

Credit is given for all taxes levied on unsalable merchandise that has been returned to the manufacturer or destroyed by the wholesaler. The Department will redeem any unused and uncanceled stamps presented by any wholesaler within one year of the date said stamps were issued.

**Citation:** §39-28-104(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Not Previously Published	\$305,000	\$286,000	\$181,000

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

† 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 †

Where tobacco products, upon which tax has been reported and paid, are returned to the manufacturer by the distributor or destroyed by the distributor, 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Not Previously Published	\$937,000	\$637,000	\$521,000

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

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

### Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state retailers †

Where tobacco products, upon which tax has been reported and paid, are shipped or transported by the distributor to retailers outside 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Not Previously Published	Data Not Releasable	\$5,249,000	\$6,008,000

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

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

### Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state consumers †

Where tobacco products, upon which tax has been reported and paid, are shipped or transported by the distributor to a consumer outside of 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Not Effective This Year	Data Not Releasable	\$317,000	Expired

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

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

**Tobacco product sales exempt under United States law <sup>†,1</sup>**

No tax is imposed on tobacco products for which taxation is prohibited under the constitution and laws of the United States.

**Citation:** §39-28.5-103, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1986

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$830,000	\$7,529,000	\$6,891,000	\$3,734,000

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

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

<sup>1</sup> A different methodology was used prior to 2015 to estimate the revenue impact for this expenditure. The Department of Revenue currently does not collect data for this exemption.

**Vendor discount on cigarette sales**

If payment for stamps is made on or before the 10th day of the month following the month in which the stamp purchase is made, a discount is provided on the stamps' face value 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$1,575,000	\$1,555,000	\$1,437,000	\$1,357,000

**Sources:** Cigarette Tax Return (DR 0221) and Colorado Department of Revenue, Accounting and 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 and the tax due is remitted by the 20th day of the month following the month reported. 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$386,000	\$434,000	\$724,000	\$789,000

**Sources:** Tobacco Products Tax Return (DR 0229) and Colorado Department of Revenue, Accounting and Financial Services Division



## Summary of Revenue Impacts

Cigarette and Tobacco Products Excise Tax Expenditures				
Tax Expenditure Description	2013	2015	2017	2019
Bad debt allowance on cigarettes †	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bad debt allowance on tobacco products †	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cigarette sales to the United States government, interstate sales, and sales exempt under United States law †,1	\$1,705,000	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Credit for returned stamps on cigarettes †	Not Previously Published	\$305,000	\$286,000	\$181,000
Credit for tobacco returned to manufacturer or destroyed by distributor †	Not Previously Published	\$937,000	\$637,000	\$521,000
Credit for tobacco shipped to out-of-state consumers †	Not Effective This Year	Data Not Releasable	\$317,000	Expired
Credit for tobacco shipped to out-of-state retailers †	Not Previously Published	Data Not Releasable	\$5,249,000	\$6,008,000
Tobacco sales exempt under United States law †,1	\$830,000	\$7,529,000	\$6,891,000	\$3,734,000
Vendor discount on cigarette sales	\$1,575,000	\$1,555,000	\$1,437,000	\$1,357,000
Vendor discount on tobacco product sales	\$386,000	\$434,000	\$724,000	\$789,000
<b>Total 2,3,4</b>	<b>\$4,496,000</b>	<b>\$16,969,000</b>	<b>\$15,542,000</b>	<b>\$12,590,000</b>

**Sources:** Cigarette Tax Return (DR 0221), Tobacco Products Tax Return (DR 0229), and accounting system data

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

1 A different methodology was used prior to 2015 to estimate the revenue impact for this expenditure. The Department of Revenue currently does not collect data for this exemption.

2 "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.

3 Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

4 Totals are understated because not all data are collected. Additionally, some tax expenditures were not previously estimated in years prior to 2015.



# Chapter 3

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## **FUEL EXCISE TAX EXPENDITURES**



## Overview

### Total Revenue Impact

Fuel Excise Tax Expenditures <sup>1</sup>			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$73,332,000	\$72,477,000	\$78,788,000	\$93,301,000

Source: Colorado Department of Revenue tax forms

<sup>1</sup> Totals are understated because not all data are collected. Additionally, some tax expenditures were not previously estimated in years prior to 2019.

### 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
2012-2013	\$557,377,936
2013-2014	\$577,361,773
2014-2015	\$598,462,449
2015-2016	\$611,270,615
2016-2017	\$629,809,824
2017-2018	\$647,230,168
2018-2019	\$643,828,473
2019-2020	\$625,822,928

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 funds above 7¢. The first 7¢ is distributed 65% to the State Highway Fund, 25% to counties, and 9% 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%, 22%, and 18%, respectively.



## History

In 1919, Colorado enacted 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 several times (often in 1¢ increments) since its inception. The current excise tax rate on gasoline has been \$0.22 per gallon since 1991. The tax on special fuels has been \$0.205 per gallon since 1992. In 1988, a tax of \$0.06 per gallon was imposed on aviation gasoline and a tax of \$0.04 per gallon on aviation jet fuel.

The fuel tax rates for gasoline, special fuels, aviation gasoline, and aviation jet fuel per gallon have remained the same for several decades. The tax rates have not been adjusted for inflation, and therefore have a deflated value relative to today's dollar. The deflated rates are equivalent to \$0.1035 per gallon of gasoline, \$0.10 per gallon of special fuels, \$0.026 per gallon of aviation gasoline, and \$0.017 per gallon of aviation jet fuel in 2019 dollars.<sup>1</sup> If the rates had been adjusted for inflation each year since taking effect, the 2019 rates would be \$0.468 per gallon of gasoline, \$0.42 per gallon of special fuels, \$0.141 per gallon of aviation gasoline, and \$0.094 per gallon of aviation jet fuel in 2019 dollars.<sup>1</sup>

Excise taxes for liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and compressed natural gas fuels were separated from other special fuels in 2013 and assigned specific tax rates that were 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 \$0.03 per gallon. By 2019, the excise tax imposed on compressed natural gas became \$0.183 per gallon, \$0.12 per gallon for liquefied natural gas, and \$0.135 per gallon for liquefied petroleum gas.

## Tax Base

An excise tax is imposed per gallon only once on all gasoline and special fuel (e.g., diesel, liquefied petroleum gas, kerosene, and natural gas) acquired, sold, offered for sale, or used in this state.

## Computation of the Tax §39-27-102, C.R.S.

Colorado fuel excise tax rates are as follows:

- **Gasoline:** \$0.22 per gallon
- **Diesel fuel and kerosene:** \$0.205 per gallon
- **Liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, and compressed natural gas:** graduated tax rates per gallon starting calendar year 2014 through calendar year 2019
- **Aviation gasoline:** \$0.06 per gallon
- **Aviation jet fuel:** \$0.04 per gallon

## Tax Expenditures

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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.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics's Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO area.





### Aviation fuel for certain air carriers

Aviation fuel for FAA certified Part 121 and 135 air carriers is exempt from excise tax but is subject to sales tax.

**Citation:** §39-27-102(1)(a)(IV)(B), C.R.S.  
 §39-26-104(1)(a), C.R.S.  
 §39-26-715(1)(a)(I), C.R.S.

**Enacted** 1988

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$16,741,000

**Source:** Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056)

### Bad debt allowance/expense of collection

A distributor of gasoline or special fuels is allowed to deduct one-half of one percent of the excise tax otherwise due to cover the cost of collection of the tax and bad debt expenses.

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

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$2,892,000	\$3,078,000	\$3,202,000	\$3,246,000

**Source:** Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056)

### 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 and 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

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



### Credit for taxes paid on gasoline or special fuel that is lost or destroyed <sup>†</sup>

A credit or refund is 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 is 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Not Previously Published	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Source:** Letter of Credit in Colorado Fuel Tracking System

<sup>†</sup> 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. Biodiesel fuel blended with dyed diesel is also exempt from excise tax. 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			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$43,712,000	\$43,178,000	\$50,724,000	\$49,479,000

**Source:** Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056)

### Exemption for nonprofit transit agencies

Motor vehicles owned or operated by a nonprofit transit agency that receives public funds and are used exclusively in performing the agency's nonprofit functions and activities are exempt from special fuel tax.

**Citation:** §39-27-102.5(7), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2000

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2013	2015	2017	2019
Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected

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



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

Gasoline and special fuels sold to federal and state government entities are exempt from excise tax.

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

**Enacted:** 1931

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$6,699,000	\$6,407,000	\$6,130,000	\$5,720,000

**Source:** Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056)

## 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 and aircraft if the gasoline is subject to excise tax.

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

**Enacted:** 1931

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$8,221,000	\$7,082,000	\$5,639,000	\$4,510,000

**Source:** Fuel Tax Refund Claim for Exempt Use of Fuel (DR 7118)

## Two percent allowance

A distributor of gasoline or special fuels (but not liquefied petroleum gas) that obtains the fuel from a terminal is allowed to deduct two percent of the fuel volume to reflect the loss of fuel in transit and in unloading and to cover the cost of collection and reporting of tax. Out of this allowance, a distributor provides the fuel retailer an allowance of one percent of the volume of fuel delivered to the retailer.

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

**Enacted:** 1929

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
2013	2015	2017	2019
\$11,808,000	\$12,732,000	\$13,093,000	\$13,604,000

**Source:** Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056)



## Summary of Revenue Impacts

Fuel Excise Tax Expenditures				
Tax Expenditure Description	2013	2015	2017	2019
Aviation fuel for certain air carriers	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$16,741,000
Bad debt allowance/expense of collection	\$2,892,000	\$3,078,000	\$3,202,000	\$3,246,000
Compressed natural gas supplied to residential homes and used in highway vehicles	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Credit for taxes paid on gasoline or special fuel that is lost or destroyed †	Not Previously Published	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dyed diesel fuel exemption	\$43,712,000	\$43,178,000	\$50,724,000	\$49,479,000
Exemption for nonprofit transit agencies	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
Government agencies fuel tax exemption for gas and special fuels	\$6,699,000	\$6,407,000	\$6,130,000	\$5,720,000
Refunds for the exempt use of motor fuel	\$8,221,000	\$7,082,000	\$5,639,000	\$4,510,000
Two percent allowance	\$11,808,000	\$12,732,000	\$13,093,000	\$13,604,000
<b>Total <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$73,332,000</b>	<b>\$72,477,000</b>	<b>\$78,788,000</b>	<b>\$93,301,000</b>

**Sources:** Fuel Excise Tax Returns (DR 7050, DR 7055, and DR 7056), Fuel Tax Refund Claim for Exempt Use of Fuel (DR 7118), and Letter of Credit in Colorado Fuel Tracking System

† 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 2019.





# Chapter 4

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## INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES



## Overview

### Total Revenue Impact

Income Tax Expenditures			
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$948,433,000	\$926,390,000	\$1,052,904,000
C Corporation	\$462,927,000	\$481,199,000	\$457,020,000
Fiduciary <sup>1</sup>	\$3,421,000	\$4,263,000	\$17,387,000
Nonresident Composite Returns	\$10,030,000	\$8,965,000	\$32,378,000
<b>Total <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$1,424,810,000</b>	<b>\$1,420,816,000</b>	<b>\$1,559,690,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax forms

<sup>1</sup> The total Fiduciary deductions are understated in 2015 and 2016 because not all data is retrievable.

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

### 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 return types (individual, C corporation, fiduciary, and nonresident composite).

Income Tax Net Collections	
Fiscal Year (June 1 - June 30)	Net Collections <sup>1</sup>
2014 - 2015	\$6,995,392,083
2015 - 2016	\$7,132,734,753
2016 - 2017	\$7,326,427,530
2017 - 2018	\$8,293,070,236
2018 - 2019	\$8,966,196,635
2019 - 2020	\$8,380,502,593

**Source:** Colorado State Accounting System

<sup>1</sup> Some prior year figures were updated since the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### 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% 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), 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, trusts, and estates.

When enacted, the individual income tax was levied at a graduated rate schedule and was applied to state-defined taxable income with exemptions for single and married filers. The Colorado income tax was levied at 1.0% on the first \$1,000 up to 6.0% for income over \$10,000. Initially in 1937, Colorado assessed an additional surtax of 2.0% (without exemptions) on all income received from interest and dividends in lieu of property tax assessments 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 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% was imposed. In 1999, the General Assembly reduced the tax rate to 4.75% and decreased it again to 4.63% in 2000.

The income tax rate of 4.63% was temporarily reduced for the 2019 tax year to 4.5% as a refund mechanism for revenue collected above the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) revenue limit. In the 2020 General Election, Colorado's voters changed the tax rate to 4.55% for tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2020.

### C Corporation Income Tax

The Colorado corporate income tax became effective on July 1, 1937 and was levied at 4% of corporate taxable net income. Various tax commissions had argued, as early as 1912, that the current system of assessing a property tax on individuals' real and intangible property was inadequate. Thus, they advocated for a corporate tax on these two classes of property.

By 1947, the rate was increased to 5%; continuing 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, when the General Assembly reenacted a flat tax rate of 5%. A single, flat rate applicable to all types of taxpayers was mandated by Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, also known as Taxpayer's Bill of Rights or TABOR. The flat rate was lowered by the General Assembly to 4.75% in 1999 and the rate was lowered again to its current rate of 4.63% in 2000.

As with individual income tax, the income tax rate of 4.63% was temporarily reduced for the 2019 tax year to 4.5% as a refund mechanism for revenue collected above the TABOR revenue limit. As of January 1, 2020, the income tax rate is 4.55%.





## Tax Base

### Individual Income Tax

Colorado individual income tax is determined based on Colorado taxable income. The starting point for the calculation for Colorado taxable income is federal taxable income. Certain components of income are then added to and subtracted from federal taxable income to compute Colorado taxable income. Estates and trusts generally compute Colorado taxable income in the same manner as individuals, with certain differences in the allowable modifications.

### C Corporation Income Tax

The tax base for C corporations also begins with federal taxable income. In determining Colorado taxable income, certain income modifications are added to and subtracted from the federal taxable income base. A C corporation doing business only in Colorado will compute its tax on 100% of its federal taxable income as modified. However, a C corporation doing business within and outside of Colorado must determine the amount of federal taxable income that is apportioned to Colorado. Apportionment of income to Colorado is determined by comparing the C corporation's receipts derived from sources in Colorado to the C corporation's total receipts.

## Computation of the Tax

**§39-22-104, C.R.S.**

**§39-22-301, C.R.S.**

The Colorado income tax rates from 2000 through 2018 were as follows:

- **Individual:** 4.63% of Colorado taxable income
- **C Corporation:** 4.63% of Colorado taxable income

The income tax rate was temporarily reduced to 4.5% for tax year 2019 due to a TABOR refund mechanism. The income tax rate was statutorily changed to 4.55% for tax year 2020 and future tax years, due to the passage of Proposition 116 in the November 2020 General Election.

## Partnerships and S Corporations

Partnerships and S corporations, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, are pass-through business entities. They are not subject to Colorado income tax, but the partners, shareholders, and members are. A partner/shareholder/member may be an individual, a corporation, an estate, a trust, a partnership, or a limited liability company. Any partnership or S corporation doing business in Colorado must file a Partnership/S Corporation return form to report total income and modifications to be passed through to its partners, shareholders, and members. Certain income tax deductions and credits may be allowed to only partnerships or only S corporations, and some tax expenditures are dependent upon the entity type of the partner, shareholder, or member.

### Nonresident Composite Returns

The Colorado Partnership/S Corporation return form includes a composite filing option for nonresidents. Nonresident partners, shareholders, and members that are individuals, estates, or trusts have the option to allow the pass-through entity to remit their share of income taxes through a composite return. Alternatively, nonresident partners, shareholders, and members may file their own separate Colorado Individual or Fiduciary income tax returns. C corporation partners cannot be included in a composite return, regardless of residency. The composite filing option is not available to resident partners, shareholders, and members.

## Methodology

Starting with the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report, income tax expenditure estimates are separated by income tax return type. Income tax expenditures reported on Individual, C Corporation, Fiduciary, and Nonresident Composite return forms are summarized when data is available. Data comes from returns filed by resident, part-year resident, and out-of-state taxpayers.



There are four types of income tax expenditures in this chapter: credits, deductions, exemptions, and Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights (TABOR) expenditures. Each type of expenditure is estimated differently because they are applied differently. Revenue impacts are approximated based upon the amount by which each tax expenditure could reduce tax collections, directly or indirectly.

- **Credits** are dollar-for-dollar amounts used to directly reduce tax liability. Taxpayers report the amount of the credit to be used. Thus, the revenue impacts of credits are simply the credit amounts reported.
- **Deductions**, on the other hand, indirectly reduce tax liability by reducing taxable income. The Department typically estimates the revenue impact of deductions by multiplying the amount reported by the tax rate, 4.63%. However, in two cases the deductions reported on tax forms are higher than the actual amounts used to reduce Colorado tax liability. The first case is when income is apportioned to only include applicable income (i.e., reduced to remove income that is not being taxed). When income is being apportioned, the Department apportioned the deductions and then multiplied by the tax rate to estimate the revenue impact. The second case is when one deduction or the sum of all deductions reported exceeds income. The Department cannot systematically adjust revenue impact estimates in the second case due to data limitations.
- **Income tax exemptions** are tax expenditures that cannot be estimated because the information is not collected on any tax form.
- **TABOR expenditures** are incurred when tax revenue exceeds certain constitutional limits and the excess must be refunded. Depending upon the size of the excess, TABOR expenditures may occur in the form of refundable credits or rate reductions, which are directly used to reduce tax liability. TABOR expenditures can be estimated using information from the tax returns.

## 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 Revenue Impact: Credits			
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$336,432,000	\$343,469,000	\$413,155,000
C Corporation	\$27,430,000	\$29,634,000	\$50,038,000
Fiduciary	\$3,419,000	\$4,263,000	\$5,634,000
Nonresident Composite Returns	\$449,000	\$1,204,000	\$1,371,000
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$367,730,000</b>	<b>\$378,570,000</b>	<b>\$470,199,000</b>

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

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



### Advanced industry investment credit

A credit is available to taxpayers who make qualified investments in a small business that are considered an advanced industry. The credit must be approved by the Colorado Office of Economic Development and International Trade.

**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	2018
Individual	\$457,000	\$446,000	\$524,000
C Corporation	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### Affordable housing income credit

An income tax credit is available for owners of qualified affordable housing developments that receive a credit allocation from the 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	2018
Individual	\$7,000	\$0	Data Not Releasable
C Corporation	\$0	\$0	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit

An aircraft manufacturer that is located in a Colorado Aviation Development Zone, employs at least ten full-time employees within the zone, and hires one or more new employees during the income tax year is allowed an income tax credit of up to \$1,200 for each new employee.

**Citation:** §39-35-104, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2005

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$21,000	\$42,000	\$0
C Corporation	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### 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 \$400,000 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 was 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	2018
Individual	\$9,000	Expired	Expired
C Corporation	\$0	Expired	Expired
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Expired	Expired
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Expired	Expired

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

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



### Business personal property credit

A credit is allowed for a percentage of personal property taxes paid during the tax year if the taxpayer’s total personal property in Colorado is worth no more than \$15,000. The maximum property value is adjusted for inflation each year. 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% of the personal property taxes paid. This credit was modified for income tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019 to eliminate the percentage formula. Instead, a credit equal to the amount of property tax paid but not to exceed \$18,000 is now allowed.

**Citation:** §39-22-537, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$325,000	\$104,000	\$30,000
C Corporation	\$10,000	\$12,000	\$3,000
Fiduciary	\$0	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	\$2,000	\$6,000	Data Not Releasable

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

### Certified auction group license fee credit

A taxpayer who buys a motor vehicle registration number is allowed a credit of 20% 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	2018
Individual	\$0	\$0	\$0
C Corporation	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### Child care center investment credit

Taxpayers who operate a licensed 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 the facility may claim a credit equal to 20% of the annual investment.

**Citation:** §39-22-517(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1992

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$519,000	\$493,000	\$457,000
C Corporation	\$0	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### Child care contribution credit

Taxpayers that make a monetary contribution to promote child care in Colorado may claim an income tax credit equal to 50% 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	2018
Individual	\$26,612,000	\$23,868,000	\$30,178,000
C Corporation	\$559,000	\$712,000	\$641,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$11,000

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### Child care expenses credit

A resident individual is allowed a refundable credit equal to a percentage of child care expenses. The percentage ranges from 10-50%, depending on their federal adjusted gross income, which cannot exceed \$60,000. The credit is not available to an individual receiving child care assistance from the State.

**Citation:** §39-22-119, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1996

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Child Care Expenses Credits *	Not Itemized - See Child Care Expenses Credits *	Not Itemized - See Child Care Expenses Credits *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### Colorado earned income tax credit

Resident individuals are allowed a refundable credit equal to 10% of the federal earned income credit they claim on their federal income tax return.

**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	2018
Individual	\$75,679,000	\$75,275,000	\$72,077,000

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



### Colorado job growth incentive credit

A 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 96 months. The job growth must occur as a result of this credit and meet certain requirements established by the EDC. The amount of credit is determined by the EDC and the credit may be carried forward for up to 10 years.

**Citation:** §39-22-531, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2009

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$181,000	\$167,000	\$546,000
C Corporation	\$6,078,000	\$6,361,000	\$13,318,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Data Not Releasable

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### Colorado minimum tax credit

Individuals, trusts, and estates are allowed a credit in an amount equal to 12% of the credit allowed for the same tax year by Section 53 of the Internal Revenue Code.

**Citation:** §39-22-105(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1987

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$2,570,000	\$2,388,000	\$7,259,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$4,000	\$7,000

**Sources:** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104) and Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.





### Colorado works program credit

Colorado employers are allowed a credit of 20% of their annual expenditures made to provide eligible services to 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 employee.

**Citation:** §39-22-521, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1997

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$35,000
C Corporation	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit

Any taxpayer who makes monetary or in-kind contributions to an Enterprise Zone Administrator or to a certified program for the purpose of implementing the economic development plan of the enterprise zone may claim an income tax credit of 25% of the value of the contribution up to a maximum credit of \$100,000. Further limits apply to the amount of the contribution that may be in kind.

**Citation:** §39-30-103.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1989

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$8,876,000	\$10,054,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$454,000	\$326,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$16,000	\$25,000
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$40,000	\$36,000

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### Credit for tax paid to another state †

A resident individual, trust, or estate may claim a credit against Colorado income tax in an amount equal to the tax paid to another state on such income, but subject to certain limitations.

**Citation:** §39-22-108, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1937

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$184,430,000	\$194,320,000	\$227,201,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$3,372,000	\$4,615,000

**Sources:** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104) and Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

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

### Crop and livestock contribution credit

A credit, not to exceed \$1,000, is available to C corporations that donate crops or livestock to certain charitable organizations for use in Colorado. The credit is equal to 25% of the contribution valued at wholesale market price or the most recent sale price.

**Citation:** §39-22-301(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1982

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
C Corporation	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0

**Source:** 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	2018
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$164,000	\$358,000

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

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



### Employer child care facility investment credit

Employers who provide child care facilities for the benefit of their employees may claim a credit equal to 10% 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	2018
Individual	\$12,000	Data Not Releasable	\$15,000
C Corporation	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0

**Sources:** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104), C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112), and Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee tax credit

An employer who operates a business within an enterprise zone, and who adds value to the manufacturing or processing of agricultural commodities, is entitled to a credit of \$500 for each new employee in excess of the number of employees in the prior year. This credit is in addition to the Enterprise Zone New Business Facility Employee Credit.

**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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$87,000	\$50,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### 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% 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$21,000	\$12,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable	\$79,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### 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 (\$1,000 for tax years beginning on or after 2014) for each new business facility employee insured under a health insurance plan or program. At least 50% 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.

**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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$214,000	\$203,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$290,000	\$502,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$6,000	Data Not Releasable

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$4,000	\$3,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### 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 may be carried forward for a period of up to seven years. This tax credit is in addition to the \$500 (\$1,100 for tax year 2014 and thereafter) tax credit available to employers in enterprise zones for employees that meet the requirements for the Enterprise Zone 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$189,000	\$206,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$102,000	\$39,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	Data Not Releasable

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### Enterprise zone investment tax credit

In lieu of the credit allowed under §39-22-507.5, C.R.S., taxpayers may claim an enterprise zone investment tax credit equal to 3% of the total qualified investment made during the tax year in qualified property. The property must be used solely and exclusively within the enterprise zone for at least one year. Multiple limitations restrict the amount of credit a taxpayer may use for a given year. If the credit allowed exceeds these limits, the taxpayer may generally carry forward any excess credit to subsequent tax years for a period of 12 to 14 years depending upon the year the property was placed in service.

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

**Enacted:** 1986

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$5,598,000	\$7,310,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$10,799,000	\$12,204,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$73,000	\$224,000
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$101,000	\$121,000

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

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### Enterprise zone job training program credit

Colorado taxpayers are allowed to claim a credit of 12% of their total current-year investment in a qualified job training program. The limits and carryforward periods applicable to the enterprise zone investment tax credit apply to the total of that credit and the job training program credit allowed for a tax year.

**Citation:** §39-30-104(4), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1996

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$490,000	\$652,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$1,108,000	\$1,242,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$3,000	Data Not Releasable
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$6,000	Data Not Releasable

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

**Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit**

A taxpayer who operates a new business facility in an enterprise zone may claim an income tax credit of \$500 (\$1,100 for tax year 2014 and thereafter) for each new business facility employee who is employed in the operation of the facility. Prorated according to the number of months of employment during the tax year. For subsequent tax years, a credit of \$500 (\$1,100 for tax year 2014 and thereafter) shall be allowed for any increase in the average number of new business facility employees employed in the operation of the facility 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$1,303,000	\$1,746,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$1,989,000	\$2,480,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$15,000	\$66,000

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

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### 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 22 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$25,000	\$31,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### 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% of the amount of the credit and forego the remaining 20% as a cost of the election. If 80% of the credit is \$750,000 or less, the taxpayer receives the full refund in the first year. If 80% 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% 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	2018
Individual	\$17,000	\$45,000	\$29,000
C Corporation	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	\$2,425,000
Fiduciary	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	\$0	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable

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



## Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit

Taxpayers who make expenditures on research and experimental activities in an enterprise zone are allowed a credit of 3% of 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 total amount of the calculated credit must be claimed equally over four years and is further limited by the taxpayer's income tax liability for the year claimed.

**Citation:** §39-30-105.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1988

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$310,000	\$249,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$333,000	\$375,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### 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 vacant for at least two years may claim a tax credit of 25% 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, is not allowed to claim this 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$267,000	\$301,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	Data Not Releasable
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Enterprise Zone Nonrefundable Credits *	\$0	Data Not Releasable

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### 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. To be eligible for the credit, the donor must have been required to file IRS Schedule F (Profit or Loss from Farming) with their federal income tax return for the year of the donation. The credit is either 25% of the wholesale market price or 25% of the most recent sales price of the food contributions during the tax year, but it cannot exceed \$5,000. A taxpayer claiming this credit cannot claim a charitable contribution subtraction that may otherwise be available in accordance with §39-22-104(4) (m), C.R.S., for tax years 2015 through 2019.

**Citation:** §39-22-536, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$71,000	\$14,000	\$14,000
Corporation	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	\$0

**Sources:** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104), C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112), and Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)



### Gross conservation easement credit

A transferable income tax credit is available for the donation of a perpetual conservation easement in gross on real property located in Colorado. Since tax year 2014, the credit must be certified by the Department of Regulatory Agencies.

**Citation:** §39-22-522, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$9,980,000	\$6,681,000	\$16,538,000
C Corporation	\$94,000	Data Not Releasable	\$7,100,000
Fiduciary	\$224,000	\$352,000	\$294,000
Nonresident Composite Returns	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

### 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% 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, as determined by the December Legislative Council Revenue Forecast. This credit was not available for tax years 2016 and 2017 due to insufficient revenue growth. New credits under this section are not allowed after 2019, but credits allowed may continue to be carried forward after that year.

**Citation:** §39-22-514, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1990

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016 <sup>1</sup>	2018
Individual	\$733,000	\$444,000	\$349,000
C Corporation	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

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



### 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	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 *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	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 *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *	Not Itemized - See Innovative Motor Vehicle Credits *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### Long-term care insurance credit

A 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% of the amount paid for the insurance during the year and is 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	2018
Individual	\$3,119,000	\$3,100,000	\$2,585,000

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



### 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 the Colorado child care tax credit allowed pursuant to §39-22-119, C.R.S. The state credit is 25% of the resident individual's expenses, but the maximum allowable amount is \$500 for a single dependent and \$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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Child Care Expenses Credits *	Not Itemized - See Child Care Expenses Credits *	Not Itemized - See Child Care Expenses Credits *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### New investment tax credit

A credit is allowed in an amount equal to 10% of the total federal credit for 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 investment tax credit is limited to \$1,000 and is reduced by the amount of the old investment tax credit 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	2018
C Corporation	\$252,000	\$244,000	\$203,000

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

### Old investment tax credit

Taxpayers may claim a credit of 10% of the current-year federal investment credit, which includes the rehabilitation, energy and reforestation investment credits on assets located in Colorado. The credit is limited to the first \$5,000 of tax liability plus 25% 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	2018
C Corporation	\$220,000	\$110,000	\$59,000

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



### Plastic recycling investment credit

The Plastic Recycling Investment Tax Credit is equal to 20% 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	2018
Individual	\$6,000	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable

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

### Preservation of historic structures credit

Colorado offers 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 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% of the actual qualified rehabilitation expenditures that are less than \$2,000,000.

**Citation:** §39-22-514.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Effective This Year	\$178,000	\$1,208,000
C Corporation	Not Effective This Year	\$0	\$2,308,000
Fiduciary	Not Effective This Year	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Effective This Year	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.





### 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 the credit's original enactment.

**Citation:** §39-22-526, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2000

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$729,000	\$1,112,000	\$1,287,000
C Corporation	Data Not Releasable	\$899,000	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### Rural health care preceptors credit

A taxpayer is allowed a credit in an amount equal to \$1,000 for providing one or more preceptorships during the applicable income tax year for which the credit is claimed.

**Citation:** §39-22-538, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2016

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Effective This Year	Not Effective This Year	\$88,000

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



### Rural jump-start zone new business income credit

Eligible new businesses in a rural jump-start zone may be allowed a credit equal to 100% of the taxes imposed under title 39, article 22, C.R.S. on income derived from the new businesses activities in a rural jump-start zone. The Colorado Economic Development Commission establishes the criteria for an eligible new business and issues a credit certificate certifying that the new business qualifies for the credit.

**Citation:** §39-30.5-105(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2015

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Effective This Year	Not Itemized - See Rural Jump-Start Zone Credits *	Not Itemized - See Rural Jump-Start Zone Credits *
C Corporation	Not Effective This Year	\$0	Data Not Releasable
Fiduciary	Not Effective This Year	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Effective This Year	Not Previously Published	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### Rural jump-start zone new hire income credit

A taxpayer who is a qualified new hire may be allowed a credit 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 a rural jump-start zone. The Colorado Economic Development Commission establishes the criteria for an eligible new hire and issues a credit certificate certifying that the taxpayer qualifies for the credit.

**Citation:** §39-30.5-105(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2015

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Effective This Year	Not Itemized - See Rural Jump-Start Zone Credits *	Not Itemized - See Rural Jump-Start Zone Credits *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### School-to-career investment credit

Colorado taxpayers are allowed to claim a credit of 10% 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	2018
Individual	\$31,000	\$26,000	\$42,000
C Corporation	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	Not Itemized - See Other Credits *	\$0

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



## Deductions

Total Revenue Impact: Deductions			
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$550,473,000	\$582,921,000	\$639,749,000
C Corporation	\$435,498,000	\$451,565,000	\$406,982,000
Fiduciary <sup>1</sup>	\$1,000	\$0	\$11,753,000
Nonresident Composite Returns	\$9,580,000	\$7,761,000	\$31,007,000
<b>Total <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$995,553,000</b>	<b>\$1,042,247,000</b>	<b>\$1,089,491,000</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> The total Fiduciary deductions are understated in 2015 and 2016 because not all data is retrievable.

<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	2018
Individual	Not Effective This Year	\$1,466,000	\$169,000

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



### Agricultural asset lease deduction

Beginning 2017 through 2019, a taxpayer who enters into a lease with a beginning farmer or rancher is allowed a subtraction equal to 20% of the lease payments, but not to exceed \$25,000.

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

**Enacted:** 2016

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Effective This Year	Not Effective This Year	\$0
C Corporation	Not Effective This Year	Not Effective This Year	\$0
Fiduciary	Not Effective This Year	Not Effective This Year	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Effective This Year	Not Effective This Year	\$0

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

### 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 pretax 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



## 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 and when the subject property was acquired.

**Citation:** §39-22-518, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1994

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$15,739,000	\$16,168,000	\$17,968,000
C Corporation	\$51,000	\$66,000	\$70,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

## Colorado marijuana business deduction

If a taxpayer is licensed under the Colorado Marijuana Code, article 10 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 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	2018
Individual	\$2,611,000	\$5,095,000	\$5,450,000
C Corporation	\$481,000	\$709,000	\$5,087,000
Fiduciary	\$1,000	\$0	\$8,000
Nonresident Composite Returns	\$0	\$0	Data Not Releasable

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



### Colorado corporate net operating loss deduction <sup>†</sup>

The Colorado net operating loss for corporations for any given tax year is the portion of the federal net operating loss allocated and/or apportioned to Colorado. A net operating loss 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.  
§39-22-504(1), (3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1964

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
C Corporation	\$308,205,000	\$347,979,000	\$277,315,000

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

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

### 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### 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 27.5% 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	2018
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Sources:** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112) and Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### Excludable foreign source income deduction

If a C corporation has elected to claim foreign taxes paid or accrued as a deduction for federal income tax purposes, 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	2018
C Corporation	\$70,433,000	\$47,590,000	\$81,696,000

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

### Exonerated persons deduction

The amount received as compensation as 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

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

Beginning in 2017, a taxpayer is allowed a subtraction equal to the amount of interest earned in a first-time home buyer savings account.

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

**Enacted:** 2016

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Effective This Year	Not Effective This Year	\$2,000

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





## 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Sources:** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104), Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105), and Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

## 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 sale qualifies if made in good faith, but not between persons defined in Section 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 Section 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	2018
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Sources:** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112) and Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### Gross-up provisions of section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code deduction †

Any amounts included in the 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	2018
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

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

### Income from the disposition of assets that have a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction †

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 equal to 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

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



### 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 section 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### 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 pretax 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### 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	2018
Individual	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### Nonresident disaster relief worker deduction

A nonresident individual that received compensation that would be subject to withholding for 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	2016	2018
Individual	\$0	\$0	\$2,000

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

### Olympic medal income earnings deduction

Beginning in 2018, an Olympic medal winner competing for the United States of America is allowed a subtraction equal to the earnings earned as a result of winning an Olympic medal, subject to certain limitations.

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

**Enacted:** 2017

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Effective This Year	Not Effective This Year	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### Pension or annuity deduction

Taxpayers who are at least 55 years of age on the last day of the tax year may subtract up to \$20,000 (up to \$24,000 for taxpayers at least 65 years of age) in qualifying pension or annuity income. A taxpayer under 55 years of age may also be eligible for the subtraction for pension or annuity income as a result of the death of the person originally entitled to the benefit.

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

**Enacted:** 1982

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$441,214,000	\$451,125,000	\$506,268,000

**Source:** 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, and b) any pension, annuity or income gain taxed in a 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	2018
Individual <sup>1</sup>	\$978,000	\$1,008,000	\$865,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Sources:** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104), C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112), and Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

† 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 the Department cannot efficiently disaggregate the previously taxed income from other income allowed to be deducted on the "Other Subtractions" line of the form, this is rare and likely minimal.



### Qualifying charitable contribution deduction

Taxpayers who claim the federal standard deduction instead of itemizing their deductions on their federal return may subtract that portion of their charitable contributions that exceeds \$500 from their Colorado taxable income unless they claimed a Colorado income tax credit for a donation to a hunger-relief charitable organization.

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

**Enacted:** 2000

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$13,000,000	\$12,320,000	\$40,984,000

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

### Ridesharing 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	2018
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

### State-employed chaplains deduction

The salary of state-employed chaplains excludes mileage, traveling allowances, \$4,200 for housing allowance, and other actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their work. These deductions are also allowable at the federal level so it is unlikely that these deductions are claimed on the state income tax return.

**Citation:** §39-22-510, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### State income tax refund deduction <sup>†</sup>

Taxpayers who itemize deductions for federal income tax purposes are generally permitted to deduct state and local taxes paid during the tax year, but must add back to federal taxable income any refunds of such taxes. 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	2018
Individual	\$47,729,000	\$24,839,000	\$28,153,000
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Sources:** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104), C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112), and Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

<sup>†</sup> 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	2018
Individual	\$19,867,000	\$60,397,000	\$25,671,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Sources:** Individual Income Tax Booklet (DR 0104), Fiduciary (Estates and Trusts) Income Tax Booklet (DR 0105), and Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.



### United States government interest deduction <sup>†</sup>

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	2018
Individual	\$4,966,000	\$5,785,000	\$9,777,000
C Corporation	\$4,886,000	\$6,184,000	\$11,196,000
Fiduciary	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

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

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

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

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

A C corporation that claimed a federal income tax credit under Section 280C of the Internal Revenue Code for certain wages and salaries could not also deduct them in computing federal taxable income. Therefore, they may be subtracted from federal taxable income for the purposes of computing Colorado taxable income. 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	2018
C Corporation	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *
Nonresident Composite Returns	Not Previously Published	Not Previously Published	Not Itemized - See Other Subtractions *

**Sources:** C Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0112) and Partnership and S Corporation Income Tax Booklet (DR 0106)

\* For data that is not itemized, an aggregate total is provided if available. For 2018 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables at the end of this chapter and find the referenced expenditure description for that tax type. For 2015 and 2016 aggregate totals, see the Summary Tables published in the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

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





### Wildfire mitigation measures deduction

Taxpayers may subtract from federal taxable income 100% 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	2018
Individual	\$68,000	\$64,000	\$105,000

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



## Exemptions

Total Revenue Impact: Exemptions			
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016	2018
C Corporation	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected	Data Not Collected
<b>Total</b>	<b>Data Not Collected</b>	<b>Data Not Collected</b>	<b>Data Not Collected</b>

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

### Insurance companies subject to a gross premiums levy exemption <sup>†</sup>

Income earned by insurance companies is exempt from Colorado income tax if the company is subject to a gross premiums levy by the 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

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
Applicable Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016	2018
C Corporation	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.

### 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. However, people or organizations subject to tax on unrelated business taxable income under the Internal Revenue Code must file a return and pay Colorado income taxes on such income.

**Citation:** §39-22-112(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1937

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact			
Applicable Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016	2018
C Corporation	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.



## TABOR Expenditures

Total Revenue Impact: TABOR Expenditures			
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016	2018
Individual <sup>1</sup>	\$61,527,000	\$0	\$0
C Corporation	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$61,527,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

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

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

### 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 Colorado 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

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact <sup>1</sup>			
Applicable Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$61,527,000	\$0	\$0

**Source:** 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, 2017, 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 Colorado Constitution (also called the Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights or TABOR) and other enumerated thresholds and TABOR refund amounts, then the state income tax rate will be temporarily reduced from the current rate of 4.63% to 4.50%. The TABOR surplus did not reach an amount adequate to fund this refund mechanism in the tax years reviewed in this report.

**Citation:** §39-22-627, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2005

Applicable Income Tax Return Type	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$0	\$0	\$0
C Corporation	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fiduciary	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nonresident Composite Returns	\$0	\$0	\$0

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



## Upcoming Expenditures

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### **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

### **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

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

**Citation:** §39-22-541, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2018



## Summary of Revenue Impacts

Individual Income Tax Expenditures	
Credits	
Tax Expenditure Description	2018
Advanced industry investment credit	\$524,000
Affordable housing credit	Data Not Releasable
Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit	\$0
Business personal property credit	\$30,000
Certified auction group license fee credit	\$0
Child care center investment credit	\$457,000
Child care contribution credit	\$30,178,000
Child care expenses credits:	\$4,107,000
<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	\$72,077,000
Colorado job growth incentive credit	\$546,000
Colorado minimum tax credit	\$7,259,000
Colorado works program credit	\$35,000
Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit	\$10,054,000
Credit for tax paid to another state <sup>†</sup>	\$227,201,000
Employer child care facility investment credit	\$15,000
Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit	\$50,000
Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit	\$12,000
Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit	\$203,000
Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit	\$3,000
Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit	\$206,000
Enterprise zone investment tax credit	\$7,310,000
Enterprise zone job training program credit	\$652,000
Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit	\$1,746,000

**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> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> “Data Not Releasable” values are included in the total.

<sup>3</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. Although the Department cannot efficiently disaggregate the previously taxed income from other income allowed to be deducted on the “Other Subtractions” line of the form, this is rare and likely minimal.

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<b>Individual Income Tax Expenditures (continued)</b>	
<b>Credits (continued)</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable	\$31,000
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	\$29,000
Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit	\$249,000
Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit	\$301,000
Food contributed to hunger relief charitable organizations credit	\$14,000
Gross conservation easement credit	\$16,538,000
Historic property preservation credit	\$349,000
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	\$27,719,000
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	
Long-term care insurance credit	\$2,585,000
Plastic recycling investment credit	Data Not Releasable
Preservation of historic structures credit	\$1,208,000
Remediation of contaminated land credit	\$1,287,000
Rural health care preceptors credit	\$88,000
Rural jump start zone credits:	\$46,000
<i>Rural jump-start zone new business income credit</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Rural jump-start zone new hire income credit</i>	
School-to-career investment credit	\$42,000
<b>Total Credits <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$413,155,000</b>
<b>Deductions</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
Active duty military service persons who reacquired Colorado residency deduction	\$169,000
Agricultural asset lease deduction	\$0
Colorado capital gain deduction	\$17,968,000
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$5,450,000

**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> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> “Data Not Releasable” values are included in the total.

<sup>3</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. Although the Department cannot efficiently disaggregate the previously taxed income from other income allowed to be deducted on the “Other Subtractions” line of the form, this is rare and likely minimal.

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<b>Individual Income Tax Expenditures (continued)</b>	
<b>Deductions (continued)</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
First-time home buyer savings account interest deduction	\$2,000
Nonresident disaster relief worker deduction	\$2,000
Other subtractions:	\$4,335,000
<i>Catastrophic health insurance deduction</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Employer matching contributions to an adult learner's 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 that have 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>	
<i>Olympic medal income earnings deduction</i>	
<i>State-employed chaplains deduction</i>	
Pension or annuity deduction	\$506,268,000
Previously taxed income or gain deduction <sup>†,3</sup>	\$865,000
Qualifying charitable contribution deduction	\$40,984,000
State income tax refund deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$28,153,000
Tuition program contribution deduction	\$25,671,000
United States government interest income deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$9,777,000
Wildfire mitigation measures deduction	\$105,000
<b>Total Deductions <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$639,749,000</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> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> “Data Not Releasable” values are included in the total.

<sup>3</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. Although the Department cannot efficiently disaggregate the previously taxed income from other income allowed to be deducted on the “Other Subtractions” line of the form, this is rare and likely minimal.

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<b>Individual Income Tax Expenditures (continued)</b>	
<b>TABOR Expenditures</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
State sales tax refund	\$0
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$1,052,904,000</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> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> “Data Not Releasable” values are included in the total.

<sup>3</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. Although the Department cannot efficiently disaggregate the previously taxed income from other income allowed to be deducted on the “Other Subtractions” line of the form, this is rare and likely minimal.



<b>C Corporation Income Tax Expenditures</b>	
<b>Credits</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
Advanced industry investment credit	\$0
Affordable housing credit	Data Not Releasable
Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit	\$0
Business personal property credit	\$3,000
Certified auction group license fee credit	\$0
Child care center investment credit	Data Not Releasable
Child care contribution credit	\$641,000
Colorado job growth incentive credit	\$13,318,000
Colorado works program credit	\$0
Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit	\$326,000
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	\$79,000
Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit	\$502,000
Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit	\$39,000
Enterprise zone investment tax credit	\$12,204,000
Enterprise zone job training program credit	\$1,242,000
Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit	\$2,480,000
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable	\$0
Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - refundable	\$2,425,000
Enterprise zone research and experimental activities credit	\$375,000
Enterprise zone vacant commercial building rehabilitation credit	\$0
Food contributed to hunger relief charitable organizations credit	\$0
Gross conservation easement credit	\$7,100,000
Historic property preservation credit	\$0
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	Data Not Releasable
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized values not retrievable</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	

**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> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.

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<b>C Corporation Income Tax Expenditures (continued)</b>	
<b>Credits (continued)</b>	
Tax Expenditure Description	2018
New investment tax credit	\$203,000
Old investment tax credit	\$59,000
Preservation of historic structures credit	\$2,308,000
Remediation of contaminated land credit	\$0
Rural jump-start zone new business income credit	Data Not Releasable
School-to-career investment credit	\$0
<b>Total Credits <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$50,038,000</b>
<b>Deductions</b>	
Tax Expenditure Description	2018
Agricultural asset lease deduction	\$0
Colorado capital gain deduction	\$70,000
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$5,087,000
Colorado net operating loss deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$277,315,000
Excludable foreign source income deduction	\$81,696,000
Other subtractions:	\$31,619,000
<i>Excess oil shale depletion deduction</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</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 that have 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>Ridesharing 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 <sup>†</sup>	\$11,196,000
<b>Total Deductions <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$406,982,000</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> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.

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<b>C Corporation Income Tax Expenditures (continued)</b>	
<b>Exemptions</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
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 Exemptions</b>	<b>Data Not Collected</b>
<b>TABOR Expenditures</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$457,020,000</b>

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

† 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> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.



<b>Fiduciary Income Tax Expenditures</b>	
<b>Credits</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
Business personal property credit	\$0
Colorado minimum tax credit	\$7,000
Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit	\$25,000
Credit for tax paid to another state <sup>†</sup>	\$4,615,000
Dual resident trust credit <sup>†</sup>	\$358,000
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	\$224,000
Enterprise zone job training program credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit	\$0
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	Data Not Releasable
Gross conservation easement credit	\$294,000
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	\$0
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	<i>Retrievable</i>

**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> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> “Data Not Releasable” values are included in the total.

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<b>Fiduciary Income Tax Expenditures (continued)</b>	
<b>Credits (continued)</b>	
Tax Expenditure Description	2018
Other credits:	\$106,000
<i>Advanced industry investment credit</i>	Values Not Itemized on the Form
<i>Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit</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>Historic property preservation credit</i>	
<i>Low-income housing credit</i>	
<i>Rural jump-start zone new business income credit</i>	
<i>School-to-career investment credit</i>	
Preservation of historic structures credit	\$0
Remediation of contaminated land credit	\$0
<b>Total Credits <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$5,634,000</b>
<b>Deductions</b>	
Tax Expenditure Description	2018
Agricultural asset lease deduction	\$0
Colorado marijuana business deduction	\$8,000
Other subtractions:	\$11,744,000
<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 that have 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 <sup>†</sup></i>	
<b>Total Deductions <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$11,753,000</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> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.

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<b>Fiduciary Income Tax Expenditures (continued)</b>	
<b>TABOR Expenditures</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$17,387,000</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> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> "Data Not Releasable" values are included in the total.



Nonresident Composite Return Income Tax Expenditures	
Credits	
Tax Expenditure Description	2018
Advanced industry investment credit	\$0
Affordable housing credit	\$0
Aircraft manufacturer new employee credit	\$0
Business personal property credit	Data Not Releasable
Certified auction group license fee credit	\$0
Child care center investment credit	\$0
Child care contribution credit	\$11,000
Colorado job growth incentive credit	Data Not Releasable
Colorado works program credit	\$0
Contribution to enterprise zone administrator credit	\$36,000
Employer child care facility investment credit	\$0
Enterprise zone agricultural processing employee credit	\$0
Enterprise zone commercial vehicle investment tax credit	\$0
Enterprise zone employee health insurance credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone enhanced rural agricultural processing employee credit	\$0
Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone investment tax credit	\$121,000
Enterprise zone job training program credit	Data Not Releasable
Enterprise zone new business facility employee credit	\$66,000
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	Data Not Releasable
Food contributed to hunger relief charitable organizations credit	\$0
Gross conservation easement credit	\$0
Historic property preservation credit	\$0
Innovative motor vehicle credits:	\$0
<i>Innovative motor vehicle credit</i>	<i>Itemized Values Not Retrievable</i>
<i>Innovative truck credit</i>	

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

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

**Continued on page 98**





<b>Nonresident Composite Return Income Tax Expenditures (continued)</b>	
<b>Credits (continued)</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
Preservation of historic structures credit	\$0
Remediation of contaminated land credit	\$0
Rural jump-start zone new business income credit	\$0
School-to-career investment credit	\$0
<b>Total Credits</b> <sup>1,2</sup>	<b>\$1,371,000</b>
<b>Deductions</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
Agricultural asset lease deduction	\$0
Colorado marijuana business deduction	Data Not Releasable
Other subtractions:	Data Not Releasable
<i>Colorado capital gain deduction</i>	Values Not Itemized on the Form
<i>Excess oil shale depletion deduction</i>	
<i>Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction</i>	
<i>Gain from a qualified sale under threat of condemnation deduction</i>	
<i>Income from the disposition of assets that have a higher Colorado basis than federal basis deduction</i> <sup>†</sup>	
<i>Medical savings account employer contribution deduction</i>	
<i>Tuition program contribution deduction</i>	
<i>United States government interest income deduction</i> <sup>†</sup>	
<i>Wages and salaries not deducted on federal return due to IRC Section 280C deduction</i> <sup>†</sup>	
<b>Total Deductions</b> <sup>1,2</sup>	<b>\$31,007,000</b>
<b>TABOR Expenditures</b>	
<b>Tax Expenditure Description</b>	<b>2018</b>
Temporary adjustment of rate of income tax	\$0
<b>Total TABOR Expenditures</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total</b> <sup>1,2</sup>	<b>\$32,378,000</b>

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

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



Total Income Tax Expenditures			
Income Tax Return Type	2015	2016	2018
Individual	\$948,433,000	\$926,390,000	\$1,052,904,000
C Corporation	\$462,927,000	\$481,199,000	\$457,020,000
Fiduciary <sup>1</sup>	\$3,421,000	\$4,263,000	\$17,387,000
Nonresident Composite Returns	\$10,030,000	\$8,965,000	\$32,378,000
<b>Total <sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>\$1,424,810,000</b>	<b>\$1,420,816,000</b>	<b>\$1,559,690,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax forms

<sup>1</sup> The total Fiduciary deductions are understated in 2015 and 2016 because not all data is retrievable.

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





# Chapter 5

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## **SALES AND USE TAX EXPENDITURES**



## Overview

### Total Revenue Impact

Sales and Use Tax Expenditures		
Tax Form	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2019 <sup>2</sup>
State Sales Tax Returns	\$3,749,781,000	\$4,741,633,000
Retailer's Use Tax Returns <sup>3,4</sup>	\$1,038,621,000	\$646,964,000
Claims For Refund	\$846,000	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
<b>Total <sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$4,789,248,000</b>	<b>\$5,388,597,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax forms

- <sup>1</sup> The overall 2017 total has been updated to include data from Claims for Refund. The overall 2017 total is understated because some data is not retrievable, one value that was not releasable was not included in the total, and expenditure data for Consumer Use Tax is not collected on any form.
- <sup>2</sup> The overall 2019 total is understated because some data is not retrievable, data is incomplete for the Claims for Refund until the next report, and expenditure data for Consumer Use Tax is not collected on any form.
- <sup>3</sup> These totals are understated because some data is not retrievable.
- <sup>4</sup> The 2019 values are lower than the 2017 values because of destination sourcing requirements beginning in 2019, which shifted some retailer's use tax to sales tax.
- <sup>5</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

### 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
2016-2017	\$2,978,382,079
2017-2018	\$3,211,909,477
2018-2019	\$3,375,463,311
2019-2020	\$3,412,259,529

**Source:** Colorado State Accounting System



## Distributions

With the exception of sales tax from sales of aviation fuel, revenue from state sales and use taxes is first allocated to the Old Age Pension Fund. The Old Age Pension program provides financial assistance and medical benefits to low-income adults aged 60 or older who meet certain eligibility requirements.

In addition to sales and use taxes, the Old Age Pension Fund is also funded by excise taxes. Pursuant to Article XXIV, Section 2 of the Colorado Constitution, 85% of the revenue from excise taxes (excluding transportation-related excise taxes) is required to be credited to the Old Age Pension Fund. The 15% not initially credited to the Old Age Pension Fund is allocated by the General Assembly among the General Fund, the Older Coloradans Cash Fund, and the Housing Development Grant Fund.

When tax revenue exceeds the amount required to fully fund the Old Age Pension program, the excess is allocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly.

Sales tax from aviation fuel is credited to the Aviation Fund pursuant to sections 39-27-112 and 43-10-109, C.R.S.

## History

Colorado enacted a state sales tax in 1935 with the passage of the “Emergency Retail Sales Tax Act of 1935.” The establishment of the state sales tax was initially enacted during the Great Depression to provide funds to be expended for the purpose of relieving distress and suffering among the indigent unemployable residents of the state. The law was set to expire in 1937. However, legislation was enacted in 1937 that made the sales tax permanent, established a complementary use tax on property and services, and updated the distribution of sales tax revenue to a welfare program that was implemented in 1936, called the State Public Welfare Fund. Thus, the state sales tax was created to support Colorado’s welfare system. Today, 85% of all net revenue from sales taxes and use taxes is initially distributed into the Old Age Pension Fund. However, because the Old Age Pension Fund is overfunded, most of the distributions are reallocated to the General Fund for spending on general operations at the discretion of the General Assembly.

The Colorado sales tax and use tax was enacted in 1935 and 1937, respectively—both at a rate of 2%. The rate was adjusted to 3% in July 1965, 3.5% in 1983, and back to 3% in August of 1984. In 2001, the General Assembly decreased the rate to its current rate of 2.9%.

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 home consumption, which was enacted in 1979.

The 2018 United States Supreme Court opinion in *South Dakota v. Wayfair* overturned the requirement that retailers maintain a physical presence in a state as a condition of requiring the collection and remittance of sales tax. Following the decision, the Colorado General Assembly adopted House Bill 19-1240.

Among other things, House Bill 19-1240 generally required any retailer making sufficient sales in Colorado to collect Colorado state and state-administered local sales taxes, even if the retailer did not maintain a place of business in the state. House Bill 19-1240 made changes to sales tax sourcing rules, which determine the jurisdiction in which a sale is deemed to take place.

Collectively, these changes mean that more businesses are required to collect sales tax on retail transactions. An increase in sales tax collection will generally cause a reduction in use tax collection, because much of Colorado’s use tax revenue originates from retail purchases where sales tax was not collected by the retailer.



## 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 file sales tax returns to the Colorado Department of Revenue on a monthly basis, though some vendors file returns quarterly or annually if they collect only a limited amount of sales taxes.

Colorado statute lists six broad categories of sales that are subject to tax and the various exclusions to the broad list. A tax is levied:

- (A)** on the purchase price charged or paid for all sales and purchases of tangible personal property
- (B)** on the net value of exchanged property
- (C)** upon intrastate telephone and telegraph services
- (D)** on commercial consumption of gas and electric services
- (E)** upon the amount paid for food or beverages served or furnished by restaurants, cafes, and similar places of business
- (F)** on the amount charged for the rental of lodging

Consumer use tax is a complement to sales tax. Consumer use tax is due to the state when an individual or business stores, uses, or consumes any tangible personal property in this state on which state sales tax has not been paid. Credit is also allowed for sales taxes lawfully paid to other states.

## Computation of the Tax

**§39-26-105, C.R.S.**

**§39-26-106, C.R.S.**

The Colorado sales and use tax rate is 2.9% on the purchase price paid or charged on all taxable tangible personal property, commodities, and services.

## Methodology

Starting with the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report, actual, self-reported data collected on state tax forms has been used to estimate the revenue impacts of sales tax expenditures. Data comes from State Sales Tax Returns (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Tax Returns (DR 0173), Claims for Refunds (DR 0137B), and Sales/Use Tax Refund for Broadband Equipment (DR 0137C) forms.

Sales tax expenditures typically arise from sales exempt from tax. Sales tax exemptions benefit the purchaser, but because sales tax is collected and remitted by the seller, it is the seller who must report the relevant exemptions when they file their sales tax return. Sellers report most sales and use tax exemptions on specific lines of state sales and use tax returns (DR 0100 or DR 0173). Revenue impacts are approximated based upon the amount by which each tax expenditure could reduce tax collections. Revenue impacts in this chapter are typically calculated by multiplying the amount of exempt sales reported on sales and use tax returns by the tax rate, 2.9%.

Data on sales tax expenditures may contain errors, as with all self-reported information. Sellers may report expenditures on incorrect lines. For instance, sales exempt for food for home consumption should be reported on the "Food, including food sold through vending machines" exemption line of the State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100). A seller could mistakenly report their sales for this exemption on the "Other Exemptions" line or any other line. To the extent that these errors are present, the revenue impact estimates may be inaccurate.

If a sales tax exemption is not claimed or allowed at the time of sale and sales tax is collected, the purchaser may file a Claim for Refund (DR 0137B). Some expenditures may only be claimed using the Claim for Refund form. Refunds allowed are dollar-for-dollar amounts used to reduce state tax collections, so no additional calculation is used to estimate the revenue impacts of these expenditures.

Expenditure data from Claims for Refund forms has a two-year lag compared to expenditure data from State Sales Tax Returns (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Tax Returns (DR 0173). For example, 2017 data from State Sales Tax Returns



(DR 0100) and Retailer’s Use Tax Returns (DR 0173) was available for the 2018 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report, whereas Claims for Refund data for 2017 was not available until the 2020 Tax Profile and Expenditure Report.

When sales tax is owed, but not collected at the time of purchase, the purchaser is obligated to report and pay the tax due as Consumer Use Tax. Consumers report only the amount of purchases subject to Consumer Use Tax, so expenditure data for Consumer Use Tax is not collected on any form.

## Tax Expenditures

The descriptions of tax expenditures provided in this report (as required by section 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.

### Agricultural operations †

The following are exempt from state sales and use taxes: farm close-out sales of all tangible personal property used in the farming or ranching operation, feed for livestock, seeds for farm operations, orchard trees, and straw and other bedding for use in the care of livestock or poultry.

**Citation:** §39-26-102(4), C.R.S.  
§39-26-716(4), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1945

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer’s Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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 nonresident

Sales of new or used aircraft to nonresidents are exempt from state sales tax if the aircraft is removed from the state within 120 days of the sale and the aircraft is not 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	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

\* 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 or aircraft component parts used in interstate commerce by commercial airlines

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of aircraft used in interstate commerce by a commercial airline and the sale, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property that is to be permanently affixed or attached as a component part of an aircraft is 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	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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

From July 1, 2014 until June 30, 2019, the sale, storage, use, or consumption of new or used aircraft to an on-demand carrier is 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	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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.



### Bad debt charged off †

Retailers making sales on credit are generally required to pay the sales tax due for the month of the sale rather than the month in which the account is paid. If an account for which the sales tax has been paid is subsequently found to be worthless and actually charged off for income tax purposes, the retailer may deduct the worthless sale from the gross sales for the month in which the account is charged off. If a charged-off account is subsequently collected by the retailer, the amount collected must be added to gross sales for the month of the collection.

**Citation:** §39-26-102(5), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Previously Published	\$8,644,000
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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.

### Bingo and raffle equipment

Bingo equipment purchased, stored, used, or consumed by a bingo-raffle licensee is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-720, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2001

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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 companies 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

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Claim for Refund	Data Not Releasable	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

### Certain materials used in the manufacturing or processing of iron, steel, and uranium-vanadium ores

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of refractory materials and carbon electrodes used in manufacturing iron and steel, and inorganic chemicals used in processing uranium-vanadium ores is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-706(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1982

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Wholesale *	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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.

### Clean technology and medical devices <sup>1</sup>

Qualified clean or medical technology companies 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. This exemption expired January 1, 2019.

**Citation:** §39-26-403, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2009

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Clean Technology *	Expired

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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> Exemption expired January 1, 2019.



## Coins and precious metal bullion

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of precious metal bullion and coins is exempt from state sales and use taxes. Not all numismatic pieces are exempt. Only 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	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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.

## Commercial trucks and trailers licensed out-of-state †

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of a new or used commercial truck or trailer that is 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 30 days of delivery is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-712, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1976

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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 is allowed for large 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 section 42-1-225, C.R.S.

**Citation:** §39-26-113.5, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2009

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Claim for Refund	\$0	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

### Components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of a component used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source, including but not limited to wind, is exempt from state sales and use taxes. Between July 1, 2009 and June 30, 2017, the sale, storage, use, or consumption of a component used in solar thermal systems is exempt from state sales and use taxes. Between May 17, 2014 and June 30, 2019, the sale, storage, use, or consumption of a component used in a biogas production system for the production of biogas used for sales to a power generator, as a transportation fuel, or as renewable natural gas is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-724(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2008

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$2,284,000	\$6,216,000
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Claim for Refund	\$61,000	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)



## Construction and building materials for use by contractors on public works projects, tax-exempt organizations, and public schools

The sale of construction and building materials to a contractor, and the storage, use, or consumption of building materials by a contractor, for construction work on property owned and used by a qualifying tax-exempt organization is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-708(1), (2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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.

## Donations by manufacturers to government and tax-exempt organizations

The storage, use, or consumption of a manufactured good, as well as the sale of tangible personal property used as a component part of a manufactured good, that is donated to a government or charitable organization is exempt from state sales and use taxes to the extent that the aggregate value of the goods included in a single donation exceeds \$1,000.

**Citation:** §39-26-705(2), C.R.S.

§39-26-713(1)(d), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1998

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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 †

The sale 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 is considered a wholesale sale and is, therefore, not subject to state sales tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-102(21)(a), C.R.S.  
§39-26-715(2)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Wholesale *	Not Itemized - See Wholesale *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Energy for Industrial & Fuel for Residential *	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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.

## Exchanged property allowance

The fair market value of tangible personal property exchanged by a purchaser is excluded from the taxable purchase price if either the exchanged property is to be sold thereafter in the usual course of the retailer's business, or the exchanged property is a vehicle, and is exchanged for another vehicle, and both vehicles are subject to licensing, registration, or certification under Colorado law.

**Citation:** §39-26-102(7)(a), C.R.S.  
§39-26-104(1)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1941

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Previously Published	\$72,278,000
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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.



## Farm equipment and parts

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of qualifying farm equipment is exempt from state sales and use taxes. Farm equipment includes towable implements of husbandry, non-registered tractors used to tow them, and trailers and attachments used with them; dairy equipment used in connection with the production of raw milk; irrigation equipment costing at least \$1,000 per unit; and aircraft used for agricultural applications. Farm equipment also includes bailing wire, binders twine, and surface wrap used in a farm operation; and shipping pallets, crates, and aids paid for by a farm operation. Parts used for the maintenance and repair of farm equipment are also exempt. Starting September 1, 2019, identification tags and readers used with any food animals are exempt as well.

**Citation:** §39-26-716(1), (2)(b), (2)(c), (3)(b), (3)(c), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$13,987,000	\$16,278,000
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

## Food for home consumption

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of food for home consumption as defined by 7 U.S.C. sec. 2012(k) is exempt from state sales and use taxes. The sale, storage, use, or consumption of candy and soft drinks is not exempt. All sales, and any storage, use, or consumption, 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:** §§39-26-102(4.5), C.R.S.

§39-26-707(1)(e), (1)(f), (1.5), (2)(d), (2)(e), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Food *	Not Itemized - See Food *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	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 purchased with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits †

The sale of food purchased with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits is exempt from state sales tax. Exempt items eligible for purchase with SNAP benefits include food purchased for human consumption at home, and seeds and plants that produce food for human consumption.

**Citation:** §39-26-707(1)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1987

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

\* 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 Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) †

The sale of food purchased with funds from the federal Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is exempt from state sales tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-707(1)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1987

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

\* 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 service employer-provided meals

The sale, 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:** §39-26-104(1)(e), C.R.S.

§39-26-707(2)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1978

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

\* 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

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of food purchased from a vending machine is exempt from state sales and use taxes. However, items that are not defined as food for sales tax purposes and are, therefore, not exempt include: candy, soft drinks, chewing gum, packaged and unpackaged cold sandwiches, and hot and cold beverages in unsealed containers.

**Citation:** §39-26-714(2), (3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Food *	Not Itemized - See Food *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	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.

### Fuel for residential heat, light, and power

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of gas, electricity, coal, fuel oil and other energy sources to or by the occupants of a residence for residential heating, lighting, refrigeration, cooking, cooling and power purposes is exempt from state sales and use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-715(1)(a)(II), (2)(c), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1979

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$106,074,000	\$106,843,000
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Energy for Industrial & Fuel for Residential *	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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.



### 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 if the product is used for propelling a motor vehicle on Colorado highways and the excise tax was charged and collected.

**Citation:** §39-26-715(1)(a)(I), (1)(a)(III), (2)(a)(I), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$240,996,000	\$312,909,000
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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 taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-711.9, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2017

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Claim for Refund	\$0	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**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.

### Interstate mobile telephone services †

Mobile telecommunications service to a customer whose place of primary use is outside Colorado is exempt from state sales tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-104(1)(c)(I), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2002

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

\* 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.



### Livestock and fish for stocking †

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of livestock, and live fish for stocking purposes, is exempt from state sales and use taxes. The storage and use of neat cattle, sheep, lambs, swine, and goats, or the storage and use of mares and stallions for breeding purposes, are exempt from use taxes.

**Citation:** §39-26-716(3)(a), (4)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1943

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	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.

### Lodging for permanent residents

The sale of a room or accommodation to an occupant who is a permanent resident of an accommodation and who enters into a short-term lodging agreement for 30 consecutive days or more, is exempt from state sales tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-704(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1959

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

\* 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.

### Low-emitting trucks

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of a qualifying motor vehicle, qualifying power source for any motor vehicle, or qualifying parts used for converting the power source of any motor vehicle is exempt from state sales and use taxes. The qualifications for the exemption have been modified in statute from time to time since enactment.

**Citation:** §39-26-719(1), (2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1999

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$2,149,000	\$2,219,000
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Claim for Refund	Data Not Releasable	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)



### Machinery or machine tools used in the manufacturing process

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of machinery or machine tools, including parts for machinery or machine tools, in excess of five hundred dollars used in Colorado directly and predominantly in manufacturing, are exempt from state sales and use taxes. Starting July 1, 1986, the exemption was expanded for businesses operating in enterprise zones (section 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	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$3,603,000	\$6,414,000
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Claim for Refund	Data Not Releasable	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

### Machinery that comprises a cleanroom <sup>1</sup>

Until June 30, 2017 (FY 2016-17), the sale, storage, and use of machinery that comprised a cleanroom was exempt from state sales and use taxes when the cleanroom was 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 was 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	2019
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Clean Technology *	Expired

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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> Exemption was repealed effective July 1, 2018.



### Manufactured homes †

Forty-eight percent of the purchase price of a manufactured home, as defined in section 42-1-102(106)(b), C.R.S. is exempt from state sales and use taxes. Additionally, beginning July 1, 2019, all manufactured homes that meet the definition in section 39-1-102(7.8), C.R.S. are fully exempt from state sales and use tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-721, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1973

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	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 section 24-70-102, C.R.S. are not included in the statutory definition of tangible personal property and are therefore not subject to 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 not subject to 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 is 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	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions*
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	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.



## Prescription drugs, medical equipment, and medical devices; and medical marijuana to indigent patients

Sales of the following are exempt from tax: prescription drugs dispensed in accordance with a prescription by a practitioner or furnished by a practitioner; insulin in all its forms dispensed pursuant to the direction of a practitioner; glucose for treatment of insulin reactions; urine and blood testing kits and materials; insulin measuring and injecting devices, including hypodermic syringes and needles; prosthetic devices; oxygen delivery equipment and supplies related to oxygen delivery dispensed pursuant to a prescription order; 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; equipment and related accessories for sleep therapy, inhalation therapy, and electrotherapy dispensed pursuant to a prescription order; durable medical equipment and mobility enhancing equipment dispensed pursuant to a prescription order; nonprescription drugs or materials when furnished by a practitioner as part of professional services provided to a patient; corrective eyeglasses, contact lenses, or hearing aids; and medical marijuana sold to a patient who is determined to be indigent.

**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	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$216,130,000	\$253,920,000

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

## Property for use in space flight

The sale, storage, use, or consumption of qualified property for use in space flight is exempt from state sales and use taxes. “Qualified property for use in space flight” means a space vehicle and components thereof, tangible personal property 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	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$22,000	\$12,000
Retailer’s Use Return	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer’s Use Return (DR 0173)



### Railroad construction and building materials, equipment, and rolling stock

The sale of construction materials for use in construction and maintenance of railroad tracks to a common carrier operating in interstate or commerce is exempt from state sales tax. The sale, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property affixed to railroad equipment is exempt from state sales and use taxes. The sale, storage, use, or consumption of railroad rolling stock for use in interstate commerce by a railroad company is 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

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	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.

### Retail marijuana, retail marijuana products, and retail marijuana concentrates <sup>†,1</sup>

The sale of retail marijuana that is subject to the retail marijuana sales tax imposed pursuant to section 39-28.8-202, C.R.S., is exempt from state sales tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-729, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2017

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

\* 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.

<sup>1</sup> This exemption was effective July 1, 2017.





### 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 \$1,000,000 per calendar year.

**Citation:** §39-26-129, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Claim for Refund	\$0	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Source:** Sales/Use Tax Refund for Broadband Equipment (DR 0137C)

### Rural Jump-Start Zone Program sales and use tax refund

Each new business that has been approved by the Colorado Economic Development Commission for participation in the Rural Jump-Start Zone Program may claim a refund for all state sales and use taxes paid on the purchase of tangible personal property acquired by the new business and used exclusively within the rural jump-start zone. The new business is eligible for refunds for four consecutive years beginning with the date the commission approved the new business for participation in the Rural Jump-Start Zone Program and during any additional extension granted by the commission.

**Citation:** §39-30.5-105(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2015

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Claim for Refund	\$0	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Source:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

### Sales by charitable organizations

Sales by a charitable organization are exempt from sales and use taxes if the organization's total sales do not exceed certain thresholds.

**Citation:** §39-26-713(2)(d), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1995

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

\* 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 of computer software that is not subject to sales and use taxes

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 not subject to 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	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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 of motor vehicles for use by nonresidents outside Colorado †

The sale of a new or used automobile to a nonresident of Colorado for use outside the state of Colorado is exempt from state sales tax.

**Citation:** §39-26-113(5)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

\* 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

A sale made by a school, school activity booster organization, or student class or organization is exempt from state sales tax if all proceeds of the sale are for the benefit of a school or school-approved student organization. A sale 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 is exempt if the association is a charitable organization and it supports 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	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$1,174,000	\$983,000

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)



## Sales to charitable organizations

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. Sales made to qualifying veterans' organizations are exempt only 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.  
§39-26-713(2)(d), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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 †

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.  
§39-26-713(2)(d), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1937

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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 to housing authorities and projects owned by housing authorities

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

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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>

A sale to a resident of a bordering state is exempt from state sales tax if the sale occurs within 20 miles of the Colorado border and the bordering state would not impose or levy a retail sales tax on the sale, as long as the resident of the bordering state is in Colorado for the express purpose of making purchases and not as a tourist.

**Citation:** §39-26-704(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1963

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$0	\$0

**Source:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)

<sup>1</sup> Currently, all bordering states impose a retail sales tax.



### Sales to schools

Sales to 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

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Government/Charitable *	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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.

### Special fuel for farm vehicles

The sale, storage, use, or 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.

**Citation:** §39-26-715(2)(a)(I), C.R.S.

§39-26-716(2)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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 †

The lease of tangible personal property for three years or less is exempt from state sales tax if the lessor paid tax on its acquisition. Property that is provided free-of-charge by a supplier to an out-of-state vendor for use in selling the supplier's products is exempt from state sales and use taxes. The sale, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property for testing, modification, inspection, or similar type of activity in the state is exempt from sales and use taxes if the ultimate use of the property in manufacturing or similar type of activity occurs outside of this state and if the testing, modification, or inspection period does not exceed 90 days.

**Citation:** §39-26-713(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), (2)(i), (2)(j), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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.

### Tribal exemption †,1

Sales of tangible personal property and services to the Ute Indian Tribes and tribal members are exempt from state sales tax 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. The storage, use, or consumption of property, other than motor vehicles, exempt from state sales tax is also exempt from state use tax. The sale, storage, use, or consumption of a motor vehicle to a Ute Indian Tribe or tribal member is exempt from state sales and use taxes if the motor vehicle is to be registered to an address on a reservation.

**Citation:** §39-26-727, C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2014

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
Applicable Tax Form	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *	Not Itemized - See Other Deductions *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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.

1 The amount claimed for this expenditure is an underestimate of the total.



## 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 remits the tax due to the Department of Revenue by the applicable due date. The vendor fee allowed to retailers has been amended multiple times since its original enactment. For sales made on or after January 1, 2020, the amount that may be retained by a retailer is 4% of the tax due, but the amount a retailer may retain for any filing period is limited to \$1,000.

**Citation:** §39-26-105(1)(c), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1935

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$95,676,000	\$107,884,000
Retailer's Use Return	\$5,750,000	Data Not Releasable

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100) and Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173)

## Wholesale sales (agricultural) †

The following are not subject to state sales and use taxes because they are included in the statutory definition of wholesale sales: sales of semen for agricultural or ranching purposes; agricultural compounds and spray adjuvants used in caring for livestock; all sales of pesticides registered by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture, used in the production of agricultural and livestock products, and purchased from a dealer licensed under §35-9-115, C.R.S.; and fertilizer and spray adjuvants used in the production of agricultural commodities.

**Citation:** §39-26-102(19)(c), (19)(d), (19)(e), (19)(f), (19)(g), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2012 and 2019

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	\$11,398,000	\$21,649,000
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	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.



## Wholesale sales including ingredients and components parts †

The following are not subject to state sales and use taxes because they are included in the statutory definition of wholesale sales: wholesalers to retailers or other wholesalers for resale; pre-press preparation printing materials, tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component part of a product or service being manufactured, compounded, or furnished, and the container or packaging thereof; and tangible personal property that becomes an integral part of food. The sale, storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property sold with or used to package or bag food, a meal, or a beverage if such property is essential to and becomes property of the consumer and a separate charge is not made to the consumer for such property.

**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	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Wholesale *	Not Itemized - See Wholesale *
Retailer's Use Return	Not Itemized - See Non-itemized Expenditures *	Not Itemized - See Wholesale *
Claim for Refund	Not Itemized - See Wholesale *	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** State Sales Tax Return (DR 0100), Retailer's Use Return (DR 0173), and Claim for Refund (DR 0137B)

\* 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

For fiscal years commencing on or after July 1, 2008, but prior to the fiscal year commencing on July 1, 2020, the sale, storage, use, or consumption of wood salvaged from Colorado trees that have been killed or infested by certain beetles is exempt from state sales and use taxes. This exemption applies to products produced from salvaged trees, such as pencils, furniture, wood chips or wood pellets, and other products made substantially with wood from salvaged trees.

**Citation:** §39-26-723(1), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 2008

Applicable Tax Form	Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact	
	2017	2019
Sales Tax Return	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *	Not Itemized - See Other Exemptions *
Retailer's Use Return	Data Not Retrievable	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.





## Summary of Revenue Impacts

Sales Tax Expenditures		
Tax Expenditure Description	2017	2019
Bad debts charged off †	Not Previously Published	\$8,644,000
Components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source	\$2,284,000	\$6,216,000
Exchanged property allowance	Not Previously Published	\$72,278,000
Farm equipment and parts	\$13,987,000	\$16,278,000
Food:	\$347,701,000	\$333,609,000
<i>Food for home consumption</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</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	\$106,843,000
Gasoline, special fuel, and aviation fuel †	\$240,996,000	\$312,909,000
Government/Charitable:	\$299,724,000	\$361,706,000
<i>Construction and building materials used by contractors on public works projects, tax-exempt organizations, and public schools</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Sales to charitable organizations</i>		
<i>Sales to governmental entities †</i>		
<i>Sales to housing authorities and projects owned by housing authorities</i>		
<i>Sales to schools</i>		
Low-emitting trucks	\$2,149,000	\$2,219,000
Machinery or machine tools used in manufacturing process	\$3,603,000	\$6,414,000
Other Deductions:	\$289,579,000	\$364,831,000
<i>Agricultural operations †</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Aircraft (new or used) to a nonresident</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>Food purchased with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits †</i>		
<i>Food purchased with funds from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) †</i>		
<i>Interstate mobile telephone services †</i>		
<i>Lodging for permanent residents</i>		

Continued on page 131



Sales Tax Expenditures (continued)		
Tax Expenditure Description	2017	2019
<i>Sales of computer software that is not subject to sales and use taxes</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Sales of motor vehicles for use by nonresidents outside Colorado †</i>		
<i>Special fuel for farm vehicles</i>		
<i>Tangible personal property that is leased, complimentary, or for testing †</i>		
<i>Tribal exemption †,1</i>		
Other Exemptions:	\$40,866,000	\$79,821,000
<i>Certain materials used in the manufacturing or processing of iron, steel, and uranium-vanadium ores</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Food service employer-provided meals</i>		
<i>Livestock and fish for stocking</i>		
<i>Manufactured homes †</i>		
<i>Newspapers, newsprint, and printer's ink †</i>		
<i>Railroad construction and building materials, equipment, and rolling stock</i>		
<i>Retail marijuana, retail marijuana products, and retail marijuana concentrates †,2</i>		
<i>Sales by charitable organizations</i>		
<i>Wood from salvaged trees killed or infested in Colorado by certain beetles</i>		
Prescription drugs, medical equipment, and medical devices; and medical marijuana to indigent patients	\$216,130,000	\$253,920,000
Property for use in space flight	\$22,000	\$12,000
Sales that benefit Colorado schools made by school organizations or parent teacher associations	\$1,174,000	\$983,000
Sales to residents of bordering states that do not impose a sales tax <sup>3</sup>	\$0	\$0
Vendor fee	\$95,676,000	\$107,884,000
Wholesale sales (agricultural) †	\$11,398,000	\$21,649,000
Wholesale:	\$2,078,417,000	\$2,682,920,000
<i>Energy used for industrial uses, manufacturing, and similar purposes †,4</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Wholesale sales including ingredients and component parts †</i>		
<b>Total <sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$3,749,781,000</b>	<b>\$4,741,633,000</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 was effective July 1, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Currently, all bordering states impose a retail sales tax.

<sup>4</sup> This expenditure can be claimed on two different lines of the DR 100. The total amount claimed on Schedule A line 7 of the DR 100 was \$1,722,000 for 2017 and \$2,496,000 for 2019.

<sup>5</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



Retailer's Use Tax Expenditures		
Tax Expenditure Description	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2019 <sup>2,3</sup>
Non-itemized Expenditures <sup>4</sup> :	\$1,032,871,000	\$108,442,000
<i>Agricultural operations <sup>†</sup></i>	<i>Itemized Data Not Retrievable</i>	<i>Itemized Data Not Retrievable</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>Bad debts charged off <sup>†</sup></i>		
<i>Bingo and raffle equipment</i>		
<i>Certain materials used in the manufacturing or processing of iron, steel, and uranium-vanadium ores</i>		
<i>Coins and precious metal bullion</i>		
<i>Commercial trucks and trailers licensed out-of-state <sup>†</sup></i>		
<i>Construction and building materials for use by contractors on public works projects, tax-exempt organizations, and public schools</i>		
<i>Energy used for industrial, manufacturing, and similar purposes <sup>†,5</sup></i>		
<i>Exchanged property allowance</i>		
<i>Gasoline, special fuel, and aviation fuel <sup>†</sup></i>		
<i>Livestock and fish for stocking</i>		
<i>Sales of computer software that is not subject to sales and use taxes</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>Special fuel for farm vehicles</i>		
<i>Tangible personal property that is leased, complimentary, or for testing <sup>†</sup></i>		
<i>Tribal exemption <sup>†,6</sup></i>		
<i>Wholesale sales (agricultural) <sup>†</sup></i>		
Property for use in space flight	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable
Vendor fee	\$5,750,000	Data Not Releasable

**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> The overall total for 2017 does not include the value that was not releasable.

<sup>2</sup> The overall total for 2019 includes the values that were not releasable.

<sup>3</sup> The 2019 values are lower than the 2017 values because of destination sourcing requirements beginning in 2019, which shifted some retailer's use tax to sales tax.

<sup>4</sup> These expenditures are grouped as you see here because the itemized values are not retrievable. If the itemized values were retrievable, then some expenditures in this list would still not be itemized. See the Retailer's Use Return for more details.

<sup>5</sup> This expenditure can be claimed on two different lines on the return.

<sup>6</sup> The amount claimed for this expenditure is an underestimate of the total.

<sup>7</sup> These totals are understated because some data is not retrievable.

<sup>8</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

**Continued on page 133**



Retailer's Use Tax Expenditures (continued)		
Tax Expenditure Description	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2019 <sup>2,3</sup>
Wholesale:	Itemized Data Not Retrievable	\$534,863,000
<i>Energy used for industrial, manufacturing, and similar purposes <sup>†,5</sup></i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Wholesale sales including ingredients and component parts <sup>†</sup></i>		
Components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Farm equipment and parts		
Food for home consumption		
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>		
Newspapers, newsprint, and printer's ink <sup>†</sup>		
Railroad construction and building materials, equipment, and rolling stock		
Wood from salvaged trees killed or infested in Colorado by certain beetles		
<b>Total <sup>7,8</sup></b>	<b>\$1,038,621,000</b>	<b>\$646,964,000</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> The overall total for 2017 does not include the value that was not releasable.

<sup>2</sup> The overall total for 2019 includes the values that were not releasable.

<sup>3</sup> The 2019 values are lower than the 2017 values because of destination sourcing requirements beginning in 2019, which shifted some retailer's use tax to sales tax.

<sup>4</sup> These expenditures are grouped as you see here because the itemized values are not retrievable. If the itemized values were retrievable, then some expenditures in this list would still not be itemized. See the Retailer's Use Return for more details.

<sup>5</sup> This expenditure can be claimed on two different lines on the return.

<sup>6</sup> The amount claimed for this expenditure is an underestimate of the total.

<sup>7</sup> These totals are understated because some data is not retrievable.

<sup>8</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.



Claim for Refund Tax Expenditures		
Tax Expenditure Description	2017	2019
Biotechnology equipment refund	Data Not Releasable	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
Clean technology:	\$0	Expired
<i>Clean technology and medical devices <sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Values Not Itemized</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized</i>
<i>Machinery that comprises a cleanroom <sup>2</sup></i>		
Commercial vehicles used in interstate commerce refund	\$0	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
Components used in the production of electricity from a renewable energy source	\$61,000	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
Energy for industrial & fuel for residential:	\$341,000	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
<i>Energy used for industrial uses, manufacturing, and similar purposes <sup>†</sup></i>	<i>Values Not Itemized</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized</i>
<i>Fuel for residential heat, light, and power</i>		
Farm equipment and parts	Data Not Releasable	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
Government/Charitable:	\$92,000	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
<i>Construction and building materials used by contractors on public works projects, tax-exempt organizations, and public schools</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized</i>
<i>Donations by manufacturers to governments and tax-exempt organizations</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 schools</i>		
Historic aircraft on loan for public display <sup>3</sup>	\$0	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
Low emitting vehicles	Data Not Releasable	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
Machinery or machine tools used in manufacturing process	Data Not Releasable	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
Miscellaneous claims <sup>4</sup>	Data Not Releasable	Data Incomplete Until Next Report

**Sources:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B) and Sales/Use Tax Refund for Broadband Equipment (DR 0137C)

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

<sup>1</sup> Exemption expired January 1, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Exemption was repealed effective July 1, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> This exemption is likely not claimed on any form. This exemption was effective August 9, 2017.

<sup>4</sup> Miscellaneous claims can include claims for any exemption and can include sales tax refunds for service sales.

<sup>5</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

**Continued on page 135**



Claim for Refund Tax Expenditures (continued)		
Tax Expenditure Description	2017	2019
Rural broadband equipment refund	\$0	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
Rural Jump-Start Zone Program sales and use tax refund	\$0	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
Wholesale:	Data Not Releasable	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
<i>Certain materials used in the manufacturing or processing of iron, steel, and uranium-vanadium ores</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized</i>
<i>Wholesale sales including ingredients and component parts <sup>†</sup></i>		
<b>Total <sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$846,000</b>	<b>Data Incomplete Until Next Report</b>

**Sources:** Claim for Refund (DR 0137B) and Sales/Use Tax Refund for Broadband Equipment (DR 0137C)

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

<sup>1</sup> Exemption expired January 1, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Exemption was repealed effective July 1, 2018.

<sup>3</sup> This exemption is likely not claimed on any form. This exemption was effective August 9, 2017.

<sup>4</sup> Miscellaneous claims can include claims for any exemption and can include sales tax refunds for service sales.

<sup>5</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.

Total Sales and Use Tax Expenditures		
Tax Form	2017 <sup>1</sup>	2019 <sup>2</sup>
State Sales Tax Returns	\$3,749,781,000	\$4,741,633,000
Retailer's Use Tax Returns <sup>3,4</sup>	\$1,038,621,000	\$646,964,000
Claims For Refund	\$846,000	Data Incomplete Until Next Report
<b>Total <sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$4,789,248,000</b>	<b>\$5,388,597,000</b>

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax forms

<sup>1</sup> The overall 2017 total has been updated to include data from Claims for Refund. The overall 2017 total is understated because some data is not retrievable, one value that was not releasable was not included in the total, and expenditure data for Consumer Use Tax is not collected on any form.

<sup>2</sup> The overall 2019 total is understated because some data is not retrievable, data is incomplete for the Claims for Refund until the next report, and expenditure data for Consumer Use Tax is not collected on any form.

<sup>3</sup> These totals are understated because some data is not retrievable.

<sup>4</sup> The 2019 values are lower than the 2017 values because of destination sourcing requirements beginning in 2019, which shifted some retailer's use tax to sales tax.

<sup>5</sup> Figures in this table might not sum to total due to rounding.





# Chapter 6

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## **SEVERANCE TAX EXPENDITURES**





## Overview

### Total Revenue Impact

Severance Tax Expenditures <sup>1</sup>		
2015	2016	2018
\$373,792,000	\$278,962,000	\$358,002,000

**Source:** Colorado Department of Revenue tax forms

<sup>1</sup> These totals are understated because not all data is retrievable.

### 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
2014-2015	\$292,685,322
2015-2016	\$84,076,263
2016-2017	(\$7,195,424)
2017-2018	\$102,722,238
2018-2019	\$217,944,747
2019-2020	\$147,878,402

**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

Severance tax revenue is split evenly between two funds: 50% is credited to the State Severance Tax Trust Fund and 50% is credited 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, 70% is distributed to political subdivisions based on social or economic impacts of the severance industry in the area. The other 30% 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 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 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 \$0.002 per barrel on oil and \$0.002 for every 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. 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 the tax provided a minor source of revenue when compared to other tax sources in those states.

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:** Coal is taxed at a fixed rate per ton that is adjusted quarterly based upon changes in the Department of Labor's Producer Price Index. The quarterly rates for 2018 ranged from \$0.821 to \$0.850 per ton.
- **Metallic minerals:** A tax of 2.25% is levied against the extraction of metallic minerals to the extent gross income exceeds \$19 million.
- **Molybdenum:** A tax of 5¢ per ton is levied against the extraction of molybdenum. The first 625,000 of molybdenum ore produced each quarter is exempt from tax.
- **Oil and gas:** A graduated rate of 2-5% is levied against the 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 1-4% on the gross proceeds beginning 180 days after commercial viability. The rate increases depending on the length of time that has elapsed since commercial production of oil shale commenced.



## 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.

### Coal lignitic production credit

A credit is allowed equal to 50% 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	2018
\$0	\$0	Not Itemized - See Coal Production Credits *

**Source:** Coal Severance Tax Return (DR 0020C)

\* 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.

### Coal underground production credit

A credit is allowed equal to 50% 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	2018
\$3,436,000	\$1,819,000	Not Itemized - See Coal Production Credits *

**Source:** Coal Severance Tax Return (DR 0020C)

\* 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.

### Coal tonnage tax exemption

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)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
2015	2016	2018
\$5,345,000	\$3,626,000	\$5,398,000

**Source:** Coal Severance Tax Return (DR 0020C)



### Impact assistance credit

A credit against the severance tax is allowed for 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	2018
Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$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)

### Metallic minerals tax ad valorem credit

A credit is allowed equal to the total amount of ad valorem taxes assessed or paid during the taxable year not to exceed 50% of the gross tax liability.

**Citation:** §39-29-103(2), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
2015	2016	2018
Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	\$0

**Source:** Metallic Minerals Severance Tax Return (DR 0020A)

### Metallic minerals threshold exemption

No tax is levied on the first \$19 million on gross income earned from the severance of metallic minerals.

**Citation:** §39-29-103(1)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
2015	2016	2018
Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	\$0

**Source:** Metallic Minerals Severance Tax Return (DR 0020A)



## Molybdenum tonnage tax exemption

No tax is 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	2018
Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable

**Source:** Molybdenum Ore Severance Tax Return (DR 0022)

## Oil and gas ad valorem credit

A credit is allowed, equal to 87.5% of all ad valorem taxes assessed or paid during the taxable year for 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.

**Citation:** §39-29-105(2)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
2015	2016	2018
\$364,455,000	\$271,824,000	\$349,950,000

**Source:** Oil and Gas Severance Tax Return (DR 0021D)

## Oil and gas stripper well production exemption <sup>1</sup>

Oil produced from any well that produces 15 barrels per day or less of oil, and gas produced from any well that produces 90,000 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, is exempt from tax.

**Citation:** §39-29-105(1)(b), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
2015	2016	2018
Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable

**Source:** Severance Tax Schedule Form – Detail Information for Producers (DR 0021PD)

<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.



### Oil and gas transportation, manufacturing, and processing costs deduction <sup>†,1</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, manufacturing, and processing costs borne by the taxpayer.

**Citation:** §39-29-102(3)(a), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1985

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
2015	2016	2018
Data Not Retrievable	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.

### Oil shale equipment and machinery deduction <sup>†</sup>

By definition, “gross proceeds” for oil shale means the value of the oil shale at the point of severance. Such value is 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	2018
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Source:** Oil Shale Severance Tax Return (DR 0020E)

<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.

### Oil shale fragmenting, crushing, conveying, beneficiating, pyrolysis, retorting, refining, and transporting deductions <sup>†</sup>

By definition, “gross proceeds” for oil shale means the value of the oil shale at the point of severance. Such value is 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	2018
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Source:** Oil Shale Severance Tax Return (DR 0020E)

<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.



### 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 is 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	2018
\$0	\$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 is exempt from tax.

**Citation:** §39-29-107(3), C.R.S.

**Enacted:** 1977

Tax Expenditure Revenue Impact		
2015	2016	2018
\$0	\$0	\$0

**Source:** Oil Shale Severance Tax Return (DR 0020E)



## Summary of Revenue Impacts

Severance Tax Expenditures			
Tax Expenditure Description	2015	2016	2018
Coal production credits:	\$3,436,000	\$1,819,000	Data Not Releasable
<i>Coal lignitic production credit</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>	<i>Values Not Itemized on the Form</i>
<i>Coal underground production credit</i>			
Coal tonnage tax exemption	\$5,345,000	\$3,626,000	\$5,398,000
Impact assistance credit	Data Not Releasable	\$0	\$0
Metallic minerals ad valorem credit	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Metallic minerals threshold exemption	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	\$0
Molybdenum tonnage tax exemption	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable	Data Not Releasable
Oil and gas ad valorem credit	\$364,455,000	\$271,824,000	\$349,950,000
Oil and gas stripper well production exemption <sup>1</sup>	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Oil and gas transportation, manufacturing, and processing costs deduction <sup>†,1</sup>	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable	Data Not Retrievable
Oil shale equipment and machinery deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oil shale fragmenting, crushing, conveying, beneficiating, pyrolysis, retorting, refining, and transporting deductions <sup>†</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oil shale royalty payment deduction <sup>†</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oil shale tonnage/barrels exemption	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total <sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>\$373,792,000</b>	<b>\$278,962,000</b>	<b>\$358,002,000</b>

**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), and Oil Shale Severance Tax Return (DR 0020E)

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

<sup>1</sup> Data is not retrievable because the tax form that contains this information is only stored as a stand-alone document image. It is not captured and stored as electronic information.

<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.







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## TAX EXPENDITURES IN STATUTE ORDER BY TAX TYPE



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§44-3-106(3)(a)	Sales of liquor at public auction under certain circumstances
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§44-3-106(5)	Products used in enology research by a state institution of higher education
§44-3-503(1)(a)	Export sales deduction
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§39-28.5-107(1)	Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state consumers
§39-28.5-107(1)	Credit for tobacco products shipped to out-of-state retailers
§39-28.5-107(2)	Bad debt allowance on tobacco products
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§39-28-104(3)	Credit for returned stamps on cigarettes
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§39-27-102(1)(b)(II)	Government agencies fuel tax exemption for gas and special fuels
§39-27-102.5(2)	Dyed diesel fuel exemption
§39-27-102.5(7)	Exemption for nonprofit transit agencies
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§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's 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)	Nonresident disaster relief worker deduction	Deduction

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Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description	Tax Expenditure Type
§39-22-104(4)(u) §39-22-110.5	Active duty military service persons who reacquired Colorado residency deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(v)	Agricultural asset lease deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(w)	First-time home buyer savings account interest deduction	Deduction
§39-22-104(4)(x)	Olympic medal income earnings 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
§39-22-119.5	Low-income child care expenses credit	Credit
§39-22-121	Child care contribution credit	Credit
§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 §39-22-2002 §39-22-2003	State sales tax refund	TABOR
§39-22-206	Foreign source income of export taxpayers deduction	Deduction
§39-22-2102	Affordable 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) §39-22-504(1), (3)	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
§39-22-507.5	Old investment tax credit	Credit
§39-22-507.6	New investment tax credit	Credit

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Income Tax Expenditures in Statute Order (continued)		
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Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description	Tax Expenditure Type
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§39-22-510	State-employed chaplains 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
§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
§39-22-538	Rural health care preceptors credit	Credit
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§39-30-104(2)(c)(III)(B)	Enterprise zone renewable energy credit - nonrefundable	Credit
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§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

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### Income Tax Expenditures in Statute Order (continued)

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Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description	Tax Expenditure Type
§39-30-105(1)(a)(III) §39-30-105.1(1)(a)(II)	Enterprise zone enhanced rural new business facility employee credit	Credit
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Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description
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§39-26-102(15)(c)(I)(C)	Sales of computer software that is not subject to sales and use taxes
§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), (19)(e), (19)(f), (19)(g)	Wholesale sales (agricultural)
§39-26-102(21)(a) §39-26-715(2)(b)	Energy used for industrial, manufacturing, and similar purposes
§39-26-102(4) §39-26-716(4)	Agricultural operations
§39-26-102(4.5) §39-26-707(1)(e), (1)(f), (1.5), (2)(d), (2)(e)	Food for home consumption
§39-26-102(5)	Bad debt charged off
§39-26-102(7)(a) §39-26-104(1)(b)	Exchanged property allowance
§39-26-104(1)(c)(I)	Interstate mobile telephone services
§39-26-104(1)(e) §39-26-707(2)(a)	Food service employer-provided meals
§39-26-105(1)(c)	Vendor fee
§39-26-113(5)(a)	Sales of motor vehicles for use by nonresidents outside Colorado

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## Sales and Use Tax Expenditures in Statute Order (continued)

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§39-26-402(1)	Biotechnology equipment refund
§39-26-403	Clean technology and medical devices
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§39-26-704(3)	Lodging for permanent residents
§39-26-704(4)	Sales to schools
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§39-26-706(4)	Coins and precious metal bullion
§39-26-707(1)(a)	Food purchased with Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits
§39-26-707(1)(b)	Food purchased with funds from the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
§39-26-708(1), (2)	Construction and building materials for use by contractors on public works projects, tax-exempt organizations, and public schools
§39-26-709(1)(a)(II), (1)(a)(IV), (2) §39-30-106	Machinery or machine tools used in manufacturing process
§39-26-710(1)(a), (1)(b), (1)(c), (2)(a), (2)(b)	Railroad construction and building materials, equipment, and rolling stock
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§39-26-711.8(1)	Aircraft used outside the state by on-demand air carriers
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§39-26-712	Commercial trucks and trailers licensed out-of-state
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## Sales and Use Tax Expenditures in Statute Order (continued)

### Chapter 5

Statute Citation, C.R.S.	Tax Expenditure Description
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§39-26-716(3)(a), (4)(a)	Livestock and fish for stocking
§39-26-717(2) §39-26-726	Prescription drugs, medical equipment, and medical devices; and medical marijuana to indigent patients
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§39-26-720	Bingo and raffle equipment
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§39-26-727	Tribal exemption
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§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)(b)	Metallic minerals threshold exemption
§39-29-103(2)	Metallic minerals tax ad valorem credit
§39-29-104(1)	Molybdenum tonnage tax exemption
§39-29-105(1)(b)	Oil and gas stripper well production exemption
§39-29-105(2)(b)	Oil and gas ad valorem credit
§39-29-106(2)(b)	Coal tonnage tax exemption
§39-29-106(3)	Coal underground production credit
§39-29-106(4)	Coal lignitic production credit
§39-29-107(3)	Oil shale tonnage/barrels exemption
§39-29-107.5	Impact assistance credit





**COLORADO**  
Department of Revenue

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# Colorado Tax Profile Study

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2017

Prepared by the Colorado Department of Revenue





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# Executive Summary

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Since Colorado became a state in 1876, the people of Colorado have always had an independent streak as well as a love of the natural majesty found throughout the Centennial State. This mindset is reflected in Colorado's decentralized tax structure and its national tax expenditure rankings.



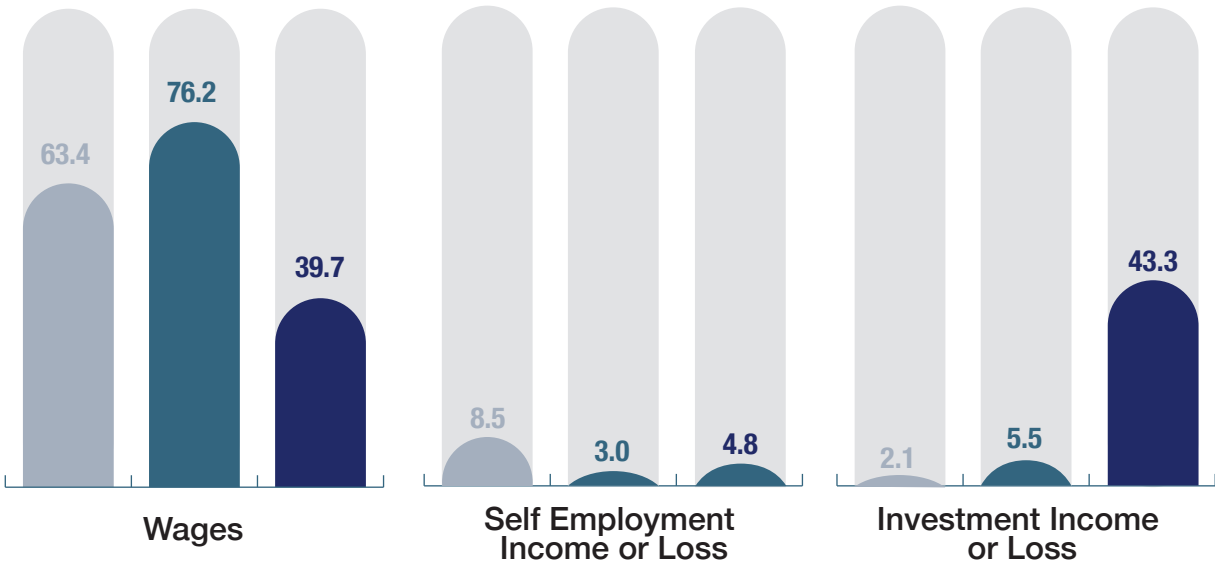




### Comparison of Selected Income Sources for Low, Middle, and High Income Groups, 2017

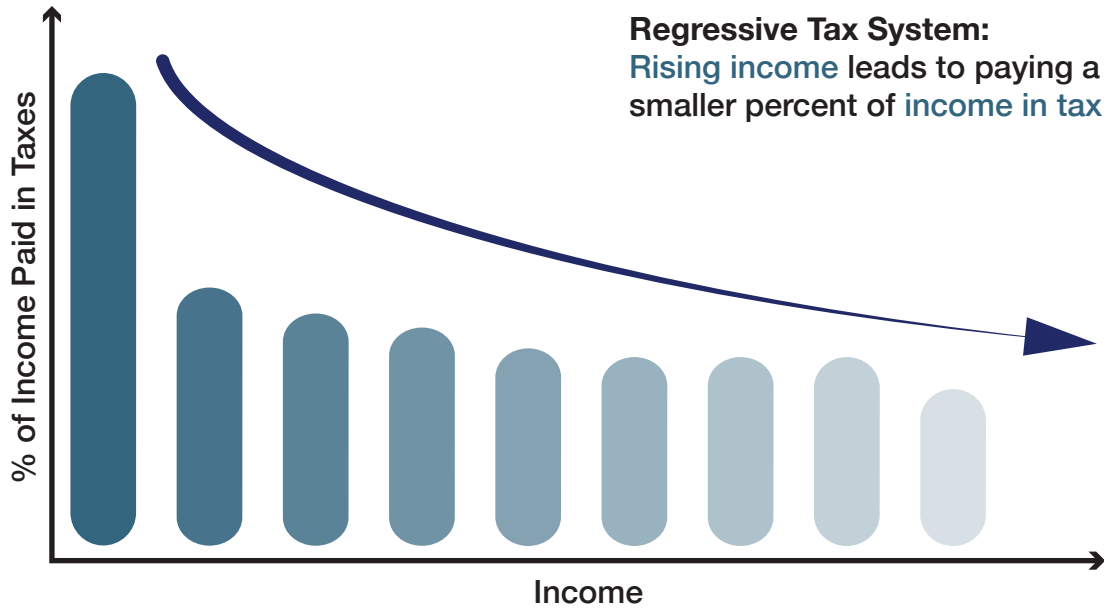
● **Lowest:** \$0 to \$15,000      ● **Middle:** \$50,000 to \$69,999      ● **Highest:** \$200,000 and more

Proportion of Income (%)



The average family money income of all households in Colorado is estimated to be \$94,003, and households paid an average of \$7,768 in state and local taxes in 2017. It is worth noting the disproportionate effect Colorado's wealthiest households have on average family money income, which significantly deviates from the median family money income of \$48,641. Interestingly, sources of income varied widely by family money income groups. The highest earners – families making \$200,000 or more annually – had a diverse portfolio of income with wages and investment income each accounting for about 40% of their family money income. The lowest (\$0 to \$14,999) and middle (\$50,000 to \$69,999) income groups generated the lion's share of their income from wages, about 63% and 76%, respectively.

## Colorado's Effective Combined State and Local Tax Rates



Furthermore, in 2017 lower income households paid a higher share of taxes than their share of family money income. Notably the highest income group paid less state and local taxes than its share of income. This means that in effect, Colorado's taxing structure is regressive. A regressive tax structure is one in which the effective tax rate decreases as income increases.

In 2017, the lowest income group had the highest overall effective rate, paying 21.3% of their income in state and local taxes. However, the highest income group had the lowest overall effective tax rate, paying 7.1% of their income in state and local taxes. The effective tax rates of local taxes were substantially more regressive than that of state effective tax rates, largely due to local residential real property taxes and local sales and use taxes. For all tax types except state income, alcoholic beverages, and occupational privilege, the lowest income households paid a higher percentage of their earnings to Colorado in 2017 than the highest earning groups.



# Introduction

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The Colorado Tax Profile Study is a multi-faceted look at Colorado taxes. This is the 14th in the series of Colorado Tax Profile Studies, first published in 1973. The current study is broken into three parts, where each part discusses aspects of the overall tax structure and distribution of tax burden in 2017. The first part compares Colorado tax revenue and selected expenditures to those of other states and briefly summarizes state and local tax revenue collections for reference. The biggest section is Part Two, which is an in-depth examination of the distribution of income and tax burden in Colorado. The study concludes with Part Three, which discusses tax equity considerations for policy making.

This 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 contextual information on the Colorado economy in 2017, the Colorado Department of Revenue recommends looking at the quarterly economic forecasts from Colorado's Legislative Council Staff (<https://leg.colorado.gov/EconomicForecasts>) and Office of State Planning and Budgeting (Go to the "Past Forecast" link on this page: <https://www.colorado.gov/governor/economics>).





# Part 1

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## COLORADO INCOME, TAX REVENUE, AND EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO OTHER STATES

**T**his section describes how personal income, state and local tax revenue, and government expenditures 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 Table and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Annual Personal Income Table (SAINC1). Note the U.S. Census data is for the state fiscal year, July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017, and the BEA data is for calendar year 2017. All data is referred to as 2017 data throughout the publication.

Colorado received about \$27.5 billion in state and local tax revenue during fiscal year 2017, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2017 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances. Of this \$27.5 billion, about half was from state tax revenue (\$13.3 billion) and half from local tax revenue (\$14.2 billion). For additional details on Colorado state tax revenue (collections) for 2017, see the Department's Annual Reports at [CDOR.Colorado.gov/Data-and-Reports/CDOR-Annual-Reports](https://CDOR.Colorado.gov/Data-and-Reports/CDOR-Annual-Reports).



Coloradans had relatively high personal income compared to residents of other states. During 2017, Colorado was 11th in the nation for personal income per capita (BEA). Coloradans also paid lower taxes relative to their income than residents of other states. Colorado ranked 33rd in the nation for combined state and local tax revenue per \$1,000 of personal income (**Exhibits 1 - 3**). Colorado has a long tradition of having a decentralized local government tax system, resulting in local taxes that are among the highest in the country (9th), whereas state taxes are among the lowest (45th) (**Exhibit 1**). **Exhibit 2** shows Colorado’s national ranking for state, local, and total taxes per \$1,000 of personal income since 1990.

**Exhibit 1. State and Local Tax Revenue Per \$1,000 Personal Income, 2017**

State	State Tax Revenue (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)		Local Tax Revenue (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)		Total Tax Revenue (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)		Local Tax Revenue as a % of Total Tax Revenue	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Percent	Rank
Alabama	\$53	35	\$30	37	\$83	46	37%	32
Alaska	\$28	50	\$44	13	\$72	50	61%	2
Arizona	\$51	37	\$35	31	\$86	39	41%	21
Arkansas	\$76	5	\$20	49	\$96	24	21%	49
California	\$66	11	\$37	25	\$103	13	36%	34
<b>Colorado</b>	<b>\$43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>\$46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>\$89</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>5</b>
Connecticut	\$65	14	\$42	15	\$107	8	40%	23
Delaware	\$74	6	\$23	48	\$97	23	23%	48
Florida	\$41	47	\$36	26	\$77	48	47%	10
Georgia	\$48	40	\$36	30	\$84	43	42%	18
Hawaii	\$93	2	\$32	35	\$125	3	26%	46
Idaho	\$62	16	\$26	47	\$88	34	29%	44
Illinois	\$55	32	\$52	3	\$107	9	48%	7
Indiana	\$60	20	\$26	46	\$86	37	30%	42
Iowa	\$65	12	\$40	17	\$105	11	38%	31
Kansas	\$57	26	\$37	23	\$95	28	39%	26
Kentucky	\$65	13	\$30	42	\$95	27	31%	40
Louisiana	\$53	34	\$44	12	\$97	22	46%	12
Maine	\$68	10	\$46	8	\$114	5	40%	22
Maryland	\$59	21	\$45	11	\$104	12	43%	17
Massachusetts	\$59	25	\$37	22	\$96	26	39%	28
Michigan	\$62	17	\$28	45	\$90	31	31%	39
Minnesota	\$84	4	\$29	44	\$112	6	26%	47



### Exhibit 1. State and Local Tax Revenue Per \$1,000 Personal Income, 2017

State	State Tax Revenue (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)		Local Tax Revenue (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)		Total Tax Revenue (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)		Local Tax Revenue as a % of Total Tax Revenue	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Percent	Rank
Mississippi	\$71	8	\$30	43	\$101	17	29%	43
Missouri	\$45	44	\$39	20	\$84	45	46%	11
Montana	\$56	30	\$30	39	\$86	40	35%	36
Nebraska	\$53	36	\$49	5	\$101	16	48%	8
Nevada	\$62	19	\$34	33	\$96	25	36%	35
New Hampshire	\$33	49	\$52	2	\$85	42	61%	1
New Jersey	\$57	28	\$51	4	\$109	7	47%	9
New Mexico	\$68	9	\$34	34	\$103	14	34%	38
New York	\$62	18	\$76	1	\$138	1	55%	3
North Carolina	\$59	22	\$30	38	\$90	32	34%	37
North Dakota	\$87	3	\$39	18	\$127	2	31%	41
Ohio	\$54	33	\$45	10	\$99	18	45%	13
Oklahoma	\$50	39	\$31	36	\$81	47	39%	29
Oregon	\$59	24	\$38	21	\$97	21	39%	25
Pennsylvania	\$56	29	\$41	16	\$98	20	42%	19
Rhode Island	\$59	23	\$47	7	\$106	10	44%	15
South Carolina	\$47	42	\$37	24	\$84	44	44%	16
South Dakota	\$42	46	\$44	14	\$86	41	51%	6
Tennessee	\$46	43	\$30	41	\$76	49	39%	27
Texas	\$39	48	\$47	6	\$87	35	55%	4
Utah	\$57	27	\$35	32	\$92	29	38%	30
Vermont	\$97	1	\$20	50	\$117	4	17%	50
Virginia	\$47	41	\$39	19	\$87	36	45%	14
Washington	\$55	31	\$36	27	\$91	30	39%	24
West Virginia	\$73	7	\$30	40	\$102	15	29%	45
Wisconsin	\$64	15	\$36	29	\$99	19	36%	33
Wyoming	\$51	38	\$36	28	\$86	38	41%	20

**Sources:** U.S. Census, State and Local Government Finances; Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income Data

**Note:** The U.S. Census data is for the state fiscal year, July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017, and the BEA data is for calendar year 2017.





**Exhibit 2. Colorado Tax Revenue Per \$1,000 Personal Income  
State, Local, and Total Tax Revenue, 1990 - 2017**

Year	State Tax Revenue (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)		Local Tax Revenue (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)		Total Tax Revenue (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)		Local Tax Revenue as a % of Total Tax Revenue	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Percent	Rank
2017	\$43	45	\$46	9	\$89	33	52%	5
2016	\$45	45	\$44	12	\$89	35	50%	5
2015	\$45	44	\$43	12	\$88	37	49%	6
2014	\$43	47	\$43	11	\$86	40	50%	3
2013	\$46	46	\$47	6	\$93	37	51%	3
2012	\$44	46	\$46	5	\$90	37	51%	3
2011	\$42	47	\$55	3	\$96	31	57%	1
2010	\$40	49	\$56	3	\$96	31	58%	1
2009	\$42	49	\$55	3	\$98	36	57%	2
2008	\$45	48	\$46	9	\$91	42	51%	4
2007	\$45	48	\$46	10	\$91	46	50%	4
2006	\$44	49	\$45	10	\$89	46	51%	4
2005	\$43	49	\$45	12	\$87	46	51%	4
2004	\$42	49	\$45	10	\$86	46	52%	3
2003	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2002	\$44	49	\$44	11	\$88	45	50%	3
2001	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2000	\$55	46	\$48	7	\$103	43	47%	5
1999	\$55	45	\$47	8	\$102	40	46%	7
1998	\$54	47	\$47	11	\$101	42	46%	6
1997	\$53	48	\$48	10	\$101	44	48%	3
1996	\$52	48	\$48	13	\$100	45	48%	4
1995	\$53	48	\$49	12	\$102	42	48%	4
1994	\$52	48	\$50	6	\$102	41	49%	4
1993	\$51	48	\$51	6	\$102	39	50%	4
1992	\$51	48	\$51	8	\$102	37	50%	3
1991	\$49	48	\$52	5	\$101	33	51%	3
1990	\$51	48	\$54	5	\$105	31	52%	2

\* Information not available

**Sources:** U.S. Census, State and Local Government Finances; Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income Data

**Note:** The U.S. Census data is for the state fiscal year, July 1 through June 30, and the BEA data is for the calendar year.



A large share of Colorado’s state and local tax revenue comes from local taxes. **Exhibit 1** illustrates the tax revenue collected by local governments as a percentage of total tax revenue collected by both state and local governments. Colorado is still among the top ten states for the proportion of tax revenues collected by local governments, ranking fifth highest in 2017. In Colorado, municipal governments’ main source of revenue is local sales taxes, whereas local property taxes largely fund county governments and school districts. The Colorado state government collects proportionally less in taxes than other states due to the larger role of local governments in tax collection.

The Department studied the relative priorities of various programs in Colorado to those of other states by comparing their state and local government expenditures in **Exhibit 3**. In this case, the term “expenditure” means money spent by governments. This term does not include “tax expenditures,” which are base deviations, deductions, credits, or special rates that apply to only certain taxpayers, transactions, property, or income sources. Despite Colorado’s low ranking in 2017 for combined state and local tax revenues per \$1,000 of personal income (33rd), its total expenditures per capita was 23rd in 2017. Colorado is ranked second on the list for per capita spending on parks and recreation. Other relatively high-ranking per capita expenditures were on utilities (ninth) and housing and community development (11th). Per capita funding for higher education was 12th in the nation, while spending on elementary and secondary education per capita was 30th. Colorado’s per capita expenditures on solid waste was extremely low in 2017, ranking 49th in the nation.

**Exhibit 3. Ranking of Colorado State and Local Government Selected Expenditures and Tax Revenue, 2017**

Expenditures (Per Capita)	National Rank	Tax Revenue (Per \$1,000 Personal Income)	National Rank
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Selected Expenditures:</b>		<b>Selected Tax Revenue:</b>	
Education	25	<i>Corporate income tax revenue</i>	36
<i>Elementary and secondary education</i>	30	<i>Individual income tax revenue</i>	29
<i>Higher education</i>	12	<i>Property tax revenue</i>	28
Environment and housing		<i>Sales and gross receipts (state and local)</i>	29
<i>Housing and community development</i>	11		
<i>Natural resources</i>	24		
<i>Parks and recreation</i>	2		
<i>Sewerage</i>	17		
<i>Solid waste</i>	49		
Highways	24		
Public safety			
<i>Corrections</i>	18		
<i>Fire protection</i>	13		
<i>Police protection</i>	20		
Social services			
<i>Health</i>	42		
<i>Hospitals</i>	24		
<i>Public welfare</i>	38		
Utilities	9		

**Sources:** U.S. Census, State and Local Government Finances; Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional GDP and Personal Income data

**Note:** The U.S. Census data is for the state fiscal year, July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017, and the BEA data is for calendar year 2017.





# Part 2

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## DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND TAXES PAID IN COLORADO

### Overview

This part of the study analyzes the distribution of income and tax burden in Colorado using estimates of state and local taxes paid by households at different income levels in the 2017 calendar year. Distribution refers to how income and taxes paid are spread out across nine income groups. Tax burden or tax incidence is the effect of a particular tax on the distribution of economic welfare. To understand the distribution of income and tax burden, the Department examined how sources of income (e.g., wages; investment income or losses), average taxes paid by tax type (e.g., income; sales and use), and effective tax rates (i.e., taxes paid as a percentage of income) vary across and within income groups. The Department also compared the distribution of income versus the distribution of taxes paid to illustrate who bears the tax burden. In the sections that follow, estimates of income, taxes paid, and the distribution of taxes paid across households with different income levels is illustrated using tables and charts (exhibits).



The methodology used to produce these estimates is described in detail in the Methodology section below. It is crucial to note that income level is not associated with most Colorado taxes. For example, most vendors who collect and remit sales tax do not collect data on their customers’ income levels. With the exception of state income tax data, the Department does not have state data on taxes paid by income level. Therefore, the Department developed a model using federal data sources, primarily the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to estimate taxes paid by income level.

## Methodology

For this study, the Department estimated family money income (defined below) and taxes paid by Colorado households categorized into nine income groups. The Department does not have access to data on the actual taxes paid by income group, except for state income taxes. The values presented in the following sections are estimates, which may differ from the actual amount of tax paid.

## Estimating Income

This report defines income as family money income, which aims to capture all income available to Colorado households. Family money income includes some income that is not subject to income tax. The conceptualization of income in this report is based on the definition of income used by the CES.

The Department estimated family money income for Colorado household’s using Colorado and federal income tax return data and CES data. Family money income is composed of seven sources, which are listed and described in the table below.

Income Source	Definition	Data Source(s)
<b>Wages</b>	Wages, salaries, and tips	Federal income tax returns
<b>Retirement</b>	IRA distributions, pensions, annuities, social security benefits	Federal income tax returns
<b>Self-Employment Income or Loss</b>	Profit or loss from sole proprietorships or farming; sales of business properties	Federal income tax returns
<b>Investment Income or Loss</b>	Capital gains or losses; interest; dividends; income or losses from rental real estate, royalties, partnerships, S corporations, trusts, etc.	Federal income tax returns
<b>Public Assistance</b>	Public assistance, Supplemental Security Income, Supplementary Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	Consumer Expenditure Survey
<b>Unemployment and Other Compensation</b>	Unemployment and workers’ compensation, veterans’ benefits, and regular contributions for support	Consumer Expenditure Survey
<b>Other Income or Loss</b>	Combination of “Other Income” from the Consumer Expenditure Survey and the “Other Income” line on federal income tax returns	Consumer Expenditure Survey; federal income tax returns

Average family money income is calculated by dividing the total amount of family money income by the number of full-year resident, non-dependent, individual Colorado income tax returns per income group. This methodology is limited in that it does not include Colorado residents that do not file income tax returns (e.g., very low-income taxpayers that are not required to file), nor part-year residents and nonresidents that may have Colorado income and influence on the economy. It also is only accurate to the extent that income tax filers report all of their income on their tax returns.



## Defining the Income Groups

This report uses nine income groups based on the CES income categories:

- \$0 to \$14,999
- \$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

## Estimating Taxes Paid by Income Group

The Department estimated the amount of state and local taxes paid by each income group. The state taxes that were estimated are individual income, sales and use, gasoline, driver license and vehicle registration fees, alcoholic beverages, and cigarettes and tobacco. Taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and gasoline are indirect taxes in that they are passed to the consumer by being included in purchase prices. The estimated local taxes are residential real property, sales and use, specific ownership, and occupational privilege. Specific ownership taxes are local property taxes on motor vehicles. State income taxes paid were estimated using data from state income tax returns. Other types of taxes paid were primarily estimated using data from the CES, but when the CES data were insufficient to make an estimate, actual Colorado tax revenue data and industry data were incorporated.

The CES is a nationwide household survey on consumers' demographics, incomes, and expenditures. Households are grouped into income groups, and average annual family money income and expenses are reported for each group. While the CES does report values for some taxes paid, in general, the taxes summarized here were not available in the CES. Instead, the CES includes how much money consumers spent on a variety of items like food, gasoline, and alcohol.

To estimate sales and use, gasoline, alcohol, and tobacco taxes, we aggregated the CES amount of dollars spent on items subject to particular tax types, and then multiplied those values by the applicable tax rates. When needed, the Department also used third party or industry data to estimate costs and quantities consumed in order to apply the tax rates. From there, taxes were calculated as a percentage of CES income for each income group. For every tax type, the percentages were applied to the average Colorado family money income values (see methodology on estimating income above) to estimate the average Colorado taxes paid for each income group.

Here is an example of how an estimate of tax paid was made using gasoline tax: If a given income group has on average \$45,000 in income, spent \$2,000 on gasoline (per the CES), and the average price of gasoline was \$2.50 (per industry data), then it was estimated that they bought 800 gallons of gasoline. The state tax on gasoline is \$.022 per gallon, which comes to \$176 in gasoline tax paid. Then \$176 was divided by \$45,000 (the CES income amount) to determine what percentage of CES income was spent on gasoline tax (0.4%). Then that percentage (0.4%) was multiplied by the average Colorado family money income value for that group to get the estimate of average gasoline taxes 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.

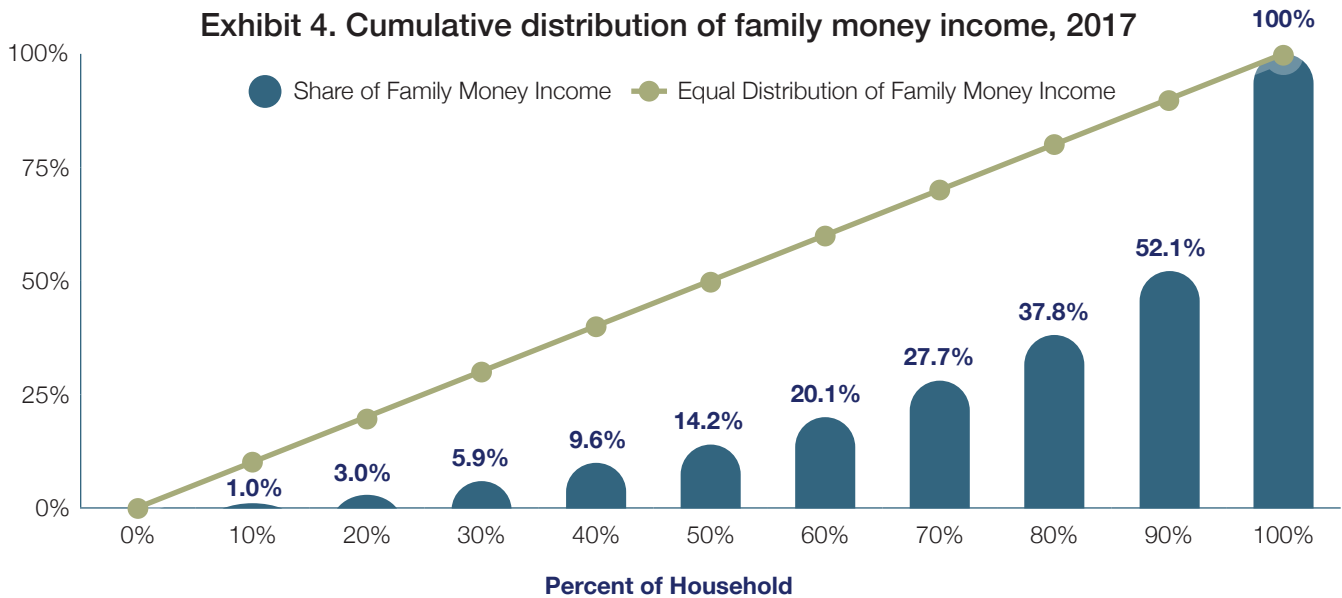


## Data Describing the Distribution of Income and Taxes Paid in Colorado

### Distribution of Income

**Exhibit 4** shows the estimated cumulative distribution of family money income and households in Colorado. The graph depicts the percentage of Colorado households (the horizontal axis) and their estimated share of family money income (the vertical axis). For example, the chart shows that 50% of Colorado households received little less than 15% 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 the gap in equality. The greater the area contained between the bars and the diagonal line, the greater the inequality of income. **Exhibit 5** shows the share of family money income across deciles (ten equally sized groups ordered by family money income). Notably, nearly half of all income is attributed to the top 10% (the tenth decile) of households.

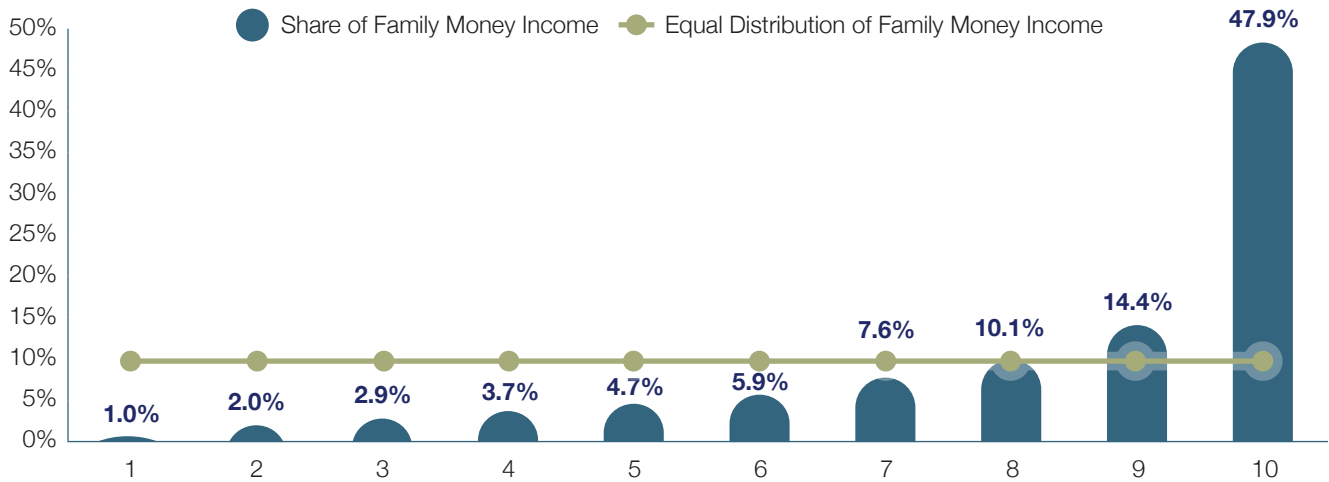
In 2017, the average family money income of all households in Colorado (as shown in **Exhibit 8**) was \$94,003. However, given the concentration of income among the wealthiest households, the average deviates significantly from the median, which was \$48,641.



**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey



### Exhibit 5. Distribution of family money income across deciles, 2017



Sources: Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey

### Sources of Income

Family money income comes from seven sources, as listed in **Exhibit 6**. 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 source 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 (63.4%) from wages. In contrast, households in the highest income group receive about 40% of their income from wages, and just over 40% from investments.

Exhibit 6. Average sources of income by income group, 2017

	\$0 to \$14,999	\$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>Income Source</b>									
Wages	\$5,826	\$15,489	\$25,952	\$34,026	\$45,129	\$63,019	\$90,576	\$122,289	\$214,161
Retirement	\$943	\$3,539	\$5,070	\$6,227	\$7,956	\$11,074	\$14,307	\$18,751	\$60,243
Self-Employment Income or Loss	\$779	\$1,418	\$1,270	\$1,405	\$1,763	\$2,409	\$3,612	\$5,741	\$26,131
Investment Income or Loss	\$189	\$608	\$1,238	\$1,973	\$3,244	\$5,919	\$11,577	\$23,754	\$233,381
Public Assistance	\$1,109	\$841	\$550	\$471	\$289	\$256	\$73	\$24	\$37
Unemployment and Other Compensation	\$180	\$328	\$413	\$357	\$381	\$733	\$645	\$377	\$712
Other Income or Loss	\$165	\$376	\$219	\$349	\$434	\$343	\$575	\$644	\$4,512
<b>Average Family Money Income</b>	<b>\$9,192</b>	<b>\$22,600</b>	<b>\$34,713</b>	<b>\$44,808</b>	<b>\$59,196</b>	<b>\$83,754</b>	<b>\$121,366</b>	<b>\$171,581</b>	<b>\$539,176</b>

Sources: Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey

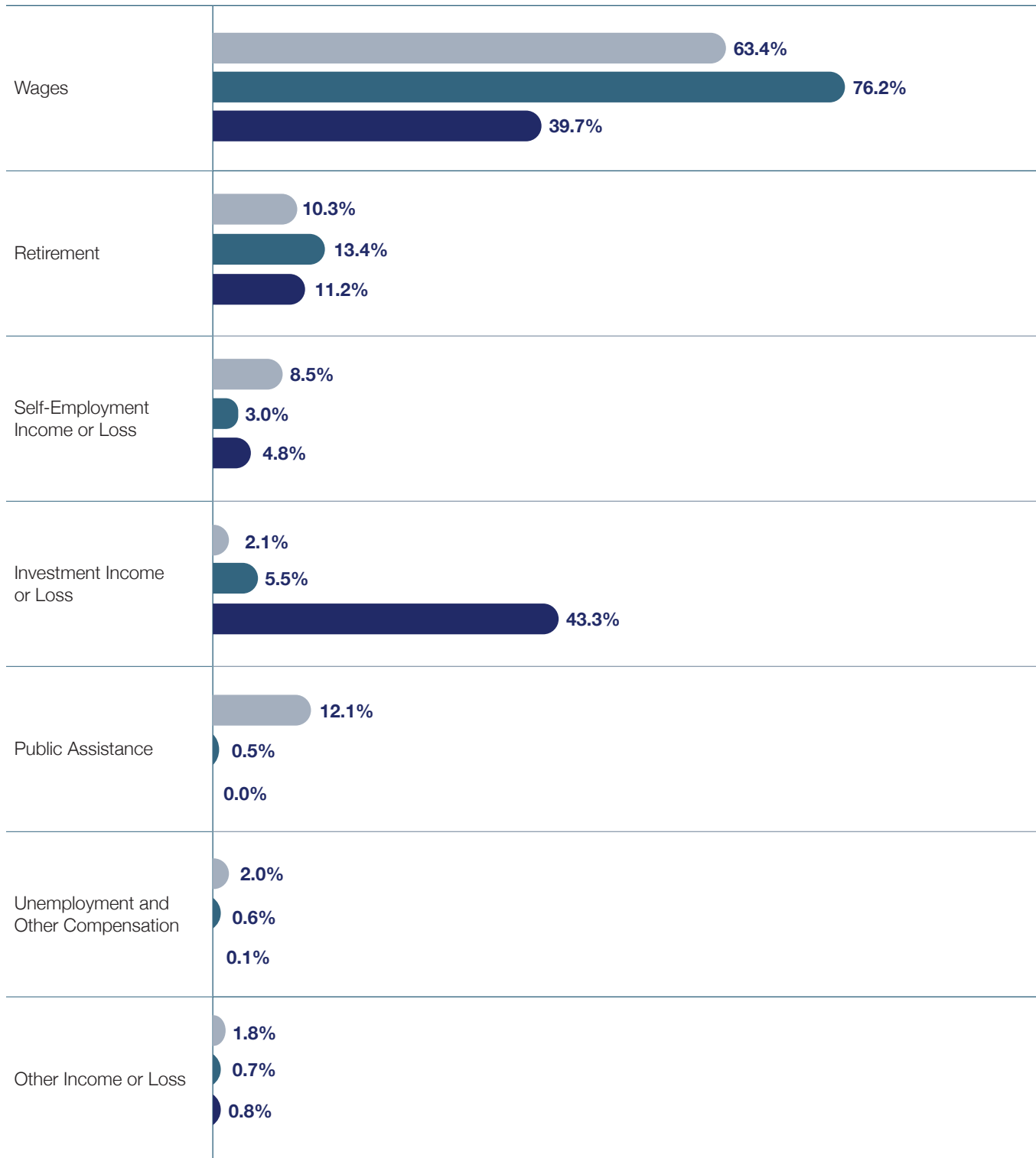
Note: The values presented in this exhibit are estimates because actual values are not known. Family money income and taxes paid were estimated using Colorado, federal, and third party data sources. Please see the "Methodology" section of the Tax Profile narrative.





### Exhibit 7. Proportions of income sources within the lowest, middle, and highest income groups, 2017

● Lowest: \$0 to \$14,999    ● Middle: \$50,000 to \$69,999    ● Highest: \$200,000 and Over



**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey

**Note:** The values presented in this exhibit are estimates because actual values are not known.



## Distribution of Taxes Paid

### Average Taxes Paid for Each Tax Type by Each Income Group

**Exhibit 8** estimates the average amount of family money income and state and local taxes paid by Colorado households in 2017. The average total state and local taxes paid was \$7,768. The average state taxes paid was about \$4,037, and the average amount of local taxes paid by Colorado households was \$3,732. However, when residents in the two highest income groups are removed, the average amount of state taxes paid drops to \$2,306 and the average amount of local taxes paid lowers to \$2,508. Generally, as income increased so did the average taxes paid.

<b>Exhibit 8. Average family money income and average taxes paid by income group, 2017</b>										
	<b>\$0 to \$14,999</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>Average</b>
Average Family Money Income	\$9,192	\$22,600	\$34,713	\$44,808	\$59,196	\$83,754	\$121,366	\$171,581	\$539,176	\$94,003
<b>Average State Taxes Paid</b>										
Individual Income	\$89	\$327	\$741	\$1,098	\$1,599	\$2,467	\$3,899	\$5,811	\$18,125	\$2,850
Sales and Use	\$307	\$350	\$447	\$480	\$599	\$702	\$945	\$1,257	\$2,964	\$752
Gasoline	\$92	\$112	\$150	\$165	\$185	\$225	\$259	\$271	\$503	\$196
Driver License and Vehicle Registration Fees	\$91	\$126	\$162	\$171	\$189	\$215	\$242	\$260	\$269	\$181
Alcoholic Beverages	\$3	\$3	\$5	\$6	\$8	\$10	\$15	\$17	\$51	\$11
Cigarettes and Tobacco	\$42	\$42	\$53	\$49	\$50	\$51	\$43	\$38	\$58	\$47
<b>Total State Taxes</b>	<b>\$623</b>	<b>\$960</b>	<b>\$1,558</b>	<b>\$1,969</b>	<b>\$2,629</b>	<b>\$3,671</b>	<b>\$5,403</b>	<b>\$7,654</b>	<b>\$21,971</b>	<b>\$4,037</b>
<b>Average Local Taxes Paid</b>										
Residential Real Property	\$830	\$1,035	\$1,273	\$1,572	\$1,638	\$2,222	\$3,104	\$4,726	\$11,256	\$2,492
Sales and Use	\$487	\$555	\$710	\$762	\$950	\$1,113	\$1,499	\$1,994	\$4,702	\$1,192
Specific Ownership	\$11	\$30	\$26	\$21	\$33	\$35	\$34	\$16	\$27	\$27
Occupational Privilege	\$2	\$5	\$8	\$10	\$13	\$18	\$27	\$38	\$118	\$21
<b>Total Local Taxes</b>	<b>\$1,330</b>	<b>\$1,625</b>	<b>\$2,016</b>	<b>\$2,365</b>	<b>\$2,635</b>	<b>\$3,388</b>	<b>\$4,664</b>	<b>\$6,774</b>	<b>\$16,102</b>	<b>\$3,732</b>
<b>Average Total Taxes Paid</b>	<b>\$1,954</b>	<b>\$2,584</b>	<b>\$3,574</b>	<b>\$4,334</b>	<b>\$5,263</b>	<b>\$7,059</b>	<b>\$10,067</b>	<b>\$14,428</b>	<b>\$38,073</b>	<b>\$7,768</b>

**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey

**Note:** The values presented in this exhibit are estimates because actual values are not known. Family money income and taxes paid were estimated using Colorado, federal, and third party data sources. Please see the "Methodology" section of the Tax Profile narrative.



### Proportion of Taxes Paid Within Income Groups

**Exhibit 9** shows the proportion of taxes paid for each tax type within each income group. For orientation, the percentages sum to 100% within each income group (each column). **Exhibit 10** illustrates that the proportions of taxes paid for each tax type vary substantially by income group. Households in the lowest income group (\$0 to \$14,999) paid the largest proportion of their taxes on residential real property (42.5%) and sales (40.6% for state and local sales taxes combined), whereas households in the middle (\$50,000 to \$69,999) and highest (\$200,000 and Over) income groups paid a large proportion of their taxes on income (ranging from 30.4% to 47.6%) and residential real property tax (about 30%).

<b>Exhibit 9. Proportions of taxes paid within each income group, 2017</b>									
	<b>\$0 to \$14,999</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>Proportion of State Taxes Paid</b>									
Individual Income	4.5%	12.6%	20.7%	25.3%	30.4%	35.0%	38.7%	40.3%	47.6%
Sales and Use	15.7%	13.5%	12.5%	11.1%	11.4%	9.9%	9.4%	8.7%	7.8%
Gasoline	4.7%	4.3%	4.2%	3.8%	3.5%	3.2%	2.6%	1.9%	1.3%
Driver License and Vehicle Registration Fees	4.7%	4.9%	4.5%	3.9%	3.6%	3.0%	2.4%	1.8%	0.7%
Alcoholic Beverages	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Cigarettes and Tobacco	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
<b>Total State Taxes</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>43.6%</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>53.0%</b>	<b>57.7%</b>
<b>Proportion of Local Taxes Paid</b>									
Residential Real Property	42.5%	40.1%	35.6%	36.3%	31.1%	31.5%	30.8%	32.8%	29.6%
Sales and Use	24.9%	21.5%	19.9%	17.6%	18.1%	15.8%	14.9%	13.8%	12.3%
Specific Ownership	0.6%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Occupational Privilege	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
<b>Total Local Taxes</b>	<b>68.1%</b>	<b>62.9%</b>	<b>56.4%</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>50.1%</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>47.0%</b>	<b>42.3%</b>
<b>Total Taxes Paid</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

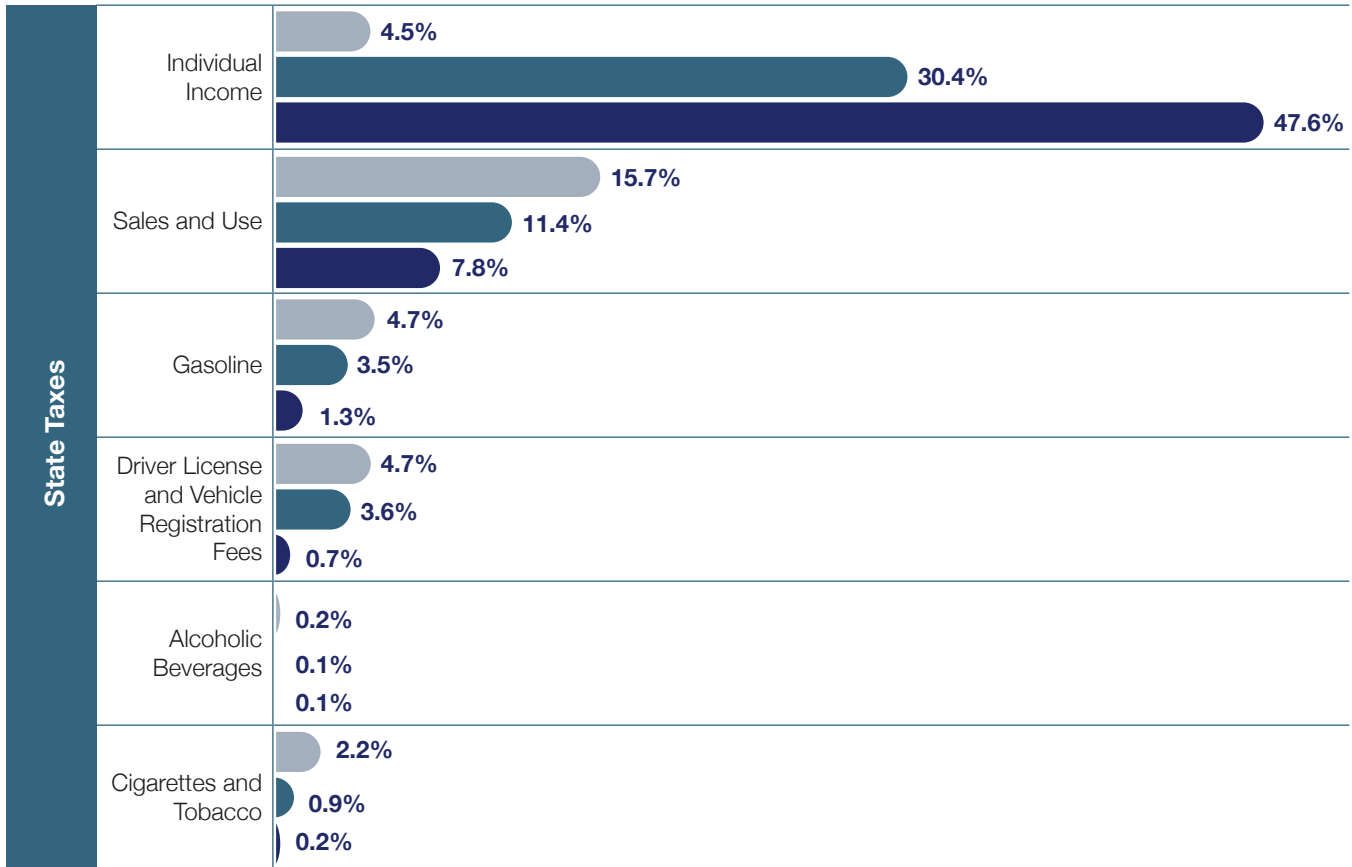
**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey

**Note:** The values presented in this exhibit are estimates because actual values are not known. Family money income and taxes paid were estimated using Colorado, federal, and third party data sources. Please see the "Methodology" section of the Tax Profile narrative.

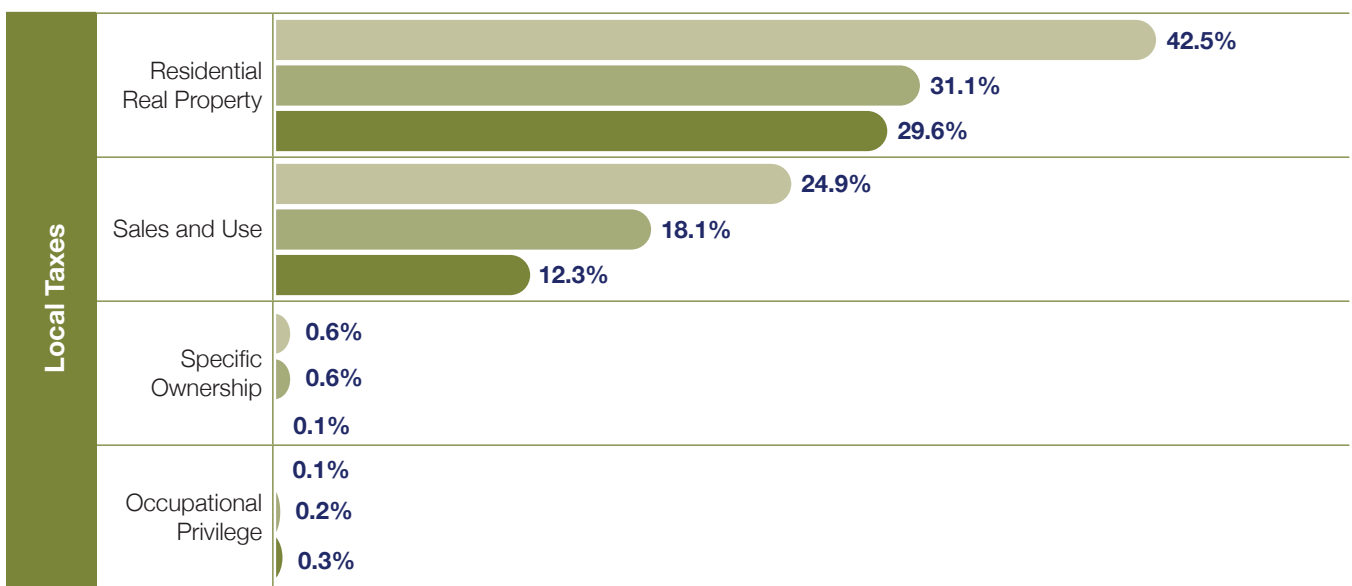


### Exhibit 10. Proportions of state and local taxes paid within the lowest, middle, and highest income groups, 2017

● Lowest: \$0 to \$14,999    ● Middle: \$50,000 to \$69,999    ● Highest: \$200,000 and Over



● Lowest: \$0 to \$14,999    ● Middle: \$50,000 to \$69,999    ● Highest: \$200,000 and Over



**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey

**Note:** The values presented in this exhibit are estimates because actual values are not known.



### Distribution of Taxes Paid Across Income Groups

The Department also examined the distribution of state and local taxes paid across income groups. **Exhibit 11** shows the share of tax paid by each income group for each tax type. For orientation, the percentages sum to 100% across income groups (each row). Generally, as income increased, so did the proportion of tax paid. Households in the highest income group paid the largest share of taxes in most types, except driver license and vehicle registration fees, cigarettes and tobacco taxes, and specific ownership taxes, which were largely concentrated in the lowest through middle income groups (\$0 to \$69,999).

**Exhibit 11. Distribution of households, family money income, and taxes paid across income groups, 2017**

	\$0 to \$14,999	\$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
Share of Households	10.0%	18.9%	12.4%	9.7%	13.6%	12.4%	10.8%	4.8%	7.5%	100%
Share of Family Money Income	1.0%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	8.6%	11.0%	13.9%	8.8%	43.0%	100%
<b>Share of State Taxes Paid</b>										
Individual Income	0.3%	2.2%	3.2%	3.7%	7.7%	10.7%	14.8%	9.8%	47.7%	100%
Sales and Use	4.1%	8.8%	7.4%	6.2%	10.9%	11.6%	13.6%	8.0%	29.6%	100%
Gasoline	4.6%	10.7%	9.4%	8.1%	12.8%	14.2%	14.2%	6.6%	19.2%	100%
Driver License and Vehicle Registration Fees	5.0%	13.2%	11.1%	9.1%	14.3%	14.8%	14.5%	6.9%	11.1%	100%
Alcoholic Beverages	2.9%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	9.8%	12.0%	14.8%	7.5%	35.9%	100%
Cigarettes and Tobacco	8.9%	16.7%	13.8%	10.1%	14.3%	13.4%	9.7%	3.8%	9.2%	100%
<b>Total State Taxes</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>40.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Share of Local Taxes Paid</b>										
Residential Real Property	3.3%	7.8%	6.3%	6.1%	9.0%	11.0%	13.4%	9.1%	33.9%	100%
Sales and Use	4.1%	8.8%	7.4%	6.2%	10.9%	11.6%	13.6%	8.0%	29.6%	100%
Specific Ownership	4.0%	20.7%	11.7%	7.5%	16.7%	15.8%	13.5%	2.9%	7.3%	100%
Occupational Privilege	1.0%	4.5%	4.6%	4.6%	8.6%	11.0%	13.9%	8.8%	43.0%	100%
<b>Total Local Taxes</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Share of Total Taxes Paid</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey

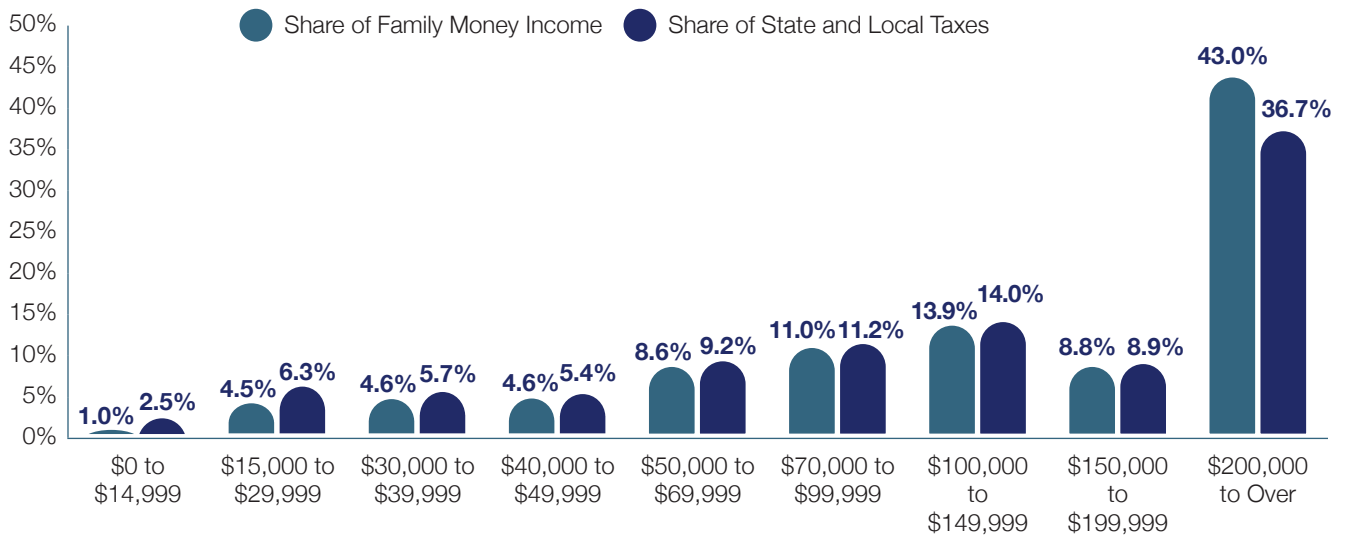
**Note:** The values presented in this exhibit are estimates because actual values are not known. Family money income and taxes paid were estimated using Colorado, federal, and third party data sources. Please see the "Methodology" section of the Tax Profile narrative.



### Comparing the Distribution of Taxes Paid to the Distribution of Income

**Exhibit 12** looks at the distribution of family money income relative to the distribution of taxes paid across income groups. The left columns show the share of family money income each group receives, and the right columns show the share of state and local taxes they pay. When these two columns are the same height for an income group, that group’s share of total taxes paid is in proportion to their share of total income. The share of taxes paid is slightly more than the share of income for all groups, except the highest income group (\$200,000 and Over), whose share of taxes paid is lower than their share of income. This indicates that a larger tax burden is placed on the income groups with less than \$200,000 in income. **Exhibit 11** shows that the highest income group’s share of taxes paid is less than their share of income for all tax types except for income and occupation taxes.

**Exhibit 12. Distribution of family money income and taxes paid across income groups, 2017**



**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Consumer Expenditure Survey

**Note:** The values presented in this exhibit are estimates because actual values are not known.

### Effective Tax Rates

Effective tax rates measure how much people pay in taxes as a percentage of their income. This section looks at the distribution of 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 the effective tax rates are proportional, regressive, or progressive. For this model, we considered the tax base to be family money income. Thus, a proportional tax is one in which the effective tax rate is fixed, with no change in rate as income increases or decreases. A regressive tax is one in which the effective tax rate decreases as income increases. A progressive tax is one in which the effective tax rate increases as income increases. For more on proportional, regressive, or progressive taxes see Part 3: Tax Equity Considerations for Policy Making.



**Exhibit 13** shows the effective tax rate by tax type within each income group. **Exhibit 14** illustrates the state and local effective tax rates for each income group. Looking at **Exhibits 13 and 14**, it is evident the combined state and local effective tax rate was regressive in 2017. The lowest income group had the highest effective tax rate – they paid 21.3% 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 7.1% of their family money income in combined state and local taxes. The distribution of local effective tax rates was substantially more regressive than that of state effective tax rates across the income groups (local effective tax rates are shown in the top part of the columns in **Exhibit 14**, and state effective tax rates are shown in the bottom part of the columns). As income increased, the local effective tax rate decreased. The distribution of state effective tax rates was slightly less regressive than that of the local effective tax rates. The lowest income group had the highest state effective tax rate of 6.8%, and the rates remained fairly flat around 4.4% until the highest income group, which had the lowest state effective tax rate of 4.1%.

It is also worth mentioning that there are differences between tax types when measuring the tax burden across income groups. For example, state individual income taxes appear to be progressive (effective tax rates increase as income increases), whereas state and local sales and use taxes are regressive (effective tax rates decrease as income increases) (**Exhibit 13**).

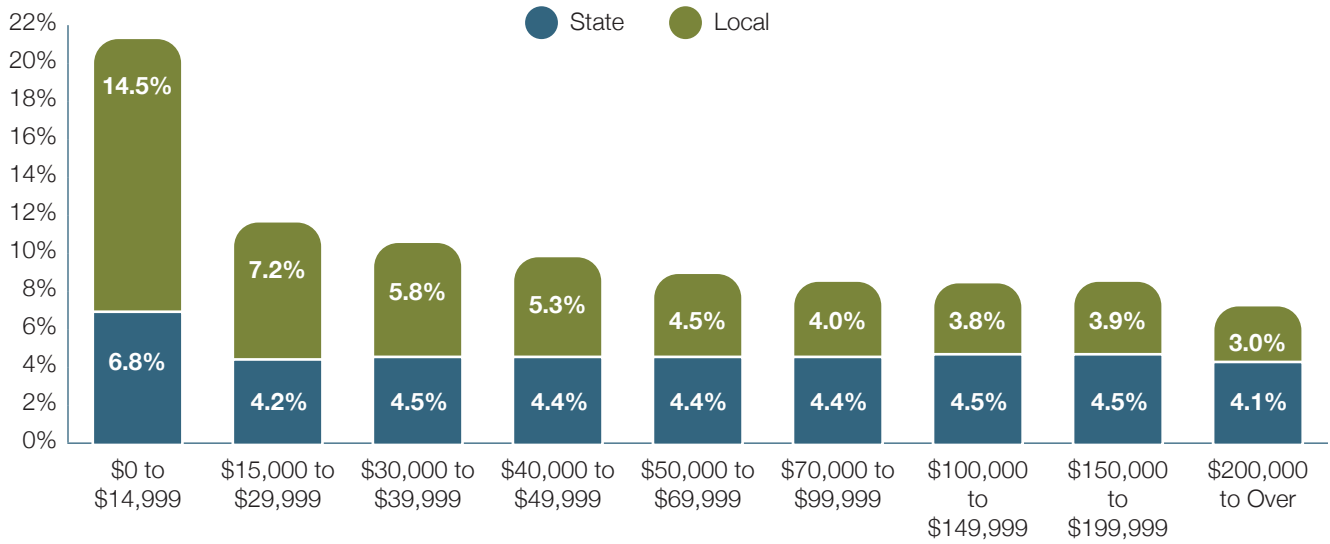
<b>Exhibit 13. Effective tax rates by tax type within each income group, 2017</b>										
	\$0 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 and Over	Average
<b>Effective State Tax Rates</b>										
Individual Income	1.0%	1.4%	2.1%	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%
Sales and Use	3.3%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.8%
Gasoline	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Driver License and Vehicle Registration Fees	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Alcoholic Beverages	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cigarettes and Tobacco	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Total State Taxes</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Effective Local Tax Rates</b>										
Residential Real Property	9.0%	4.6%	3.7%	3.5%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.1%	2.7%
Sales and Use	5.3%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%
Specific Ownership	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Occupational Privilege	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Local Taxes</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>Effective Total Tax Rates</b>	<b>21.3%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>

**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey

**Note:** The values presented in this exhibit are estimates because actual values are not known. Family money income and taxes paid were estimated using Colorado, federal, and third party data sources. Please see the "Methodology" section of the Tax Profile narrative.



### Exhibit 14. Effective state and local tax rates within each income group, 2017



**Sources:** Colorado and Federal income tax return data and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey

**Note:** The values presented in this exhibit are estimates because actual values are not known.







# Part 3

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## TAX EQUITY CONSIDERATIONS FOR POLICY MAKING

### Purposes of Taxation

To better understand the impacts and equity of taxation, it is helpful to first discuss the various purposes of taxation. Governments impose taxes for many reasons, including funding of public goods and services, addressing externalities, and incentivizing public behavior.

In some cases, taxes are imposed directly on users of particular goods and services. It can be difficult for governments to determine how much to charge in user fees, yet it is requisite for governments to know the monetary value of the services they are offering and how to measure and assess the charges for those services. For example, the Environmental Protection Agency has the responsibility of safeguarding the environment, and they have to answer questions like, “What is the price of clean air?” and “Who should be charged and how should they be charged?”

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.



Governments may 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.

Just as taxes can be used to curtail certain types of consumption, tax credits or deductible allowances can be used 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 insurance policies. This incentive was aimed at people taking an interest in the expense of their health care needs later in life, thus, incentivizing persons to take an interest in providing for their own health care.

## Tax Equity

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. The model presented in Part 3 of this study provides a foundation for an informed discussion on the distributive effects of tax policy in law and the equity of the distribution of state and local 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 could be one in which every person would spend the same percentage of their income on taxes, regardless of income; thus, the tax burden would be equally proportional. This equity is thought to be achieved through “flat tax” rates. However, in practice a flat tax rate on income can become disproportionate due to various tax reductions allowed to different income groups. Additionally, flat tax rates on tangible goods can also become inequitable because the prices and quantities of purchased goods will influence the amount of taxes paid relative to a person's income.

Another version of a fair tax system might focus on a taxpayer's “ability to pay.” Proponents of this concept argue 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. Federal and many state's income taxes fall under this progressive tax structure.

To others, tax fairness is a tax based on use, where people are 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 an additional 20% 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. Generally, those who do not use cigarettes or tobacco products would have less use for these programs. Therefore, those who do use cigarettes or tobacco products provide more financial support for these programs through the tax.

Other concepts of tax equity include horizontal and vertical equity. Horizontal equity indicates that households of similar income pay an equal amount of taxes. Horizontal equity can be difficult to achieve because of tax credits, deductions, and any other type of tax reduction. 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.

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 first be examined individually regarding the intention or objective of the tax; whether the objectives are being met. Then the burden of combined taxes needs to be examined to determine whether a group of taxpayers is being inadvertently and/or unjustifiably burdened by taxes.



**COLORADO**  
Department of Revenue

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# Colorado Statistics of Income

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Individual • Corporate  
Income Tax Year 2017

Prepared by the Colorado Department of Revenue





# Colorado Individual Statistics of Income

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**INCOME TAX YEAR 2017**





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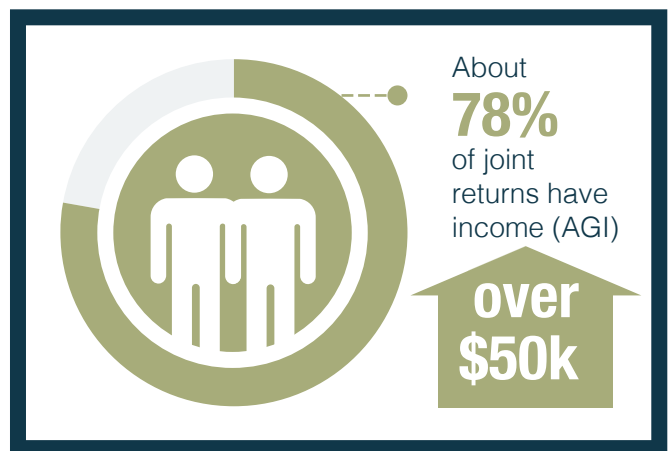
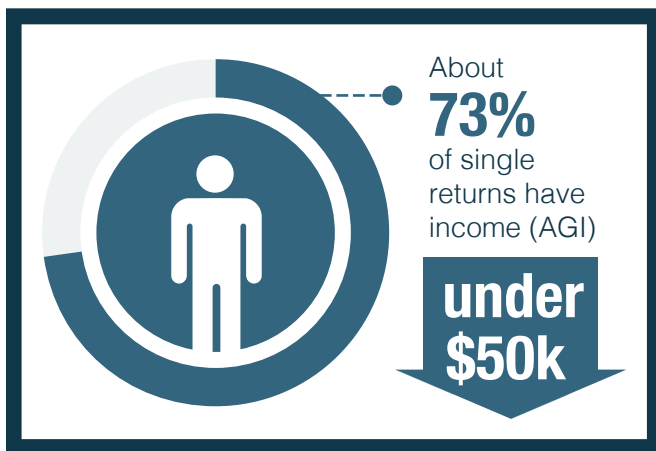


## Defining Single and Joint Returns

Single returns are cases where a spouse is not listed on the Colorado tax return, and joint returns are cases where a spouse is listed on the Colorado tax return. It is worth noting that each joint return is counted once, even though it represents two people in one household. In general, single returns represent Coloradans that use federal filing statuses of single, head of household, married filing separate, or widow(er). Joint returns generally represent Coloradans that are using the federal filing status of married filing jointly. However, the Colorado return categorization of single and joint does not always match up with the federal return’s associated filing statuses.

The **2017 Single and Joint Returns** infographic below shows single returns accounted for 63% of full-year resident 2017 income tax returns. AGI tended to be lower for single returns than joint returns. About 73% of single returns had AGI under \$50,000, whereas about 78% of joint returns had AGI over \$50,000.

### 2017 Single and Joint Returns



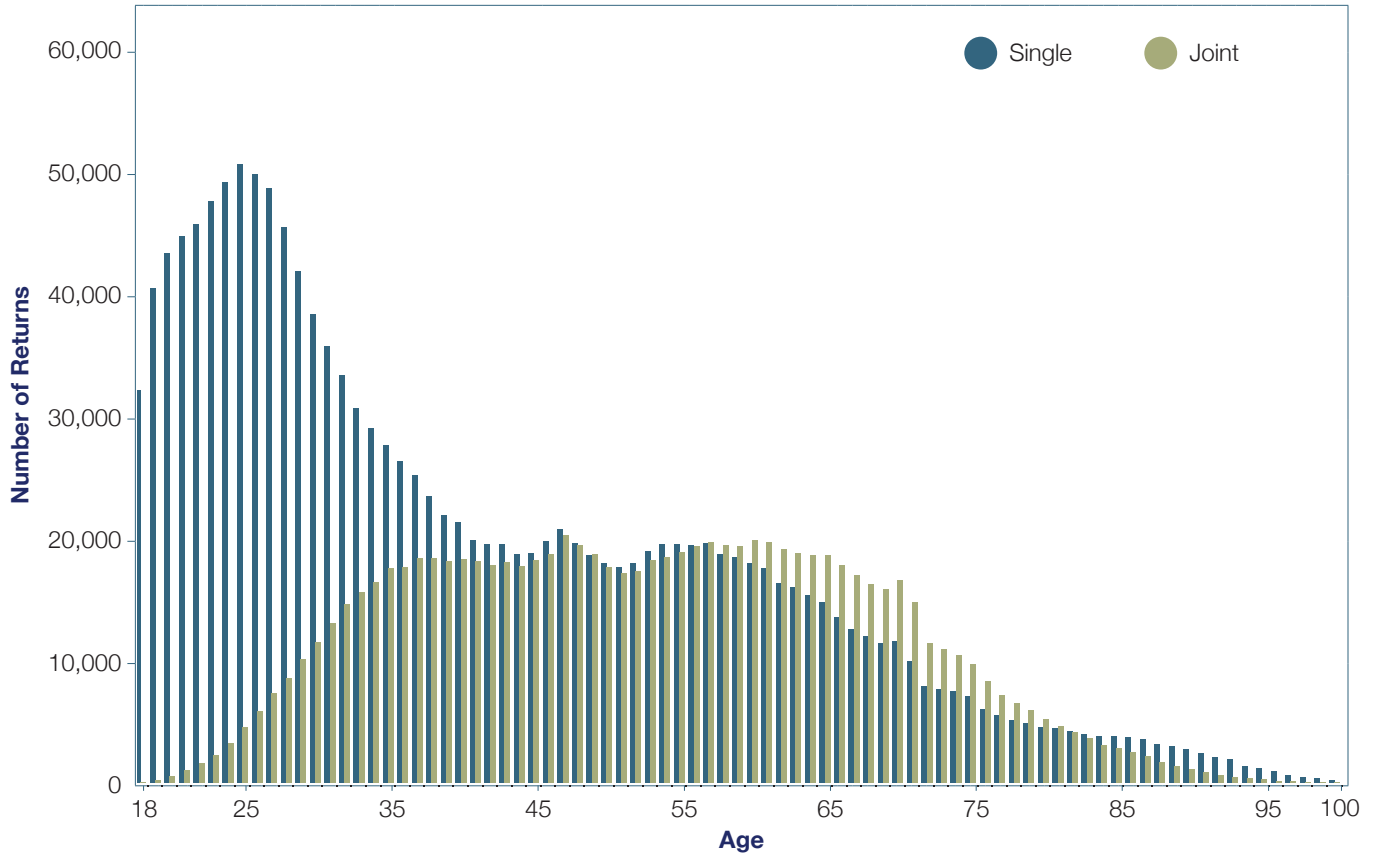
Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)



## Age of Taxpayers

**Chart 2** presents the number of single and joint returns by age of the primary filer. Notably, the distribution of single returns skews younger, meaning there were more single returns for younger ages than older ages. The number of single returns peaks at age 25, and then declines as the population ages. This declining number of single returns after age 25 corresponds with the increasing number of joint returns between ages 18-40, demonstrating the pattern of single individuals becoming married as they age.

**Chart 2. Number of Single and Joint Returns by Age (18-100), Tax Year 2017**

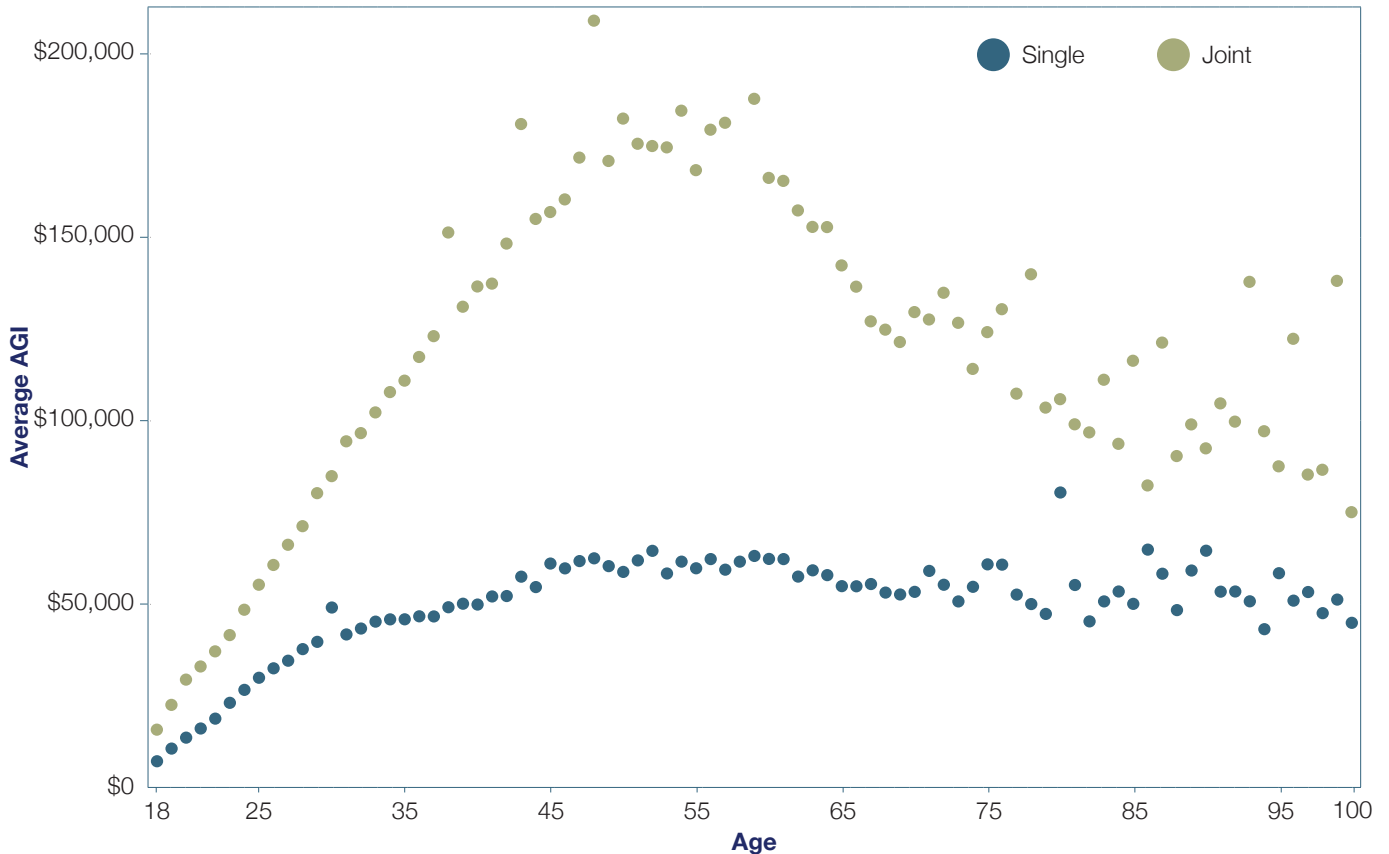


**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)



**Chart 3** looks at the average AGI of single and joint returns by the age of the primary filer. This chart shows that single returns of all ages had lower AGI on average than joint returns. It is important to remember that the average AGI for joint returns represents the average income for a household with at least two individuals, for which one or two of those individuals are earning income. Interestingly, from ages 37-65, joint households earned about three times as much as single households.

**Chart 3. Average Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) on Single and Joint Returns by Age (18-100), Tax Year 2017**



**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)



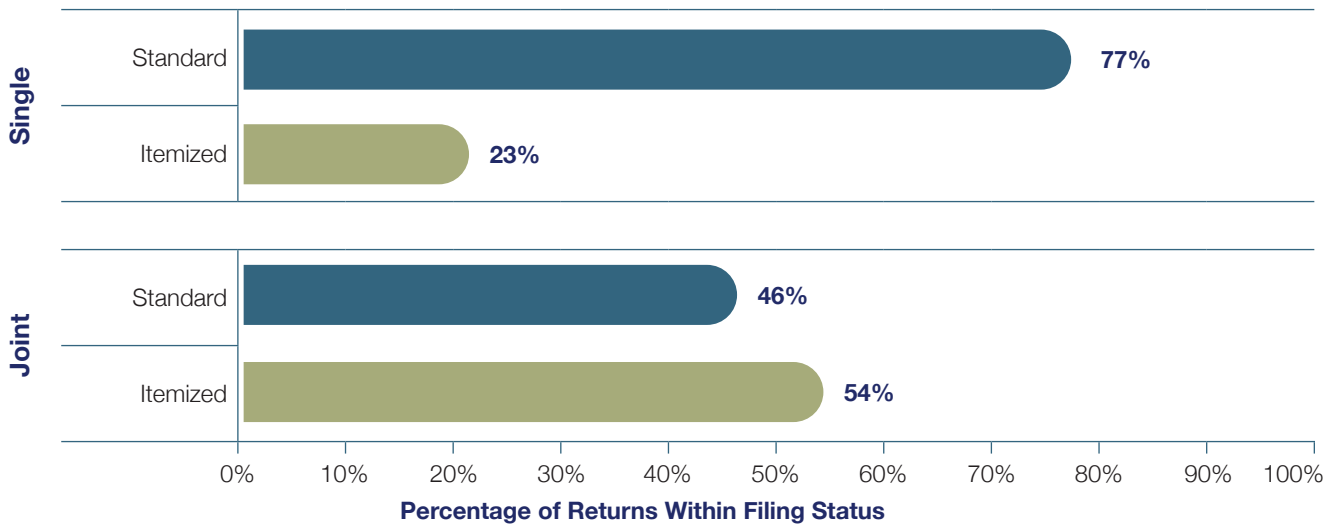
## Deductions and Personal Exemptions

A taxpayers' AGI represents the overall income earnings prior to most of the reductions used to calculate federal taxable income on federal returns. It is useful to examine these reductions because federal taxable income is the starting point for Colorado individual income taxes. **Charts 4 through 6** highlight information about these reductions — called standard or itemized deductions and personal exemptions — in income tax year 2017. Additionally, the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) changed these deductions and exemptions generally beginning in tax year 2018. The implications of these changes are discussed at the end of this section.

On federal income tax returns for tax year 2017, individuals could subtract standard or itemized deductions from their AGI, reducing their federal taxable income. The standard deduction, which is the default deduction for all taxpayers, is a fixed amount based upon federal filing status. In 2017, the standard deduction amounts were \$6,350 for single or married filing separately, \$9,350 for heads of households, and \$12,700 for married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)s. Taxpayers may subtract itemized deductions instead of the standard deduction, and generally will if the sum of their itemized deductions is greater than the standard deduction. The 2017 itemized deductions consisted of various subtractions, including state and local taxes, home mortgage interest, charitable contributions, and others.

The prevalence of standard and itemized deductions differs for single and joint returns. **Chart 4** shows that just over half (54%) of joint returns used itemized deductions, whereas just under a quarter (23%) of single returns used itemized deductions. Standard deductions were much more prevalent for single returns (77%) than joint returns (46%) in 2017.

**Chart 4. Percentage of Single and Joint Returns by Type of Deductions, Tax Year 2017**



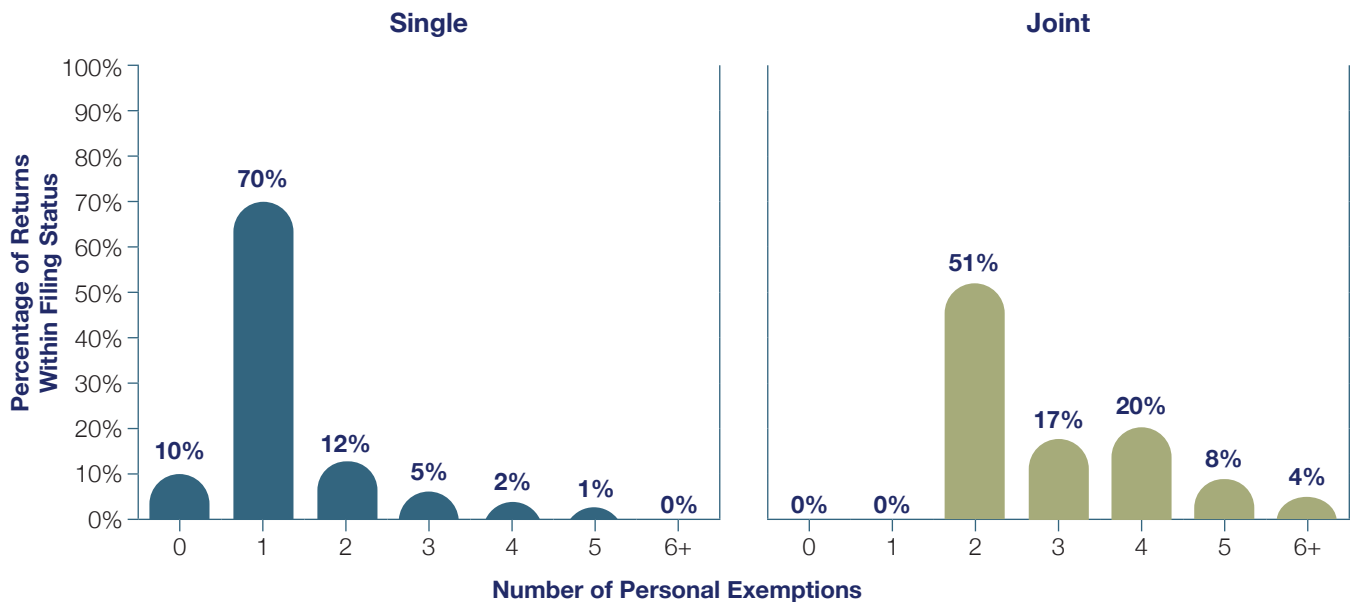
**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)



Personal exemptions were also available to taxpayers in 2017. Taxpayers could report a number of personal exemptions for each individual in a household, including spouses and qualifying dependents. A person who could be claimed as a dependent on someone else's return would not be eligible to claim a personal exemption on their own return. An amount of \$4,050 could be deducted to reduce taxable income for each personal exemption claimed, taking into account income thresholds meant to reduce or eliminate the dollar amount deducted from income.

The number of personal exemptions claimed on returns, as shown in **Chart 5**, provides information about the composition of households. Single returns, which represent one filer, most often (70%) have one personal exemption. Joint returns, which represent two filers, have two personal exemptions half of the time (51%), and have 3 to 4 personal exemptions 37% of the time. When the number of personal exemptions is higher than the number of filers, there are dependents in the household. As the number of personal exemptions claimed increases, so does the potential dollar amount that could be used to reduce taxable income.

**Chart 5. Percentage of Single and Joint Returns by Number of Personal Exemptions, Tax Year 2017**

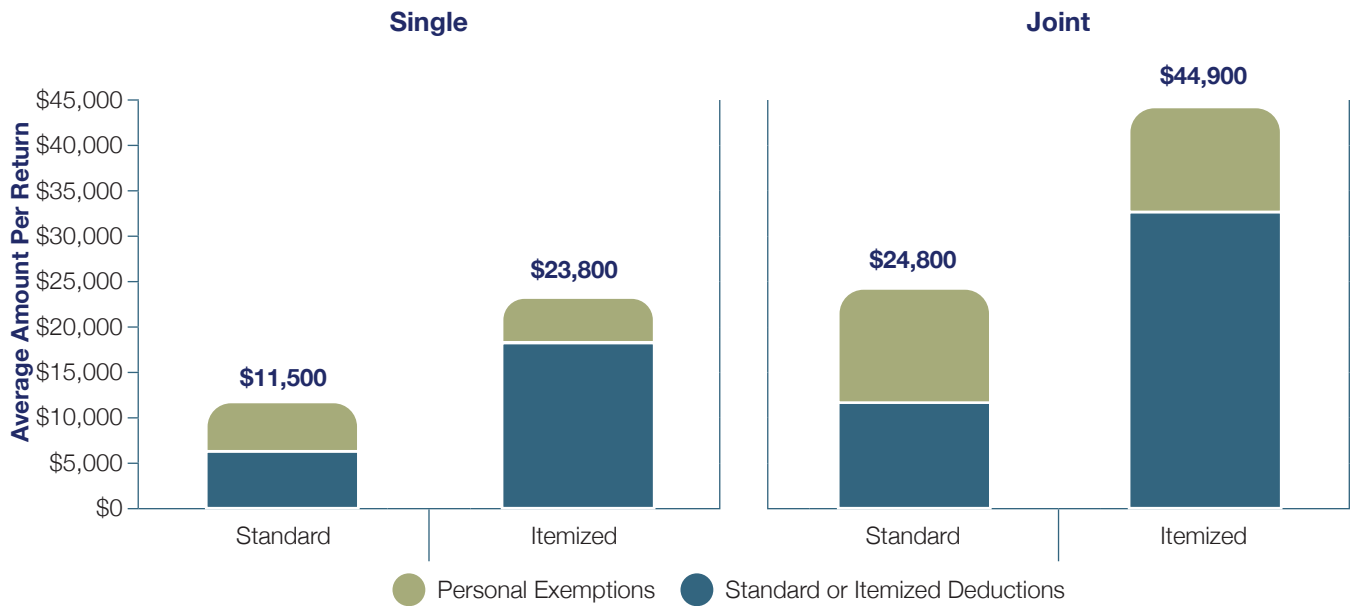


**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)



**Chart 6** illustrates the average dollar amounts of personal exemptions and deductions (standard or itemized) on single and joint returns. Deductions and personal exemptions can both be used to reduce taxable income, but their relative contributions differ for standard deduction returns compared to itemized deduction returns. Specifically, for standard deduction returns, the dollar amount of standard deductions is almost the same as the dollar amount of personal exemptions. Whereas, for itemized deduction returns, the dollar amount of itemized deductions is about three times the dollar amount of personal exemptions. This pattern holds for single and joint returns.

**Chart 6. Average Amount of Personal Exemptions and Deductions on Single and Joint Returns by Type or Deduction, Tax Year 2017**



**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

The combined average amounts of personal exemptions and deductions used are shown above the columns in **Chart 6**. Joint returns on average received larger deductions and exemptions than single returns due to the larger dollar amounts allowed to them. Returns using itemized deductions have about double the combined dollar amount of personal exemptions and deductions compared to returns using standard deductions, which is driven by the larger dollar amounts associated with itemizing.

### Looking Ahead: Potential Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA)

These comparisons of deductions and personal exemptions on single and joint returns in **Charts 4 through 6** are important to keep in mind for future SOI reports, because of the TCJA. This major federal tax legislation generally took effect for income tax year 2018, and one of its biggest impacts on Colorado were the changes made to deductions and personal exemptions. For tax years 2018 through 2025, the TCJA reduced the personal exemption to zero, and essentially doubled the federal standard deduction amounts. The TCJA also restricted or eliminated some itemized deductions. The 2018 federal standard deduction amounts were: \$12,000 for single, \$18,000 for head of household, and \$24,000 for married couples filing jointly. The 2018 standard deduction amounts are very close to the 2017 average amount of total personal exemptions and deductions on returns using the standard deduction, as shown in **Chart 6**.





The changes to the standard and itemized deductions caused some filers who previously itemized to take the standard deduction instead. All filers who previously reported personal exemption(s) were no longer able to do so on their 2018 returns. The Colorado Department of Revenue will have a better understanding of the impacts of these changes on Colorado taxpayers and state revenue when examining 2018 returns in the next SOI report.

Even though this report does not analyze 2018 return data, it is important to compare the 2018 standard deductions amounts to the average combined amounts in **Chart 6**. The standard deductions were increased under the TCJA in part to offset the elimination of personal exemptions. This comparison may give an early indication of the potential impact of the TCJA changes on Coloradans. The 2018 SOI report will include additional information regarding the impacts of the TCJA.



## Data Tables

The 2017 Individual SOI tables summarize key statistics on income and tax data by income group, including the number of returns, federal adjusted gross income (AGI), federal taxable income, Colorado gross tax, Colorado net tax, and federal tax. The aggregate data is split into various groupings, such as filing status, age, and location. A few tables (Tables 6, 7, 11, and 12) break out return data by age group. Information on the composition of Colorado households can be found by examining filing statuses (Tables 3, 4, 9, and 10) and personal exemptions (Tables 13, 14, and 18). Standard and itemized deductions from federal income are presented in Tables 17, 18, and 19. Detailed data on sources of income, adjustments to income, and itemized deductions are reported in Tables 15, 16, and 19, respectively. Geographic (county or planning region) data is presented in Tables 20 through 23. Data specific to the calculation of Colorado taxable income and tax due — including additions, subtractions, tax credits, and voluntary contributions — are the focus of Tables 24 through 27.

**Table 1. Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for full-year residents by AGI group.*

I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (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	26,648	(\$3,756,724)	\$0	\$202	\$869	\$17,432
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	283,979	\$1,455,149	\$68,599	\$3,859	\$3,833	\$37,229
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	290,815	\$4,343,148	\$946,659	\$40,988	\$40,655	\$164,051
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	276,462	\$6,898,507	\$2,818,672	\$119,451	\$118,773	\$350,791
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	247,073	\$8,610,609	\$4,607,825	\$193,713	\$192,686	\$569,058
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	202,151	\$9,060,605	\$5,522,933	\$230,371	\$228,774	\$699,096
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	163,604	\$8,969,370	\$5,831,229	\$240,994	\$239,053	\$786,639
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	192,080	\$12,894,822	\$8,756,461	\$360,087	\$356,647	\$1,269,382
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	232,845	\$20,180,619	\$14,365,449	\$597,549	\$590,447	\$2,154,209
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	366,150	\$50,073,726	\$38,364,362	\$1,686,101	\$1,658,445	\$6,748,800
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	122,007	\$34,748,003	\$29,042,419	\$1,348,394	\$1,302,931	\$6,871,857
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	18,107	\$12,188,002	\$10,887,801	\$515,506	\$478,875	\$3,217,670
\$ 1,000,000 and over	8,653	\$27,552,330	\$24,162,166	\$1,155,309	\$1,022,404	\$7,479,644
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,430,574</b>	<b>\$193,218,164</b>	<b>\$145,374,575</b>	<b>\$6,492,523</b>	<b>\$6,234,395</b>	<b>\$30,365,857</b>
II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$140,976)	\$0	\$8	\$33	\$654
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,124	\$242	\$14	\$13	\$131
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,934	\$3,255	\$141	\$140	\$564
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,953	\$10,196	\$432	\$430	\$1,269
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,850	\$18,650	\$784	\$780	\$2,303
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,821	\$27,321	\$1,140	\$1,132	\$3,458
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,824	\$35,642	\$1,473	\$1,461	\$4,808
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,133	\$45,588	\$1,875	\$1,857	\$6,609
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,670	\$61,695	\$2,566	\$2,536	\$9,252
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$136,757	\$104,778	\$4,605	\$4,529	\$18,432
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,803	\$238,039	\$11,052	\$10,679	\$56,323
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$673,110	\$601,303	\$28,470	\$26,447	\$177,703
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,184,136	\$2,792,346	\$133,515	\$118,156	\$864,399
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$79,495</b>	<b>\$59,811</b>	<b>\$2,671</b>	<b>\$2,565</b>	<b>\$12,493</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

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



**Table 2. Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for full-year residents by AGI groups that are in \$10,000 increments up to \$500,000.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (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	26,648	(\$3,756,724)	\$0	\$202	\$869	\$17,432
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	283,979	\$1,455,149	\$68,599	\$3,859	\$3,833	\$37,229
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	290,815	\$4,343,148	\$946,659	\$40,988	\$40,655	\$164,051
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	276,462	\$6,898,507	\$2,818,672	\$119,451	\$118,773	\$350,791
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	247,073	\$8,610,609	\$4,607,825	\$193,713	\$192,686	\$569,058
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	202,151	\$9,060,605	\$5,522,933	\$230,371	\$228,774	\$699,096
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	163,604	\$8,969,370	\$5,831,229	\$240,994	\$239,053	\$786,639
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	134,181	\$8,698,956	\$5,868,856	\$241,341	\$239,112	\$843,782
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	112,447	\$8,421,048	\$5,835,254	\$240,463	\$237,939	\$863,822
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	95,919	\$8,138,716	\$5,772,888	\$239,715	\$236,976	\$866,686
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	82,378	\$7,816,721	\$5,644,912	\$236,117	\$233,068	\$849,301
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	69,580	\$7,295,690	\$5,366,085	\$227,278	\$224,130	\$820,324
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	59,230	\$6,805,385	\$5,079,376	\$218,352	\$215,306	\$809,398
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	49,712	\$6,206,604	\$4,690,409	\$204,126	\$201,168	\$783,772
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	41,559	\$5,604,029	\$4,274,202	\$187,495	\$184,637	\$743,649
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	34,611	\$5,014,333	\$3,863,610	\$170,749	\$168,005	\$692,968
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	29,675	\$4,595,503	\$3,574,732	\$159,086	\$156,440	\$659,398
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	25,429	\$4,192,339	\$3,285,731	\$147,116	\$144,291	\$620,896
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	21,783	\$3,808,560	\$3,006,338	\$135,333	\$132,793	\$580,436
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	18,653	\$3,448,587	\$2,743,566	\$123,989	\$121,572	\$540,728
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	15,918	\$3,102,695	\$2,480,314	\$112,578	\$110,103	\$497,231
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	13,735	\$2,814,141	\$2,258,581	\$102,909	\$100,662	\$460,940
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	11,989	\$2,575,913	\$2,077,852	\$95,027	\$92,830	\$432,354
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	10,257	\$2,306,524	\$1,870,762	\$85,797	\$83,673	\$394,780
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	9,006	\$2,115,569	\$1,721,880	\$79,126	\$76,911	\$370,227
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	7,929	\$1,941,749	\$1,587,239	\$73,150	\$71,158	\$345,441
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	7,164	\$1,826,105	\$1,496,393	\$69,075	\$67,260	\$330,387
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	6,381	\$1,690,152	\$1,389,231	\$64,401	\$62,456	\$312,081
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	5,540	\$1,522,741	\$1,259,661	\$58,363	\$56,736	\$288,364
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	4,942	\$1,407,541	\$1,167,785	\$54,341	\$52,525	\$274,071
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	4,567	\$1,347,026	\$1,117,263	\$51,978	\$50,127	\$266,551
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	3,948	\$1,203,634	\$1,002,022	\$46,659	\$45,179	\$242,185
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	3,687	\$1,161,058	\$971,950	\$45,322	\$43,808	\$238,930
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	3,306	\$1,074,124	\$905,863	\$42,319	\$40,838	\$225,210
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	2,990	\$1,001,366	\$843,886	\$39,604	\$38,119	\$211,470
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	2,851	\$983,445	\$833,653	\$38,994	\$37,556	\$211,541
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	2,561	\$908,976	\$777,900	\$36,357	\$35,013	\$198,980
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	2,299	\$839,159	\$721,485	\$33,964	\$32,624	\$187,273
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	2,142	\$803,094	\$691,206	\$32,480	\$31,134	\$179,322
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	1,995	\$767,918	\$664,066	\$31,203	\$29,785	\$174,049
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	1,794	\$708,681	\$615,572	\$28,967	\$27,730	\$161,540
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	1,775	\$718,915	\$629,126	\$29,569	\$28,366	\$166,220
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	1,521	\$631,193	\$553,312	\$25,977	\$24,737	\$145,366
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	1,483	\$630,261	\$556,521	\$26,145	\$25,040	\$147,702
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	1,378	\$599,518	\$527,914	\$24,748	\$23,463	\$140,975
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	1,260	\$560,685	\$497,230	\$23,447	\$22,231	\$134,092
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	1,185	\$539,003	\$475,775	\$22,365	\$21,084	\$130,343
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	1,214	\$564,417	\$500,005	\$23,500	\$22,377	\$135,785
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	1,151	\$546,800	\$480,997	\$22,697	\$21,584	\$132,453
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	1,026	\$497,476	\$441,564	\$20,801	\$19,825	\$121,601
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	931	\$460,819	\$405,727	\$19,108	\$18,101	\$111,624
\$ 500,000 and over	26,760	\$39,740,331	\$35,049,967	\$1,670,815	\$1,501,280	\$10,697,314
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,430,574</b>	<b>\$193,218,164</b>	<b>\$145,374,575</b>	<b>\$6,492,523</b>	<b>\$6,234,395</b>	<b>\$30,365,857</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

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

**Continued on page 207**



**Table 2 (continued). Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments**  
*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for full-year residents by AGI groups that are in \$10,000 increments up to \$500,000.*

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	(\$140,976)	\$0	\$8	\$33	\$654
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,124	\$242	\$14	\$13	\$131
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,934	\$3,255	\$141	\$140	\$564
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,953	\$10,196	\$432	\$430	\$1,269
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,850	\$18,650	\$784	\$780	\$2,303
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,821	\$27,321	\$1,140	\$1,132	\$3,458
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,824	\$35,642	\$1,473	\$1,461	\$4,808
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	\$64,830	\$43,738	\$1,799	\$1,782	\$6,288
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	\$74,889	\$51,893	\$2,138	\$2,116	\$7,682
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	\$84,850	\$60,185	\$2,499	\$2,471	\$9,036
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	\$94,888	\$68,525	\$2,866	\$2,829	\$10,310
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	\$104,853	\$77,121	\$3,266	\$3,221	\$11,790
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	\$114,898	\$85,757	\$3,687	\$3,635	\$13,665
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	\$124,851	\$94,352	\$4,106	\$4,047	\$15,766
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	\$134,845	\$102,847	\$4,512	\$4,443	\$17,894
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	\$144,877	\$111,630	\$4,933	\$4,854	\$20,022
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	\$154,861	\$120,463	\$5,361	\$5,272	\$22,221
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	\$164,865	\$129,212	\$5,785	\$5,674	\$24,417
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	\$174,841	\$138,013	\$6,213	\$6,096	\$26,646
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	\$184,881	\$147,084	\$6,647	\$6,518	\$28,989
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	\$194,917	\$155,818	\$7,072	\$6,917	\$31,237
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	\$204,888	\$164,440	\$7,492	\$7,329	\$33,559
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	\$214,856	\$173,313	\$7,926	\$7,743	\$36,063
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	\$224,873	\$182,389	\$8,365	\$8,158	\$38,489
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	\$234,907	\$191,193	\$8,786	\$8,540	\$41,109
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	\$244,892	\$200,182	\$9,226	\$8,974	\$43,567
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	\$254,900	\$208,877	\$9,642	\$9,389	\$46,118
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	\$264,873	\$217,714	\$10,093	\$9,788	\$48,908
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	\$274,863	\$227,376	\$10,535	\$10,241	\$52,051
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	\$284,812	\$236,298	\$10,996	\$10,628	\$55,457
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	\$294,948	\$244,638	\$11,381	\$10,976	\$58,365
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	\$304,872	\$253,805	\$11,818	\$11,444	\$61,344
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	\$314,906	\$263,615	\$12,292	\$11,882	\$64,803
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	\$324,901	\$274,006	\$12,801	\$12,353	\$68,121
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	\$334,905	\$282,236	\$13,245	\$12,749	\$70,726
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	\$344,947	\$292,407	\$13,677	\$13,173	\$74,199
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	\$354,930	\$303,748	\$14,196	\$13,672	\$77,696
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	\$365,010	\$313,825	\$14,773	\$14,190	\$81,458
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	\$374,927	\$322,692	\$15,163	\$14,535	\$83,717
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	\$384,921	\$332,865	\$15,641	\$14,930	\$87,243
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	\$395,028	\$343,128	\$16,147	\$15,457	\$90,045
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	\$405,023	\$354,437	\$16,659	\$15,981	\$93,645
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	\$414,985	\$363,782	\$17,079	\$16,263	\$95,572
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	\$424,991	\$375,267	\$17,630	\$16,885	\$99,597
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	\$435,064	\$383,102	\$17,959	\$17,027	\$102,304
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	\$444,988	\$394,627	\$18,609	\$17,643	\$106,423
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	\$454,855	\$401,498	\$18,873	\$17,793	\$109,994
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	\$464,924	\$411,866	\$19,357	\$18,432	\$111,849
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	\$475,066	\$417,895	\$19,720	\$18,752	\$115,077
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	\$484,869	\$430,374	\$20,274	\$19,323	\$118,519
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	\$494,972	\$435,796	\$20,524	\$19,443	\$119,897
\$ 500,000 and over	\$1,485,065	\$1,309,789	\$62,437	\$56,102	\$399,750
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$79,495</b>	<b>\$59,811</b>	<b>\$2,671</b>	<b>\$2,565</b>	<b>\$12,493</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)



**Table 3. Income and Tax Data for Single Colorado Returns by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for full-year residents by AGI group for single Colorado returns. This table is a subset of the data presented in Table 1. See Table 4 for joint Colorado returns.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	17,315	(\$1,500,561)	\$0	\$64	\$322	\$6,300
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	264,699	\$1,355,351	\$68,570	\$3,625	\$3,609	\$31,468
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	257,470	\$3,831,702	\$946,304	\$40,848	\$40,510	\$143,979
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	233,119	\$5,810,121	\$2,744,886	\$117,241	\$116,583	\$316,490
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	198,960	\$6,923,335	\$4,198,712	\$180,481	\$179,566	\$510,286
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	151,341	\$6,772,625	\$4,626,959	\$199,067	\$197,782	\$600,498
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	110,191	\$6,029,160	\$4,373,443	\$188,501	\$187,084	\$628,221
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	107,986	\$7,215,904	\$5,440,667	\$235,504	\$233,457	\$877,994
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	92,914	\$7,959,185	\$6,222,930	\$274,224	\$271,117	\$1,132,922
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	77,743	\$10,201,163	\$8,325,718	\$377,039	\$368,851	\$1,742,318
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	17,404	\$4,944,342	\$4,261,476	\$199,111	\$189,490	\$1,091,486
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	2,668	\$1,798,645	\$1,600,602	\$75,845	\$68,731	\$473,107
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,414	\$4,639,087	\$4,013,327	\$190,445	\$165,160	\$1,259,346
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,533,224</b>	<b>\$65,980,058</b>	<b>\$46,823,594</b>	<b>\$2,081,993</b>	<b>\$2,022,261</b>	<b>\$8,814,415</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$86,663)	\$0	\$4	\$19	\$364
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,120	\$259	\$14	\$14	\$119
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,882	\$3,675	\$159	\$157	\$559
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,923	\$11,775	\$503	\$500	\$1,358
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,798	\$21,103	\$907	\$903	\$2,565
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,751	\$30,573	\$1,315	\$1,307	\$3,968
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,716	\$39,690	\$1,711	\$1,698	\$5,701
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$66,823	\$50,383	\$2,181	\$2,162	\$8,131
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$85,662	\$66,975	\$2,951	\$2,918	\$12,193
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$131,216	\$107,093	\$4,850	\$4,744	\$22,411
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,092	\$244,856	\$11,441	\$10,888	\$62,715
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$674,155	\$599,926	\$28,427	\$25,761	\$177,327
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,280,825	\$2,838,279	\$134,685	\$116,803	\$890,626
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$43,034</b>	<b>\$30,539</b>	<b>\$1,358</b>	<b>\$1,319</b>	<b>\$5,749</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Colorado returns are categorized as single if a spouse is not listed on the return.

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



**Table 4. Income and Tax Data for Joint Colorado Returns by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for full-year residents by AGI group for joint Colorado returns. This table is a subset of the data presented in Table 1. See Table 3 for single Colorado returns.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	9,333	(\$2,256,162)	\$0	\$138	\$547	\$11,132
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	19,280	\$99,798	\$29	\$233	\$224	\$5,760
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	33,345	\$511,446	\$356	\$140	\$145	\$20,071
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	43,343	\$1,088,386	\$73,785	\$2,210	\$2,190	\$34,301
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	48,113	\$1,687,274	\$409,113	\$13,231	\$13,120	\$58,773
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	50,810	\$2,287,979	\$895,974	\$31,304	\$30,992	\$98,598
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	53,413	\$2,940,211	\$1,457,786	\$52,493	\$51,969	\$158,418
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	84,094	\$5,678,918	\$3,315,794	\$124,583	\$123,191	\$391,387
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	139,931	\$12,221,434	\$8,142,519	\$323,326	\$319,330	\$1,021,287
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	288,407	\$39,872,563	\$30,038,645	\$1,309,062	\$1,289,595	\$5,006,481
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	104,603	\$29,803,661	\$24,780,943	\$1,149,283	\$1,113,442	\$5,780,371
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	15,439	\$10,389,357	\$9,287,198	\$439,661	\$410,144	\$2,744,563
\$ 1,000,000 and over	7,239	\$22,913,243	\$20,148,839	\$964,864	\$857,244	\$6,220,298
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>897,350</b>	<b>\$127,238,107</b>	<b>\$98,550,981</b>	<b>\$4,410,530</b>	<b>\$4,212,133</b>	<b>\$21,551,442</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$241,740)	\$0	\$15	\$59	\$1,193
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,176	\$1	\$12	\$12	\$299
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$15,338	\$11	\$4	\$4	\$602
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$25,111	\$1,702	\$51	\$51	\$791
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$35,069	\$8,503	\$275	\$273	\$1,222
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$45,030	\$17,634	\$616	\$610	\$1,941
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$55,047	\$27,293	\$983	\$973	\$2,966
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,531	\$39,430	\$1,481	\$1,465	\$4,654
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$87,339	\$58,190	\$2,311	\$2,282	\$7,299
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$138,251	\$104,154	\$4,539	\$4,471	\$17,359
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,922	\$236,905	\$10,987	\$10,644	\$55,260
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$672,929	\$601,541	\$28,477	\$26,565	\$177,768
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,165,250	\$2,783,373	\$133,287	\$118,420	\$859,276
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$141,793</b>	<b>\$109,824</b>	<b>\$4,915</b>	<b>\$4,694</b>	<b>\$24,017</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Colorado returns are categorized as joint if a spouse is listed on the return.

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





**Table 5. Income and Tax Data for Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for full-year residents by AGI group for returns with Colorado gross tax liability. This table is a subset of the data presented in Table 1. See Table 6 for returns without Colorado gross tax liability.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	102	(\$9,659)	\$0	\$202	\$202	\$157
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	39,682	\$276,135	\$66,970	\$3,859	\$3,810	\$7,566
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	172,755	\$2,630,734	\$882,937	\$40,988	\$40,626	\$107,120
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	218,650	\$5,492,519	\$2,614,555	\$119,451	\$118,764	\$304,725
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	221,140	\$7,722,974	\$4,348,546	\$193,713	\$192,658	\$532,321
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	189,832	\$8,511,202	\$5,329,312	\$230,371	NR	\$676,078
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	155,942	\$8,551,368	\$5,657,294	\$240,994	\$239,049	\$766,001
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	186,398	\$12,518,177	\$8,589,959	\$360,087	\$356,637	\$1,248,603
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	230,379	\$19,971,780	\$14,296,623	\$597,549	\$590,419	\$2,145,742
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	364,937	\$49,920,458	\$38,317,114	\$1,686,101	\$1,658,354	\$6,741,227
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	121,848	\$34,703,398	\$29,032,959	\$1,348,394	\$1,302,798	\$6,868,359
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	18,078	\$12,167,742	NR	\$515,506	NR	\$3,214,446
\$ 1,000,000 and over	8,639	\$27,515,788	NR	\$1,155,309	NR	\$7,472,148
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,928,382</b>	<b>\$189,972,616</b>	<b>\$144,161,962</b>	<b>\$6,492,523</b>	<b>\$6,233,273</b>	<b>\$30,084,492</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$94,694)	\$0	\$1,979	\$1,985	\$1,536
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$6,959	\$1,688	\$97	\$96	\$191
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$15,228	\$5,111	\$237	\$235	\$620
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$25,120	\$11,958	\$546	\$543	\$1,394
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,923	\$19,664	\$876	\$871	\$2,407
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,835	\$28,074	\$1,214	NR	\$3,561
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,837	\$36,278	\$1,545	\$1,533	\$4,912
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,158	\$46,084	\$1,932	\$1,913	\$6,699
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,691	\$62,057	\$2,594	\$2,563	\$9,314
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$136,792	\$104,997	\$4,620	\$4,544	\$18,472
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,809	\$238,272	\$11,066	\$10,692	\$56,368
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$673,069	NR	\$28,516	NR	\$177,810
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,185,066	NR	\$133,732	NR	\$864,932
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$98,514</b>	<b>\$74,758</b>	<b>\$3,367</b>	<b>\$3,232</b>	<b>\$15,601</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Taxable returns are those reporting a value greater than zero for Colorado Gross Tax (2017 Colorado Form 104, Line 7).

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



**Table 6. Income and Tax Data for Non-Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for full-year residents by AGI group for returns without Colorado gross tax liability. This table is a subset of the data presented in Table 1. See Table 5 for returns with Colorado gross tax liability.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	26,546	(\$3,747,065)	\$0	\$0	\$667	\$17,275
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	244,297	\$1,179,013	\$1,628	\$0	\$23	\$29,663
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	118,060	\$1,712,414	\$63,723	\$0	\$29	\$56,931
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	57,812	\$1,405,988	\$204,117	\$0	\$9	\$46,066
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	25,933	\$887,635	\$259,279	\$0	\$28	\$36,738
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	12,319	\$549,403	\$193,621	\$0	NR	\$23,018
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	7,662	\$418,002	\$173,935	\$0	\$4	\$20,638
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	5,682	\$376,644	\$166,502	\$0	\$11	\$20,779
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	2,466	\$208,839	\$68,826	\$0	\$29	\$8,468
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,213	\$153,268	\$47,248	\$0	\$91	\$7,573
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	159	\$44,605	\$9,460	\$0	\$133	\$3,498
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	29	\$20,260	NR	\$0	NR	\$3,225
\$ 1,000,000 and over	14	\$36,542	NR	\$0	NR	\$7,496
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>502,192</b>	<b>\$3,245,548</b>	<b>\$1,212,613</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,122</b>	<b>\$281,365</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$141,154)	\$0	\$0	\$25	\$651
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$4,826	\$7	\$0	\$0	\$121
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,505	\$540	\$0	\$0	\$482
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,320	\$3,531	\$0	\$0	\$797
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,228	\$9,998	\$0	\$1	\$1,417
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,598	\$15,717	\$0	NR	\$1,868
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,555	\$22,701	\$0	\$1	\$2,694
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$66,287	\$29,303	\$0	\$2	\$3,657
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$84,687	\$27,910	\$0	\$12	\$3,434
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$126,355	\$38,951	\$0	\$75	\$6,243
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$280,535	\$59,498	\$0	\$837	\$21,999
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$698,619	NR	\$0	NR	\$111,192
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,610,154	NR	\$0	NR	\$535,403
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$6,463</b>	<b>\$2,415</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2</b>	<b>\$560</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Non-taxable returns are those reporting a zero value for Colorado Gross Tax (2017 Colorado Form 104, Line 7).

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





**Table 7. Income and Tax Data for Filers Under 65 by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table summarizes aggregate income and tax data for full-year resident returns where the primary filer (and spouse if filing jointly) was under 65 during calendar year 2017. For filers aged 65 and older, please see Table 8.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	17,009	(\$2,218,463)	\$0	\$162	\$552	\$12,526
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	246,532	\$1,272,735	\$68,186	\$3,729	\$3,697	\$32,757
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	246,291	\$3,682,644	\$873,052	\$39,866	\$39,569	\$150,880
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	240,446	\$6,002,550	\$2,560,495	\$116,385	\$115,760	\$318,745
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	216,549	\$7,545,260	\$4,127,787	\$187,814	\$186,880	\$510,886
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	173,702	\$7,782,639	\$4,810,141	\$219,157	\$217,845	\$611,491
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	135,586	\$7,428,845	\$4,874,646	\$222,723	\$221,239	\$661,132
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	153,402	\$10,290,715	\$7,015,242	\$321,247	\$318,726	\$1,020,915
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	180,821	\$15,662,265	\$11,149,298	\$513,468	\$508,646	\$1,683,890
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	286,933	\$39,312,444	\$30,054,109	\$1,405,580	\$1,386,836	\$5,343,352
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	97,848	\$27,858,997	\$23,300,190	\$1,105,986	\$1,074,476	\$5,599,573
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	14,267	\$9,587,873	\$8,619,569	\$410,831	\$383,851	\$2,589,556
\$ 1,000,000 and over	6,573	\$20,884,393	\$18,524,378	\$885,622	\$792,638	\$5,809,271
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,015,959</b>	<b>\$155,092,896</b>	<b>\$115,977,094</b>	<b>\$5,432,571</b>	<b>\$5,250,717</b>	<b>\$24,344,974</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$130,429)	\$0	\$10	\$32	\$736
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,163	\$277	\$15	\$15	\$133
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,952	\$3,545	\$162	\$161	\$613
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,964	\$10,649	\$484	\$481	\$1,326
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,843	\$19,062	\$867	\$863	\$2,359
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,805	\$27,692	\$1,262	\$1,254	\$3,520
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,791	\$35,952	\$1,643	\$1,632	\$4,876
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,083	\$45,731	\$2,094	\$2,078	\$6,655
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,618	\$61,659	\$2,840	\$2,813	\$9,312
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$137,009	\$104,743	\$4,899	\$4,833	\$18,622
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,717	\$238,126	\$11,303	\$10,981	\$57,227
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$672,031	\$604,161	\$28,796	\$26,905	\$181,507
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,177,300	\$2,818,253	\$134,736	\$120,590	\$883,808
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$76,933</b>	<b>\$57,529</b>	<b>\$2,695</b>	<b>\$2,605</b>	<b>\$12,076</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

<sup>1</sup> Returns without birth dates listed on the federal return are excluded from this table.

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



**Table 8. Income and Tax Data for Filers 65 and Older by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table summarizes aggregate income and tax data for full-year resident returns where the primary filer (and/or spouse if filing jointly) was 65 years or older during calendar year 2017. For filers under 65 years old, please see Table 7.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
Size of Federal AGI	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	9,628	(\$1,537,845)	\$0	\$39	\$317	\$4,905
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	37,108	\$180,887	\$307	\$114	\$120	\$4,420
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	44,329	\$657,620	\$72,846	\$1,089	\$1,053	\$13,034
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	35,886	\$892,778	\$256,758	\$3,004	\$2,952	\$31,847
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	30,413	\$1,061,428	\$477,861	\$5,802	\$5,710	\$57,917
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	28,352	\$1,273,700	\$709,950	\$11,090	\$10,804	\$87,205
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	27,956	\$1,537,158	\$954,144	\$18,166	\$17,709	\$125,171
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	38,619	\$2,600,213	\$1,738,498	\$38,727	\$37,809	\$248,068
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	51,988	\$4,515,182	\$3,213,714	\$83,975	\$81,696	\$469,857
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	79,171	\$10,755,196	\$8,305,300	\$280,307	\$271,400	\$1,404,388
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	24,152	\$6,887,031	\$5,740,460	\$242,326	\$228,374	\$1,271,826
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	3,839	\$2,599,302	\$2,267,457	\$104,637	\$94,986	\$627,948
\$ 1,000,000 and over	2,079	\$6,663,705	\$5,633,594	\$269,496	\$229,575	\$1,669,446
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>413,520</b>	<b>\$38,086,356</b>	<b>\$29,370,889</b>	<b>\$1,058,771</b>	<b>\$982,507</b>	<b>\$6,016,033</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
Size of Federal AGI		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income		(\$159,726)	\$0	\$4	\$33	\$509
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$4,875	\$8	\$3	\$3	\$119
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,835	\$1,643	\$25	\$24	\$294
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,878	\$7,155	\$84	\$82	\$887
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,900	\$15,712	\$191	\$188	\$1,904
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,925	\$25,041	\$391	\$381	\$3,076
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,985	\$34,130	\$650	\$633	\$4,477
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,330	\$45,017	\$1,003	\$979	\$6,423
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,850	\$61,816	\$1,615	\$1,571	\$9,038
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$135,848	\$104,903	\$3,541	\$3,428	\$17,739
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$285,154	\$237,681	\$10,033	\$9,456	\$52,659
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$677,078	\$590,637	\$27,256	\$24,742	\$163,571
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,205,245	\$2,709,762	\$129,628	\$110,426	\$803,004
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$92,103</b>	<b>\$71,027</b>	<b>\$2,560</b>	<b>\$2,376</b>	<b>\$14,548</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

<sup>1</sup> Returns without birth dates listed on the federal return are excluded from this table.

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



**Table 9. Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Federal Filing Status**

*This table categorizes full-year resident returns by federal filing status. Federal AGI is summarized for each category.*

I. Number of Returns						
Size of Federal AGI	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	All Returns
Negative Income	15,427	9,330	763	1,112	16	26,648
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	241,503	19,189	3,729	19,451	107	283,979
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	203,591	33,162	4,656	49,268	138	290,815
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	176,776	43,067	5,867	50,617	135	276,462
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	149,787	47,778	6,368	43,014	126	247,073
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	116,872	50,499	5,975	28,707	98	202,151
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	86,124	53,171	4,683	19,535	91	163,604
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	84,257	83,913	4,762	19,031	117	192,080
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	72,461	139,823	4,252	16,177	132	232,845
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	60,000	288,400	3,629	13,967	154	366,150
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	13,409	104,609	747	3,195	47	122,007
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	2,060	15,443	NR	443	NR	18,107
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,033	7,244	NR	243	NR	8,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,223,300</b>	<b>895,628</b>	<b>45,717</b>	<b>264,760</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>2,430,574</b>
II. Federal AGI (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
Size of Federal AGI	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	All Returns <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	(\$1,141,740)	(\$2,256,031)	(\$223,034)	(\$135,653)	(\$266)	(\$3,756,724)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$1,214,213	\$99,334	\$18,143	\$122,907	\$552	\$1,455,149
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$3,014,167	\$508,593	\$70,899	\$747,455	\$2,034	\$4,343,148
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$4,402,792	\$1,081,359	\$147,203	\$1,263,802	\$3,351	\$6,898,507
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$5,214,643	\$1,675,503	\$223,033	\$1,493,038	\$4,392	\$8,610,609
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$5,232,065	\$2,274,117	\$268,080	\$1,281,969	\$4,374	\$9,060,605
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$4,712,659	\$2,926,968	\$256,183	\$1,068,575	\$4,985	\$8,969,370
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$5,629,330	\$5,666,959	\$318,304	\$1,272,336	\$7,893	\$12,894,822
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$6,207,430	\$12,212,357	\$364,570	\$1,384,824	\$11,438	\$20,180,619
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$7,865,136	\$39,872,136	\$472,722	\$1,843,350	\$20,383	\$50,073,726
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$3,821,056	\$29,806,117	\$209,981	\$897,343	\$13,506	\$34,748,003
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$1,388,459	\$10,391,893	NR	\$296,741	NR	\$12,188,002
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$3,125,791	\$22,926,181	NR	\$708,482	NR	\$27,552,330
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$50,685,999</b>	<b>\$127,185,486</b>	<b>\$3,017,877</b>	<b>\$12,245,168</b>	<b>\$83,633</b>	<b>\$193,218,164</b>
III. Average Federal AGI per Return (Not in Thousands)						
Size of Federal AGI	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	All Returns
Negative Income	(\$74,009)	(\$241,804)	(\$292,311)	(\$121,990)	(\$16,645)	(\$140,976)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,028	\$5,177	\$4,865	\$6,319	\$5,156	\$5,124
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,805	\$15,337	\$15,228	\$15,171	\$14,736	\$14,934
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,906	\$25,109	\$25,090	\$24,968	\$24,823	\$24,953
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,814	\$35,069	\$35,024	\$34,711	\$34,858	\$34,850
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,767	\$45,033	\$44,867	\$44,657	\$44,631	\$44,821
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,719	\$55,048	\$54,705	\$54,701	\$54,784	\$54,824
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$66,811	\$67,534	\$66,843	\$66,856	\$67,459	\$67,133
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$85,666	\$87,342	\$85,741	\$85,604	\$86,651	\$86,670
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$131,086	\$138,253	\$130,262	\$131,979	\$132,358	\$136,757
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$284,962	\$284,929	\$281,099	\$280,859	\$287,358	\$284,803
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$674,009	\$672,919	NR	\$669,845	NR	\$673,110
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$3,025,935	\$3,164,851	NR	\$2,915,562	NR	\$3,184,136
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$41,434</b>	<b>\$142,007</b>	<b>\$66,012</b>	<b>\$46,250</b>	<b>\$71,542</b>	<b>\$79,495</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

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



**Table 10. Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Federal Filing Status**

*This table categorizes full-year resident returns by federal filing status. Colorado net tax is summarized for each category.*

I. Number of Returns						
Size of Federal AGI	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	All Returns
Negative Income	15,427	9,330	763	1,112	16	26,648
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	241,503	19,189	3,729	19,451	107	283,979
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	203,591	33,162	4,656	49,268	138	290,815
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	176,776	43,067	5,867	50,617	135	276,462
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	149,787	47,778	6,368	43,014	126	247,073
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	116,872	50,499	5,975	28,707	98	202,151
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	86,124	53,171	4,683	19,535	91	163,604
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	84,257	83,913	4,762	19,031	117	192,080
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	72,461	139,823	4,252	16,177	132	232,845
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	60,000	288,400	3,629	13,967	154	366,150
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	13,409	104,609	747	3,195	47	122,007
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	2,060	15,443	NR	443	NR	18,107
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,033	7,244	NR	243	NR	8,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,223,300</b>	<b>895,628</b>	<b>45,717</b>	<b>264,760</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>2,430,574</b>
II. Colorado Net Tax (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
Size of Federal AGI	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	All Returns <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	\$135	\$547	NR	\$74	NR	\$869
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$3,537	\$144	NR	\$21	NR	\$3,833
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$39,155	\$102	NR	\$563	NR	\$40,655
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$101,636	\$2,154	\$3,206	\$11,768	\$9	\$118,773
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$146,138	\$13,028	\$6,024	\$27,449	\$48	\$192,686
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$159,282	\$30,794	\$8,035	\$30,595	\$69	\$228,774
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$149,746	\$51,695	\$8,190	\$29,318	\$105	\$239,053
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$184,600	\$122,897	\$10,614	\$38,338	\$198	\$356,647
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$213,107	\$319,049	\$12,740	\$45,250	\$300	\$590,447
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$284,908	\$1,289,404	\$17,288	\$66,192	\$653	\$1,658,445
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$145,976	\$1,113,429	\$8,070	\$34,968	\$489	\$1,302,931
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$52,801	\$410,186	NR	\$11,899	NR	\$478,875
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$110,644	\$857,627	NR	\$27,353	NR	\$1,022,404
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$1,591,664</b>	<b>\$4,211,056</b>	<b>\$105,557</b>	<b>\$323,788</b>	<b>\$2,329</b>	<b>\$6,234,395</b>
III. Average Colorado Net Tax per Return (Not in Thousands)						
Size of Federal AGI	Single	Married Joint	Married Separate	Head of Household	Widow/ Widower	All Returns
Negative Income	\$9	\$59	NR	\$67	NR	\$33
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$15	\$8	NR	\$1	NR	\$13
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$192	\$3	NR	\$11	NR	\$140
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$575	\$50	\$546	\$233	\$67	\$430
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$976	\$273	\$946	\$638	\$379	\$780
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,363	\$610	\$1,345	\$1,066	\$704	\$1,132
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,739	\$972	\$1,749	\$1,501	\$1,154	\$1,461
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$2,191	\$1,465	\$2,229	\$2,015	\$1,691	\$1,857
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,941	\$2,282	\$2,996	\$2,797	\$2,274	\$2,536
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$4,748	\$4,471	\$4,764	\$4,739	\$4,242	\$4,529
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$10,886	\$10,644	\$10,803	\$10,945	\$10,401	\$10,679
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$25,632	\$26,561	NR	\$26,860	NR	\$26,447
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$107,110	\$118,391	NR	\$112,564	NR	\$118,156
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1,301</b>	<b>\$4,702</b>	<b>\$2,309</b>	<b>\$1,223</b>	<b>\$1,993</b>	<b>\$2,565</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

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



**Table 11. Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Age Group <sup>1</sup>**

*This table categorizes full-year resident returns by age group based on the dates of birth listed on federal returns. Joint returns are categorized using the oldest filer. Federal AGI is summarized for each category.*

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Under 18	18 Under 26	26 Under 35	35 Under 45	45 Under 55	55 Under 65	65 and Older	All Returns
Negative Income	659	1,647	2,826	2,812	3,748	5,317	9,628	26,637
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	36,460	116,559	36,465	20,449	16,563	20,036	37,108	283,640
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	3,358	100,122	57,719	34,400	25,164	25,528	44,329	290,620
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	370	70,925	70,321	39,591	30,116	29,123	35,886	276,332
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	163	39,379	71,697	42,380	32,313	30,617	30,413	246,962
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	74	18,611	55,914	38,886	30,288	29,929	28,352	202,054
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	56	9,457	40,112	32,128	27,122	26,711	27,956	163,542
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	38	6,379	39,739	38,484	34,039	34,723	38,619	192,021
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	49	3,208	38,303	48,048	44,902	46,311	51,988	232,809
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	69	1,306	37,100	78,188	86,609	83,661	79,171	366,104
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	26	141	5,652	24,704	35,345	31,980	24,152	122,000
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	456	3,020	5,485	5,255	3,839	18,106
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	216	1,089	2,403	2,838	2,079	8,652
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,332</b>	<b>367,802</b>	<b>456,520</b>	<b>404,179</b>	<b>374,097</b>	<b>372,029</b>	<b>413,520</b>	<b>2,429,479</b>
II. Federal AGI (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Under 18	18 Under 26	26 Under 35	35 Under 45	45 Under 55	55 Under 65	65 and Older	All Returns <sup>2</sup>
Negative Income	(\$2,287)	(\$19,489)	(\$92,922)	(\$303,706)	(\$632,367)	(\$1,167,692)	(\$1,537,845)	(\$3,756,308)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$139,205	\$630,203	\$202,897	\$111,726	\$88,658	\$100,045	\$180,887	\$1,453,622
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$43,452	\$1,473,304	\$878,775	\$522,009	\$381,078	\$384,026	\$657,620	\$4,340,264
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$8,937	\$1,746,916	\$1,767,222	\$992,847	\$755,988	\$730,640	\$892,778	\$6,895,328
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$5,596	\$1,353,765	\$2,500,849	\$1,482,228	\$1,130,823	\$1,071,999	\$1,061,428	\$8,606,688
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$3,319	\$826,578	\$2,502,912	\$1,744,780	\$1,360,994	\$1,344,057	\$1,273,700	\$9,056,339
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$3,008	\$515,445	\$2,193,470	\$1,761,206	\$1,488,800	\$1,466,916	\$1,537,158	\$8,966,003
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$2,530	\$422,829	\$2,659,064	\$2,583,321	\$2,287,983	\$2,334,987	\$2,600,213	\$12,890,927
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$4,216	\$271,196	\$3,293,440	\$4,168,906	\$3,900,531	\$4,023,975	\$4,515,182	\$20,177,447
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$9,773	\$162,070	\$4,855,232	\$10,674,646	\$12,036,425	\$11,574,297	\$10,755,196	\$50,067,640
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$8,141	\$40,747	\$1,525,470	\$6,975,226	\$10,130,427	\$9,178,986	\$6,887,031	\$34,746,028
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	\$301,205	\$2,008,765	\$3,683,941	\$3,557,536	\$2,599,302	\$12,187,175
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	\$1,037,076	\$3,640,289	\$7,420,939	\$8,713,153	\$6,663,705	\$27,548,099
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$233,767</b>	<b>\$7,525,047</b>	<b>\$23,624,691</b>	<b>\$36,362,243</b>	<b>\$44,034,221</b>	<b>\$43,312,926</b>	<b>\$38,086,356</b>	<b>\$193,179,252</b>
III. Average Federal AGI per Return (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Under 18	18 Under 26	26 Under 35	35 Under 45	45 Under 55	55 Under 65	65 and Older	All Returns
Negative Income	(\$3,471)	(\$11,833)	(\$32,881)	(\$108,003)	(\$168,721)	(\$219,615)	(\$159,726)	(\$141,018)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$3,818	\$5,407	\$5,564	\$5,464	\$5,353	\$4,993	\$4,875	\$5,125
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$12,940	\$14,715	\$15,225	\$15,175	\$15,144	\$15,043	\$14,835	\$14,934
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,153	\$24,630	\$25,131	\$25,078	\$25,103	\$25,088	\$24,878	\$24,953
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,333	\$34,378	\$34,881	\$34,975	\$34,996	\$35,013	\$34,900	\$34,850
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,846	\$44,413	\$44,764	\$44,869	\$44,935	\$44,908	\$44,925	\$44,821
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$53,714	\$54,504	\$54,684	\$54,818	\$54,893	\$54,918	\$54,985	\$54,824
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$66,591	\$66,284	\$66,913	\$67,127	\$67,217	\$67,246	\$67,330	\$67,133
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,044	\$84,537	\$85,984	\$86,765	\$86,868	\$86,890	\$86,850	\$86,670
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$141,635	\$124,097	\$130,869	\$136,525	\$138,974	\$138,348	\$135,848	\$136,758
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$313,119	\$288,983	\$269,899	\$282,352	\$286,616	\$287,023	\$285,154	\$284,804
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	\$660,537	\$665,154	\$671,639	\$676,981	\$677,078	\$673,101
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	\$4,801,279	\$3,342,781	\$3,088,197	\$3,070,174	\$3,205,245	\$3,184,015
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$5,656</b>	<b>\$20,460</b>	<b>\$51,750</b>	<b>\$89,966</b>	<b>\$117,708</b>	<b>\$116,424</b>	<b>\$92,103</b>	<b>\$79,515</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Returns without birth dates listed on the federal return are excluded from this table.

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





**Table 12. Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Age Group <sup>1</sup>**

*This table categorizes full-year resident returns by age group based on the dates of birth listed on federal returns. Joint returns are categorized using the oldest filer. Colorado net tax is summarized for each category.*

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Under 18	18 Under 26	26 Under 35	35 Under 45	45 Under 55	55 Under 65	65 and Older	All Returns
Negative Income	659	1,647	2,826	2,812	3,748	5,317	9,628	26,637
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	36,460	116,559	36,465	20,449	16,563	20,036	37,108	283,640
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	3,358	100,122	57,719	34,400	25,164	25,528	44,329	290,620
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	370	70,925	70,321	39,591	30,116	29,123	35,886	276,332
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	163	39,379	71,697	42,380	32,313	30,617	30,413	246,962
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	74	18,611	55,914	38,886	30,288	29,929	28,352	202,054
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	56	9,457	40,112	32,128	27,122	26,711	27,956	163,542
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	38	6,379	39,739	38,484	34,039	34,723	38,619	192,021
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	49	3,208	38,303	48,048	44,902	46,311	51,988	232,809
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	69	1,306	37,100	78,188	86,609	83,661	79,171	366,104
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	26	141	5,652	24,704	35,345	31,980	24,152	122,000
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	456	3,020	5,485	5,255	3,839	18,106
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	216	1,089	2,403	2,838	2,079	8,652
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,332</b>	<b>367,802</b>	<b>456,520</b>	<b>404,179</b>	<b>374,097</b>	<b>372,029</b>	<b>413,520</b>	<b>2,429,479</b>

II. Colorado Net Tax (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Under 18	18 Under 26	26 Under 35	35 Under 45	45 Under 55	55 Under 65	65 and Older	All Returns <sup>2</sup>
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	\$118	\$157	\$270	\$317	\$869
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$832	\$2,367	\$122	\$139	\$143	\$94	\$120	\$3,818
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,017	\$22,518	\$7,875	\$2,825	\$2,605	\$2,729	\$1,053	\$40,623
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$305	\$42,753	\$35,503	\$13,942	\$11,890	\$11,367	\$2,952	\$118,712
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$212	\$40,035	\$66,512	\$31,402	\$25,519	\$23,201	\$5,710	\$192,590
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$130	\$26,838	\$76,084	\$44,972	\$36,254	\$33,569	\$10,804	\$228,649
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$113	\$17,738	\$71,018	\$49,841	\$43,164	\$39,364	\$17,709	\$238,948
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$101	\$14,968	\$88,837	\$77,813	\$70,572	\$66,435	\$37,809	\$356,535
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$163	\$9,843	\$114,295	\$133,675	\$127,277	\$123,392	\$81,696	\$590,342
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$336	\$6,092	\$179,762	\$376,291	\$427,204	\$397,151	\$271,400	\$1,658,237
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$347	\$1,597	\$60,689	\$270,321	\$391,928	\$349,594	\$228,374	\$1,302,851
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$1,019	NR	\$81,749	\$148,675	\$140,417	\$94,986	\$478,837
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	\$37,826	\$137,602	\$290,956	\$323,870	\$229,575	\$1,022,214
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$3,898</b>	<b>\$188,089</b>	<b>\$750,243</b>	<b>\$1,220,692</b>	<b>\$1,576,344</b>	<b>\$1,511,452</b>	<b>\$982,507</b>	<b>\$6,233,224</b>

III. Average Colorado Net Tax per Return (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Under 18	18 Under 26	26 Under 35	35 Under 45	45 Under 55	55 Under 65	65 and Older	All Returns
Negative Income	NR	NR	NR	\$42	\$42	\$51	\$33	\$33
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$23	\$20	\$3	\$7	\$9	\$5	\$3	\$13
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$303	\$225	\$136	\$82	\$104	\$107	\$24	\$140
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$824	\$603	\$505	\$352	\$395	\$390	\$82	\$430
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,300	\$1,017	\$928	\$741	\$790	\$758	\$188	\$780
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,756	\$1,442	\$1,361	\$1,156	\$1,197	\$1,122	\$381	\$1,132
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$2,023	\$1,876	\$1,770	\$1,551	\$1,591	\$1,474	\$633	\$1,461
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$2,662	\$2,346	\$2,236	\$2,022	\$2,073	\$1,913	\$979	\$1,857
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$3,335	\$3,068	\$2,984	\$2,782	\$2,835	\$2,664	\$1,571	\$2,536
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$4,875	\$4,664	\$4,845	\$4,813	\$4,933	\$4,747	\$3,428	\$4,529
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$13,356	\$11,329	\$10,738	\$10,942	\$11,089	\$10,932	\$9,456	\$10,679
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$24,256	NR	\$27,069	\$27,106	\$26,721	\$24,742	\$26,446
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	\$175,121	\$126,357	\$121,080	\$114,119	\$110,426	\$118,148
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$94</b>	<b>\$511</b>	<b>\$1,643</b>	<b>\$3,020</b>	<b>\$4,214</b>	<b>\$4,063</b>	<b>\$2,376</b>	<b>\$2,566</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Returns without birth dates listed on the federal return are excluded from this table.

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



**Table 13. Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Personal Exemptions**

This table categorizes full-year resident returns by the number of personal exemptions claimed. Federal AGI is summarized for each category.

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Zero Exemptions	One Exemption	Two Exemptions	Three Exemptions	Four Exemptions	Five Exemptions	Six or More Exemptions	All Returns
Negative Income	1,383	14,599	7,721	1,244	1,046	473	182	26,648
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	109,151	130,479	30,565	8,521	3,634	1,198	431	283,979
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	30,394	168,555	50,278	23,794	12,177	4,059	1,558	290,815
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	5,849	169,453	53,480	24,896	14,317	5,948	2,519	276,462
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	1,455	149,618	49,110	21,960	14,354	6,918	3,658	247,073
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	433	118,914	43,387	16,265	12,473	6,526	4,153	202,151
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	218	88,041	40,917	13,790	11,212	5,584	3,842	163,604
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	121	86,877	58,332	18,693	15,952	7,420	4,685	192,080
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	126	75,035	87,857	27,771	26,553	10,182	5,321	232,845
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	133	62,135	157,908	54,698	63,670	20,089	7,517	366,150
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	52	13,726	48,977	18,910	28,401	9,140	2,801	122,007
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	2,188	7,227	2,339	4,153	1,663	NR	18,107
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	1,139	3,716	1,019	1,708	805	NR	8,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,333</b>	<b>1,080,759</b>	<b>639,475</b>	<b>233,900</b>	<b>209,650</b>	<b>80,005</b>	<b>37,452</b>	<b>2,430,574</b>

II. Federal AGI (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Zero Exemptions	One Exemption	Two Exemptions	Three Exemptions	Four Exemptions	Five Exemptions	Six or More Exemptions	All Returns <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	(\$9,732)	(\$1,266,964)	(\$1,616,679)	(\$378,560)	(\$280,956)	(\$128,588)	(\$75,245)	(\$3,756,724)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$503,521	\$694,413	\$173,026	\$52,718	\$21,682	\$7,275	\$2,515	\$1,455,149
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$416,460	\$2,530,198	\$754,866	\$364,169	\$189,374	\$63,586	\$24,495	\$4,343,148
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$139,307	\$4,229,176	\$1,336,803	\$621,581	\$357,980	\$149,972	\$63,688	\$6,898,507
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$49,332	\$5,212,432	\$1,712,409	\$764,720	\$500,630	\$241,802	\$129,285	\$8,610,609
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$19,148	\$5,324,671	\$1,947,934	\$728,893	\$559,494	\$293,401	\$187,064	\$9,060,605
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$11,768	\$4,817,538	\$2,250,068	\$756,635	\$616,294	\$306,203	\$210,865	\$8,969,370
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$8,161	\$5,805,117	\$3,931,956	\$1,260,044	\$1,075,741	\$499,239	\$314,564	\$12,894,822
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$10,793	\$6,428,358	\$7,655,094	\$2,418,898	\$2,320,976	\$886,531	\$459,968	\$20,180,619
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$18,301	\$8,136,686	\$21,617,600	\$7,564,065	\$8,925,454	\$2,787,812	\$1,023,809	\$50,073,726
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$16,440	\$3,912,198	\$13,894,657	\$5,325,854	\$8,130,442	\$2,648,947	\$819,463	\$34,748,003
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$1,477,906	\$4,884,062	\$1,566,084	\$2,777,929	\$1,119,921	NR	\$12,188,002
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$3,711,463	\$10,855,978	\$2,875,342	\$6,263,981	\$2,075,876	NR	\$27,552,330
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$1,199,370</b>	<b>\$51,013,193</b>	<b>\$69,397,773</b>	<b>\$23,920,444</b>	<b>\$31,459,019</b>	<b>\$10,951,975</b>	<b>\$5,276,391</b>	<b>\$193,218,164</b>

III. Average Federal AGI per Return (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Zero Exemptions	One Exemption	Two Exemptions	Three Exemptions	Four Exemptions	Five Exemptions	Six or More Exemptions	All Returns
Negative Income	(\$7,037)	(\$86,784)	(\$209,387)	(\$304,308)	(\$268,600)	(\$271,857)	(\$413,432)	(\$140,976)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$4,613	\$5,322	\$5,661	\$6,187	\$5,966	\$6,072	\$5,834	\$5,124
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$13,702	\$15,011	\$15,014	\$15,305	\$15,552	\$15,665	\$15,722	\$14,934
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$23,817	\$24,958	\$24,996	\$24,967	\$25,004	\$25,214	\$25,283	\$24,953
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$33,905	\$34,838	\$34,869	\$34,823	\$34,877	\$34,953	\$35,343	\$34,850
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,221	\$44,777	\$44,897	\$44,814	\$44,856	\$44,959	\$45,043	\$44,821
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$53,982	\$54,719	\$54,991	\$54,868	\$54,967	\$54,836	\$54,884	\$54,824
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,443	\$66,820	\$67,406	\$67,407	\$67,436	\$67,283	\$67,143	\$67,133
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$85,661	\$85,671	\$87,131	\$87,102	\$87,409	\$87,068	\$86,444	\$86,670
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$137,601	\$130,952	\$136,900	\$138,288	\$140,183	\$138,773	\$136,199	\$136,757
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$316,160	\$285,021	\$283,698	\$281,642	\$286,273	\$289,819	\$292,561	\$284,803
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$675,460	\$675,808	\$669,553	\$668,897	\$673,434	NR	\$673,110
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$3,258,527	\$2,921,415	\$2,821,729	\$3,667,436	\$2,578,728	NR	\$3,184,136
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$8,032</b>	<b>\$47,201</b>	<b>\$108,523</b>	<b>\$102,268</b>	<b>\$150,055</b>	<b>\$136,891</b>	<b>\$140,884</b>	<b>\$79,495</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

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



**Table 14. Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Personal Exemptions**  
*This table categorizes full-year resident returns by the number of personal exemptions claimed. Colorado net tax is summarized for each category.*

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Zero Exemptions	One Exemption	Two Exemptions	Three Exemptions	Four Exemptions	Five Exemptions	Six or More Exemptions	All Returns
Negative Income	1,383	14,599	7,721	1,244	1,046	473	182	26,648
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	109,151	130,479	30,565	8,521	3,634	1,198	431	283,979
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	30,394	168,555	50,278	23,794	12,177	4,059	1,558	290,815
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	5,849	169,453	53,480	24,896	14,317	5,948	2,519	276,462
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	1,455	149,618	49,110	21,960	14,354	6,918	3,658	247,073
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	433	118,914	43,387	16,265	12,473	6,526	4,153	202,151
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	218	88,041	40,917	13,790	11,212	5,584	3,842	163,604
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	121	86,877	58,332	18,693	15,952	7,420	4,685	192,080
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	126	75,035	87,857	27,771	26,553	10,182	5,321	232,845
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	133	62,135	157,908	54,698	63,670	20,089	7,517	366,150
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	52	13,726	48,977	18,910	28,401	9,140	2,801	122,007
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	2,188	7,227	2,339	4,153	1,663	NR	18,107
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	1,139	3,716	1,019	1,708	805	NR	8,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,333</b>	<b>1,080,759</b>	<b>639,475</b>	<b>233,900</b>	<b>209,650</b>	<b>80,005</b>	<b>37,452</b>	<b>2,430,574</b>

II. Colorado Net Tax (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Zero Exemptions	One Exemption	Two Exemptions	Three Exemptions	Four Exemptions	Five Exemptions	Six or More Exemptions	All Returns <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	NR	\$247	\$417	\$43	\$102	\$52	NR	\$869
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$449	\$92	\$49	\$27	\$5	NR	\$3,833
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$10,316	\$29,344	\$848	\$96	\$46	\$4	\$0	\$40,655
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$4,637	\$97,921	\$12,358	\$3,401	\$418	\$28	\$10	\$118,773
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,789	\$146,905	\$26,971	\$11,451	\$4,521	\$947	\$103	\$192,686
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$725	\$162,827	\$36,827	\$14,781	\$8,924	\$3,507	\$1,183	\$228,774
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$451	\$153,685	\$46,558	\$17,926	\$12,553	\$5,280	\$2,600	\$239,053
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$316	\$190,961	\$89,046	\$33,739	\$26,179	\$10,846	\$5,560	\$356,647
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$414	\$221,226	\$195,641	\$72,858	\$66,456	\$23,309	\$10,543	\$590,447
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$630	\$295,158	\$678,786	\$262,267	\$302,292	\$89,330	\$29,982	\$1,658,445
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$679	\$149,365	\$509,014	\$205,541	\$310,798	\$98,303	\$29,231	\$1,302,931
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$385	\$55,904	\$188,760	\$62,995	\$112,190	\$45,079	\$13,563	\$478,875
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$129,070	\$395,401	\$110,395	\$240,555	\$80,454	NR	\$1,022,404
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$23,655</b>	<b>\$1,633,062</b>	<b>\$2,180,719</b>	<b>\$795,541</b>	<b>\$1,085,061</b>	<b>\$357,146</b>	<b>\$159,210</b>	<b>\$6,234,395</b>

III. Average Colorado Net Tax per Return (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Zero Exemptions	One Exemption	Two Exemptions	Three Exemptions	Four Exemptions	Five Exemptions	Six or More Exemptions	All Returns
Negative Income	NR	\$17	\$54	\$34	\$98	\$111	NR	\$33
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$3	\$3	\$6	\$8	\$4	NR	\$13
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$339	\$174	\$17	\$4	\$4	\$1	\$0	\$140
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$793	\$578	\$231	\$137	\$29	\$5	\$4	\$430
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,230	\$982	\$549	\$521	\$315	\$137	\$28	\$780
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,673	\$1,369	\$849	\$909	\$716	\$537	\$285	\$1,132
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$2,070	\$1,746	\$1,138	\$1,300	\$1,120	\$946	\$677	\$1,461
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$2,614	\$2,198	\$1,527	\$1,805	\$1,641	\$1,462	\$1,187	\$1,857
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$3,284	\$2,948	\$2,227	\$2,624	\$2,503	\$2,289	\$1,981	\$2,536
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$4,737	\$4,750	\$4,299	\$4,795	\$4,748	\$4,447	\$3,989	\$4,529
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$13,053	\$10,882	\$10,393	\$10,869	\$10,943	\$10,755	\$10,436	\$10,679
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$29,622	\$25,550	\$26,119	\$26,932	\$27,014	\$27,107	\$25,883	\$26,447
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$113,318	\$106,405	\$108,337	\$140,840	\$99,943	NR	\$118,156
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$158</b>	<b>\$1,511</b>	<b>\$3,410</b>	<b>\$3,401</b>	<b>\$5,176</b>	<b>\$4,464</b>	<b>\$4,251</b>	<b>\$2,565</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

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





**Table 15. Source of Income by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes the different types of income reported on full-year resident federal returns. This is income before adjustments and deductions.*

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Taxable Refunds	Alimony Received	Business Income	Capital Gains	Other Gains
Negative Income	8,214	12,314	8,422	1,614	80	12,221	11,817	3,176
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	213,258	43,366	29,803	2,929	480	46,352	27,457	1,399
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	227,964	46,414	28,154	5,381	1,230	56,777	25,797	1,631
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	234,132	45,178	26,792	8,702	1,406	41,118	24,301	1,703
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	215,652	45,935	27,103	15,068	1,517	33,769	24,636	1,665
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	175,730	46,849	28,183	22,193	1,469	29,358	25,456	1,596
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	140,360	46,962	29,013	26,408	1,384	25,176	26,429	1,726
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	162,444	67,285	42,231	42,112	1,552	32,768	38,681	2,432
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	196,834	99,669	66,491	67,460	1,415	44,389	61,379	4,055
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	317,224	204,016	150,987	156,917	1,415	81,171	143,263	10,461
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	106,934	92,087	77,328	58,586	323	31,299	79,079	9,335
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	15,166	16,575	14,162	8,246	NR	5,184	15,215	3,446
\$ 1,000,000 and over	6,987	8,387	7,355	5,063	NR	2,557	7,980	2,833
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,020,899</b>	<b>775,037</b>	<b>536,024</b>	<b>420,679</b>	<b>12,307</b>	<b>442,139</b>	<b>511,490</b>	<b>45,458</b>
II. Source of Income (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Taxable Refunds	Alimony Received	Business Income	Capital Gains	Other Gains
Negative Income	\$294,594	\$95,653	\$105,322	\$6,938	NR	(\$210,832)	\$290,639	(\$105,962)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$1,203,683	\$17,916	\$40,474	\$1,766	\$2,729	\$158,217	\$24,291	(\$2,283)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$3,252,397	\$29,330	\$63,466	\$3,132	\$12,126	\$485,156	\$48,456	(\$2,643)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$5,585,875	\$31,441	\$70,220	\$4,968	\$18,624	\$422,736	\$61,669	(\$1,414)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$7,140,882	\$30,971	\$75,444	\$7,954	\$23,514	\$375,701	\$75,104	(\$792)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$7,365,108	\$33,720	\$83,662	\$11,870	\$26,763	\$339,416	\$96,073	\$2,090
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$7,059,059	\$35,861	\$96,693	\$14,677	\$31,138	\$284,703	\$109,593	\$2,733
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$9,740,900	\$59,409	\$156,839	\$25,142	\$40,914	\$406,335	\$193,530	\$3,165
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$14,785,268	\$98,337	\$283,746	\$45,220	\$49,483	\$589,923	\$398,939	\$4,352
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$36,061,052	\$275,074	\$928,146	\$133,635	\$79,363	\$1,497,737	\$1,737,456	\$20,103
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$22,244,856	\$279,817	\$1,078,027	\$94,790	\$36,156	\$1,238,662	\$3,045,066	\$44,109
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$5,914,553	\$170,964	\$541,073	\$42,157	\$6,454	\$376,199	\$1,937,956	\$27,900
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$6,782,337	\$815,222	\$2,169,871	\$142,881	NR	\$376,099	\$10,672,793	\$106,223
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$127,430,562</b>	<b>\$1,973,715</b>	<b>\$5,692,982</b>	<b>\$535,130</b>	<b>\$331,340</b>	<b>\$6,340,053</b>	<b>\$18,691,566</b>	<b>\$97,580</b>
III. Average Sources of Income per Return (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Wage Income	Taxable Interest	Dividend Income	Taxable Refunds	Alimony Received	Business Income	Capital Gains	Other Gains
Negative Income	\$35,865	\$7,768	\$12,506	\$4,299	NR	(\$17,252)	\$24,595	(\$33,363)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,644	\$413	\$1,358	\$603	\$5,686	\$3,413	\$885	(\$1,632)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,267	\$632	\$2,254	\$582	\$9,858	\$8,545	\$1,878	(\$1,621)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$23,858	\$696	\$2,621	\$571	\$13,246	\$10,281	\$2,538	(\$830)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$33,113	\$674	\$2,784	\$528	\$15,501	\$11,126	\$3,049	(\$476)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$41,912	\$720	\$2,969	\$535	\$18,219	\$11,561	\$3,774	\$1,309
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$50,293	\$764	\$3,333	\$556	\$22,499	\$11,308	\$4,147	\$1,583
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$59,965	\$883	\$3,714	\$597	\$26,362	\$12,400	\$5,003	\$1,301
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$75,115	\$987	\$4,267	\$670	\$34,970	\$13,290	\$6,500	\$1,073
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$113,677	\$1,348	\$6,147	\$852	\$56,087	\$18,452	\$12,128	\$1,922
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$208,024	\$3,039	\$13,941	\$1,618	\$111,937	\$39,575	\$38,507	\$4,725
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$389,988	\$10,315	\$38,206	\$5,112	\$230,493	\$72,569	\$127,371	\$8,096
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$970,708	\$97,201	\$295,020	\$28,221	NR	\$147,086	\$1,337,443	\$37,495
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$63,056</b>	<b>\$2,547</b>	<b>\$10,621</b>	<b>\$1,272</b>	<b>\$26,923</b>	<b>\$14,340</b>	<b>\$36,543</b>	<b>\$2,147</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<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 (2017 IRS Form 1040, Line 22). Multiple sources of income can be reported 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 reported on the return.

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

**Continued on page 221**



**Table 15 (continued). Source of Income by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes the different types of income reported on full-year resident federal returns. This is income before adjustments and deductions.*

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	IRA Distributions	Pensions & Annuities	Rents / Royalties	Farm Income	Unemployment Compensation	Social Security Benefits	Other Income	Total Income <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	2,785	3,504	12,585	2,624	286	67	12,445	26,084
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	11,524	19,206	12,936	1,580	3,098	795	11,016	278,761
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	19,296	35,410	17,243	1,748	7,720	13,040	10,096	290,807
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	17,988	34,772	17,316	1,774	9,123	32,805	8,925	276,459
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	16,688	32,796	17,950	1,586	7,921	29,534	8,822	247,069
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	16,788	31,866	18,982	1,591	6,276	26,812	8,386	202,149
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	17,072	31,432	19,711	1,557	5,000	26,422	7,840	163,602
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	24,632	44,058	29,356	2,171	5,606	37,060	10,907	192,076
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	36,980	61,944	46,839	3,185	6,604	49,388	15,762	232,843
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	66,192	102,050	102,609	5,164	8,549	71,955	32,158	366,147
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	22,504	28,220	56,391	2,149	1,666	20,090	15,948	122,006
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	3,005	3,016	12,762	468	113	2,973	3,868	18,107
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,311	1,321	7,204	264	22	1,562	2,988	8,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,765</b>	<b>429,595</b>	<b>371,884</b>	<b>25,861</b>	<b>61,984</b>	<b>312,503</b>	<b>149,161</b>	<b>2,424,763</b>
II. Source of Income (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	IRA Distributions	Pensions & Annuities	Rents / Royalties	Farm Income	Unemployment Compensation	Social Security Benefits	Other Income	Total Income <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	\$49,730	\$51,932	(\$954,651)	(\$115,822)	\$1,870	\$353	(\$3,206,842)	(\$3,694,862)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$50,030	\$86,522	(\$8,536)	(\$10,153)	\$9,279	\$3,693	(\$61,696)	\$1,516,334
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$137,540	\$330,773	\$42,170	(\$11,630)	\$32,873	\$18,933	(\$5,951)	\$4,436,457
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$163,514	\$456,780	\$64,495	(\$13,556)	\$43,638	\$96,725	\$777	\$7,006,499
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$172,371	\$535,644	\$93,669	(\$13,000)	\$41,081	\$178,022	\$3,184	\$8,739,750
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$195,345	\$639,949	\$119,113	(\$12,102)	\$33,108	\$257,465	\$8,854	\$9,200,576
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$217,799	\$748,400	\$148,345	(\$13,087)	\$26,146	\$336,091	\$12,342	\$9,110,468
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$361,219	\$1,251,331	\$246,938	(\$15,603)	\$29,593	\$565,145	\$22,207	\$13,086,768
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$668,270	\$2,070,531	\$516,679	(\$27,980)	\$35,804	\$910,818	\$40,987	\$20,469,990
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$1,792,800	\$4,389,100	\$2,196,330	(\$42,938)	\$48,577	\$1,556,911	\$146,682	\$50,819,462
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$983,734	\$1,483,067	\$4,246,291	(\$33,094)	\$9,789	\$503,851	\$165,094	\$35,404,025
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$151,788	\$152,311	\$2,983,890	(\$16,266)	\$738	\$78,699	\$84,323	\$12,453,151
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$86,434	\$64,958	\$6,229,394	(\$25,779)	\$136	\$43,551	\$382,358	\$27,848,658
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$5,030,574</b>	<b>\$12,261,299</b>	<b>\$15,924,127</b>	<b>(\$351,010)</b>	<b>\$312,631</b>	<b>\$4,550,258</b>	<b>(\$2,407,681)</b>	<b>\$196,397,276</b>
III. Average Sources of Income per Return (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	IRA Distributions	Pensions & Annuities	Rents / Royalties	Farm Income	Unemployment Compensation	Social Security Benefits	Other Income	Total Income <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	\$17,857	\$14,821	(\$75,856)	(\$44,139)	\$6,540	\$5,269	(\$257,681)	(\$141,652)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$4,341	\$4,505	(\$660)	(\$6,426)	\$2,995	\$4,645	(\$5,601)	\$5,440
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$7,128	\$9,341	\$2,446	(\$6,653)	\$4,258	\$1,452	(\$589)	\$15,256
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$9,090	\$13,136	\$3,725	(\$7,641)	\$4,783	\$2,948	\$87	\$25,344
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$10,329	\$16,333	\$5,218	(\$8,197)	\$5,186	\$6,028	\$361	\$35,374
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$11,636	\$20,082	\$6,275	(\$7,606)	\$5,275	\$9,603	\$1,056	\$45,514
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$12,758	\$23,810	\$7,526	(\$8,405)	\$5,229	\$12,720	\$1,574	\$55,687
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$14,665	\$28,402	\$8,412	(\$7,187)	\$5,279	\$15,249	\$2,036	\$68,133
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$18,071	\$33,426	\$11,031	(\$8,785)	\$5,422	\$18,442	\$2,600	\$87,913
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$27,085	\$43,009	\$21,405	(\$8,315)	\$5,682	\$21,637	\$4,561	\$138,795
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$43,714	\$52,554	\$75,301	(\$15,400)	\$5,876	\$25,080	\$10,352	\$290,183
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$50,512	\$50,501	\$233,811	(\$34,757)	\$6,530	\$26,471	\$21,800	\$687,753
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$65,930	\$49,174	\$864,713	(\$97,646)	\$6,184	\$27,882	\$127,964	\$3,218,382
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$19,592</b>	<b>\$28,542</b>	<b>\$42,820</b>	<b>(\$13,573)</b>	<b>\$5,044</b>	<b>\$14,561</b>	<b>(\$16,141)</b>	<b>\$80,996</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<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 (2017 IRS Form 1040, Line 22). Multiple sources of income can be reported 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 reported on the return.

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



**Table 16. Adjustments to Income by Size of Federal AGI**

This table summarizes federal adjustments to income, which are used to determine federal AGI, as reported on full-year resident federal returns.

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Federal AGI	Educator Expenses	Reservist Expenses	Health Savings	Moving Expenses	Self-Employed Tax Deduction	Self-Employed Retirement	Self-Employed Health Insurance
Negative Income	108	29	550	141	4,247	55	2,150
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	350	68	431	434	38,466	114	3,805
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,341	117	1,139	952	49,531	259	5,380
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	2,090	131	2,326	1,165	33,258	402	6,085
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	4,351	139	3,526	1,254	26,071	470	5,877
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	4,900	133	4,268	1,088	22,207	573	5,765
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	4,252	140	4,280	884	18,899	574	5,331
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	5,302	194	5,786	1,142	24,494	876	7,310
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	8,016	272	8,437	1,265	33,255	1,535	10,746
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	16,246	511	18,201	1,780	61,923	5,693	23,540
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	3,117	158	10,402	520	28,214	6,252	16,605
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	157	NR	2,426	52	5,849	1,781	4,494
\$ 1,000,000 and over	51	NR	1,065	21	3,152	838	2,584
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,281</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>62,837</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>349,566</b>	<b>19,422</b>	<b>99,672</b>
II. Adjustments to Income (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)							
Size of Federal AGI	Educator Expenses	Reservist Expenses	Health Savings	Moving Expenses	Self-Employed Tax Deduction	Self-Employed Retirement	Self-Employed Health Insurance
Negative Income	\$26	\$478	\$2,354	\$472	\$5,627	\$519	\$12,826
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$77	\$211	\$1,308	\$983	\$14,304	\$1,176	\$12,000
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$301	\$426	\$2,762	\$2,064	\$39,398	\$1,417	\$16,873
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$489	\$444	\$5,120	\$2,639	\$36,153	\$2,528	\$21,147
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,053	\$477	\$7,088	\$2,636	\$33,040	\$3,671	\$23,589
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,163	\$296	\$9,325	\$2,205	\$30,700	\$5,059	\$26,341
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,030	\$400	\$9,941	\$1,977	\$26,726	\$5,540	\$27,031
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$1,332	\$713	\$14,861	\$2,919	\$37,496	\$10,014	\$41,598
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,130	\$811	\$24,170	\$3,638	\$54,850	\$18,269	\$69,867
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$4,309	\$1,351	\$64,728	\$6,843	\$129,582	\$88,608	\$191,538
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$778	\$620	\$49,520	\$2,856	\$96,253	\$160,690	\$185,156
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$38	NR	\$13,743	\$449	\$30,420	\$69,417	\$60,696
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$12	NR	\$6,260	\$181	\$28,672	\$40,243	\$37,418
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$12,738</b>	<b>\$6,259</b>	<b>\$211,181</b>	<b>\$29,860</b>	<b>\$563,221</b>	<b>\$407,152</b>	<b>\$726,079</b>
III. Average Adjustments Per Return (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Federal AGI	Educator Expenses	Reservist Expenses	Health Savings	Moving Expenses	Self-Employed Tax Deduction	Self-Employed Retirement	Self-Employed Health Insurance
Negative Income	\$243	\$16,493	\$4,280	\$3,345	\$1,325	\$9,429	\$5,966
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$219	\$3,106	\$3,035	\$2,266	\$372	\$10,312	\$3,154
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$224	\$3,645	\$2,425	\$2,168	\$795	\$5,472	\$3,136
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$234	\$3,393	\$2,201	\$2,265	\$1,087	\$6,289	\$3,475
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$242	\$3,432	\$2,010	\$2,102	\$1,267	\$7,810	\$4,014
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$237	\$2,223	\$2,185	\$2,026	\$1,382	\$8,829	\$4,569
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$242	\$2,859	\$2,323	\$2,236	\$1,414	\$9,652	\$5,070
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$251	\$3,676	\$2,568	\$2,556	\$1,531	\$11,432	\$5,691
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$266	\$2,982	\$2,865	\$2,876	\$1,649	\$11,902	\$6,502
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$265	\$2,644	\$3,556	\$3,844	\$2,093	\$15,564	\$8,137
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$250	\$3,924	\$4,761	\$5,491	\$3,412	\$25,702	\$11,151
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$244	NR	\$5,665	\$8,626	\$5,201	\$38,977	\$13,506
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$235	NR	\$5,878	\$8,601	\$9,097	\$48,022	\$14,481
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$253</b>	<b>\$3,294</b>	<b>\$3,361</b>	<b>\$2,791</b>	<b>\$1,611</b>	<b>\$20,963</b>	<b>\$7,285</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Total Adjustments are not a sum of the adjustments presented. The total represents the returns reporting a value for Total Adjustments (2016 IRS Form 1040, Line 36). Multiple adjustments can be reported on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total amount of adjustments allowed will not necessarily equal the sum of adjustments reported on the return.

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

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**Table 16 (continued). Adjustments to Income by Size of Federal AGI**

This table summarizes federal adjustments to income, which are used to determine federal AGI, as reported on full-year resident federal returns.

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Federal AGI	Penalty on Early Withdrawals	Alimony Paid	IRA Deduction	Student Loan Deduction	Tuition Deduction	Domestic Production	Total Adjustments <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	171	330	215	1,767	1,292	305	8,452
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	642	259	813	6,713	4,103	238	48,605
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	670	448	2,104	14,580	1,552	302	66,774
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	591	491	3,172	24,947	961	358	62,334
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	565	647	4,485	32,484	777	416	65,219
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	508	772	4,819	31,156	674	523	60,584
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	500	981	4,736	26,861	1,295	524	53,157
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	636	1,523	5,822	31,149	1,792	919	65,253
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	952	2,446	7,521	31,151	977	1,562	78,259
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,635	4,558	14,846	49,917	6,938	4,717	146,647
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	580	2,137	2,989	NR	0	4,751	47,548
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	106	477	558	NR	0	1,737	9,765
\$ 1,000,000 and over	53	230	260	0	0	1,582	5,389
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,609</b>	<b>15,299</b>	<b>52,340</b>	<b>250,731</b>	<b>20,361</b>	<b>17,934</b>	<b>717,986</b>
II. Adjustments to Income (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)							
Size of Federal AGI	Penalty on Early Withdrawals	Alimony Paid	IRA Deduction	Student Loan Deduction	Tuition Deduction	Domestic Production	Total Adjustments <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	\$66	\$8,928	\$1,224	\$2,028	\$4,616	\$12,550	\$52,168
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$105	\$3,214	\$2,537	\$5,795	\$13,356	\$421	\$56,018
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$104	\$5,727	\$6,839	\$12,395	\$4,493	\$504	\$94,239
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$79	\$5,734	\$11,048	\$22,156	\$2,274	\$931	\$111,143
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$114	\$7,118	\$16,966	\$32,868	\$1,793	\$889	\$131,577
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$134	\$8,391	\$20,071	\$35,375	\$1,521	\$1,686	\$142,573
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$177	\$11,607	\$20,855	\$33,057	\$2,942	\$1,752	\$143,904
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$132	\$21,218	\$26,544	\$33,253	\$3,204	\$2,982	\$196,869
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$136	\$39,843	\$39,970	\$35,629	\$1,826	\$5,058	\$297,065
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$385	\$100,787	\$83,244	\$56,796	\$12,928	\$24,174	\$767,238
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$211	\$91,007	\$27,973	NR	\$0	\$54,386	\$670,579
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$44	\$38,194	\$5,708	NR	\$0	\$47,804	\$267,056
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$63	\$24,759	\$2,659	\$0	\$0	\$145,273	\$298,564
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$1,751</b>	<b>\$366,527</b>	<b>\$265,638</b>	<b>\$269,358</b>	<b>\$48,955</b>	<b>\$298,410</b>	<b>\$3,228,993</b>
III. Average Adjustments Per Return (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Federal AGI	Penalty on Early Withdrawals	Alimony Paid	IRA Deduction	Student Loan Deduction	Tuition Deduction	Domestic Production	Total Adjustments <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	\$388	\$27,055	\$5,694	\$1,148	\$3,573	\$41,148	\$6,172
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$163	\$12,409	\$3,120	\$863	\$3,255	\$1,769	\$1,153
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$155	\$12,783	\$3,250	\$850	\$2,895	\$1,669	\$1,411
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$135	\$11,678	\$3,483	\$888	\$2,367	\$2,599	\$1,783
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$202	\$11,001	\$3,783	\$1,012	\$2,308	\$2,137	\$2,017
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$264	\$10,870	\$4,165	\$1,135	\$2,257	\$3,224	\$2,353
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$354	\$11,832	\$4,403	\$1,231	\$2,272	\$3,343	\$2,707
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$207	\$13,932	\$4,559	\$1,068	\$1,788	\$3,245	\$3,017
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$143	\$16,289	\$5,314	\$1,144	\$1,869	\$3,238	\$3,796
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$235	\$22,112	\$5,607	\$1,138	\$1,863	\$5,125	\$5,232
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$363	\$42,586	\$9,359	NR	\$0	\$11,447	\$14,103
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$419	\$80,072	\$10,229	NR	\$0	\$27,521	\$27,348
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$1,186	\$107,649	\$10,226	\$0	\$0	\$91,829	\$55,403
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$230</b>	<b>\$23,958</b>	<b>\$5,075</b>	<b>\$1,074</b>	<b>\$2,404</b>	<b>\$16,639</b>	<b>\$4,497</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Total Adjustments are not a sum of the adjustments presented. The total represents the returns reporting a value for Total Adjustments (2016 IRS Form 1040, Line 36). Multiple adjustments can be reported on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total amount of adjustments allowed will not necessarily equal the sum of adjustments reported on the return.

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



**Table 17. Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI and Standard/Itemized Deduction Returns <sup>1</sup>**

*This table summarizes standard and itemized deduction returns filed by full-year residents. Federal AGI and Colorado net tax are summarized for each category.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Standard Deduction Returns</b>			<b>Itemized Deduction Returns</b>		
	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>
Negative Income	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	265,941	\$1,389,146	\$3,414	12,482	\$65,981	\$207
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	270,001	\$4,025,791	\$39,458	20,813	\$317,345	\$1,196
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	248,712	\$6,197,193	\$112,101	27,749	\$701,292	\$6,672
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	208,743	\$7,258,577	\$170,609	38,330	\$1,352,032	\$22,078
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	153,181	\$6,850,985	\$181,945	48,970	\$2,209,620	\$46,829
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	108,797	\$5,953,742	\$166,107	54,807	\$3,015,628	\$72,946
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	110,336	\$7,384,015	\$211,841	81,744	\$5,510,807	\$144,806
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	106,543	\$9,168,193	\$275,500	126,302	\$11,012,426	\$314,948
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	86,151	\$10,957,722	\$360,168	279,998	\$39,115,835	\$1,298,274
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	6,412	\$1,670,274	\$62,216	115,592	\$33,076,988	\$1,240,687
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	609	\$418,582	\$17,065	17,498	\$11,769,420	\$461,810
\$ 1,000,000 and over	381	\$769,017	\$32,582	8,272	\$26,783,313	\$989,822
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,565,807</b>	<b>\$62,043,236</b>	<b>\$1,633,006</b>	<b>832,557</b>	<b>\$134,930,688</b>	<b>\$4,600,274</b>

<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Standard Deduction Returns</b>			<b>Itemized Deduction Returns</b>		
		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>
Negative Income		NA	NA		NA	NA
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,224	\$13		\$5,286	\$17
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,910	\$146		\$15,247	\$57
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,917	\$451		\$25,273	\$240
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,773	\$817		\$35,273	\$576
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,725	\$1,188		\$45,122	\$956
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,723	\$1,527		\$55,023	\$1,331
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$66,923	\$1,920		\$67,415	\$1,771
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,052	\$2,586		\$87,191	\$2,494
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$127,192	\$4,181		\$139,700	\$4,637
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$260,492	\$9,703		\$286,153	\$10,733
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$687,326	\$28,022		\$672,615	\$26,392
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,018,416	\$85,517		\$3,237,828	\$119,659
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$39,624</b>	<b>\$1,043</b>		<b>\$162,068</b>	<b>\$5,525</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NA - Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Returns reporting itemized deductions on Schedule A are assumed to be using itemized deductions to reduce their taxable income, and are therefore categorized as Itemized Deduction Returns. All other returns are categorized as Standard Deduction Returns. Taxpayers with zero or negative AGI are not categorized as Standard or Itemized because their taxable income cannot be reduced further.

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





**Table 18. Personal Exemptions and Standard/Itemized Deductions Used by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table summarizes inferred personal exemption, standard deduction, and itemized deduction amounts applied towards taxable income on full-year resident returns.*

<b>I. Number of Returns</b>				
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	169,638	265,941	12,482	278,423
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	260,421	270,001	20,813	290,814
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	270,613	248,712	27,749	276,461
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	245,618	208,743	38,330	247,073
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	201,718	153,181	48,970	202,151
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	163,386	108,797	54,807	163,604
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	191,959	110,336	81,744	192,080
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	232,719	106,543	126,302	232,845
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	366,017	86,151	279,998	366,149
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	113,036	6,412	115,592	122,004
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	0	609	17,498	18,107
\$ 1,000,000 and over	0	381	8,272	8,653
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,215,125</b>	<b>1,565,807</b>	<b>832,557</b>	<b>2,398,364</b>
<b>II. Personal Exemptions and Deductions (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>				
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	\$946,809	\$1,268,249	\$60,343	\$1,386,566
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,698,768	\$2,088,047	\$243,420	\$3,396,489
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$1,839,360	\$2,008,608	\$396,319	\$4,079,835
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,738,033	\$1,734,264	\$567,067	\$4,002,784
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,473,941	\$1,330,795	\$745,986	\$3,537,672
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,252,151	\$1,011,604	\$880,408	\$3,138,141
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$1,584,534	\$1,124,962	\$1,431,808	\$4,138,361
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,130,401	\$1,203,746	\$2,480,690	\$5,815,170
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$3,828,143	\$1,064,001	\$6,816,113	\$11,709,379
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$1,170,697	\$81,449	\$4,455,791	\$5,705,845
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	\$6,997	\$1,292,060	\$1,300,201
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$4,597	\$3,382,472	\$3,390,164
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>\$17,662,837</b>	<b>\$12,927,320</b>	<b>\$22,752,477</b>	<b>\$51,600,605</b>
<b>III. Average Personal Exemptions and Deductions per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>				
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	\$5,581	\$4,769	\$4,834	\$4,980
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$6,523	\$7,733	\$11,696	\$11,679
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$6,797	\$8,076	\$14,282	\$14,757
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$7,076	\$8,308	\$14,794	\$16,201
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$7,307	\$8,688	\$15,234	\$17,500
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$7,664	\$9,298	\$16,064	\$19,181
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$8,255	\$10,196	\$17,516	\$21,545
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$9,154	\$11,298	\$19,641	\$24,974
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$10,459	\$12,350	\$24,343	\$31,980
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$10,357	\$12,703	\$38,548	\$46,768
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	\$11,489	\$73,840	\$71,807
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$12,067	\$408,906	\$391,791
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$7,974</b>	<b>\$8,256</b>	<b>\$27,328</b>	<b>\$21,515</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NA - Not applicable

<sup>1</sup> Actual amounts claimed for Personal Exemptions, Standard Deductions, and Itemized Deductions are not available, and thus are inferred using associated data. The amounts applied toward taxable income are estimated by adjusting the inferred claimed values to account for federal rules and to not exceed AGI.

<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 where taxable income is less than AGI due to the application of personal exemptions and/or standard/itemized deductions. Both personal exemptions and deductions can be claimed on one return.

<sup>3</sup> Total Exemptions and Deductions are actual totals calculated by subtracting Federal Taxable Income (2017 IRS Form 1040, Line 43) from Federal AGI (2017 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.



**Table 19. Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes the types of itemized deductions claimed on full-year resident federal returns.*

I. Number of Returns					
Size of Federal AGI	Medical Expenses	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage Interest
Negative Income	5,825	5,939	6,918	4,036	5,652
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	8,631	10,432	8,950	6,263	7,407
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	12,988	18,334	15,186	11,619	12,492
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	13,781	25,990	20,442	16,632	17,814
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	14,900	37,093	29,600	24,445	27,505
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	15,160	48,065	39,867	32,549	38,074
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	14,969	54,160	46,120	38,109	44,244
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	20,543	81,048	71,213	59,291	68,046
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	26,831	125,737	114,327	96,202	108,425
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	34,695	279,540	262,182	226,767	244,936
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	4,858	115,507	109,398	92,267	95,574
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	190	17,484	16,658	12,926	13,082
\$ 1,000,000 and over	37	8,267	7,893	5,578	5,358
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,408</b>	<b>827,596</b>	<b>748,754</b>	<b>626,684</b>	<b>688,609</b>
II. Itemized Deductions (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
Size of Federal AGI	Medical Expenses	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage Interest
Negative Income	\$67,801	\$33,798	\$35,077	\$3,187	\$71,758
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$87,061	\$11,346	\$19,363	\$2,807	\$59,584
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$141,183	\$16,867	\$35,469	\$5,726	\$91,306
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$129,454	\$28,450	\$41,383	\$8,525	\$154,045
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$134,121	\$49,560	\$56,899	\$15,328	\$207,307
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$146,864	\$89,503	\$75,002	\$13,801	\$294,554
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$142,305	\$108,410	\$91,457	\$16,227	\$337,509
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$198,388	\$199,919	\$145,150	\$26,047	\$553,988
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$288,353	\$399,295	\$262,568	\$45,817	\$955,275
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$395,055	\$1,519,334	\$796,181	\$137,074	\$2,507,920
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$98,468	\$1,425,086	\$526,441	\$73,226	\$1,268,634
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$8,981	\$574,631	\$145,273	\$15,480	\$238,056
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$3,951	\$1,382,520	\$154,229	\$19,639	\$113,225
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$1,841,985</b>	<b>\$5,838,719</b>	<b>\$2,384,492</b>	<b>\$382,884</b>	<b>\$6,853,161</b>
III. Average Itemized Deductions per Return (Not in Thousands)					
Size of Federal AGI	Medical Expenses	State Income Taxes	Real Estate Taxes	Other Taxes	Home Mortgage Interest
Negative Income	\$11,640	\$5,691	\$5,070	\$790	\$12,696
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$10,087	\$1,088	\$2,163	\$448	\$8,044
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$10,870	\$920	\$2,336	\$493	\$7,309
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$9,394	\$1,095	\$2,024	\$513	\$8,647
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$9,001	\$1,336	\$1,922	\$627	\$7,537
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$9,688	\$1,862	\$1,881	\$424	\$7,736
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$9,507	\$2,002	\$1,983	\$426	\$7,628
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$9,657	\$2,467	\$2,038	\$439	\$8,141
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$10,747	\$3,176	\$2,297	\$476	\$8,810
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$11,386	\$5,435	\$3,037	\$604	\$10,239
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$20,269	\$12,338	\$4,812	\$794	\$13,274
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$47,270	\$32,866	\$8,721	\$1,198	\$18,197
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$106,772	\$167,234	\$19,540	\$3,521	\$21,132
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$10,622</b>	<b>\$7,055</b>	<b>\$3,185</b>	<b>\$611</b>	<b>\$9,952</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)  
**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<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 (2017 IRS Form 1040 Schedule A, Line 29). Multiple itemized deductions can be reported on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total itemized deductions on the Schedule does not always equal the sum of itemized deductions reported.

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

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**Table 19 (continued). Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes the types of itemized deductions claimed on full-year resident federal returns.*

I. Number of Returns						
Size of Federal AGI	Mortgage Insurance Premiums	Investment Interest	Charitable Contributions	Casualty & Theft Loss	Misc. Deductions	Total Itemized Deductions <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	448	1,055	24	49	5,115	8,397
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	871	279	7,285	61	5,430	13,048
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,511	372	13,590	78	7,001	20,813
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	2,329	438	18,763	94	8,564	27,749
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	4,182	471	25,806	115	10,855	38,330
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	6,186	535	33,583	109	12,660	48,970
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	6,793	646	38,837	103	13,521	54,807
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	9,968	1,120	61,105	116	19,861	81,744
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	15,442	2,066	99,116	159	29,122	126,302
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	4,780	7,585	239,463	216	56,773	279,999
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	88	8,858	105,538	66	22,826	115,594
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	3,375	16,458	NR	3,765	17,498
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	2,989	7,886	NR	2,347	8,272
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,608</b>	<b>29,789</b>	<b>667,454</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>197,840</b>	<b>841,523</b>
II. Itemized Deductions (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
Size of Federal AGI	Mortgage Insurance Premiums	Investment Interest	Charitable Contributions	Casualty & Theft Loss	Misc. Deductions	Total Itemized Deductions <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	\$2,387	\$15,099	\$152	\$1,984	\$61,970	\$293,555
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$2,509	\$576	\$8,473	NR	\$15,363	\$211,999
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$6,602	\$584	\$27,257	\$890	\$34,884	\$363,613
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$5,568	\$601	\$43,683	\$995	\$53,855	\$466,917
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$23,199	\$803	\$60,618	\$1,095	\$76,680	\$625,757
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$39,934	\$831	\$81,243	\$1,345	\$88,674	\$831,247
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$13,240	\$1,293	\$97,408	\$1,731	\$93,353	\$903,111
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$21,838	\$1,715	\$168,715	\$2,488	\$139,742	\$1,458,182
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$34,239	\$4,390	\$314,142	\$3,047	\$211,380	\$2,518,253
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$16,077	\$19,994	\$1,001,262	\$5,947	\$481,982	\$6,866,793
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$42,182	\$785,931	\$4,284	\$338,614	\$4,478,867
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$36,635	\$322,224	NR	\$151,922	\$1,302,658
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$162,673	\$1,916,325	NR	\$355,155	\$3,396,335
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$165,851</b>	<b>\$287,376</b>	<b>\$4,827,433</b>	<b>\$30,311</b>	<b>\$2,103,574</b>	<b>\$23,717,287</b>
III. Average Itemized Deductions per Return (Not in Thousands)						
Size of Federal AGI	Mortgage Insurance Premiums	Investment Interest	Charitable Contributions	Casualty & Theft Loss	Misc. Deductions	Total Itemized Deductions <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	\$5,329	\$14,312	\$6,335	\$40,499	\$12,115	\$34,960
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$2,880	\$2,065	\$1,163	NR	\$2,829	\$16,248
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$4,369	\$1,569	\$2,006	\$11,406	\$4,983	\$17,470
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$2,391	\$1,372	\$2,328	\$10,590	\$6,288	\$16,826
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$5,547	\$1,706	\$2,349	\$9,525	\$7,064	\$16,326
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$6,456	\$1,554	\$2,419	\$12,336	\$7,004	\$16,975
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,949	\$2,001	\$2,508	\$16,808	\$6,904	\$16,478
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$2,191	\$1,531	\$2,761	\$21,444	\$7,036	\$17,838
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,217	\$2,125	\$3,169	\$19,165	\$7,258	\$19,938
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$3,363	\$2,636	\$4,181	\$27,533	\$8,490	\$24,524
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$4,762	\$7,447	\$64,910	\$14,835	\$38,747
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$10,855	\$19,579	NR	\$40,351	\$74,446
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$54,424	\$243,003	NR	\$151,323	\$410,582
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$3,153</b>	<b>\$9,647</b>	<b>\$7,233</b>	<b>\$25,862</b>	<b>\$10,633</b>	<b>\$28,184</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<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 (2017 IRS Form 1040 Schedule A, Line 29). Multiple itemized deductions can be reported on a single return. Due to filing discrepancies, the total itemized deductions on the Schedule does not always equal the sum of itemized deductions reported.

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





**Table 20. Income and Tax Data by Planning Region <sup>1</sup>**

This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region.

I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
Planning Region	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Region 1	28,332	\$1,411,363	\$979,327	\$41,406	\$39,088	\$167,226
Region 2	268,678	\$19,713,856	\$14,578,396	\$643,254	\$624,799	\$2,862,342
Region 3	1,391,467	\$120,568,277	\$92,179,801	\$4,164,297	\$4,010,316	\$19,810,977
Region 4	279,521	\$18,757,349	\$13,431,755	\$578,421	\$563,256	\$2,525,125
Region 5	13,348	\$903,827	\$685,185	\$29,841	\$28,718	\$128,995
Region 6	15,738	\$619,725	\$415,305	\$16,758	\$15,948	\$69,021
Region 7	64,296	\$3,310,023	\$2,216,605	\$90,735	\$89,223	\$379,663
Region 8	17,432	\$743,289	\$491,166	\$20,162	\$18,850	\$82,850
Region 9	40,153	\$2,613,658	\$1,910,840	\$80,836	\$72,546	\$377,644
Region 10	42,188	\$2,376,405	\$1,694,406	\$71,108	\$66,576	\$316,759
Region 11	108,050	\$7,188,780	\$5,232,119	\$228,698	\$216,960	\$1,047,640
Region 12	54,620	\$5,358,625	\$4,269,096	\$196,218	\$178,710	\$980,009
Region 13	29,394	\$1,580,622	\$1,091,464	\$43,427	\$41,871	\$188,382
Region 14	7,584	\$329,582	\$221,069	\$8,534	\$8,122	\$37,378
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,360,801</b>	<b>\$185,475,382</b>	<b>\$139,396,535</b>	<b>\$6,213,694</b>	<b>\$5,974,983</b>	<b>\$28,974,010</b>
II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)						
Planning Region		Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Region 1		\$49,815	\$34,566	\$1,461	\$1,380	\$5,902
Region 2		\$73,374	\$54,260	\$2,394	\$2,325	\$10,653
Region 3		\$86,648	\$66,246	\$2,993	\$2,882	\$14,237
Region 4		\$67,105	\$48,053	\$2,069	\$2,015	\$9,034
Region 5		\$67,713	\$51,332	\$2,236	\$2,152	\$9,664
Region 6		\$39,378	\$26,389	\$1,065	\$1,013	\$4,386
Region 7		\$51,481	\$34,475	\$1,411	\$1,388	\$5,905
Region 8		\$42,639	\$28,176	\$1,157	\$1,081	\$4,753
Region 9		\$65,092	\$47,589	\$2,013	\$1,807	\$9,405
Region 10		\$56,329	\$40,163	\$1,686	\$1,578	\$7,508
Region 11		\$66,532	\$48,423	\$2,117	\$2,008	\$9,696
Region 12		\$98,107	\$78,160	\$3,592	\$3,272	\$17,942
Region 13		\$53,774	\$37,132	\$1,477	\$1,424	\$6,409
Region 14		\$43,458	\$29,149	\$1,125	\$1,071	\$4,928
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$78,565</b>	<b>\$59,046</b>	<b>\$2,632</b>	<b>\$2,531</b>	<b>\$12,273</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.



**Table 21. Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Region 1 Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma counties</b>					
	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	685	(\$80,084)	\$0	NR	NR	\$388
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	3,767	\$19,649	\$859	NR	NR	\$550
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	3,810	\$56,796	\$10,926	\$468	\$457	\$1,930
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	3,515	\$87,825	\$30,880	\$1,279	\$1,244	\$4,008
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	3,477	\$121,341	\$57,794	\$2,400	\$2,339	\$6,893
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	2,876	\$128,770	\$72,382	\$2,959	\$2,855	\$8,588
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	2,051	\$112,401	\$68,825	\$2,721	\$2,615	\$8,657
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	2,243	\$150,337	\$97,411	\$3,826	\$3,665	\$12,964
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	2,593	\$224,301	\$157,797	\$6,382	\$6,067	\$21,717
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	2,702	\$352,971	\$274,490	\$11,733	\$11,078	\$47,284
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	525	\$146,753	\$125,797	\$5,676	\$5,264	\$30,463
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	68	\$46,360	\$42,525	\$1,942	\$1,706	\$11,955
\$ 1,000,000 and over	20	\$43,942	\$39,640	\$1,980	\$1,754	\$11,829
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>28,332</b>	<b>\$1,411,363</b>	<b>\$979,327</b>	<b>\$41,406</b>	<b>\$39,088</b>	<b>\$167,226</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Region 1 Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma counties</b>					
		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$116,910)	\$0	NR	NR	\$567
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,216	\$228	NR	NR	\$146
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,907	\$2,868	\$123	\$120	\$507
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,986	\$8,785	\$364	\$354	\$1,140
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,898	\$16,622	\$690	\$673	\$1,982
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,774	\$25,168	\$1,029	\$993	\$2,986
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,803	\$33,557	\$1,327	\$1,275	\$4,221
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,025	\$43,429	\$1,706	\$1,634	\$5,780
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,502	\$60,855	\$2,461	\$2,340	\$8,375
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$130,633	\$101,588	\$4,342	\$4,100	\$17,500
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$279,530	\$239,613	\$10,811	\$10,026	\$58,025
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$681,765	\$625,361	\$28,555	\$25,095	\$175,807
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,197,109	\$1,982,012	\$98,978	\$87,682	\$591,435
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$49,815</b>	<b>\$34,566</b>	<b>\$1,461</b>	<b>\$1,380</b>	<b>\$5,902</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 2 Larimer and Weld counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2,828	(\$398,759)	\$0	NR	NR	\$1,392
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	32,203	\$165,784	\$8,162	NR	NR	\$3,677
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	32,046	\$478,518	\$113,034	\$4,933	\$4,901	\$16,883
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	29,401	\$732,935	\$304,231	\$12,978	\$12,918	\$36,597
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	26,645	\$927,981	\$490,623	\$20,679	\$20,600	\$59,799
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	21,402	\$959,139	\$573,331	\$23,742	\$23,609	\$71,678
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	17,559	\$963,369	\$609,816	\$24,932	\$24,776	\$80,091
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	21,602	\$1,450,905	\$959,133	\$39,218	\$38,880	\$134,142
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	28,201	\$2,447,819	\$1,707,232	\$70,865	\$70,103	\$242,812
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	42,672	\$5,778,000	\$4,394,710	\$192,678	\$189,698	\$750,920
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	11,913	\$3,356,166	\$2,827,351	\$130,326	\$126,625	\$658,123
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,535	\$1,022,103	\$927,835	\$43,653	\$41,462	\$272,428
\$ 1,000,000 and over	671	\$1,829,895	\$1,662,936	\$78,797	\$70,757	\$533,799
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>268,678</b>	<b>\$19,713,856</b>	<b>\$14,578,396</b>	<b>\$643,254</b>	<b>\$624,799</b>	<b>\$2,862,342</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 2 Larimer and Weld counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$141,004)	\$0	NR	NR	\$492	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,148	\$253	NR	NR	\$114	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,932	\$3,527	\$154	\$153	\$527	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,929	\$10,348	\$441	\$439	\$1,245	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,828	\$18,413	\$776	\$773	\$2,244	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,815	\$26,789	\$1,109	\$1,103	\$3,349	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,865	\$34,730	\$1,420	\$1,411	\$4,561	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,165	\$44,400	\$1,815	\$1,800	\$6,210	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,799	\$60,538	\$2,513	\$2,486	\$8,610	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$135,405	\$102,988	\$4,515	\$4,445	\$17,597	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$281,723	\$237,333	\$10,940	\$10,629	\$55,244	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$665,865	\$604,453	\$28,438	\$27,011	\$177,478	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,727,116	\$2,478,295	\$117,432	\$105,450	\$795,527	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$73,374</b>	<b>\$54,260</b>	<b>\$2,394</b>	<b>\$2,325</b>	<b>\$10,653</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 3 Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	12,485	(\$1,848,577)	\$0	\$138	\$643	\$9,926
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	152,256	\$776,456	\$40,553	\$2,284	\$2,271	\$21,035
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	152,577	\$2,279,445	\$503,970	\$21,893	\$21,759	\$91,848
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	148,024	\$3,700,107	\$1,542,511	\$65,754	\$65,470	\$193,974
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	138,433	\$4,828,992	\$2,640,177	\$112,445	\$112,021	\$329,024
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	116,544	\$5,225,247	\$3,248,612	\$138,118	\$137,470	\$415,962
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	95,602	\$5,240,406	\$3,468,023	\$146,615	\$145,819	\$475,853
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	111,640	\$7,493,577	\$5,169,430	\$217,290	\$215,923	\$768,277
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	134,345	\$11,643,405	\$8,361,585	\$353,575	\$350,602	\$1,293,405
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	226,518	\$31,234,581	\$23,956,768	\$1,064,687	\$1,051,002	\$4,270,833
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	84,257	\$24,089,024	\$20,119,325	\$938,917	\$910,714	\$4,798,691
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	12,677	\$8,532,545	\$7,624,367	\$361,834	\$337,624	\$2,267,714
\$ 1,000,000 and over	6,109	\$17,373,068	\$15,504,481	\$740,748	\$658,998	\$4,874,434
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,391,467</b>	<b>\$120,568,277</b>	<b>\$92,179,801</b>	<b>\$4,164,297</b>	<b>\$4,010,316</b>	<b>\$19,810,977</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 3 Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Gilpin, and Jefferson counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$148,064)	\$0	\$11	\$52	\$795	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,100	\$266	\$15	\$15	\$138	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,940	\$3,303	\$143	\$143	\$602	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,997	\$10,421	\$444	\$442	\$1,310	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,883	\$19,072	\$812	\$809	\$2,377	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,835	\$27,875	\$1,185	\$1,180	\$3,569	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,815	\$36,276	\$1,534	\$1,525	\$4,977	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,123	\$46,304	\$1,946	\$1,934	\$6,882	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,668	\$62,240	\$2,632	\$2,610	\$9,627	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$137,890	\$105,761	\$4,700	\$4,640	\$18,854	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$285,899	\$238,785	\$11,143	\$10,809	\$56,953	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$673,073	\$601,433	\$28,543	\$26,633	\$178,884	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,843,848	\$2,537,974	\$121,255	\$107,873	\$797,910	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$86,648</b>	<b>\$66,246</b>	<b>\$2,993</b>	<b>\$2,882</b>	<b>\$14,237</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 4 El Paso, Park, and Teller counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	2,618	(\$233,192)	\$0	NR	\$27	\$1,208
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	34,636	\$178,153	\$7,238	NR	\$388	\$4,094
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	37,355	\$556,884	\$119,498	\$5,151	\$5,117	\$19,616
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	34,373	\$855,011	\$340,633	\$14,264	\$14,219	\$41,005
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	27,911	\$971,216	\$503,158	\$20,616	\$20,526	\$59,859
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	22,132	\$991,869	\$585,893	\$23,585	\$23,420	\$71,881
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	17,907	\$981,957	\$622,439	\$24,649	\$24,447	\$80,632
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	21,529	\$1,446,209	\$959,225	\$37,751	\$37,421	\$132,589
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	26,839	\$2,327,596	\$1,639,043	\$65,992	\$65,258	\$234,396
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	41,793	\$5,682,882	\$4,357,404	\$186,837	\$183,872	\$750,489
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	10,686	\$2,957,167	\$2,470,821	\$112,646	\$109,087	\$570,124
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,253	\$847,822	\$756,755	\$35,553	\$33,040	\$225,214
\$ 1,000,000 and over	489	\$1,193,774	\$1,069,649	\$50,980	\$46,433	\$334,018
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>279,521</b>	<b>\$18,757,349</b>	<b>\$13,431,755</b>	<b>\$578,421</b>	<b>\$563,256</b>	<b>\$2,525,125</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 4 El Paso, Park, and Teller counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$89,072)	\$0	NR	\$10	\$461	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,144	\$209	NR	\$11	\$118	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,908	\$3,199	\$138	\$137	\$525	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,875	\$9,910	\$415	\$414	\$1,193	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,797	\$18,027	\$739	\$735	\$2,145	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,816	\$26,473	\$1,066	\$1,058	\$3,248	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,837	\$34,760	\$1,376	\$1,365	\$4,503	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,175	\$44,555	\$1,754	\$1,738	\$6,159	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,724	\$61,069	\$2,459	\$2,431	\$8,733	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$135,977	\$104,262	\$4,471	\$4,400	\$17,957	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$276,733	\$231,220	\$10,541	\$10,208	\$53,352	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$676,634	\$603,954	\$28,374	\$26,369	\$179,739	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,441,255	\$2,187,421	\$104,254	\$94,956	\$683,064	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$67,105</b>	<b>\$48,053</b>	<b>\$2,069</b>	<b>\$2,015</b>	<b>\$9,034</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 5 Cheyenne, Elbert, Kit Carson, and Lincoln counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	365	(\$61,451)	\$0	NR	NR	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	1,717	NR	NR	\$23	\$24	\$288
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,477	\$21,764	\$4,455	\$189	\$185	\$877
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	1,384	\$34,346	\$12,507	\$506	\$497	\$1,721
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	1,195	\$41,636	\$20,731	\$839	\$825	\$2,669
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	961	\$43,126	\$24,147	\$939	\$907	\$3,112
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	812	\$44,636	\$26,927	\$1,052	\$1,009	\$3,546
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	1,042	\$70,055	\$44,728	\$1,740	\$1,685	\$6,230
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	1,391	\$120,767	\$83,199	\$3,370	\$3,246	\$11,785
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	2,315	\$314,964	\$238,626	\$10,493	\$10,235	\$41,278
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	622	\$171,688	\$143,843	\$6,668	\$6,411	\$33,380
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	52	\$34,695	\$31,236	\$1,457	\$1,364	\$9,571
\$ 1,000,000 and over	15	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>13,348</b>	<b>\$903,827</b>	<b>\$685,185</b>	<b>\$29,841</b>	<b>\$28,718</b>	<b>\$128,995</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 5 Cheyenne, Elbert, Kit Carson, and Lincoln counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$168,359)	\$0	NR	NR	NR	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	NR	\$13	\$14	\$168	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,735	\$3,016	\$128	\$125	\$594	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,817	\$9,037	\$366	\$359	\$1,244	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,842	\$17,348	\$702	\$690	\$2,233	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,876	\$25,127	\$977	\$944	\$3,238	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,970	\$33,161	\$1,296	\$1,243	\$4,367	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,232	\$42,925	\$1,670	\$1,617	\$5,979	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,820	\$59,812	\$2,423	\$2,333	\$8,472	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$136,054	\$103,078	\$4,533	\$4,421	\$17,831	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$276,026	\$231,258	\$10,720	\$10,307	\$53,665	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$667,216	\$600,684	\$28,020	\$26,237	\$184,056	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$67,713</b>	<b>\$51,332</b>	<b>\$2,236</b>	<b>\$2,152</b>	<b>\$9,664</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 6 Baca, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, and Prowers counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	482	(\$60,101)	\$0	NR	NR	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	2,336	\$12,104	NR	\$17	\$16	\$329
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	2,594	\$39,081	\$6,203	\$257	\$254	\$1,165
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	2,524	\$62,734	\$20,209	\$810	\$795	\$2,406
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	1,990	\$69,094	\$32,327	\$1,247	\$1,223	\$3,793
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	1,356	\$60,517	\$33,102	\$1,248	\$1,204	\$3,933
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	941	\$51,577	\$31,190	\$1,160	\$1,120	\$3,973
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	1,189	\$79,816	\$51,497	\$1,908	\$1,832	\$6,782
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	1,117	\$96,355	\$68,668	\$2,671	\$2,561	\$9,617
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,017	\$131,927	\$103,193	\$4,285	\$4,086	\$17,829
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	162	\$44,642	\$38,387	\$1,720	\$1,587	\$9,211
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	\$13,446	\$627	\$577	\$3,949
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>15,738</b>	<b>\$619,725</b>	<b>\$415,305</b>	<b>\$16,758</b>	<b>\$15,948</b>	<b>\$69,021</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 6 Baca, Bent, Crowley, Kiowa, Otero, and Prowers counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$124,690)	\$0	NR	NR	NR	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,181	NR	\$7	\$7	\$141	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$15,066	\$2,391	\$99	\$98	\$449	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,855	\$8,007	\$321	\$315	\$953	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,720	\$16,245	\$626	\$615	\$1,906	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,629	\$24,412	\$920	\$888	\$2,901	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,811	\$33,145	\$1,233	\$1,190	\$4,222	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,129	\$43,311	\$1,605	\$1,541	\$5,704	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,262	\$61,476	\$2,391	\$2,293	\$8,610	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$129,722	\$101,468	\$4,214	\$4,017	\$17,531	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$275,568	\$236,955	\$10,616	\$9,798	\$56,857	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$640,275	\$29,872	\$27,468	\$188,065	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$39,378</b>	<b>\$26,389</b>	<b>\$1,065</b>	<b>\$1,013</b>	<b>\$4,386</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 7 Pueblo county					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	540	(\$30,031)	\$0	NR	NR	\$156
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	8,861	\$47,553	\$1,230	NR	NR	\$861
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	10,764	\$161,000	\$29,707	\$1,229	\$1,226	\$4,563
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	8,969	\$222,326	\$80,999	\$3,235	\$3,228	\$8,846
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	7,194	\$250,205	\$124,407	\$4,798	\$4,784	\$13,760
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	5,649	\$252,725	\$149,158	\$5,666	\$5,644	\$17,477
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	4,248	\$232,604	\$147,995	\$5,553	\$5,530	\$18,619
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	4,998	\$335,086	\$226,023	\$8,466	\$8,411	\$30,928
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	5,747	\$495,718	\$353,857	\$13,645	\$13,527	\$49,430
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	6,145	\$800,856	\$621,185	\$25,870	\$25,560	\$104,437
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	949	\$264,239	\$225,379	\$10,244	\$9,868	\$53,559
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	162	\$109,195	\$99,742	\$4,543	\$4,318	\$30,022
\$ 1,000,000 and over	70	\$168,547	\$156,923	\$7,399	\$7,041	\$47,006
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>64,296</b>	<b>\$3,310,023</b>	<b>\$2,216,605</b>	<b>\$90,735</b>	<b>\$89,223</b>	<b>\$379,663</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 7 Pueblo county					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$55,613)	\$0	NR	NR	\$288	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,367	\$139	NR	NR	\$97	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,957	\$2,760	\$114	\$114	\$424	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,788	\$9,031	\$361	\$360	\$986	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,780	\$17,293	\$667	\$665	\$1,913	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,738	\$26,404	\$1,003	\$999	\$3,094	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,756	\$34,839	\$1,307	\$1,302	\$4,383	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,044	\$45,223	\$1,694	\$1,683	\$6,188	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,257	\$61,573	\$2,374	\$2,354	\$8,601	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$130,326	\$101,088	\$4,210	\$4,160	\$16,995	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$278,439	\$237,492	\$10,794	\$10,399	\$56,437	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$674,041	\$615,690	\$28,041	\$26,652	\$185,321	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,407,818	\$2,241,753	\$105,703	\$100,590	\$671,516	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$51,481</b>	<b>\$34,475</b>	<b>\$1,411</b>	<b>\$1,388</b>	<b>\$5,905</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 8 Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	387	(\$42,760)	\$0	NR	NR	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	2,895	NR	NR	\$22	\$22	\$411
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	2,916	\$43,127	\$7,399	\$310	\$307	\$1,453
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	2,708	\$67,087	\$22,713	\$942	\$932	\$2,805
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	2,037	\$70,677	\$34,072	\$1,369	\$1,343	\$3,970
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	1,481	\$66,121	\$36,157	\$1,384	\$1,355	\$4,185
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	1,076	\$59,034	\$36,689	\$1,374	\$1,338	\$4,704
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	1,188	\$79,661	\$52,006	\$1,954	\$1,877	\$6,776
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	1,204	\$103,855	\$72,235	\$2,824	\$2,690	\$10,224
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,222	\$159,701	\$122,728	\$5,083	\$4,716	\$21,109
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	277	\$79,667	\$68,675	\$3,129	\$2,768	\$15,989
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	29	\$20,055	\$18,746	\$864	\$709	\$5,715
\$ 1,000,000 and over	12	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>17,432</b>	<b>\$743,289</b>	<b>\$491,166</b>	<b>\$20,162</b>	<b>\$18,850</b>	<b>\$82,850</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 8 Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, Rio Grande, and Saguache counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$110,492)	\$0	NR	NR	NR	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	NR	\$8	\$8	\$142	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,790	\$2,537	\$106	\$105	\$498	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,774	\$8,387	\$348	\$344	\$1,036	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,697	\$16,727	\$672	\$659	\$1,949	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,646	\$24,414	\$935	\$915	\$2,825	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,864	\$34,098	\$1,277	\$1,244	\$4,372	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,054	\$43,776	\$1,645	\$1,580	\$5,704	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,259	\$59,996	\$2,345	\$2,234	\$8,492	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$130,689	\$100,432	\$4,160	\$3,859	\$17,275	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$287,605	\$247,925	\$11,294	\$9,992	\$57,722	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$691,539	\$646,421	\$29,779	\$24,439	\$197,080	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$42,639</b>	<b>\$28,176</b>	<b>\$1,157</b>	<b>\$1,081</b>	<b>\$4,753</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 9 Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, and San Juan counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	835	(\$71,959)	\$0	NR	NR	\$311
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	5,160	\$26,830	\$888	NR	NR	\$759
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	5,600	\$84,133	\$17,608	\$710	\$699	\$3,237
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	5,172	\$128,605	\$50,365	\$2,040	\$1,998	\$6,641
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	4,210	\$146,527	\$76,035	\$2,953	\$2,892	\$9,701
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	3,162	\$141,613	\$83,375	\$3,193	\$3,096	\$10,843
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	2,480	\$135,884	\$85,145	\$3,155	\$3,025	\$11,314
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	3,013	\$202,492	\$133,661	\$5,035	\$4,767	\$19,067
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	3,656	\$317,239	\$224,102	\$8,623	\$8,140	\$32,879
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	5,054	\$679,582	\$523,842	\$21,715	\$20,048	\$91,033
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	1,473	\$426,410	\$361,224	\$16,399	\$14,583	\$83,082
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	250	\$165,531	\$146,151	\$6,923	\$5,630	\$41,880
\$ 1,000,000 and over	88	\$230,770	\$208,445	\$10,022	\$7,589	\$66,897
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>40,153</b>	<b>\$2,613,658</b>	<b>\$1,910,840</b>	<b>\$80,836</b>	<b>\$72,546</b>	<b>\$377,644</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 9 Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma, and San Juan counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$86,179)	\$0	NR	NR	\$373	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,200	\$172	NR	NR	\$147	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$15,024	\$3,144	\$127	\$125	\$578	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,866	\$9,738	\$394	\$386	\$1,284	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,805	\$18,061	\$701	\$687	\$2,304	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,786	\$26,368	\$1,010	\$979	\$3,429	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,792	\$34,333	\$1,272	\$1,220	\$4,562	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,206	\$44,362	\$1,671	\$1,582	\$6,328	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,772	\$61,297	\$2,359	\$2,227	\$8,993	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$134,464	\$103,649	\$4,297	\$3,967	\$18,012	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$289,484	\$245,230	\$11,133	\$9,900	\$56,403	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$662,126	\$584,603	\$27,692	\$22,522	\$167,520	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,622,384	\$2,368,694	\$113,888	\$86,238	\$760,189	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$65,092</b>	<b>\$47,589</b>	<b>\$2,013</b>	<b>\$1,807</b>	<b>\$9,405</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 10 Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,031	(\$114,227)	\$0	NR	NR	\$358
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	5,888	\$29,960	\$1,101	NR	NR	\$894
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	6,054	\$90,633	\$17,438	\$740	\$731	\$3,395
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	5,548	\$138,106	\$50,038	\$2,057	\$2,043	\$6,871
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	4,579	\$159,167	\$78,364	\$3,110	\$3,066	\$10,279
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	3,537	\$158,434	\$90,748	\$3,503	\$3,460	\$11,587
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	2,765	\$151,601	\$93,785	\$3,549	\$3,490	\$12,601
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	3,132	\$209,836	\$137,313	\$5,120	\$5,010	\$19,239
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	3,790	\$328,002	\$230,356	\$8,912	\$8,664	\$32,968
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	4,478	\$594,708	\$456,291	\$18,946	\$18,203	\$78,119
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	1,138	\$327,378	\$273,747	\$12,438	\$11,526	\$63,199
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	163	\$108,241	\$96,575	\$4,533	\$4,142	\$27,187
\$ 1,000,000 and over	85	\$194,567	\$168,650	\$8,133	\$6,169	\$50,061
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>42,188</b>	<b>\$2,376,405</b>	<b>\$1,694,406</b>	<b>\$71,108</b>	<b>\$66,576</b>	<b>\$316,759</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 10 Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$110,793)	\$0	NR	NR	\$347	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,088	\$187	NR	NR	\$152	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,971	\$2,880	\$122	\$121	\$561	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,893	\$9,019	\$371	\$368	\$1,239	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,760	\$17,114	\$679	\$670	\$2,245	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,793	\$25,657	\$991	\$978	\$3,276	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,828	\$33,918	\$1,283	\$1,262	\$4,557	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$66,997	\$43,842	\$1,635	\$1,600	\$6,143	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,544	\$60,780	\$2,351	\$2,286	\$8,699	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$132,807	\$101,896	\$4,231	\$4,065	\$17,445	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$287,678	\$240,551	\$10,930	\$10,128	\$55,535	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$664,052	\$592,488	\$27,808	\$25,414	\$166,792	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,289,025	\$1,984,115	\$95,682	\$72,572	\$588,949	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$56,329</b>	<b>\$40,163</b>	<b>\$1,686</b>	<b>\$1,578</b>	<b>\$7,508</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 11 Garfield, Mesa, Moffat, and Rio Blanco counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	1,650	(\$233,502)	\$0	NR	NR	\$680
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	13,538	\$70,279	\$2,992	NR	NR	\$1,698
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	14,488	\$216,588	\$44,509	\$1,927	\$1,907	\$7,501
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	13,283	\$331,505	\$130,619	\$5,499	\$5,462	\$16,303
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	11,493	\$400,543	\$207,701	\$8,580	\$8,531	\$25,735
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	8,978	\$402,449	\$236,427	\$9,609	\$9,510	\$29,581
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	7,486	\$410,709	\$256,764	\$10,279	\$10,157	\$33,628
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	8,649	\$580,722	\$381,997	\$15,273	\$15,072	\$52,515
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	10,499	\$910,903	\$637,351	\$26,079	\$25,648	\$90,325
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	13,659	\$1,821,248	\$1,386,970	\$60,095	\$58,669	\$235,502
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	3,551	\$1,019,661	\$850,474	\$39,112	\$37,174	\$198,818
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	537	\$368,308	\$326,256	\$15,484	\$14,053	\$94,877
\$ 1,000,000 and over	239	\$889,370	\$770,060	\$36,585	\$30,592	\$260,477
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>108,050</b>	<b>\$7,188,780</b>	<b>\$5,232,119</b>	<b>\$228,698</b>	<b>\$216,960</b>	<b>\$1,047,640</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 11 Garfield, Mesa, Moffat, and Rio Blanco counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$141,517)	\$0	NR	NR	\$412	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,191	\$221	NR	NR	\$125	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,949	\$3,072	\$133	\$132	\$518	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,957	\$9,834	\$414	\$411	\$1,227	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,851	\$18,072	\$747	\$742	\$2,239	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,826	\$26,334	\$1,070	\$1,059	\$3,295	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,864	\$34,299	\$1,373	\$1,357	\$4,492	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,143	\$44,167	\$1,766	\$1,743	\$6,072	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,761	\$60,706	\$2,484	\$2,443	\$8,603	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$133,337	\$101,543	\$4,400	\$4,295	\$17,242	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$287,147	\$239,503	\$11,014	\$10,469	\$55,989	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$685,863	\$607,553	\$28,834	\$26,169	\$176,679	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$3,721,212	\$3,222,007	\$153,075	\$127,999	\$1,089,861	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$66,532</b>	<b>\$48,423</b>	<b>\$2,117</b>	<b>\$2,008</b>	<b>\$9,696</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 12 Eagle, Grand, Jackson, Pitkin, Routt, and Summit counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	972	(\$262,846)	\$0	NR	\$87	\$1,354
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	5,279	\$26,758	\$1,709	NR	\$87	\$882
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	5,481	\$82,137	\$20,154	\$926	\$901	\$3,812
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	6,622	\$166,666	\$74,851	\$3,371	\$3,343	\$10,455
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	6,487	\$225,988	\$129,632	\$5,828	\$5,797	\$17,629
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	5,236	\$234,624	\$150,107	\$6,675	\$6,644	\$20,425
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	3,786	\$207,424	\$138,115	\$6,050	\$6,013	\$19,914
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	4,018	\$269,407	\$185,119	\$8,070	\$7,999	\$28,401
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	4,697	\$406,842	\$286,784	\$12,399	\$12,270	\$44,219
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	7,542	\$1,035,166	\$778,120	\$34,258	\$33,665	\$137,416
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	3,289	\$965,623	\$785,301	\$36,447	\$34,952	\$183,772
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	758	\$511,256	\$441,689	\$21,044	\$19,166	\$125,429
\$ 1,000,000 and over	453	\$1,489,582	\$1,277,517	\$61,043	\$47,786	\$386,301
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>54,620</b>	<b>\$5,358,625</b>	<b>\$4,269,096</b>	<b>\$196,218</b>	<b>\$178,710</b>	<b>\$980,009</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 12 Eagle, Grand, Jackson, Pitkin, Routt, and Summit counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$270,418)	\$0	NR	\$90	\$1,394	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,069	\$324	NR	\$16	\$167	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,986	\$3,677	\$169	\$164	\$696	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$25,168	\$11,303	\$509	\$505	\$1,579	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,837	\$19,983	\$898	\$894	\$2,718	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,810	\$28,668	\$1,275	\$1,269	\$3,901	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,787	\$36,480	\$1,598	\$1,588	\$5,260	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,050	\$46,072	\$2,008	\$1,991	\$7,068	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,617	\$61,057	\$2,640	\$2,612	\$9,414	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$137,253	\$103,172	\$4,542	\$4,464	\$18,220	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$293,592	\$238,766	\$11,081	\$10,627	\$55,875	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$674,480	\$582,703	\$27,763	\$25,285	\$165,474	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$3,288,259	\$2,820,126	\$134,752	\$105,488	\$852,761	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$98,107</b>	<b>\$78,160</b>	<b>\$3,592</b>	<b>\$3,272</b>	<b>\$17,942</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 13 Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, and Lake counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	539	(\$42,571)	\$0	NR	NR	\$170
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	3,818	\$19,399	\$485	NR	NR	\$513
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	4,191	\$62,434	\$11,738	\$490	\$485	\$2,117
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	3,837	\$95,455	\$35,456	\$1,375	\$1,368	\$4,738
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	3,115	\$108,832	\$54,885	\$2,062	\$2,046	\$6,941
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	2,481	\$111,111	\$64,899	\$2,365	\$2,347	\$8,194
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	2,107	\$115,431	\$72,491	\$2,585	\$2,556	\$9,574
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	2,582	\$173,392	\$115,017	\$4,160	\$4,100	\$15,957
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	2,830	\$244,974	\$173,097	\$6,480	\$6,352	\$24,061
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	3,166	\$417,510	\$324,258	\$12,988	\$12,563	\$54,924
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	617	\$172,579	\$146,796	\$6,570	\$6,094	\$33,382
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	85	\$55,313	\$50,421	\$2,350	\$2,068	\$14,463
\$ 1,000,000 and over	26	\$46,763	\$41,920	\$1,962	\$1,854	\$13,347
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>29,394</b>	<b>\$1,580,622</b>	<b>\$1,091,464</b>	<b>\$43,427</b>	<b>\$41,871</b>	<b>\$188,382</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 13 Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, and Lake counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$78,981)	\$0	NR	NR	\$316	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,081	\$127	NR	NR	\$134	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,897	\$2,801	\$117	\$116	\$505	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,878	\$9,241	\$358	\$357	\$1,235	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,938	\$17,619	\$662	\$657	\$2,228	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,785	\$26,158	\$953	\$946	\$3,303	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,785	\$34,405	\$1,227	\$1,213	\$4,544	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,154	\$44,546	\$1,611	\$1,588	\$6,180	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$86,563	\$61,165	\$2,290	\$2,245	\$8,502	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$131,873	\$102,419	\$4,102	\$3,968	\$17,348	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$279,706	\$237,920	\$10,649	\$9,876	\$54,104	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$650,738	\$593,193	\$27,649	\$24,335	\$170,152	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$1,798,595	\$1,612,292	\$75,451	\$71,292	\$513,349	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$53,774</b>	<b>\$37,132</b>	<b>\$1,477</b>	<b>\$1,424</b>	<b>\$6,409</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.

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**Table 21 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado planning region. A planning region is group of one or more counties. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each planning region by AGI group.

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 14 Huerfano and Las Animas counties					
	Number of Returns	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Negative Income	204	(\$15,528)	\$0	\$0	NR	\$112
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	1,194	\$6,307	\$125	\$7	\$7	\$146
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,343	\$20,102	\$3,168	\$128	\$127	\$626
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	1,129	\$27,851	\$9,659	\$365	\$362	\$1,219
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	805	\$27,833	\$13,708	\$497	\$493	\$1,630
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	641	\$28,627	\$16,419	\$575	\$569	\$2,010
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	444	\$24,286	\$15,254	\$539	\$523	\$1,954
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	525	\$35,267	\$24,028	\$839	\$808	\$3,383
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	558	\$47,964	\$34,286	\$1,213	\$1,167	\$4,851
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	613	\$80,763	\$63,690	\$2,563	\$2,432	\$11,080
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	109	\$29,858	\$26,183	\$1,135	\$1,054	\$5,880
\$ 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>7,584</b>	<b>\$329,582</b>	<b>\$221,069</b>	<b>\$8,534</b>	<b>\$8,122</b>	<b>\$37,378</b>

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

Size of Federal AGI	Region 14 Huerfano and Las Animas counties					
	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax	
Negative Income	(\$76,120)	\$0	\$0	NR	\$549	
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,282	\$105	\$6	\$6	\$122	
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,968	\$2,359	\$96	\$95	\$466	
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,668	\$8,555	\$323	\$320	\$1,080	
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,575	\$17,029	\$617	\$612	\$2,025	
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,660	\$25,615	\$897	\$888	\$3,136	
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,697	\$34,355	\$1,214	\$1,177	\$4,402	
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$67,175	\$45,768	\$1,598	\$1,539	\$6,443	
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$85,957	\$61,445	\$2,174	\$2,092	\$8,694	
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$131,750	\$103,898	\$4,180	\$3,968	\$18,075	
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$273,930	\$240,208	\$10,409	\$9,674	\$53,947	
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$43,458</b>	<b>\$29,149</b>	<b>\$1,125</b>	<b>\$1,071</b>	<b>\$4,928</b>	

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table includes all returns matched to a Colorado planning region by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not fit into 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.







**Table 22. Income and Tax Data by County <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado county. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each county.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Adams	193,566	\$11,409,446	\$7,738,102	\$344,636	\$340,641	\$1,336,977
Alamosa	6,072	\$283,149	\$184,646	\$7,696	\$7,352	\$31,180
Arapahoe	286,884	\$22,850,848	\$17,122,757	\$770,814	\$741,949	\$3,642,918
Archuleta	5,347	\$300,682	\$207,979	\$8,285	\$7,557	\$39,741
Baca	1,385	\$40,414	\$33,112	\$1,307	\$1,168	\$5,619
Bent	1,352	\$50,577	\$32,424	\$1,266	\$1,235	\$5,687
Boulder	144,662	\$14,813,187	\$11,775,058	\$533,887	\$510,614	\$2,688,696
Broomfield	32,591	\$3,264,650	\$2,540,316	\$114,102	\$110,930	\$543,809
Chaffee	8,452	\$524,502	\$379,749	\$15,410	\$14,644	\$68,412
Cheyenne	727	\$24,467	\$26,140	\$1,129	\$1,006	\$4,785
Clear Creek	2,643	\$150,970	\$109,933	\$4,692	\$4,608	\$19,296
Conejos	2,791	\$104,310	\$60,918	\$2,431	\$2,233	\$8,953
Costilla	1,191	\$44,825	\$26,436	\$1,021	\$947	\$4,172
Crowley	1,033	\$38,303	\$23,756	\$921	\$896	\$3,573
Custer	1,841	\$110,856	\$78,715	\$2,953	\$2,826	\$14,889
Delta	12,127	\$561,025	\$369,775	\$14,612	\$13,975	\$61,019
Denver	297,795	\$26,301,445	\$20,528,754	\$944,148	\$899,241	\$4,664,960
Dolores	721	\$31,493	\$20,647	\$821	\$741	\$3,096
Douglas	142,076	\$16,985,635	\$13,425,069	\$613,830	\$592,577	\$3,001,319
Eagle	21,482	\$2,143,758	\$1,669,211	\$77,282	\$70,411	\$381,006
Elbert	7,731	\$681,656	\$505,226	\$22,366	\$21,883	\$98,384
El Paso	262,627	\$17,680,533	\$12,658,585	\$546,226	\$532,221	\$2,386,348
Fremont	16,041	\$790,525	\$529,571	\$20,615	\$20,075	\$87,824
Garfield	26,745	\$1,984,943	\$1,440,047	\$64,801	\$60,837	\$301,543
Gilpin	2,365	\$147,677	\$107,921	\$4,680	\$4,575	\$19,279
Grand	6,632	\$452,411	\$340,588	\$14,802	\$14,468	\$66,953
Gunnison	7,080	\$430,059	\$314,249	\$13,762	\$13,042	\$59,797
Hinsdale	308	\$20,221	\$14,322	\$561	\$534	\$2,531
Huerfano	2,311	\$95,063	\$62,551	\$2,348	\$2,247	\$10,593
Jackson	573	\$26,795	\$18,765	\$776	\$755	\$3,254
Jefferson	288,885	\$24,644,419	\$18,831,892	\$833,508	\$805,181	\$3,893,723
Kiowa	547	\$23,854	\$18,338	\$747	\$696	\$3,320
Kit Carson	3,027	\$110,765	\$92,751	\$3,819	\$3,470	\$16,129
Lake	3,060	\$154,740	\$103,428	\$4,449	\$4,326	\$17,257
La Plata	23,568	\$1,752,144	\$1,325,171	\$57,295	\$51,665	\$270,523
Larimer	144,400	\$10,926,242	\$8,237,278	\$361,240	\$348,565	\$1,663,185
Las Animas	5,273	\$234,519	\$158,519	\$6,185	\$5,875	\$26,785
Lincoln	1,863	\$86,938	\$61,069	\$2,526	\$2,359	\$9,697
Logan	7,729	\$421,660	\$297,046	\$12,547	\$11,739	\$53,540
Mesa	62,078	\$3,670,805	\$2,585,120	\$109,637	\$105,946	\$485,328
Mineral	347	\$20,919	\$14,878	\$573	\$495	\$2,703
Moffat	5,208	\$289,730	\$204,061	\$8,801	\$8,661	\$33,105
Montezuma	10,221	\$516,669	\$348,109	\$14,064	\$12,234	\$62,700
Montrose	17,003	\$887,306	\$600,562	\$24,310	\$23,273	\$103,477
Morgan	12,086	\$594,969	\$401,586	\$17,209	\$16,845	\$65,238
Otero	6,938	\$278,197	\$180,905	\$7,239	\$7,044	\$28,035
Ouray	1,952	\$134,242	\$110,709	\$4,645	\$4,387	\$22,423
Park	6,403	\$407,418	\$289,396	\$12,208	\$12,008	\$52,146
Phillips	1,938	\$102,228	\$70,766	\$2,964	\$2,681	\$12,974
Pitkin	11,045	\$1,466,105	\$1,269,644	\$59,375	\$50,980	\$319,100
Prowers	4,483	\$188,380	\$126,771	\$5,276	\$4,909	\$22,787
Pueblo	64,296	\$3,310,023	\$2,216,605	\$90,735	\$89,223	\$379,663
Rio Blanco	2,380	\$143,139	\$102,636	\$4,381	\$4,197	\$16,611
Rio Grande	4,523	\$214,607	\$141,983	\$5,856	\$5,390	\$24,644
Routt	11,639	\$1,100,163	\$900,255	\$41,077	\$37,319	\$211,052
Saguache	2,508	\$75,479	\$62,305	\$2,585	\$2,434	\$11,197
San Juan	296	\$12,672	\$8,935	\$371	\$350	\$1,583
San Miguel	3,718	\$343,551	\$284,788	\$13,217	\$11,365	\$67,512
Sedgwick	919	\$36,426	\$25,650	\$1,014	\$870	\$4,411
Summit	14,888	\$1,269,555	\$970,889	\$43,983	\$42,095	\$209,696
Teller	10,491	\$669,399	\$483,774	\$19,987	\$19,028	\$86,631
Washington	1,757	\$78,885	\$54,743	\$2,243	\$2,060	\$9,011
Weld	124,278	\$8,787,615	\$6,341,118	\$282,014	\$276,234	\$1,199,157
Yuma	3,903	\$177,195	\$129,536	\$5,429	\$4,894	\$22,051
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,360,801</b>	<b>\$185,475,382</b>	<b>\$139,396,535</b>	<b>\$6,213,694</b>	<b>\$5,974,983</b>	<b>\$28,974,010</b>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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

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**Table 22 (continued). Income and Tax Data by County <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by Colorado county. Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each county.*

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

County	Federal AGI	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax	Federal Tax
Adams	\$58,943	\$39,977	\$1,780	\$1,760	\$6,907
Alamosa	\$46,632	\$30,409	\$1,267	\$1,211	\$5,135
Arapahoe	\$79,652	\$59,685	\$2,687	\$2,586	\$12,698
Archuleta	\$56,234	\$38,896	\$1,549	\$1,413	\$7,432
Baca	\$29,180	\$23,907	\$944	\$844	\$4,057
Bent	\$37,409	\$23,982	\$937	\$914	\$4,207
Boulder	\$102,399	\$81,397	\$3,691	\$3,530	\$18,586
Broomfield	\$100,170	\$77,945	\$3,501	\$3,404	\$16,686
Chaffee	\$62,057	\$44,930	\$1,823	\$1,733	\$8,094
Cheyenne	\$33,655	\$35,956	\$1,553	\$1,384	\$6,582
Clear Creek	\$57,121	\$41,594	\$1,775	\$1,743	\$7,301
Conejos	\$37,374	\$21,827	\$871	\$800	\$3,208
Costilla	\$37,636	\$22,197	\$857	\$795	\$3,503
Crowley	\$37,079	\$22,997	\$892	\$867	\$3,458
Custer	\$60,215	\$42,757	\$1,604	\$1,535	\$8,088
Delta	\$46,262	\$30,492	\$1,205	\$1,152	\$5,032
Denver	\$88,321	\$68,936	\$3,170	\$3,020	\$15,665
Dolores	\$43,679	\$28,637	\$1,139	\$1,027	\$4,295
Douglas	\$119,553	\$94,492	\$4,320	\$4,171	\$21,125
Eagle	\$99,793	\$77,703	\$3,598	\$3,278	\$17,736
Elbert	\$88,172	\$65,351	\$2,893	\$2,831	\$12,726
El Paso	\$67,322	\$48,200	\$2,080	\$2,027	\$9,086
Fremont	\$49,282	\$33,014	\$1,285	\$1,251	\$5,475
Garfield	\$74,217	\$53,844	\$2,423	\$2,275	\$11,275
Gilpin	\$62,443	\$45,632	\$1,979	\$1,935	\$8,152
Grand	\$68,216	\$51,355	\$2,232	\$2,182	\$10,095
Gunnison	\$60,743	\$44,385	\$1,944	\$1,842	\$8,446
Hinsdale	\$65,653	\$46,500	\$1,821	\$1,735	\$8,219
Huerfano	\$41,135	\$27,066	\$1,016	\$972	\$4,584
Jackson	\$46,763	\$32,749	\$1,354	\$1,318	\$5,679
Jefferson	\$85,309	\$65,188	\$2,885	\$2,787	\$13,478
Kiowa	\$43,609	\$33,524	\$1,366	\$1,273	\$6,070
Kit Carson	\$36,592	\$30,641	\$1,262	\$1,146	\$5,329
Lake	\$50,569	\$33,800	\$1,454	\$1,414	\$5,640
La Plata	\$74,344	\$56,228	\$2,431	\$2,192	\$11,478
Larimer	\$75,666	\$57,045	\$2,502	\$2,414	\$11,518
Las Animas	\$44,475	\$30,062	\$1,173	\$1,114	\$5,080
Lincoln	\$46,666	\$32,780	\$1,356	\$1,266	\$5,205
Logan	\$54,556	\$38,433	\$1,623	\$1,519	\$6,927
Mesa	\$59,132	\$41,643	\$1,766	\$1,707	\$7,818
Mineral	\$60,286	\$42,877	\$1,652	\$1,425	\$7,790
Moffat	\$55,632	\$39,182	\$1,690	\$1,663	\$6,357
Montezuma	\$50,550	\$34,058	\$1,376	\$1,197	\$6,134
Montrose	\$52,185	\$35,321	\$1,430	\$1,369	\$6,086
Morgan	\$49,228	\$33,227	\$1,424	\$1,394	\$5,398
Otero	\$40,098	\$26,074	\$1,043	\$1,015	\$4,041
Ouray	\$68,771	\$56,716	\$2,379	\$2,247	\$11,487
Park	\$63,629	\$45,197	\$1,907	\$1,875	\$8,144
Phillips	\$52,749	\$36,515	\$1,529	\$1,383	\$6,695
Pitkin	\$132,739	\$114,952	\$5,376	\$4,616	\$28,891
Prowers	\$42,021	\$28,278	\$1,177	\$1,095	\$5,083
Pueblo	\$51,481	\$34,475	\$1,411	\$1,388	\$5,905
Rio Blanco	\$60,142	\$43,124	\$1,841	\$1,763	\$6,980
Rio Grande	\$47,448	\$31,391	\$1,295	\$1,192	\$5,449
Routt	\$94,524	\$77,348	\$3,529	\$3,206	\$18,133
Saguache	\$30,095	\$24,842	\$1,031	\$970	\$4,465
San Juan	\$42,809	\$30,185	\$1,254	\$1,181	\$5,347
San Miguel	\$92,402	\$76,597	\$3,555	\$3,057	\$18,158
Sedgwick	\$39,636	\$27,910	\$1,104	\$947	\$4,800
Summit	\$85,274	\$65,213	\$2,954	\$2,827	\$14,085
Teller	\$63,807	\$46,113	\$1,905	\$1,814	\$8,258
Washington	\$44,898	\$31,157	\$1,276	\$1,172	\$5,129
Weld	\$70,709	\$51,024	\$2,269	\$2,223	\$9,649
Yuma	\$45,400	\$33,189	\$1,391	\$1,254	\$5,650
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$78,565</b>	<b>\$59,046</b>	<b>\$2,632</b>	<b>\$2,531</b>	<b>\$12,273</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).



**Table 23. Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Adams</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	1,059	(\$58,703)	\$0	NR	NR	\$538
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	20,983	\$112,097	\$4,708	NR	NR	\$2,773
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	24,577	\$368,448	\$74,856	\$3,243	\$3,236	\$14,218
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	24,608	\$615,009	\$239,297	\$10,276	\$10,254	\$29,695
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	22,904	\$797,955	\$412,437	\$17,771	\$17,738	\$49,128
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	18,780	\$841,750	\$499,054	\$21,531	\$21,479	\$61,176
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	14,970	\$820,406	\$519,242	\$22,391	\$22,322	\$67,172
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	16,987	\$1,139,516	\$758,113	\$32,623	\$32,521	\$106,037
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	18,816	\$1,627,125	\$1,139,652	\$49,380	\$49,102	\$165,858
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	24,807	\$3,311,250	\$2,518,124	\$113,524	\$112,492	\$433,718
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	4,503	\$1,228,484	\$1,036,835	\$48,276	\$47,216	\$243,370
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	422	\$285,169	\$258,302	\$12,244	\$11,671	\$76,768
\$ 1,000,000 and over	150	\$320,941	\$277,484	\$13,128	\$12,338	\$86,527
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>193,566</b>	<b>\$11,409,446</b>	<b>\$7,738,102</b>	<b>\$344,636</b>	<b>\$340,641</b>	<b>\$1,336,977</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Adams</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$55,433)	\$0	NR	NR	\$508
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,342	\$224	NR	NR	\$132
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,992	\$3,046	\$132	\$132	\$578
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,992	\$9,724	\$418	\$417	\$1,207
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,839	\$18,007	\$776	\$774	\$2,145
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,822	\$26,574	\$1,147	\$1,144	\$3,257
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,803	\$34,686	\$1,496	\$1,491	\$4,487
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,082	\$44,629	\$1,920	\$1,914	\$6,242
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,476	\$60,568	\$2,624	\$2,610	\$8,815
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$133,480	\$101,509	\$4,576	\$4,535	\$17,484
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$272,815	\$230,254	\$10,721	\$10,485	\$54,046
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$675,755	\$612,090	\$29,015	\$27,656	\$181,915
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,139,606	\$1,849,890	\$87,517	\$82,253	\$576,843
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$58,943</b>	<b>\$39,977</b>	<b>\$1,780</b>	<b>\$1,760</b>	<b>\$6,907</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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

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**Table 23 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Arapahoe</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	2,203	(\$386,319)	\$0	NR	\$182	\$1,479
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	32,570	\$167,739	\$7,893	NR	\$424	\$4,628
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	34,777	\$520,080	\$107,342	\$4,643	\$4,623	\$20,870
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	33,325	\$833,924	\$331,764	\$14,121	\$14,071	\$41,046
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	30,981	\$1,080,059	\$571,925	\$24,384	\$24,315	\$69,516
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	25,305	\$1,133,600	\$683,927	\$29,123	\$29,017	\$84,754
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	20,354	\$1,115,536	\$721,812	\$30,457	\$30,309	\$96,208
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	23,181	\$1,555,506	\$1,055,592	\$44,236	\$43,978	\$152,046
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	26,944	\$2,330,854	\$1,660,412	\$69,971	\$69,430	\$251,022
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	40,604	\$5,541,497	\$4,231,313	\$186,684	\$184,617	\$742,827
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	13,290	\$3,789,970	\$3,156,650	\$146,412	\$142,129	\$749,422
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	2,088	\$1,420,296	\$1,264,721	\$59,975	\$55,945	\$376,663
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,262	\$3,748,105	\$3,329,406	\$160,342	\$142,909	\$1,052,438
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>286,884</b>	<b>\$22,850,848</b>	<b>\$17,122,757</b>	<b>\$770,814</b>	<b>\$741,949</b>	<b>\$3,642,918</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Arapahoe</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$175,361)	\$0	NR	\$83	\$671
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,150	\$242	NR	\$13	\$142
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,955	\$3,087	\$134	\$133	\$600
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$25,024	\$9,955	\$424	\$422	\$1,232
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,862	\$18,461	\$787	\$785	\$2,244
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,797	\$27,027	\$1,151	\$1,147	\$3,349
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,807	\$35,463	\$1,496	\$1,489	\$4,727
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,103	\$45,537	\$1,908	\$1,897	\$6,559
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,507	\$61,625	\$2,597	\$2,577	\$9,316
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$136,477	\$104,209	\$4,598	\$4,547	\$18,294
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$285,175	\$237,521	\$11,017	\$10,694	\$56,390
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$680,219	\$605,710	\$28,724	\$26,794	\$180,394
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,969,973	\$2,638,198	\$127,054	\$113,240	\$833,944
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$79,652</b>	<b>\$59,685</b>	<b>\$2,687</b>	<b>\$2,586</b>	<b>\$12,698</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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



**Table 23 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Boulder</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	2,033	(\$388,242)	\$0	NR	\$72	\$2,097
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	17,605	\$86,980	\$6,069	NR	\$341	\$2,539
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	14,935	\$222,401	\$55,844	\$2,449	\$2,423	\$9,517
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	14,431	\$360,582	\$158,588	\$6,787	\$6,738	\$20,827
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	12,845	\$446,839	\$247,851	\$10,457	\$10,385	\$32,754
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	10,084	\$452,145	\$279,963	\$11,650	\$11,551	\$37,270
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	8,425	\$461,678	\$305,431	\$12,603	\$12,495	\$43,076
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	10,170	\$682,358	\$469,156	\$19,183	\$18,995	\$71,308
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	13,186	\$1,143,945	\$820,819	\$34,037	\$33,634	\$128,299
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	25,671	\$3,593,063	\$2,754,508	\$120,905	\$118,646	\$492,471
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	12,336	\$3,572,041	\$2,975,467	\$138,588	\$133,383	\$705,486
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,994	\$1,349,248	\$1,200,851	\$57,168	\$52,969	\$352,273
\$ 1,000,000 and over	947	\$2,830,148	\$2,500,511	\$119,715	\$108,980	\$790,780
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>144,662</b>	<b>\$14,813,187</b>	<b>\$11,775,058</b>	<b>\$533,887</b>	<b>\$510,614</b>	<b>\$2,688,696</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Boulder</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$190,970)	\$0	NR	\$36	\$1,032
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$4,941	\$345	NR	\$19	\$144
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,891	\$3,739	\$164	\$162	\$637
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,987	\$10,989	\$470	\$467	\$1,443
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,787	\$19,296	\$814	\$809	\$2,550
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,838	\$27,763	\$1,155	\$1,145	\$3,696
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,799	\$36,253	\$1,496	\$1,483	\$5,113
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,095	\$46,131	\$1,886	\$1,868	\$7,012
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,755	\$62,249	\$2,581	\$2,551	\$9,730
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$139,966	\$107,300	\$4,710	\$4,622	\$19,184
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$289,562	\$241,202	\$11,234	\$10,813	\$57,189
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$676,654	\$602,232	\$28,670	\$26,564	\$176,666
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,988,540	\$2,640,455	\$126,415	\$115,079	\$835,037
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$102,399</b>	<b>\$81,397</b>	<b>\$3,691</b>	<b>\$3,530</b>	<b>\$18,586</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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

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**Table 23 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Denver</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	2,859	(\$457,802)	\$0	NR	\$138	\$2,347
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	29,309	\$154,693	\$5,920	NR	\$383	\$5,091
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	35,169	\$526,850	\$105,588	\$4,637	\$4,618	\$21,955
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	35,290	\$882,974	\$369,560	\$16,050	\$15,987	\$46,706
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	33,521	\$1,170,672	\$657,431	\$28,742	\$28,636	\$82,561
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	29,092	\$1,304,356	\$844,684	\$37,111	\$36,927	\$110,369
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	23,197	\$1,270,097	\$881,078	\$38,808	\$38,604	\$124,936
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	24,926	\$1,668,829	\$1,208,861	\$53,030	\$52,682	\$189,901
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	25,498	\$2,202,160	\$1,658,843	\$72,810	\$72,179	\$279,172
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	36,936	\$5,095,017	\$4,013,377	\$181,329	\$178,278	\$762,087
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	17,074	\$4,995,602	\$4,200,299	\$197,179	\$189,804	\$1,027,643
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	3,294	\$2,213,064	\$1,973,127	\$93,605	\$86,529	\$591,231
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,630	\$5,274,934	\$4,609,987	\$220,418	\$194,477	\$1,420,960
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>297,795</b>	<b>\$26,301,445</b>	<b>\$20,528,754</b>	<b>\$944,148</b>	<b>\$899,241</b>	<b>\$4,664,960</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Denver</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$160,127)	\$0	NR	\$48	\$821
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,278	\$202	NR	\$13	\$174
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,981	\$3,002	\$132	\$131	\$624
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$25,021	\$10,472	\$455	\$453	\$1,323
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,924	\$19,612	\$857	\$854	\$2,463
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,836	\$29,035	\$1,276	\$1,269	\$3,794
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,753	\$37,982	\$1,673	\$1,664	\$5,386
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$66,951	\$48,498	\$2,128	\$2,114	\$7,619
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,366	\$65,058	\$2,856	\$2,831	\$10,949
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$137,942	\$108,658	\$4,909	\$4,827	\$20,633
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$292,585	\$246,006	\$11,549	\$11,117	\$60,188
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$671,847	\$599,006	\$28,417	\$26,269	\$179,487
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,236,156	\$2,828,213	\$135,226	\$119,311	\$871,754
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$88,321</b>	<b>\$68,936</b>	<b>\$3,170</b>	<b>\$3,020</b>	<b>\$15,665</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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

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**Table 23 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Douglas</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	1,423	(\$238,358)	\$0	NR	NR	\$908
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	16,946	\$80,236	\$6,389	NR	NR	\$1,726
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	10,332	\$152,345	\$43,439	\$1,935	\$1,913	\$6,308
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	8,700	\$216,640	\$95,719	\$4,036	\$4,008	\$12,333
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	7,955	\$278,170	\$152,817	\$6,290	\$6,245	\$20,053
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	7,312	\$328,509	\$199,778	\$8,210	\$8,163	\$26,139
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	6,772	\$372,514	\$237,601	\$9,699	\$9,632	\$32,797
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	9,611	\$648,078	\$430,301	\$17,733	\$17,598	\$62,901
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	15,211	\$1,327,374	\$914,409	\$38,361	\$38,042	\$136,873
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	37,943	\$5,360,437	\$4,029,257	\$181,389	\$179,394	\$709,618
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	16,736	\$4,756,870	\$3,939,181	\$185,062	\$180,817	\$937,843
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	2,222	\$1,485,692	\$1,329,734	\$63,137	\$59,798	\$396,700
\$ 1,000,000 and over	913	\$2,217,127	\$2,046,444	\$97,607	\$86,589	\$657,120
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>142,076</b>	<b>\$16,985,635</b>	<b>\$13,425,069</b>	<b>\$613,830</b>	<b>\$592,577</b>	<b>\$3,001,319</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Douglas</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$167,504)	\$0	NR	NR	\$638
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$4,735	\$377	NR	NR	\$102
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,745	\$4,204	\$187	\$185	\$611
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,901	\$11,002	\$464	\$461	\$1,418
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,968	\$19,210	\$791	\$785	\$2,521
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,927	\$27,322	\$1,123	\$1,116	\$3,575
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$55,008	\$35,086	\$1,432	\$1,422	\$4,843
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,431	\$44,772	\$1,845	\$1,831	\$6,545
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$87,264	\$60,115	\$2,522	\$2,501	\$8,998
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$141,276	\$106,192	\$4,781	\$4,728	\$18,702
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,230	\$235,372	\$11,058	\$10,804	\$56,037
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$668,628	\$598,440	\$28,415	\$26,912	\$178,533
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,428,398	\$2,241,450	\$106,908	\$94,840	\$719,737
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$119,553</b>	<b>\$94,492</b>	<b>\$4,320</b>	<b>\$4,171</b>	<b>\$21,125</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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

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**Table 23 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>El Paso</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	2,318	(\$203,203)	\$0	NR	\$26	\$1,131
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	32,638	\$168,251	\$6,933	NR	\$372	\$3,801
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	35,338	\$527,030	\$113,725	\$4,906	\$4,874	\$18,473
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	32,556	\$809,873	\$322,946	\$13,558	\$13,518	\$38,588
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	26,345	\$916,520	\$475,478	\$19,560	\$19,477	\$56,248
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	20,792	\$931,694	\$551,056	\$22,272	\$22,116	\$67,336
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	16,765	\$919,193	\$583,777	\$23,224	\$23,031	\$75,360
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	20,131	\$1,352,124	\$897,233	\$35,393	\$35,092	\$123,758
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	24,847	\$2,154,491	\$1,516,901	\$61,203	\$60,517	\$216,451
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	39,077	\$5,319,902	\$4,078,304	\$175,075	\$172,344	\$702,410
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	10,133	\$2,805,410	\$2,343,097	\$106,828	\$103,467	\$540,831
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	1,208	\$816,620	\$728,572	\$34,235	\$31,862	\$217,044
\$ 1,000,000 and over	479	\$1,162,627	\$1,040,561	\$49,591	\$45,523	\$324,917
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>262,627</b>	<b>\$17,680,533</b>	<b>\$12,658,585</b>	<b>\$546,226</b>	<b>\$532,221</b>	<b>\$2,386,348</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>El Paso</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$87,663)	\$0	NR	\$11	\$488
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,155	\$212	NR	\$11	\$116
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,914	\$3,218	\$139	\$138	\$523
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,876	\$9,920	\$416	\$415	\$1,185
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,789	\$18,048	\$742	\$739	\$2,135
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,810	\$26,503	\$1,071	\$1,064	\$3,239
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,828	\$34,821	\$1,385	\$1,374	\$4,495
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,166	\$44,570	\$1,758	\$1,743	\$6,148
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,710	\$61,050	\$2,463	\$2,436	\$8,711
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$136,139	\$104,366	\$4,480	\$4,410	\$17,975
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$276,859	\$231,234	\$10,543	\$10,211	\$53,373
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$676,010	\$603,123	\$28,340	\$26,376	\$179,673
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,427,196	\$2,172,362	\$103,530	\$95,038	\$678,323
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$67,322</b>	<b>\$48,200</b>	<b>\$2,080</b>	<b>\$2,027</b>	<b>\$9,086</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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

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**Table 23 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Jefferson</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	2,585	(\$281,475)	\$0	NR	\$200	\$2,389
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	30,657	\$154,315	\$8,300	NR	\$454	\$3,829
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	29,418	\$439,166	\$103,862	\$4,426	\$4,393	\$17,063
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	28,437	\$710,308	\$312,054	\$12,994	\$12,930	\$38,947
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	27,124	\$946,937	\$536,024	\$22,206	\$22,121	\$67,263
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	23,290	\$1,044,651	\$665,180	\$27,344	\$27,210	\$86,321
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	19,611	\$1,075,481	\$720,624	\$29,308	\$29,127	\$100,525
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	23,839	\$1,602,291	\$1,112,056	\$45,011	\$44,705	\$166,124
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	30,621	\$2,658,122	\$1,914,260	\$78,606	\$77,922	\$294,060
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	52,613	\$7,231,683	\$5,567,512	\$243,534	\$240,660	\$981,920
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	17,341	\$4,904,816	\$4,109,609	\$190,688	\$185,406	\$969,334
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	2,297	\$1,535,961	\$1,377,325	\$65,354	\$60,932	\$407,801
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,052	\$2,622,165	\$2,405,088	\$113,550	\$99,121	\$758,147
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>288,885</b>	<b>\$24,644,419</b>	<b>\$18,831,892</b>	<b>\$833,508</b>	<b>\$805,181</b>	<b>\$3,893,723</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Jefferson</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$108,888)	\$0	NR	\$77	\$924
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,034	\$271	NR	\$15	\$125
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,928	\$3,531	\$150	\$149	\$580
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,978	\$10,974	\$457	\$455	\$1,370
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,911	\$19,762	\$819	\$816	\$2,480
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,854	\$28,561	\$1,174	\$1,168	\$3,706
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,841	\$36,746	\$1,494	\$1,485	\$5,126
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,213	\$46,649	\$1,888	\$1,875	\$6,969
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,807	\$62,515	\$2,567	\$2,545	\$9,603
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$137,450	\$105,820	\$4,629	\$4,574	\$18,663
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$282,845	\$236,988	\$10,996	\$10,692	\$55,898
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$668,681	\$599,619	\$28,452	\$26,527	\$177,536
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,492,552	\$2,286,205	\$107,937	\$94,222	\$720,672
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$85,309</b>	<b>\$65,188</b>	<b>\$2,885</b>	<b>\$2,787</b>	<b>\$13,478</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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

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**Table 23 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Larimer</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	1,654	(\$236,861)	\$0	NR	NR	\$683
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	18,063	\$91,699	\$4,610	NR	NR	\$2,011
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	17,520	\$261,534	\$65,948	\$2,867	\$2,844	\$9,265
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	16,209	\$403,375	\$178,206	\$7,579	\$7,534	\$21,454
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	13,897	\$484,049	\$268,889	\$11,254	\$11,205	\$33,718
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	11,042	\$494,296	\$304,597	\$12,373	\$12,288	\$38,761
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	9,098	\$498,648	\$322,016	\$12,858	\$12,759	\$43,527
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	11,051	\$741,896	\$498,807	\$19,898	\$19,679	\$71,914
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	14,508	\$1,260,583	\$888,594	\$36,066	\$35,578	\$128,399
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	22,979	\$3,125,183	\$2,391,939	\$103,370	\$101,460	\$410,481
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	6,981	\$1,986,880	\$1,677,634	\$77,083	\$74,553	\$389,558
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	977	\$648,730	\$586,131	\$27,628	\$26,038	\$171,594
\$ 1,000,000 and over	421	\$1,166,230	\$1,049,907	\$50,002	\$44,361	\$341,819
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>144,400</b>	<b>\$10,926,242</b>	<b>\$8,237,278</b>	<b>\$361,240</b>	<b>\$348,565</b>	<b>\$1,663,185</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Larimer</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$143,205)	\$0	NR	NR	\$413
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,077	\$255	NR	NR	\$111
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,928	\$3,764	\$164	\$162	\$529
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,886	\$10,994	\$468	\$465	\$1,324
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,831	\$19,349	\$810	\$806	\$2,426
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,765	\$27,585	\$1,121	\$1,113	\$3,510
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,809	\$35,394	\$1,413	\$1,402	\$4,784
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,134	\$45,137	\$1,801	\$1,781	\$6,507
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,889	\$61,249	\$2,486	\$2,452	\$8,850
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$136,002	\$104,092	\$4,498	\$4,415	\$17,863
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,612	\$240,314	\$11,042	\$10,679	\$55,803
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$664,002	\$599,929	\$28,279	\$26,651	\$175,633
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,770,143	\$2,493,842	\$118,770	\$105,369	\$811,922
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$75,666</b>	<b>\$57,045</b>	<b>\$2,502</b>	<b>\$2,414</b>	<b>\$11,518</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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

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**Table 23 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Mesa</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	857	(\$75,989)	\$0	NR	NR	\$231
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	8,269	\$43,439	\$1,535	NR	NR	\$910
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	9,278	\$138,461	\$27,395	\$1,170	\$1,158	\$4,210
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	8,027	\$199,803	\$77,239	\$3,167	\$3,150	\$9,002
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	6,431	\$223,749	\$113,976	\$4,547	\$4,519	\$13,614
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	5,060	\$226,957	\$132,197	\$5,120	\$5,063	\$16,071
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	4,218	\$231,601	\$143,984	\$5,510	\$5,429	\$18,368
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	5,030	\$337,611	\$221,622	\$8,536	\$8,406	\$29,766
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	5,819	\$503,858	\$353,976	\$14,050	\$13,764	\$49,579
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	7,119	\$943,276	\$722,879	\$30,792	\$29,983	\$122,110
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	1,658	\$471,570	\$396,854	\$18,229	\$17,397	\$93,488
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	227	\$154,691	\$138,964	\$6,544	\$6,120	\$40,911
\$ 1,000,000 and over	85	\$271,777	\$254,501	\$11,888	\$10,867	\$87,068
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>62,078</b>	<b>\$3,670,805</b>	<b>\$2,585,120</b>	<b>\$109,637</b>	<b>\$105,946</b>	<b>\$485,328</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Mesa</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$88,668)	\$0	NR	NR	\$270
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,253	\$186	NR	NR	\$110
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,924	\$2,953	\$126	\$125	\$454
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,891	\$9,622	\$395	\$392	\$1,121
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,792	\$17,723	\$707	\$703	\$2,117
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,853	\$26,126	\$1,012	\$1,001	\$3,176
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,908	\$34,136	\$1,306	\$1,287	\$4,355
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,119	\$44,060	\$1,697	\$1,671	\$5,918
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,588	\$60,831	\$2,415	\$2,365	\$8,520
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$132,501	\$101,542	\$4,325	\$4,212	\$17,153
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$284,421	\$239,357	\$10,994	\$10,493	\$56,386
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$681,457	\$612,178	\$28,829	\$26,959	\$180,225
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,197,377	\$2,994,130	\$139,854	\$127,842	\$1,024,330
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$59,132</b>	<b>\$41,643</b>	<b>\$1,766</b>	<b>\$1,707</b>	<b>\$7,818</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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

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**Table 23 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Pueblo</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	540	(\$30,031)	\$0	NR	NR	\$156
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	8,861	\$47,553	\$1,230	NR	NR	\$861
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	10,764	\$161,000	\$29,707	\$1,229	\$1,226	\$4,563
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	8,969	\$222,326	\$80,999	\$3,235	\$3,228	\$8,846
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	7,194	\$250,205	\$124,407	\$4,798	\$4,784	\$13,760
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	5,649	\$252,725	\$149,158	\$5,666	\$5,644	\$17,477
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	4,248	\$232,604	\$147,995	\$5,553	\$5,530	\$18,619
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	4,998	\$335,086	\$226,023	\$8,466	\$8,411	\$30,928
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	5,747	\$495,718	\$353,857	\$13,645	\$13,527	\$49,430
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	6,145	\$800,856	\$621,185	\$25,870	\$25,560	\$104,437
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	949	\$264,239	\$225,379	\$10,244	\$9,868	\$53,559
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	162	\$109,195	\$99,742	\$4,543	\$4,318	\$30,022
\$ 1,000,000 and over	70	\$168,547	\$156,923	\$7,399	\$7,041	\$47,006
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>64,296</b>	<b>\$3,310,023</b>	<b>\$2,216,605</b>	<b>\$90,735</b>	<b>\$89,223</b>	<b>\$379,663</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Pueblo</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$55,613)	\$0	NR	NR	\$288
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,367	\$139	NR	NR	\$97
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,957	\$2,760	\$114	\$114	\$424
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,788	\$9,031	\$361	\$360	\$986
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,780	\$17,293	\$667	\$665	\$1,913
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,738	\$26,404	\$1,003	\$999	\$3,094
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,756	\$34,839	\$1,307	\$1,302	\$4,383
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,044	\$45,223	\$1,694	\$1,683	\$6,188
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,257	\$61,573	\$2,374	\$2,354	\$8,601
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$130,326	\$101,088	\$4,210	\$4,160	\$16,995
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$278,439	\$237,492	\$10,794	\$10,399	\$56,437
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$674,041	\$615,690	\$28,041	\$26,652	\$185,321
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,407,818	\$2,241,753	\$105,703	\$100,590	\$671,516
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$51,481</b>	<b>\$34,475</b>	<b>\$1,411</b>	<b>\$1,388</b>	<b>\$5,905</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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

**Continued on page 256**



**Table 23 (continued). Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI <sup>1</sup>**

*This table uses mailing addresses to categorize full-year resident returns by major Colorado county (i.e., most populated counties). Aggregate income and tax data are summarized for each major county by AGI group. See Table 22 for data on all counties.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Weld</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income	1,174	(\$161,898)	\$0	NR	NR	\$709
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	14,140	\$74,085	\$3,552	NR	NR	\$1,666
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	14,526	\$216,984	\$47,086	\$2,066	\$2,057	\$7,618
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	13,192	\$329,560	\$126,025	\$5,399	\$5,384	\$15,143
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	12,748	\$443,932	\$221,735	\$9,425	\$9,396	\$26,081
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	10,360	\$464,843	\$268,734	\$11,369	\$11,322	\$32,917
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	8,461	\$464,721	\$287,800	\$12,074	\$12,017	\$36,564
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	10,551	\$709,009	\$460,326	\$19,320	\$19,201	\$62,229
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	13,693	\$1,187,236	\$818,639	\$34,799	\$34,525	\$114,413
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	19,693	\$2,652,817	\$2,002,771	\$89,308	\$88,237	\$340,439
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	4,932	\$1,369,287	\$1,149,717	\$53,243	\$52,073	\$268,565
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	558	\$373,374	\$341,704	\$16,024	\$15,424	\$100,835
\$ 1,000,000 and over	250	\$663,665	\$613,029	\$28,795	\$26,396	\$191,979
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>124,278</b>	<b>\$8,787,615</b>	<b>\$6,341,118</b>	<b>\$282,014</b>	<b>\$276,234</b>	<b>\$1,199,157</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>						
<b>Weld</b>						
<b>Size of Federal AGI</b>		<b>Federal AGI</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>	<b>Federal Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$137,903)	\$0	NR	NR	\$604
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$5,239	\$251	NR	NR	\$118
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$14,938	\$3,242	\$142	\$142	\$524
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$24,982	\$9,553	\$409	\$408	\$1,148
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$34,824	\$17,394	\$739	\$737	\$2,046
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,869	\$25,940	\$1,097	\$1,093	\$3,177
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$54,925	\$34,015	\$1,427	\$1,420	\$4,321
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$67,198	\$43,629	\$1,831	\$1,820	\$5,898
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$86,704	\$59,785	\$2,541	\$2,521	\$8,356
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$134,709	\$101,700	\$4,535	\$4,481	\$17,287
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$277,633	\$233,114	\$10,796	\$10,558	\$54,454
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$669,129	\$612,373	\$28,717	\$27,642	\$180,707
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$2,654,660	\$2,452,114	\$115,181	\$105,585	\$767,918
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$70,709</b>	<b>\$51,024</b>	<b>\$2,269</b>	<b>\$2,223</b>	<b>\$9,649</b>

**Source:** Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> This table reports on returns matched to a Colorado county by zip code. Returns with zip codes that do not match the Colorado counties defined by the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county codes are excluded. Returns with a valid zip code that crosses multiple county boundaries are assigned to the county containing the largest proportion of addresses as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

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





**Table 24. Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for full-year residents by Colorado taxable income groups that are in \$10,000 increments up to \$500,000.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	470,973	(\$8,326,922)	\$0	\$1,104
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	372,667	\$1,613,171	\$74,681	\$73,727
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	285,828	\$4,251,481	\$196,835	\$194,853
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	240,265	\$5,968,739	\$276,345	\$273,678
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	192,987	\$6,719,106	\$311,089	\$308,097
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	150,676	\$6,748,570	\$312,455	\$309,168
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	117,253	\$6,425,456	\$297,499	\$294,241
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	93,539	\$6,063,021	\$280,718	\$277,551
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	76,078	\$5,694,084	\$263,636	\$260,136
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	62,887	\$5,333,877	\$246,959	\$243,745
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	51,226	\$4,858,518	\$224,949	\$221,938
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	41,965	\$4,399,376	\$203,691	\$200,720
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	34,727	\$3,987,638	\$184,628	\$181,640
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	28,607	\$3,571,373	\$165,355	\$162,569
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	24,287	\$3,275,509	\$151,656	\$148,904
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	20,631	\$2,988,826	\$138,383	\$135,559
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	17,325	\$2,682,797	\$124,214	\$121,640
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	14,688	\$2,421,208	\$112,102	\$109,680
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	12,509	\$2,187,826	\$101,296	\$98,841
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	10,760	\$1,988,991	\$92,090	\$89,939
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	9,605	\$1,871,842	\$86,666	\$84,430
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	8,160	\$1,671,906	\$77,409	\$75,262
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	7,154	\$1,537,408	\$71,182	\$69,268
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	6,314	\$1,419,956	\$65,744	\$63,601
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	5,474	\$1,285,610	\$59,524	\$57,806
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	5,011	\$1,226,928	\$56,807	\$55,139
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	4,387	\$1,118,235	\$51,774	\$50,074
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	3,933	\$1,041,900	\$48,240	\$46,589
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	3,458	\$950,483	\$44,007	\$42,408
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	3,036	\$865,040	\$40,051	\$38,811
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	2,694	\$794,709	\$36,795	\$35,354
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	2,487	\$758,496	\$35,118	\$33,530
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	2,342	\$737,428	\$34,143	\$32,978
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	2,130	\$692,123	\$32,045	\$30,736
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	1,973	\$660,573	\$30,585	\$29,283
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	1,928	\$664,928	\$30,786	\$29,526
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	1,681	\$596,756	\$27,630	\$26,452
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	1,673	\$610,619	\$28,272	\$26,921
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	1,475	\$553,054	\$25,606	\$24,467
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	1,433	\$551,675	\$25,543	\$24,251
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	1,352	\$533,885	\$24,719	\$23,680
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	1,250	\$506,173	\$23,436	\$22,082
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	1,196	\$496,376	\$22,982	\$21,859
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	1,202	\$510,788	\$23,649	\$22,478
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	1,135	\$493,657	\$22,856	\$21,530
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	1,076	\$478,843	\$22,170	\$21,133
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	981	\$446,293	\$20,663	\$19,617
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	891	\$414,391	\$19,186	\$18,263
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	800	\$379,873	\$17,588	\$16,584
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	770	\$373,317	\$17,285	\$16,333
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	763	\$377,711	\$17,488	\$16,279
\$ 500,000 and over	22,932	\$34,427,494	\$1,593,993	\$1,429,943
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2,430,574</b>	<b>\$131,901,115</b>	<b>\$6,492,523</b>	<b>\$6,234,395</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

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

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**Table 24 (continued). Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for full-year residents by Colorado taxable income groups that are in \$10,000 increments up to \$500,000.*

<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>			
<b>Size of Colorado Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>
Negative Income	(\$17,680)	\$0	\$2
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$4,329	\$200	\$198
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$14,874	\$689	\$682
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$24,842	\$1,150	\$1,139
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,816	\$1,612	\$1,596
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$44,789	\$2,074	\$2,052
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$54,800	\$2,537	\$2,509
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	\$64,818	\$3,001	\$2,967
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	\$74,845	\$3,465	\$3,419
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	\$84,817	\$3,927	\$3,876
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	\$94,845	\$4,391	\$4,333
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	\$104,834	\$4,854	\$4,783
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	\$114,828	\$5,317	\$5,231
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	\$124,843	\$5,780	\$5,683
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	\$134,867	\$6,244	\$6,131
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	\$144,871	\$6,708	\$6,571
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	\$154,851	\$7,170	\$7,021
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	\$164,843	\$7,632	\$7,467
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	\$174,900	\$8,098	\$7,902
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	\$184,850	\$8,559	\$8,359
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	\$194,882	\$9,023	\$8,790
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	\$204,890	\$9,486	\$9,223
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	\$214,902	\$9,950	\$9,682
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	\$224,890	\$10,412	\$10,073
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	\$234,857	\$10,874	\$10,560
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	\$244,847	\$11,336	\$11,004
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	\$254,897	\$11,802	\$11,414
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	\$264,912	\$12,265	\$11,846
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	\$274,865	\$12,726	\$12,264
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	\$284,928	\$13,192	\$12,783
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	\$294,992	\$13,658	\$13,123
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	\$304,985	\$14,121	\$13,482
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	\$314,871	\$14,579	\$14,081
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	\$324,940	\$15,045	\$14,430
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	\$334,806	\$15,502	\$14,842
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	\$344,879	\$15,968	\$15,314
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	\$355,001	\$16,437	\$15,736
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	\$364,985	\$16,899	\$16,091
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	\$374,952	\$17,360	\$16,588
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	\$384,979	\$17,825	\$16,923
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	\$394,885	\$18,283	\$17,515
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	\$404,938	\$18,749	\$17,665
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	\$415,030	\$19,216	\$18,277
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	\$424,948	\$19,675	\$18,701
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	\$434,940	\$20,138	\$18,969
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	\$445,021	\$20,604	\$19,640
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	\$454,937	\$21,064	\$19,997
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	\$465,085	\$21,533	\$20,497
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	\$474,842	\$21,985	\$20,730
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	\$484,827	\$22,448	\$21,211
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	\$495,035	\$22,920	\$21,335
\$ 500,000 and over	\$1,501,286	\$69,510	\$62,356
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$54,267</b>	<b>\$2,671</b>	<b>\$2,565</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)





**Table 25. Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Federal AGI**

This table summarizes the types of Colorado additions and subtractions full-year residents claimed on Colorado returns. Subtractions are presented as negative values to distinguish them from the additions.

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	Qualified Reservation Income
Negative Income	3,828	1,609	1,569	828	4,465	28	159	825	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	4,650	2,644	2,697	2,601	20,727	38	509	7,525	151
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	9,055	3,083	5,105	2,664	37,174	49	614	12,308	238
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	16,622	2,926	8,370	2,605	38,062	95	721	14,143	206
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	28,671	3,180	14,578	2,565	34,822	107	816	15,790	167
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	40,247	3,416	21,451	2,727	33,635	123	1,002	15,283	121
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	47,233	3,830	25,559	2,971	33,485	163	1,196	14,206	88
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	73,260	5,978	40,806	4,446	47,380	243	2,288	18,997	79
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	117,199	10,017	65,508	7,039	65,226	545	5,307	23,923	61
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	270,446	26,502	153,573	16,138	105,129	1,976	22,633	26,839	97
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	113,285	19,888	57,861	9,409	32,697	1,990	16,261	2,343	19
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	17,213	5,801	8,203	2,446	4,556	389	2,984	284	0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	8,127	4,046	5,044	1,839	2,274	236	1,075	222	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>749,836</b>	<b>92,920</b>	<b>410,324</b>	<b>58,278</b>	<b>459,632</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>55,565</b>	<b>152,688</b>	<b>1,233</b>
II. Additions and Subtractions (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	Qualified Reservation Income
Negative Income	\$31,382	\$36,617	(\$6,838)	(\$2,181)	(\$46,131)	(\$1,200)	(\$1,883)	(\$4,496)	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$7,434	\$4,855	(\$1,669)	(\$1,289)	(\$110,607)	(\$473)	(\$3,309)	(\$9,376)	(\$865)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$10,548	\$6,415	(\$3,007)	(\$2,059)	(\$411,032)	(\$482)	(\$1,998)	(\$16,501)	(\$3,338)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$19,167	\$7,182	(\$4,990)	(\$3,077)	(\$592,357)	(\$1,079)	(\$2,704)	(\$20,053)	(\$4,484)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$37,683	\$8,649	(\$7,884)	(\$2,724)	(\$630,294)	(\$1,646)	(\$2,500)	(\$23,771)	(\$5,035)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$64,141	\$10,314	(\$11,686)	(\$3,490)	(\$674,969)	(\$2,210)	(\$3,082)	(\$23,761)	(\$4,526)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$89,340	\$11,527	(\$14,434)	(\$3,911)	(\$731,325)	(\$2,834)	(\$3,708)	(\$22,670)	(\$3,686)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$169,644	\$18,475	(\$24,668)	(\$6,941)	(\$1,114,148)	(\$4,992)	(\$7,635)	(\$32,443)	(\$3,821)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$336,766	\$33,240	(\$44,368)	(\$11,942)	(\$1,687,566)	(\$15,102)	(\$19,794)	(\$42,654)	(\$4,597)
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$1,321,858	\$108,105	(\$131,936)	(\$31,183)	(\$2,893,028)	(\$94,424)	(\$127,510)	(\$46,082)	(\$7,218)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$1,279,107	\$134,503	(\$93,979)	(\$21,031)	(\$843,680)	(\$143,276)	(\$189,111)	(\$4,019)	(\$2,014)
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$466,573	\$77,074	(\$41,900)	(\$7,790)	(\$107,470)	(\$30,805)	(\$88,265)	(\$793)	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$994,627	\$222,219	(\$142,404)	(\$36,868)	(\$53,572)	(\$19,400)	(\$46,715)	(\$1,057)	NR
<b>Total *</b>	<b>\$4,828,269</b>	<b>\$679,176</b>	<b>(\$529,764)</b>	<b>(\$134,487)</b>	<b>(\$9,896,179)</b>	<b>(\$317,923)</b>	<b>(\$478,213)</b>	<b>(\$247,676)</b>	<b>(\$39,701)</b>
III. Average Additions and Subtractions per Return (Not 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	Qualified Reservation Income
Negative Income	\$8,198	\$22,758	(\$4,358)	(\$2,634)	(\$10,332)	(\$42,863)	(\$11,841)	(\$5,449)	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$1,599	\$1,836	(\$619)	(\$495)	(\$5,336)	(\$12,437)	(\$6,500)	(\$1,246)	(\$5,725)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,165	\$2,081	(\$589)	(\$773)	(\$11,057)	(\$9,831)	(\$3,254)	(\$1,341)	(\$14,025)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$1,153	\$2,454	(\$596)	(\$1,181)	(\$15,563)	(\$11,358)	(\$3,750)	(\$1,418)	(\$21,769)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,314	\$2,720	(\$541)	(\$1,062)	(\$18,100)	(\$15,384)	(\$3,063)	(\$1,505)	(\$30,151)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,594	\$3,019	(\$545)	(\$1,280)	(\$20,067)	(\$17,967)	(\$3,076)	(\$1,555)	(\$37,409)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$1,891	\$3,010	(\$565)	(\$1,316)	(\$21,840)	(\$17,386)	(\$3,100)	(\$1,596)	(\$41,889)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$2,316	\$3,090	(\$605)	(\$1,561)	(\$23,515)	(\$20,544)	(\$3,337)	(\$1,708)	(\$48,372)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,873	\$3,318	(\$677)	(\$1,697)	(\$25,873)	(\$27,710)	(\$3,730)	(\$1,783)	(\$75,362)
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$4,888	\$4,079	(\$859)	(\$1,932)	(\$27,519)	(\$47,785)	(\$5,634)	(\$1,717)	(\$74,410)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$11,291	\$6,763	(\$1,624)	(\$2,235)	(\$25,803)	(\$71,998)	(\$11,630)	(\$1,715)	(\$105,993)
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$27,106	\$13,286	(\$5,108)	(\$3,185)	(\$23,589)	(\$79,191)	(\$22,877)	(\$2,791)	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$122,386	\$54,923	(\$28,232)	(\$20,048)	(\$23,558)	(\$82,201)	(\$43,456)	(\$4,762)	NR
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$6,439</b>	<b>\$7,309</b>	<b>(\$1,291)</b>	<b>(\$2,308)</b>	<b>(\$21,531)</b>	<b>(\$53,147)</b>	<b>(\$8,606)</b>	<b>(\$1,622)</b>	<b>(\$32,198)</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<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 Nonresident Disaster Relief Worker Subtraction is not allowed for the full year Colorado residents summarized in this Individual SOI report.

<sup>3</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple modifications can be reported on a single return. The total number of returns represents the count of returns in which the Colorado Taxable Income (2017 Colorado Form 104, Line 6) is different from Federal Taxable Income (2017 Colorado Form 104, Line 1).

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

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**Table 25 (continued). Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Federal AGI**

This table summarizes the types of Colorado additions and subtractions full-year residents claimed on Colorado returns. Subtractions are presented as negative values to distinguish them from the additions.

I. Number of Returns										
Size of Federal AGI	Subtractions									
	PERA / DPSRS Subtraction <sup>1</sup>	Railroad Benefit	Wildfire Mitigation Measures	Colorado Marijuana Business	Nonresident Disaster Relief Worker <sup>2</sup>	Active Duty Military Colorado Residency	Agricultural Asset Lease	First Time Home Buyer Savings Account	Other Subtractions	Total Modifications <sup>3</sup>
Negative Income	NR	29	NR	15	0	0	0	0	66	9,508
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	71	182	19	NR	0	0	0	0	60	35,196
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	180	405	19	NR	0	0	0	0	63	56,861
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	199	397	35	NR	0	NR	0	0	50	64,513
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	226	389	49	NR	0	NR	0	0	54	73,851
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	228	358	47	NR	0	NR	0	0	74	81,376
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	187	296	62	NR	0	NR	0	0	76	84,231
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	249	416	105	NR	0	NR	0	0	115	119,670
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	342	580	201	NR	0	NR	0	0	151	171,985
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	581	584	536	50	0	10	0	NR	443	327,659
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	84	89	293	95	0	0	0	0	387	119,650
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	30	67	0	0	0	0	173	17,926
\$ 1,000,000 and over	0	NR	NR	72	0	0	0	0	176	8,573
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>1,170,999</b>

II. Additions and Subtractions (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)										
Size of Federal AGI	Subtractions									
	PERA / DPSRS Subtraction <sup>1</sup>	Railroad Benefit	Wildfire Mitigation Measures	Colorado Marijuana Business	Nonresident Disaster Relief Worker <sup>2</sup>	Active Duty Military Colorado Residency	Agricultural Asset Lease	First Time Home Buyer Savings Account	Other Subtractions	Total Modifications <sup>4</sup>
Negative Income	NR	(\$251)	NR	(\$938)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,926
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	(\$850)	(\$21)	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$118,398)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	(\$531)	(\$3,845)	NR	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$426,027)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	(\$809)	(\$4,901)	(\$41)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$608,519)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	(\$1,331)	(\$7,225)	(\$53)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$636,412)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	(\$1,657)	(\$8,010)	(\$45)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$659,660)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	(\$1,443)	(\$8,493)	(\$50)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$692,243)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	(\$2,098)	(\$11,882)	(\$107)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$1,021,605)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	(\$2,950)	(\$20,070)	(\$208)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$1,480,482)
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	(\$19,769)	(\$620)	(\$4,237)	\$0	(\$790)	\$0	NR	(\$790)	(\$1,933,963)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	(\$1,010)	(\$2,697)	(\$403)	(\$12,922)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$95,442
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	(\$55)	(\$18,657)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$264,852
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	NR	(\$21)	(\$84,606)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$827,933
<b>Total <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>(\$16,230)</b>	<b>(\$88,379)</b>	<b>(\$1,653)</b>	<b>(\$124,131)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>(\$6,387,157)</b>

III. Average Additions and Subtractions per Return (Not in Thousands)										
Size of Federal AGI	Subtractions									
	PERA / DPSRS Subtraction <sup>1</sup>	Railroad Benefit	Wildfire Mitigation Measures	Colorado Marijuana Business	Nonresident Disaster Relief Worker <sup>2</sup>	Active Duty Military Colorado Residency	Agricultural Asset Lease	First Time Home Buyer Savings Account	Other Subtractions	Total Modifications
Negative Income	NR	(\$8,670)	NR	(\$62,537)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$203
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	(\$4,669)	(\$1,081)	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$3,364)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	(\$2,948)	(\$9,495)	NR	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$7,492)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	(\$4,067)	(\$12,344)	(\$1,163)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$9,433)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	(\$5,889)	(\$18,574)	(\$1,084)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$8,618)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	(\$7,267)	(\$22,373)	(\$962)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$8,106)
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	(\$7,719)	(\$28,692)	(\$805)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$8,218)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	(\$8,427)	(\$28,561)	(\$1,019)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$8,537)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	(\$8,626)	(\$34,603)	(\$1,037)	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$8,608)
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	(\$33,851)	(\$1,157)	(\$84,746)	\$0	(\$1,784)	\$0	NR	(\$1,784)	(\$5,902)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	(\$12,022)	(\$30,300)	(\$1,375)	(\$136,024)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$798
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	NR	(\$1,835)	(\$278,470)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,775
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	NR	(\$1,899)	(\$1,175,088)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$96,575
<b>Average</b>	<b>(\$6,892)</b>	<b>(\$23,656)</b>	<b>(\$1,169)</b>	<b>(\$369,438)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>(\$5,454)</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<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 Nonresident Disaster Relief Worker Subtraction is not allowed for the full year Colorado residents summarized in this Individual SOI report.

<sup>3</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple modifications can be reported on a single return. The total number of returns represents the count of returns in which the Colorado Taxable Income (2017 Colorado Form 104, Line 6) is different from Federal Taxable Income (2017 Colorado Form 104, Line 1).

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



**Table 26. Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado credits claimed on Colorado returns by full-year residents.*

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Child Care Expenses Credit	Colorado Earned Income Tax Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	Credit for Tax Paid to Another State	Plastic Recycling Investment Credit	Colorado Minimum Tax Credit
Negative Income	NR	13	0	2,922	NR	NR	0	0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	0	NR	NR	76,743	0	NR	0	11
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	NR	816	95,364	NR	3,034	0	25
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	NR	22	5,345	61,119	NR	2,847	0	32
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	NR	18	6,914	53,925	NR	2,792	NR	45
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	32	5,383	20,424	NR	2,943	0	45
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	47	4,669	2,185	NR	2,897	0	56
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	76	16	21	NR	4,289	NR	141
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	15	176	NR	11	11	7,135	0	249
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	54	719	NR	NR	20	17,986	NR	1,504
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	70	614	0	NR	31	13,204	0	1,596
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	47	169	0	0	NR	4,142	0	877
\$ 1,000,000 and over	87	139	0	0	0	3,266	0	367
<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>23,158</b>	<b>312,719</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>65,601</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>4,948</b>
II. Colorado Tax Credits (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Child Care Expenses Credit	Colorado Earned Income Tax Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	Credit for Tax Paid to Another State	Plastic Recycling Investment Credit	Colorado Minimum Tax Credit
Negative Income	NR	NR	\$0	\$301,791	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$52,500	NR	\$7,745,613	\$0	NR	\$0	\$394
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	NR	\$73,832	\$27,072,481	NR	\$345,985	\$0	\$1,082
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	NR	\$105,000	\$901,426	\$21,464,178	NR	\$588,982	\$0	\$1,968
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	NR	\$77,500	\$823,043	\$10,422,623	NR	\$851,335	NR	\$4,103
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	\$150,630	\$281,292	\$2,241,476	NR	\$1,147,845	\$0	\$5,676
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	\$225,000	\$242,465	\$84,386	NR	\$1,327,150	\$0	\$8,833
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	\$354,163	\$1,162	\$4,223	NR	\$2,361,719	NR	\$27,128
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$36,764	\$843,450	NR	\$2,851	\$1,864	\$4,805,261	\$0	\$57,065
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$192,861	\$3,511,018	NR	NR	\$3,333	\$20,138,045	NR	\$339,904
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$586,834	\$3,007,156	\$0	NR	\$3,911	\$35,203,025	\$0	\$318,173
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$1,061,295	\$822,348	\$0	\$0	NR	\$28,905,203	\$0	\$440,290
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$10,684,989	\$730,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$113,720,118	\$0	\$495,219
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$12,603,713</b>	<b>\$9,961,265</b>	<b>\$2,324,403</b>	<b>\$69,340,415</b>	<b>\$15,766</b>	<b>\$209,446,355</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$1,699,835</b>
III. Average Tax Credits per Return (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Child Care Expenses Credit	Colorado Earned Income Tax Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	Credit for Tax Paid to Another State	Plastic Recycling Investment Credit	Colorado Minimum Tax Credit
Negative Income	NR	NR	\$0	\$103	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$4,773	NR	\$101	\$0	NR	\$0	\$36
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	NR	\$90	\$284	NR	\$114	\$0	\$43
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	NR	\$4,773	\$169	\$351	NR	\$207	\$0	\$62
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	NR	\$4,306	\$119	\$193	NR	\$305	NR	\$91
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	\$4,707	\$52	\$110	NR	\$390	\$0	\$126
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	\$4,787	\$52	\$39	NR	\$458	\$0	\$158
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	\$4,660	\$73	\$201	NR	\$551	NR	\$192
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,451	\$4,792	NR	\$259	\$169	\$673	\$0	\$229
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$3,572	\$4,883	NR	NR	\$167	\$1,120	NR	\$226
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$8,383	\$4,898	\$0	NR	\$126	\$2,666	\$0	\$199
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$22,581	\$4,866	\$0	\$0	NR	\$6,979	\$0	\$502
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$122,816	\$5,252	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$34,819	\$0	\$1,349
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$40,526</b>	<b>\$4,881</b>	<b>\$100</b>	<b>\$222</b>	<b>\$163</b>	<b>\$3,193</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$344</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

EZ - Enterprise Zone

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple credits can be claimed on a single return. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits.

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

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**Table 26 (continued). Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado credits claimed on Colorado returns by full-year residents.*

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	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	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	0	NR	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	NR	0	NR	NR	30	151	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	13	0	NR	NR	78	318	0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	NR	15	0	NR	NR	161	592	0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	19	NR	NR	NR	259	1,399	0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	27	0	NR	0	361	1,764	0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	41	NR	NR	0	774	2,250	0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	60	NR	NR	NR	1,544	3,478	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	11	152	NR	NR	NR	5,641	3,898	NR
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	17	89	NR	NR	NR	5,502	11	0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	18	NR	NR	NR	1,868	0	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	0	11	0	0	NR	1,378	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17,613</b>	<b>13,866</b>	<b>NR</b>
II. Colorado Tax Credits (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	NR	\$3,645	\$14,970	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$2,606	\$0	NR	NR	\$12,721	\$37,342	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	NR	\$6,744	\$0	NR	NR	\$35,184	\$70,742	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	\$10,456	NR	NR	NR	\$63,640	\$198,958	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	\$13,295	\$0	NR	\$0	\$107,975	\$258,599	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	\$19,723	NR	NR	\$0	\$243,534	\$391,130	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	\$47,729	NR	NR	NR	\$581,769	\$840,215	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$43,339	\$100,290	NR	NR	NR	\$3,244,942	\$1,026,747	NR
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$115,221	\$98,527	NR	NR	NR	\$6,333,357	\$2,700	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$42,324	NR	NR	NR	\$4,984,419	\$0	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$19,251	\$0	\$0	NR	\$12,207,204	\$0	\$0
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$224,493</b>	<b>\$361,489</b>	<b>\$6,391</b>	<b>\$35,947</b>	<b>\$18,423</b>	<b>\$27,852,111</b>	<b>\$2,842,341</b>	<b>NR</b>
III. Average Tax Credits per Return (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	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	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	NR	\$122	\$99	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$200	\$0	NR	NR	\$163	\$117	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	NR	\$450	\$0	NR	NR	\$219	\$119	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	\$550	NR	NR	NR	\$246	\$142	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	\$492	\$0	NR	\$0	\$299	\$147	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	\$481	NR	NR	\$0	\$315	\$174	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	\$795	NR	NR	NR	\$377	\$242	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$3,940	\$660	NR	NR	NR	\$575	\$263	NR
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$6,778	\$1,107	NR	NR	NR	\$1,151	\$245	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$2,351	NR	NR	NR	\$2,668	\$0	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$1,750	\$0	\$0	NR	\$8,859	\$0	\$0
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$4,317</b>	<b>\$805</b>	<b>\$320</b>	<b>\$999</b>	<b>\$709</b>	<b>\$1,581</b>	<b>\$205</b>	<b>NR</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

EZ - Enterprise Zone

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple credits can be claimed on a single return. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits.

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

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**Table 26 (continued). Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado credits claimed on Colorado returns by full-year residents.*

I. Number of Returns							
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	Preservation of Historic Structures Credit
Negative Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	0	0	NR	0	NR	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	0	0	0	0	10	NR
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	NR	0	0	0	NR	NR
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	NR
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	0	NR	0	NR	0	12	NR
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	NR	0	20	0	24	11
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	25	0	29	0	NR	14
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	19	0	18	0	0	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	17	0	NR	0	0	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>60</b>
II. Colorado Tax Credits (Not in Thousands)							
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	Preservation of Historic Structures Credit
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,576	NR
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	NR
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$2,333	NR
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	NR	\$0	\$55,108	\$0	\$6,012	\$28,935
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$23,966	\$0	\$149,205	\$0	NR	\$112,015
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$41,221	\$0	\$111,821	\$0	\$0	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$105,451	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$1,224,102</b>	<b>\$180,643</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$375,517</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$25,532</b>	<b>\$968,142</b>
III. Average Tax Credits per Return (Not in Thousands)							
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	Preservation of Historic Structures Credit
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$258	NR
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	NR
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$194	NR
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	NR	\$0	\$2,755	\$0	\$251	\$2,630
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$959	\$0	\$5,145	\$0	NR	\$8,001
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$2,170	\$0	\$6,212	\$0	\$0	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$6,203	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$81,607</b>	<b>\$2,509</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,316</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$293</b>	<b>\$16,136</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

EZ - Enterprise Zone

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple credits can be claimed on a single return. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits.

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

**Continued on page 265**



**Table 26 (continued). Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado credits claimed on Colorado returns by full-year residents.*

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	Rural Jump-Start Zone Credit	Rural & Frontier Health Care Preceptor Credit	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Refundable)	EZ Investment Tax Credit	EZ Commercial Vehicle Investment Tax Credit	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Nonrefundable)	EZ New Business Facility Employee Credit	EZ Enhanced Rural New Business Facility Employee Credit
Negative Income	0	0	0	NR	0	0	NR	0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	0	0	0	NR	0	0	NR	0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	0	NR	61	0	0	NR	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	0	NR	144	NR	0	14	NR
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	0	NR	177	0	NR	11	NR
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	0	0	207	0	NR	18	NR
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	0	NR	196	0	NR	18	NR
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	NR	NR	290	0	0	28	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	NR	NR	385	NR	NR	42	14
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	29	NR	639	NR	NR	150	49
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	27	0	489	NR	NR	190	34
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	0	NR	NR	189	NR	NR	58	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	0	0	NR	191	NR	NR	70	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>130</b>
II. Colorado Tax Credits (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Rural Jump-Start Zone Credit	Rural & Frontier Health Care Preceptor Credit	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Refundable)	EZ Investment Tax Credit	EZ Commercial Vehicle Investment Tax Credit	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Nonrefundable)	EZ New Business Facility Employee Credit	EZ Enhanced Rural New Business Facility Employee Credit
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$9,288	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$38,021	NR	\$0	\$5,464	NR
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$71,105	\$0	NR	\$6,009	NR
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$127,819	\$0	NR	\$14,752	NR
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$153,247	\$0	NR	\$14,635	NR
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	NR	NR	\$268,560	\$0	\$0	\$22,730	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	NR	NR	\$427,887	NR	NR	\$49,203	\$16,342
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	\$29,000	NR	\$858,825	NR	NR	\$264,539	\$91,945
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$27,000	\$0	\$839,276	NR	NR	\$433,976	\$73,560
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	NR	NR	\$536,161	NR	NR	\$228,226	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$0	NR	\$1,544,444	NR	NR	\$419,609	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$65,000</b>	<b>\$14,112</b>	<b>\$4,916,152</b>	<b>\$52,985</b>	<b>\$19,697</b>	<b>\$1,461,270</b>	<b>\$218,187</b>
III. Average Tax Credits per Return (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	Rural Jump-Start Zone Credit	Rural & Frontier Health Care Preceptor Credit	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Refundable)	EZ Investment Tax Credit	EZ Commercial Vehicle Investment Tax Credit	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Nonrefundable)	EZ New Business Facility Employee Credit	EZ Enhanced Rural New Business Facility Employee Credit
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$152	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$264	NR	\$0	\$390	NR
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$402	\$0	NR	\$546	NR
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$617	\$0	NR	\$820	NR
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$782	\$0	NR	\$813	NR
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	NR	NR	\$926	\$0	\$0	\$812	NR
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	NR	NR	\$1,111	NR	NR	\$1,172	\$1,167
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	\$1,000	NR	\$1,344	NR	NR	\$1,764	\$1,876
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,716	NR	NR	\$2,284	\$2,164
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	NR	NR	\$2,837	NR	NR	\$3,935	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$0	NR	\$8,086	NR	NR	\$5,994	NR
<b>Average</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$1,000</b>	<b>\$784</b>	<b>\$1,649</b>	<b>\$3,312</b>	<b>\$1,094</b>	<b>\$2,411</b>	<b>\$1,678</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

EZ - Enterprise Zone

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple credits can be claimed on a single return. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits.

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

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**Table 26 (continued). Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado credits claimed on Colorado returns by full-year residents.*

I. Number of Returns								
Size of Federal AGI	EZ Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	EZ Enhanced Rural Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	EZ Employee Health Insurance Credit	Contribution to EZ Administrator Credit	EZ Vacant Commercial Building Rehabilitation Credit	EZ Research and Experimental Activities Credit	EZ Job Training Program Credit	Total Credits <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	0	0	0	NR	0	0	0	2,967
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	0	0	0	NR	0	0	0	77,835
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	0	0	27	NR	0	0	98,439
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	0	NR	52	NR	NR	NR	64,602
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	0	0	107	NR	0	NR	57,931
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	0	0	238	NR	NR	NR	28,712
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	0	NR	308	NR	0	NR	12,069
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	0	NR	612	NR	NR	NR	8,199
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	0	0	NR	1,285	NR	NR	14	13,688
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	0	27	4,257	11	19	102	32,426
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	10	NR	23	3,635	15	39	120	22,422
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	0	NR	1,050	NR	36	56	6,779
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	0	19	711	NR	60	61	4,551
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>12,293</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>430,620</b>

II. Colorado Tax Credits (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	EZ Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	EZ Enhanced Rural Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	EZ Employee Health Insurance Credit	Contribution to EZ Administrator Credit	EZ Vacant Commercial Building Rehabilitation Credit	EZ Research and Experimental Activities Credit	EZ Job Training Program Credit	Total Credits <sup>2</sup>
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$454,899
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,852,160
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,104	NR	\$0	\$0	\$27,551,152
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$6,114	NR	NR	NR	\$23,173,313
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,724	NR	\$0	NR	\$12,406,208
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$36,306	NR	NR	NR	\$4,302,336
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$64,091	NR	\$0	NR	\$2,530,091
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$139,322	NR	NR	NR	\$3,890,614
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$335,503	NR	NR	\$4,205	\$8,147,564
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	\$0	\$29,791	\$1,667,626	\$29,710	\$5,235	\$49,025	\$31,774,894
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$9,399	NR	\$39,945	\$2,426,807	\$61,148	\$14,508	\$96,656	\$50,049,816
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$0	NR	\$1,643,806	NR	\$38,712	\$91,727	\$39,242,231
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$0	\$73,785	\$2,990,003	NR	\$318,232	\$178,904	\$145,509,451
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$41,556</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$181,490</b>	<b>\$9,337,101</b>	<b>\$231,194</b>	<b>\$378,580</b>	<b>\$425,344</b>	<b>\$356,884,729</b>

III. Average Tax Credits per Return (Not in Thousands)								
Size of Federal AGI	EZ Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	EZ Enhanced Rural Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	EZ Employee Health Insurance Credit	Contribution to EZ Administrator Credit	EZ Vacant Commercial Building Rehabilitation Credit	EZ Research and Experimental Activities Credit	EZ Job Training Program Credit	Total Credits
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$153
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$101
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$78	NR	\$0	\$0	\$280
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$118	NR	NR	NR	\$359
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$156	NR	\$0	NR	\$214
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$153	NR	NR	NR	\$150
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$208	NR	\$0	NR	\$210
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$228	NR	NR	NR	\$475
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$261	NR	NR	\$300	\$595
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	\$0	\$1,103	\$392	\$2,701	\$276	\$481	\$980
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$940	NR	\$1,737	\$668	\$4,077	\$372	\$805	\$2,232
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$0	NR	\$1,566	NR	\$1,075	\$1,638	\$5,789
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$0	\$3,883	\$4,205	NR	\$5,304	\$2,933	\$31,973
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$1,889</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$2,110</b>	<b>\$760</b>	<b>\$3,790</b>	<b>\$2,294</b>	<b>\$1,134</b>	<b>\$829</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

EZ - Enterprise Zone

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple credits can be claimed on a single return. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits.

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







**Table 27. Colorado Voluntary Contributions by Size of Federal AGI**

This table summarizes donations that full-year residents make on Colorado returns to non-profit organizations participating in the Colorado Voluntary Contribution program.

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Federal AGI	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	29	22	30	NR	24	25	19
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	687	685	600	225	671	437	565
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	966	930	827	299	914	593	741
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	1,049	1,039	889	392	977	685	748
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	899	836	729	317	867	561	630
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	883	820	736	302	866	534	625
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	765	714	640	226	756	460	494
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	1,071	940	868	349	1,024	723	593
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	1,455	1,293	1,170	482	1,341	1,033	837
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	2,671	2,441	2,163	833	2,245	1,910	1,567
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	796	702	618	237	569	564	442
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	63	50	45	20	40	57	28
\$ 1,000,000 and over	20	23	13	NR	14	12	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>10,495</b>	<b>9,328</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>10,308</b>	<b>7,594</b>	<b>7,300</b>
II. Voluntary Contributions (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Federal AGI	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	\$505	\$308	\$521	NR	\$416	\$547	\$260
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$5,634	\$5,376	\$4,285	\$1,336	\$5,380	\$3,747	\$4,773
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$9,921	\$10,358	\$8,904	\$2,234	\$10,022	\$7,078	\$8,487
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$10,464	\$11,288	\$9,346	\$2,537	\$9,118	\$6,944	\$7,639
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$9,776	\$9,213	\$7,016	\$1,987	\$9,452	\$6,359	\$6,737
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$10,660	\$8,416	\$8,329	\$2,269	\$9,692	\$5,481	\$7,267
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$9,932	\$8,423	\$7,948	\$1,651	\$9,123	\$7,688	\$5,468
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$16,491	\$12,039	\$10,692	\$2,631	\$14,217	\$10,867	\$6,920
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$22,905	\$16,603	\$15,912	\$3,454	\$18,896	\$16,450	\$9,657
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$45,657	\$39,038	\$31,913	\$8,434	\$36,507	\$34,666	\$22,335
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$18,892	\$17,653	\$16,877	\$3,155	\$13,020	\$15,577	\$13,236
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$2,837	\$2,267	\$1,756	\$536	1,150	\$3,296	\$414
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$1,386	\$1,652	\$376	NR	754	\$490	\$246
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$165,060</b>	<b>\$142,634</b>	<b>\$123,875</b>	<b>\$30,519</b>	<b>\$137,747</b>	<b>\$119,190</b>	<b>\$93,439</b>
III. Average Voluntary Contributions per Return (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Federal AGI	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	\$17	\$14	\$17	NR	\$17	\$22	\$14
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$8	\$8	\$7	\$6	\$8	\$9	\$8
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$10	\$11	\$11	\$7	\$11	\$12	\$11
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$10	\$11	\$11	\$6	\$9	\$10	\$10
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$11	\$11	\$10	\$6	\$11	\$11	\$11
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$12	\$10	\$11	\$8	\$11	\$10	\$12
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$13	\$12	\$12	\$7	\$12	\$17	\$11
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$15	\$13	\$12	\$8	\$14	\$15	\$12
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$16	\$13	\$14	\$7	\$14	\$16	\$12
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$17	\$16	\$15	\$10	\$16	\$18	\$14
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$24	\$25	\$27	\$13	\$23	\$28	\$30
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$45	\$45	\$39	\$27	29	\$58	\$15
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$69	\$72	\$29	NR	54	\$41	\$22
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$15</b>	<b>\$14</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$16</b>	<b>\$13</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple voluntary contributions can be reported on a single return. The total represents the number of returns reporting any number of voluntary contributions.

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

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**Table 27 (continued). Colorado Voluntary Contributions by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes donations that full-year residents make on Colorado returns to non-profit organizations participating in the Colorado Voluntary Contribution program.*

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Federal AGI	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	Colorado Healthy Rivers Fund	Alzheimer's Association Fund
Negative Income	14	NR	21	13	NR	NR	21
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	388	249	406	385	186	442	384
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	538	350	515	501	263	667	519
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	619	404	622	581	304	692	579
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	479	338	504	501	239	588	507
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	521	276	518	456	225	592	530
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	471	252	455	433	175	498	457
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	602	334	607	587	248	706	613
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	829	438	866	852	342	942	858
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,568	809	1,716	1,708	667	1,763	1,661
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	497	240	525	534	210	569	487
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	37	16	40	34	17	40	33
\$ 1,000,000 and over	11	NR	10	12	NR	NR	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,574</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>6,805</b>	<b>6,597</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>7,532</b>	<b>6,662</b>
II. Voluntary Contributions (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Federal AGI	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	Colorado Healthy Rivers Fund	Alzheimer's Association Fund
Negative Income	\$245	NR	\$353	\$275	NR	NR	\$552
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$2,462	\$1,062	\$3,171	\$2,254	\$614	\$2,529	\$2,533
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$4,916	\$2,018	\$4,471	\$4,754	\$1,443	\$5,751	\$4,835
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$4,977	\$2,290	\$5,319	\$4,743	\$1,392	\$5,789	\$5,414
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$3,756	\$2,337	\$4,038	\$4,165	\$1,154	\$5,095	\$7,137
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$5,071	\$1,538	\$6,192	\$4,111	\$1,341	\$5,240	\$5,628
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$5,386	\$2,083	\$5,208	\$4,417	\$816	\$4,419	\$4,983
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$7,655	\$2,449	\$7,188	\$7,295	\$1,693	\$7,978	\$7,920
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$9,999	\$3,554	\$11,394	\$10,035	\$1,997	\$11,674	\$12,031
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$24,208	\$7,247	\$23,872	\$24,356	\$4,713	\$23,331	\$29,234
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$11,496	\$3,009	\$16,062	\$12,177	\$2,432	\$10,276	\$12,839
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$945	\$415	\$1,881	\$1,711	\$210	\$1,478	\$1,523
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$880	NR	\$330	\$616	NR	NR	\$541
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$81,996</b>	<b>\$28,110</b>	<b>\$89,479</b>	<b>\$80,909</b>	<b>\$17,872</b>	<b>\$84,129</b>	<b>\$95,170</b>
III. Average Voluntary Contributions per Return (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Federal AGI	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	Colorado Healthy Rivers Fund	Alzheimer's Association Fund
Negative Income	\$18	NR	\$17	\$21	NR	NR	\$26
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$6	\$4	\$8	\$6	\$3	\$6	\$7
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$9	\$6	\$9	\$9	\$5	\$9	\$9
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$8	\$6	\$9	\$8	\$5	\$8	\$9
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$8	\$7	\$8	\$8	\$5	\$9	\$14
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$10	\$6	\$12	\$9	\$6	\$9	\$11
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$11	\$8	\$11	\$10	\$5	\$9	\$11
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$13	\$7	\$12	\$12	\$7	\$11	\$13
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$12	\$8	\$13	\$12	\$6	\$12	\$14
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$15	\$9	\$14	\$14	\$7	\$13	\$18
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$23	\$13	\$31	\$23	\$12	\$18	\$26
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$26	\$26	\$47	\$50	\$12	\$37	\$46
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$80	NR	\$33	\$51	NR	NR	\$42
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>\$8</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>\$6</b>	<b>\$11</b>	<b>\$14</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple voluntary contributions can be reported on a single return. The total represents the number of returns reporting any number of voluntary contributions.

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

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**Table 27 (continued). Colorado Voluntary Contributions by Size of Federal AGI**

*This table summarizes donations that full-year residents make on Colorado returns to non-profit organizations participating in the Colorado Voluntary Contribution program.*

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Federal AGI	Colorado Cancer Fund	Make-A-Wish Foundation of Colorado Fund	Unwanted Horse Fund	Colorado Multiple Sclerosis Fund	Urban Peak Housing and Support Services Fund	Family Caregiver Support Fund	Total Voluntary Contributions <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	NR	19	NR	13	NR	NR	108
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	423	471	470	246	445	265	2,425
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	575	600	628	350	568	326	3,105
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	578	627	677	389	580	419	3,156
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	475	503	565	306	490	301	2,798
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	458	511	599	299	475	303	2,673
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	402	444	505	287	443	267	2,397
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	518	590	732	390	507	385	3,041
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	719	784	924	515	693	516	4,058
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,296	1,488	1,585	967	1,273	902	7,218
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	398	470	419	299	348	266	1,975
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	26	40	41	25	26	21	138
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	12	NR	11	NR	NR	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,898</b>	<b>6,559</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>5,869</b>	<b>3,988</b>	<b>33,135</b>

II. Voluntary Contributions (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Federal AGI	Colorado Cancer Fund	Make-A-Wish Foundation of Colorado Fund	Unwanted Horse Fund	Colorado Multiple Sclerosis Fund	Urban Peak Housing and Support Services Fund	Family Caregiver Support Fund	Total Voluntary Contributions <sup>2,3</sup>
Negative Income	NR	\$414	NR	\$203	NR	NR	\$6,267
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$3,088	\$3,629	\$3,083	\$1,502	\$3,315	\$1,471	\$61,244
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$5,543	\$5,920	\$5,492	\$2,521	\$6,347	\$1,712	\$112,727
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$5,091	\$5,829	\$5,694	\$2,340	\$5,469	\$2,706	\$114,389
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$3,439	\$4,654	\$4,846	\$2,532	\$4,979	\$1,604	\$100,276
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$4,562	\$5,434	\$5,981	\$2,038	\$5,177	\$1,858	\$106,285
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$3,687	\$4,803	\$5,652	\$2,941	\$6,014	\$1,594	\$102,236
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$5,452	\$6,545	\$8,622	\$4,591	\$6,378	\$3,209	\$150,832
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$8,421	\$9,495	\$11,368	\$4,899	\$8,896	\$3,444	\$211,084
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$15,896	\$21,383	\$24,090	\$10,853	\$18,847	\$7,361	\$453,941
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$7,123	\$9,425	\$9,289	\$5,310	\$9,451	\$3,357	\$210,656
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$722	\$2,104	\$2,210	\$1,406	\$1,693	\$616	\$29,170
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$816	NR	\$391	NR	NR	\$10,213
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$63,865</b>	<b>\$80,451</b>	<b>\$87,026</b>	<b>\$41,527</b>	<b>\$77,069</b>	<b>\$29,253</b>	<b>\$1,669,320</b>

III. Average Voluntary Contributions per Return (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Federal AGI	Colorado Cancer Fund	Make-A-Wish Foundation of Colorado Fund	Unwanted Horse Fund	Colorado Multiple Sclerosis Fund	Urban Peak Housing and Support Services Fund	Family Caregiver Support Fund	Total Voluntary Contributions <sup>3</sup>
Negative Income	NR	\$22	NR	\$16	NR	NR	\$58
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$7	\$8	\$7	\$6	\$7	\$6	\$25
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$10	\$10	\$9	\$7	\$11	\$5	\$36
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$9	\$9	\$8	\$6	\$9	\$6	\$36
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$7	\$9	\$9	\$8	\$10	\$5	\$36
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$10	\$11	\$10	\$7	\$11	\$6	\$40
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$9	\$11	\$11	\$10	\$14	\$6	\$43
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$11	\$11	\$12	\$12	\$13	\$8	\$50
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$10	\$13	\$7	\$52
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$12	\$14	\$15	\$11	\$15	\$8	\$63
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$18	\$20	\$22	\$18	\$27	\$13	\$107
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$28	\$53	\$54	\$56	\$65	\$29	\$211
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	\$68	NR	\$36	NR	NR	\$238
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$11</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>\$10</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$7</b>	<b>\$50</b>

Source: Federal and Colorado individual income tax returns (full-year residents only)

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple voluntary contributions can be reported on a single return. The total represents the number of returns reporting any number of voluntary contributions.

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



# Appendix

## Methodology

The 2017 Individual SOI publication reports income and tax data from individual income tax returns for tax year 2017. The data used in this report are drawn from a merged dataset of state and federal tax returns filed by full-year Colorado residents. Information from returns filed by part-year residents who have moved into or out of the state, as well as returns filed by nonresidents, are not included in this report.

Income tax year is generally defined by the year that a taxing period began. Most individuals file using a calendar year taxing period, but there are a small number of filers that use a fiscal year taxing period.

The IRS return data and the Colorado return data for income tax year 2017 were extracted on August 22, 2019. All tax return data is subject to change. This report represents a snapshot of the tax returns at the time the data was retrieved.

The tables in this publication typically use federal adjusted gross income (AGI) as a measure of the income of Colorado residents. Federal AGI is a standard measure of income and facilitates the comparison of Colorado income data to that of other states, as well as allowing comparisons with national income data. Please see the Data Sources section for a list of the specific variables included and the return lines that they come from.

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% of the total. There must be zero or at least two suppressed values per variable when an aggregate total is being released. Suppressed values are represented by "NR" in the tables.

### Timeline for Colorado 2017 Individual Statistics of Income (SOI)





## Data Sources

Data Sources				
Variable	Agency	2017 Form	Line Number or Calculation	Table Numbers
Active Duty Military Colorado Residency	CDOR	104AD	14	25
Advanced Industry Investment Credit	CDOR	104CR	30	26
Agricultural Asset Lease	CDOR	104AD	15	25
Aircraft Manufacturer Credit	CDOR	104CR	26	26
Alimony Paid	IRS	1040	31a	16
Alimony Received	IRS	1040	11	15
Alzheimer's Association Fund	CDOR	104CH	14	27
American Red Cross Fund	CDOR	104CH	8	27
Business Income <sup>1</sup>	IRS	1040 Schedule C	31	15
Business Personal Property Credit	CDOR	104CR	6	26
Capital Gains	IRS	1040	13	15
Casualty & Theft Loss	IRS	1040 Schedule A	20	19
Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	CDOR	104CR	29	26
Charitable Contributions	IRS	1040 Schedule A	19	19
Child Care Center Investment Credit	CDOR	104CR	20	26
Child Care Contribution Credit	CDOR	104CR	24	26
Child Care Expenses Credit	CDOR	347	9	26
Colorado Cancer Fund	CDOR	104CH	15	27
Colorado Capital Gains	CDOR	104AD	5	25
Colorado Domestic Abuse Program Fund	CDOR	104CH	2	27
Colorado Earned Income Tax Credit	CDOR	104CR	4	26
Colorado for Healthy Landscapes Fund	CDOR	104CH	9	27
Colorado Gross Tax	CDOR	104	7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Colorado Healthy Rivers Fund	CDOR	104CH	13	27
Colorado Marijuana Business	CDOR	104AD	12	25
Colorado Minimum Tax Credit	CDOR	104CR	18	26
Colorado Multiple Sclerosis Fund	CDOR	104CH	18	27
Colorado Net Tax	CDOR	104	13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Colorado Taxable Income	CDOR	104	6	24
Colorado Tuition Program Contribution	CDOR	104AD	6	25
Colorado Works Program Credit	CDOR	104CR	23	26
Colorado Youth Corps Association Fund	CDOR	104CH	12	27
Contaminated Land Redevelopment Credit	CDOR	104CR	27	26

**CDOR** - Colorado Department of Revenue

**EZ** - Enterprise Zone

**IRS** - Internal Revenue Service

<sup>1</sup> Business income summarized in the SOI report only includes up to the first three Schedule Cs per return. It is possible that more than three Schedule Cs were filed with some returns.

<sup>2</sup> Farm income summarized in the SOI report only includes up to the first two Schedule Fs per return. It is possible that more than two Schedule Fs were filed with some returns.

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Data Sources				
Variable	Agency	2017 Form	Line Number or Calculation	Table Numbers
Contribution to EZ Administrator Credit	CDOR	1366	55	26
Credit for Tax Paid to Another State	CDOR	104CR	16	26
Dividend Income	IRS	1040	9a	15
Domestic Production	IRS	1040	35	16
Educator Expenses	IRS	1040	23	16
Employer Child Care Facility Investment Credit	CDOR	104CR	21	26
EZ Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	CDOR	1366	36	26
EZ Commercial Vehicle Investment Tax Credit	CDOR	1366	19	26
EZ Employee Health Insurance Credit	CDOR	1366	42	26
EZ Enhanced Rural Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	CDOR	1366	39	26
EZ Enhanced Rural New Business Facility Employee Credit	CDOR	1366	33	26
EZ Investment Tax Credit	CDOR	1366	16	26
EZ Job Training Program Credit	CDOR	1366	85	26
EZ New Business Facility Employee Credit	CDOR	1366	30	26
EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Nonrefundable)	CDOR	1366	22	26
EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Refundable)	CDOR	1366	5	26
EZ Research and Experimental Activities Credit	CDOR	1366	73+75+77+79	26
EZ Vacant Commercial Building Rehabilitation Credit	CDOR	1366	62	26
Family Caregiver Support Fund	CDOR	104CH	20	27
Farm Income <sup>2</sup>	IRS	1040 Schedule F	34	15
Federal AGI	IRS	1040	37	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23
Federal Tax	IRS	1040	63	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20, 21, 22, 23
Federal Taxable Income	IRS	1040	43	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20, 21, 22, 23
First Time Home Buyer Savings Account	CDOR	104AD	16	25
Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	CDOR	104CR	32	26
Gross Conservation Easement Credit	CDOR	104	21	26
Habitat for Humanity of Colorado Fund	CDOR	104CH	10	27
Head of Household	IRS	1040	4	9, 10
Health Savings	IRS	1040	25	16
Historic Property Preservation Credit	CDOR	104CR	19	26
Home Mortgage Interest	IRS	1040 Schedule A	10+11+12	19

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Data Sources				
Variable	Agency	2017 Form	Line Number or Calculation	Table Numbers
Homeless Prevention Activities Program Fund	CDOR	104CH	3	27
Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	CDOR	104	22	26
Investment Interest	IRS	1040 Schedule A	14	19
IRA Deduction	IRS	1040	32	16
IRA Distributions	IRS	1040	15b	15
Itemized Deductions	IRS	1040 Schedule A	29	18, 19
Job Growth Incentive Credit	CDOR	104CR	28	26
Long-Term Care Insurance Credit	CDOR	104CR	25	26
Low-Income Housing Credit	CDOR	104CR	31	26
Make-A-Wish Foundation of Colorado Fund	CDOR	104CH	16	27
Married Filing Jointly	IRS	1040	2	9, 10
Married Filing Separately	IRS	1040	3	9, 10
Medical Expenses	IRS	1040 Schedule A	4	19
Military Family Relief Fund	CDOR	104CH	6	27
Miscellaneous Deductions	IRS	1040 Schedule A	27+28	19
Mortgage Insurance Premiums	IRS	1040 Schedule A	15-(10+11+12+13+14)	19
Moving Expenses	IRS	1040	26	16
Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Cash Fund	CDOR	104CH	1	27
Nonresident Disaster Relief Worker	CDOR	104AD	13	25
Other Additions	CDOR	104	3	25
Other Gains	IRS	1040	14	15
Other Income	IRS	1040	21	15
Other Subtractions	CDOR	104AD	17	25
Other Taxes	IRS	1040 Schedule A	9-(5+6)	19
Penalty on Early Withdrawals	IRS	1040	30	16
Pension or Annuity Income	CDOR	104AD	3+4	25
Pensions & Annuities	IRS	1040	16b	15
PERA/DPSRS Subtraction	CDOR	104AD	9	25
Personal Exemptions (Dollar Amount)	IRS	1040	Estimated	18
Personal Exemptions (Number Claimed)	IRS	1040	6d	13, 14
Pet Overpopulation Fund	CDOR	104CH	5	27
Plastic Recycling Investment Credit	CDOR	104CR	17	26
Preservation of Historic Structures Credit	CDOR	104CR	33+34	26

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<sup>2</sup> Farm income summarized in the SOI report only includes up to the first two Schedule Fs per return. It is possible that more than two Schedule Fs were filed with some returns.

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Data Sources				
Variable	Agency	2017 Form	Line Number or Calculation	Table Numbers
Public Education Fund	CDOR	104CH	7	27
Qualified Charitable Contributions	CDOR	104AD	7	25
Qualified Reservation Income	CDOR	104AD	8	25
Railroad Benefit	CDOR	104AD	10	25
Real Estate Taxes	IRS	1040 Schedule A	6	19
Rents / Royalties	IRS	1040	17	15
Reservist Expenses	IRS	1040	24	16
Rural & Frontier Health Care Preceptor Credit	CDOR	104CR	37	26
Rural Jump-Start Zone Credit	CDOR	104CR	36	26
School-to-Career Investment Credit	CDOR	104CR	22	26
Self-Employed Health Insurance	IRS	1040	29	16
Self-Employed Retirement	IRS	1040	28	16
Self-Employed Tax Deduction	IRS	1040	50% of Line 57	16
Single	IRS	1040	1	9, 10
Social Security Benefits	IRS	1040	20b	15
Special Olympics of Colorado Fund	CDOR	104CH	11	27
Standard Deductions	IRS	Multiple	Estimated	18
State Addback	CDOR	104	2	25
State Income Tax Refund	CDOR	104AD	1	25
State Income Taxes	IRS	1040 Schedule A	5	19
Student Loan Deduction	IRS	1040	33	16
Taxable Interest	IRS	1040	8a	15
Taxable Refunds	IRS	1040	10	15
Total Adjustments	IRS	1040	36	16
Total Income	IRS	1040	22	15
Tuition Deduction	IRS	1040	34	16
U.S. Government Interest	CDOR	104AD	2	25
Unemployment Compensation	IRS	1040	19	15
Unwanted Horse Fund	CDOR	104CH	17	27
Urban Peak Housing and Support Services Fund	CDOR	104CH	19	27
Wage Income	IRS	1040	7	15
Western Slope Veterans Cemetery Fund	CDOR	104CH	4	27
Widow/Widower	IRS	1040	5	9, 10
Wildfire Mitigation Measures	CDOR	104AD	11	25

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## 2017 vs. 2015 Table Crosswalks

2017 vs. 2015 Table Crosswalk			
Ordered by 2017 Table Numbers			
2017 Table Number	2017 Table Description	2015 Table Number	2015 Table Description
1	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI	1	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI
2	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments	2	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments
3	Income and Tax Data for Single Colorado Returns by Size of Federal AGI	NA	NA
4	Income and Tax Data for Joint Colorado Returns by Size of Federal AGI	NA	NA
5	Income and Tax Data for Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI	3	Income and Tax Data for Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI
6	Income and Tax Data for Non-Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI	4	Income and Tax Data for Non-Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI
7	Income and Tax Data for Filers Under 65 by Size of Federal AGI	NA	NA
8	Income and Tax Data for Filers 65 and Older by Size of Federal AGI	5	Income and Tax Data for Residents 65 and Older by Size of Federal AGI
9	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Federal Filing Status	6	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status
10	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Federal Filing Status	7	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status
11	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Age Group	NA	NA
12	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Age Group	NA	NA
13	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Personal Exemptions	8	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions
14	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Personal Exemptions	9	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions
15	Source of Income by Size of Federal AGI	10	Income by Size of Federal AGI and Source of Income
16	Adjustments to Income by Size of Federal AGI	11	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Type of Adjustment
17	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI and Standard/Itemized Deduction Returns	12	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI and Standard/Itemized Deduction Returns
18	Personal Exemptions and Standard/Itemized Deductions Used by Size of Federal AGI	13	Exemptions and Standard/Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI
19	Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI	14	Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI
20	Income and Tax Data by Planning Region	15	Income and Tax Data by Planning Region
21	Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI	16	Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI
22	Income and Tax Data by County	17	Income and Tax Data by County
23	Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI	18	Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI
24	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments	19	Colorado Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments
25	Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Federal AGI	20	Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Federal AGI
26	Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Federal AGI	21	Colorado Tax Credits Claimed by Size of Federal AGI
27	Colorado Voluntary Contributions by Size of Federal AGI	22	Colorado Tax Checkoff Donations by Size of Federal AGI

NA - Not applicable



## 2017 vs. 2015 Table Crosswalk

### Ordered by 2015 Table Numbers

2017 Table Number	2017 Table Description	2015 Table Number	2015 Table Description
1	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI	1	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI
2	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments	2	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI in \$10,000 Increments
5	Income and Tax Data for Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI	3	Income and Tax Data for Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI
6	Income and Tax Data for Non-Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI	4	Income and Tax Data for Non-Taxable Returns by Size of Federal AGI
8	Income and Tax Data for Filers 65 and Older by Size of Federal AGI	5	Income and Tax Data for Residents 65 and Older by Size of Federal AGI
9	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Federal Filing Status	6	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status
10	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Federal Filing Status	7	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Filing Status
13	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Personal Exemptions	8	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions
14	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Personal Exemptions	9	Colorado Net Tax by Size of Federal AGI and Number of Exemptions
15	Source of Income by Size of Federal AGI	10	Income by Size of Federal AGI and Source of Income
16	Adjustments to Income by Size of Federal AGI	11	Federal AGI by Size of Federal AGI and Type of Adjustment
17	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI and Standard/Itemized Deduction Returns	12	Income and Tax Data by Size of Federal AGI and Standard/Itemized Deduction Returns
18	Personal Exemptions and Standard/Itemized Deductions Used by Size of Federal AGI	13	Exemptions and Standard/Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI
19	Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI	14	Itemized Deductions by Size of Federal AGI
20	Income and Tax Data by Planning Region	15	Income and Tax Data by Planning Region
21	Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI	16	Income and Tax Data for Planning Regions by Size of Federal AGI
22	Income and Tax Data by County	17	Income and Tax Data by County
23	Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI	18	Income and Tax Data for Major Counties by Size of Federal AGI
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NA - Not applicable





# Colorado Corporate Statistics of Income

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**INCOME TAX YEAR 2017**





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## Introduction

The Colorado Corporate Statistics of Income (SOI) is a collection of data describing Colorado state income tax returns filed by C corporations that conduct business in Colorado. The report consists of tables that present income and tax data by Colorado taxable income group or industry. This data is useful for policy makers, researchers, or anyone who would like an overview of Colorado corporate income tax data.

This edition of Corporate SOI summarizes income tax year 2017, and it offers a few new features. First, table descriptions were added to help orient the reader to the data presented using plain language. Second, new tables on corporate income tax data by industry are presented. Third, more data and information are provided on the additions and subtractions claimed by different types of corporations. Look to the Methodology and Data Sources sections in the Appendix for detailed information about the return data sources.

Corporations in this report are categorized in two ways: those that conduct business only in Colorado and those that conduct business within and outside of Colorado. In 2017, the share of returns from each category was almost equal with 54% of returns coming from corporations that conduct business only in Colorado and 46% of returns coming from corporations conducting business within and outside of Colorado. However, 92% of state corporate income taxes paid in 2017 came from corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado. The most common industry (categorized using the North American Industry Classification System, NAICS) in 2017 for corporations that conduct business only in Colorado was Real Estate and Rental and Leasing, whereas the most common industry for those that also conduct business outside of Colorado was Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services.

### 2017 Corporate Returns



● Conduct Business Only in Colorado    ● Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns







## Data Tables

The 2017 Corporate SOI tables summarize key statistics on income and tax data by Colorado taxable income group or industry. The variables summarized include the number of returns, federal taxable income, Colorado taxable income, Colorado gross tax, and Colorado net tax. Some tables aggregate data from all C corporations (Tables 1, 2, 5, and 10), whereas others break out data by corporations that conduct business only in Colorado (Tables 3, 6, and 8) or by corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado (Tables 4, 7, and 9). Income and tax data is summarized by industry in three tables (Tables 5, 6, and 7). Colorado additions and subtractions claimed by corporations are summarized in Tables 8 and 9. Colorado income tax credits claimed are summarized in Table 10.

**Table 1. All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for all C corporations by Colorado taxable income group. This includes corporations that conduct business only in Colorado and corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.*

I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income <sup>1</sup>	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	22,661	(\$78,210,495)	(\$14,124,602)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	19,407	\$204,098,237	\$16,214	\$746	\$738
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,568	\$2,997,656	\$22,689	\$1,045	\$1,025
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	945	\$3,107,217	\$23,237	\$1,071	\$1,043
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	658	\$29,719,675	\$22,764	\$1,048	\$1,018
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	528	\$1,250,306	\$23,798	\$1,096	\$1,070
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	447	\$4,886,274	\$24,389	\$1,122	\$1,094
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	480	\$3,039,218	\$32,232	\$1,468	\$1,436
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	606	\$3,219,606	\$52,248	\$2,393	\$2,330
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	1,073	\$26,029,797	\$152,218	\$7,048	\$6,929
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	1,031	\$34,199,284	\$326,541	\$15,119	\$14,787
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	581	\$47,976,656	\$407,819	\$18,882	\$18,448
\$ 1,000,000 and over	1,047	\$847,084,198	\$8,767,813	\$405,950	\$384,381
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>51,032</b>	<b>\$1,129,397,630</b>	<b>(\$4,252,641)</b>	<b>\$456,989</b>	<b>\$434,299</b>
II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income		Federal Taxable Income <sup>1</sup>	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income		(\$3,451,326)	(\$623,300)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$10,516,733	\$835	\$38	\$38
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$1,911,771	\$14,470	\$667	\$654
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$3,288,061	\$24,590	\$1,134	\$1,103
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$45,166,680	\$34,596	\$1,593	\$1,546
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$2,368,003	\$45,073	\$2,076	\$2,026
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$10,931,262	\$54,561	\$2,510	\$2,448
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$6,331,704	\$67,149	\$3,058	\$2,992
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$5,312,882	\$86,218	\$3,949	\$3,845
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$24,258,897	\$141,862	\$6,568	\$6,457
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$33,170,984	\$316,723	\$14,664	\$14,343
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$82,576,001	\$701,925	\$32,499	\$31,752
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$809,058,451	\$8,374,224	\$387,727	\$367,126
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$22,131,165</b>	<b>(\$83,333)</b>	<b>\$8,955</b>	<b>\$8,510</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

<sup>1</sup> Federal taxable income includes income from outside of Colorado because this table includes corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.

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



**Table 2. All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for all C corporations by Colorado taxable income groups that are in \$10,000 increments up to \$500,000. This includes corporations that conduct business only in Colorado and corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income <sup>1</sup>	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income	22,661	(\$78,210,495)	(\$14,124,602)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	19,407	\$204,098,237	\$16,214	\$746	\$738
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	1,568	\$2,997,656	\$22,689	\$1,045	\$1,025
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	945	\$3,107,217	\$23,237	\$1,071	\$1,043
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	658	\$29,719,675	\$22,764	\$1,048	\$1,018
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	528	\$1,250,306	\$23,798	\$1,096	\$1,070
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	447	\$4,886,274	\$24,389	\$1,122	\$1,094
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	330	\$2,295,062	\$21,363	\$971	\$947
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	304	\$1,336,944	\$22,766	\$1,048	\$1,013
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	250	\$1,454,117	\$21,192	\$971	\$951
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	202	\$1,172,701	\$19,159	\$871	\$856
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	175	\$11,911,437	\$18,293	\$847	\$833
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	143	\$764,964	\$16,412	\$760	\$756
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	108	\$1,290,188	\$13,488	\$625	\$617
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	116	\$982,848	\$15,672	\$726	\$712
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	119	\$1,283,773	\$17,234	\$798	\$780
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	101	\$4,542,133	\$15,625	\$723	\$712
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	95	\$1,843,398	\$15,661	\$725	\$700
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	76	\$2,010,783	\$13,291	\$615	\$606
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	75	\$679,194	\$13,900	\$644	\$640
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	65	\$721,078	\$12,641	\$585	\$574
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	57	\$525,899	\$11,694	\$541	\$538
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	67	\$8,980,468	\$14,363	\$665	\$663
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	72	\$760,797	\$16,183	\$749	\$720
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	51	\$940,785	\$11,996	\$555	\$544
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	50	\$789,532	\$12,257	\$567	\$566
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	52	\$1,259,078	\$13,257	\$614	\$588
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	50	\$2,138,665	\$13,223	\$612	\$599
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	44	\$501,921	\$12,094	\$560	\$532
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	30	\$1,122,236	\$8,561	\$396	\$396
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	46	\$736,935	\$13,578	\$629	\$618
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	34	\$345,781	\$10,386	\$481	\$475
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	34	\$749,729	\$10,695	\$495	\$473
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	37	\$315,399	\$12,001	\$556	\$556
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	40	\$986,890	\$13,398	\$620	\$602
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	31	\$1,182,689	\$10,696	\$495	\$482
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	24	\$223,304	\$8,500	\$394	\$393
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	21	\$311,562	\$7,666	\$355	\$354
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	24	\$421,172	\$9,033	\$418	\$395
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	27	\$4,210,635	\$10,387	\$481	\$470
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	26	\$685,976	\$10,284	\$476	\$458
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	20	\$957,790	\$8,105	\$375	\$356
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	23	\$479,926	\$9,525	\$441	\$432
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	20	\$211,473	\$8,473	\$392	\$390
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	23	\$387,438	\$10,001	\$463	\$448
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	23	\$601,152	\$10,223	\$473	\$468
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	20	\$1,060,366	\$9,101	\$421	\$419
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	21	\$764,264	\$9,746	\$451	\$448
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	18	\$381,058	\$8,537	\$395	\$395
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	20	\$639,660	\$9,720	\$450	\$444
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	26	\$1,526,707	\$12,857	\$595	\$567
\$ 500,000 and over	1,628	\$895,060,854	\$9,175,631	\$424,832	\$402,829
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>51,032</b>	<b>\$1,129,397,630</b>	<b>(\$4,252,641)</b>	<b>\$456,989</b>	<b>\$434,299</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

<sup>1</sup> Federal taxable income includes income from outside of Colorado because this table includes corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.

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

**Continued on page 287**



**Table 2 (continued). All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for all C corporations by Colorado taxable income groups that are in \$10,000 increments up to \$500,000. This includes corporations that conduct business only in Colorado and corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.*

<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>				
<b>Size of Colorado Taxable Income</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Colorado Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>
Negative Income	(\$3,451,326)	(\$623,300)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$10,516,733	\$835	\$38	\$38
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,911,771	\$14,470	\$667	\$654
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$3,288,061	\$24,590	\$1,134	\$1,103
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$45,166,680	\$34,596	\$1,593	\$1,546
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$2,368,003	\$45,073	\$2,076	\$2,026
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$10,931,262	\$54,561	\$2,510	\$2,448
\$ 60,000 to \$ 69,999	\$6,954,733	\$64,736	\$2,941	\$2,868
\$ 70,000 to \$ 79,999	\$4,397,842	\$74,888	\$3,448	\$3,333
\$ 80,000 to \$ 89,999	\$5,816,467	\$84,768	\$3,884	\$3,804
\$ 90,000 to \$ 99,999	\$5,805,453	\$94,845	\$4,314	\$4,236
\$ 100,000 to \$ 109,999	\$68,065,357	\$104,530	\$4,840	\$4,760
\$ 110,000 to \$ 119,999	\$5,349,396	\$114,769	\$5,314	\$5,287
\$ 120,000 to \$ 129,999	\$11,946,187	\$124,890	\$5,782	\$5,709
\$ 130,000 to \$ 139,999	\$8,472,830	\$135,107	\$6,255	\$6,135
\$ 140,000 to \$ 149,999	\$10,788,004	\$144,826	\$6,705	\$6,553
\$ 150,000 to \$ 159,999	\$44,971,616	\$154,699	\$7,163	\$7,051
\$ 160,000 to \$ 169,999	\$19,404,194	\$164,857	\$7,633	\$7,364
\$ 170,000 to \$ 179,999	\$26,457,670	\$174,884	\$8,097	\$7,980
\$ 180,000 to \$ 189,999	\$9,055,919	\$185,338	\$8,581	\$8,528
\$ 190,000 to \$ 199,999	\$11,093,508	\$194,470	\$9,004	\$8,830
\$ 200,000 to \$ 209,999	\$9,226,290	\$205,166	\$9,499	\$9,435
\$ 210,000 to \$ 219,999	\$134,036,842	\$214,374	\$9,925	\$9,896
\$ 220,000 to \$ 229,999	\$10,566,625	\$224,768	\$10,407	\$10,000
\$ 230,000 to \$ 239,999	\$18,446,761	\$235,225	\$10,891	\$10,668
\$ 240,000 to \$ 249,999	\$15,790,647	\$245,133	\$11,350	\$11,319
\$ 250,000 to \$ 259,999	\$24,213,037	\$254,947	\$11,804	\$11,314
\$ 260,000 to \$ 269,999	\$42,773,292	\$264,453	\$12,244	\$11,985
\$ 270,000 to \$ 279,999	\$11,407,297	\$274,853	\$12,726	\$12,089
\$ 280,000 to \$ 289,999	\$37,407,869	\$285,376	\$13,213	\$13,196
\$ 290,000 to \$ 299,999	\$16,020,319	\$295,177	\$13,667	\$13,432
\$ 300,000 to \$ 309,999	\$10,170,032	\$305,473	\$14,144	\$13,975
\$ 310,000 to \$ 319,999	\$22,050,854	\$314,552	\$14,564	\$13,899
\$ 320,000 to \$ 329,999	\$8,524,292	\$324,359	\$15,018	\$15,018
\$ 330,000 to \$ 339,999	\$24,672,244	\$334,958	\$15,509	\$15,048
\$ 340,000 to \$ 349,999	\$38,151,243	\$345,040	\$15,975	\$15,546
\$ 350,000 to \$ 359,999	\$9,304,338	\$354,172	\$16,398	\$16,370
\$ 360,000 to \$ 369,999	\$14,836,269	\$365,054	\$16,902	\$16,854
\$ 370,000 to \$ 379,999	\$17,548,851	\$376,374	\$17,426	\$16,463
\$ 380,000 to \$ 389,999	\$155,949,440	\$384,712	\$17,812	\$17,391
\$ 390,000 to \$ 399,999	\$26,383,687	\$395,536	\$18,313	\$17,601
\$ 400,000 to \$ 409,999	\$47,889,506	\$405,268	\$18,764	\$17,793
\$ 410,000 to \$ 419,999	\$20,866,345	\$414,144	\$19,175	\$18,785
\$ 420,000 to \$ 429,999	\$10,573,652	\$423,662	\$19,616	\$19,476
\$ 430,000 to \$ 439,999	\$16,845,111	\$434,809	\$20,132	\$19,498
\$ 440,000 to \$ 449,999	\$26,137,025	\$444,464	\$20,579	\$20,330
\$ 450,000 to \$ 459,999	\$53,018,290	\$455,048	\$21,069	\$20,926
\$ 460,000 to \$ 469,999	\$36,393,515	\$464,099	\$21,488	\$21,334
\$ 470,000 to \$ 479,999	\$21,169,913	\$474,253	\$21,958	\$21,958
\$ 480,000 to \$ 489,999	\$31,982,984	\$485,988	\$22,501	\$22,207
\$ 490,000 to \$ 499,999	\$58,719,492	\$494,485	\$22,895	\$21,815
\$ 500,000 and over	\$549,791,680	\$5,636,137	\$260,953	\$247,438
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$22,131,165</b>	<b>(\$83,333)</b>	<b>\$8,955</b>	<b>\$8,510</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

<sup>1</sup> Federal taxable income includes income from outside of Colorado because this table includes corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.



### Table 3. Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income

This table shows aggregate income and tax data by Colorado taxable income group for C corporations that conduct business only in Colorado. This table is a subset of the data presented in Table 1.

I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (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	14,334	(\$2,637,356)	(\$2,713,308)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	9,861	(\$300,652)	\$8,617	\$399	\$391
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	821	\$9,637	\$11,946	\$553	\$536
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	491	\$9,454	\$12,056	\$558	\$539
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	351	\$11,812	\$12,114	\$561	\$533
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	288	\$12,799	\$12,992	\$602	\$579
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	247	\$17,071	\$13,405	\$621	\$594
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	230	\$13,467	\$15,503	\$718	\$696
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	253	\$20,329	\$21,771	\$1,008	\$961
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	393	\$59,077	\$55,033	\$2,548	\$2,481
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	295	\$89,226	\$88,709	\$4,107	\$3,924
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	122	\$88,685	\$84,297	\$3,903	\$3,760
\$ 1,000,000 and over	126	\$406,257	\$422,310	\$19,553	\$19,017
<b>Total <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>27,812</b>	<b>(\$2,200,194)</b>	<b>(\$1,954,554)</b>	<b>\$35,130</b>	<b>\$34,012</b>
II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income		Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
Negative Income		(\$183,993)	(\$189,292)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		(\$30,489)	\$874	\$40	\$40
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$11,738	\$14,550	\$674	\$653
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$19,254	\$24,554	\$1,137	\$1,098
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$33,654	\$34,513	\$1,598	\$1,519
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$44,440	\$45,111	\$2,089	\$2,011
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$69,114	\$54,273	\$2,513	\$2,406
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$58,552	\$67,403	\$3,121	\$3,026
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$80,353	\$86,050	\$3,984	\$3,799
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$150,322	\$140,034	\$6,484	\$6,313
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$302,460	\$300,709	\$13,923	\$13,302
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$726,923	\$690,962	\$31,992	\$30,817
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$3,224,265	\$3,351,670	\$155,182	\$150,925
<b>Average</b>		<b>(\$79,110)</b>	<b>(\$70,277)</b>	<b>\$1,263</b>	<b>\$1,223</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

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



**Table 4. Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data by Colorado taxable income group for C corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado. This table is a subset of the data presented in Table 1.*

<b>I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)</b>					
<b>Size of Colorado Taxable Income</b>	<b>Number of Returns</b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Colorado Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>
Negative Income	8,327	(\$75,573,140)	(\$11,411,294)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	9,546	\$204,398,889	\$7,597	\$348	\$347
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	747	\$2,988,019	\$10,743	\$492	\$489
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	454	\$3,097,764	\$11,181	\$513	\$504
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	307	\$29,707,863	\$10,650	\$488	\$484
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	240	\$1,237,507	\$10,806	\$494	\$491
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	200	\$4,869,203	\$10,984	\$502	\$500
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	250	\$3,025,751	\$16,729	\$750	\$740
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	353	\$3,199,277	\$30,477	\$1,385	\$1,369
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	680	\$25,970,720	\$97,185	\$4,500	\$4,448
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	736	\$34,110,059	\$237,832	\$11,012	\$10,863
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	459	\$47,887,972	\$323,521	\$14,979	\$14,688
\$ 1,000,000 and over	921	\$846,677,941	\$8,345,502	\$386,397	\$365,364
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>23,220</b>	<b>\$1,131,597,824</b>	<b>(\$2,298,087)</b>	<b>\$421,859</b>	<b>\$400,287</b>
<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>					
<b>Size of Colorado Taxable Income</b>		<b>Federal Taxable Income <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Colorado Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>
Negative Income		(\$9,075,674)	(\$1,370,397)	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999		\$21,411,993	\$796	\$36	\$36
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999		\$4,000,026	\$14,382	\$659	\$655
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999		\$6,823,268	\$24,628	\$1,130	\$1,109
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999		\$96,768,282	\$34,690	\$1,588	\$1,578
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999		\$5,156,278	\$45,027	\$2,060	\$2,044
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999		\$24,346,015	\$54,918	\$2,508	\$2,502
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999		\$12,103,003	\$66,916	\$3,000	\$2,961
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999		\$9,063,108	\$86,338	\$3,924	\$3,878
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999		\$38,192,235	\$142,918	\$6,617	\$6,541
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999		\$46,345,188	\$323,141	\$14,961	\$14,759
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999		\$104,331,093	\$704,839	\$32,634	\$32,001
\$ 1,000,000 and over		\$919,302,867	\$9,061,349	\$419,540	\$396,704
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$48,733,756</b>	<b>(\$98,970)</b>	<b>\$18,168</b>	<b>\$17,239</b>

**Source:** Colorado C corporation income tax returns

<sup>1</sup> Federal taxable income includes income from outside of Colorado because this table summarizes corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.

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





**Table 5. All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Industry**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for all C corporations by industry. This includes corporations that conduct business only in Colorado and corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

NAICS Codes <sup>1</sup>	Industry <sup>1</sup>	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income <sup>2</sup>	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,017	\$368,502	\$4,513	\$1,982	\$1,898
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	812	(\$15,851,201)	(\$2,811,794)	\$3,793	\$3,280
22	Utilities	165	(\$4,835,922)	(\$197,437)	\$324	\$285
23	Construction	2,473	\$2,490,146	(\$61,302)	\$15,378	\$15,202
31-33	Manufacturing	3,612	\$448,527,316	\$196,186	\$88,119	\$84,988
42	Wholesale Trade	2,771	\$61,424,990	\$285,781	\$28,665	\$27,981
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	254	\$4,936,966	\$137,700	\$7,613	\$6,732
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	100	\$740,542	\$45,566	\$2,267	\$2,264
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	NR	NR	NR	\$243	\$242
444	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	156	\$16,480,652	\$382,132	\$17,763	\$17,632
445	Food and Beverage Stores	276	\$4,728,629	(\$54,615)	\$4,645	\$4,512
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	155	\$13,868,332	\$70,900	\$3,986	\$3,899
447	Gasoline Stations	62	\$754,849	\$17,713	\$1,015	\$957
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	214	\$10,067,230	\$83,175	\$5,342	\$5,321
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	132	(\$84,216)	(\$45,056)	\$1,091	\$1,087
452	General Merchandise Stores	50	\$23,622,628	\$370,798	\$17,552	\$17,048
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	393	\$724,349	\$14,006	\$1,317	\$1,245
454	Nonstore Retailers	470	\$3,935,577	(\$34,333)	\$864	\$861
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	748	\$6,083,078	\$19,004	\$6,641	\$6,508
51	Information	1,815	\$70,311,327	(\$950,194)	\$15,000	\$14,359
52	Finance and Insurance	5,275	\$65,684,670	\$271,013	\$53,933	\$53,672
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	8,752	(\$847,762)	(\$230,480)	\$12,592	\$12,367
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	7,714	\$81,665,153	(\$1,054,900)	\$21,040	\$20,077
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,710	\$7,384,671	(\$3,771)	\$5,708	\$5,680
61	Educational Services	317	(\$254,550)	(\$28,884)	\$456	\$456
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,362	\$193,428	(\$84,018)	\$3,326	\$3,308
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	561	\$3,019,890	(\$57,001)	\$688	\$688
721	Accommodation	196	\$6,155,630	\$11,355	\$1,529	\$1,514
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	666	\$3,198,544	(\$2,418)	\$4,303	\$4,183
55; 81	Management of Companies and Enterprises; Other Services (except Public Administration)	6,082	\$147,005,245	(\$1,072,559)	\$91,174	\$80,235
92	Public Administration	NR	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>		<b>48,396</b>	<b>\$961,313,018</b>	<b>(\$4,779,607)</b>	<b>\$418,348</b>	<b>\$398,483</b>

**Source:** Colorado C corporation income tax returns

**NR** - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS codes are self-reported on returns. Returns without codes or with codes that do not match those defined by NAICS are excluded from this table.

<sup>2</sup> Federal taxable income includes income from outside of Colorado because this table includes corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.

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

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**Table 5 (continued). All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Industry**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data for all C corporations by industry. This includes corporations that conduct business only in Colorado and corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.*

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

NAICS Codes <sup>1</sup>	Industry <sup>1</sup>	Federal Taxable Income <sup>2</sup>	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$362,342	\$4,438	\$1,949	\$1,866
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	(\$19,521,183)	(\$3,462,801)	\$4,671	\$4,040
22	Utilities	(\$29,308,615)	(\$1,196,585)	\$1,965	\$1,726
23	Construction	\$1,006,933	(\$24,788)	\$6,218	\$6,147
31-33	Manufacturing	\$124,176,998	\$54,315	\$24,396	\$23,529
42	Wholesale Trade	\$22,167,084	\$103,133	\$10,345	\$10,098
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	\$19,436,874	\$542,125	\$29,971	\$26,505
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	\$7,405,418	\$455,662	\$22,669	\$22,645
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	NR	NR	\$2,863	\$2,851
444	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	\$105,645,203	\$2,449,563	\$113,869	\$113,028
445	Food and Beverage Stores	\$17,132,713	(\$197,882)	\$16,830	\$16,349
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	\$89,473,108	\$457,421	\$25,713	\$25,157
447	Gasoline Stations	\$12,174,980	\$285,698	\$16,379	\$15,434
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	\$47,043,130	\$388,667	\$24,960	\$24,864
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	(\$638,000)	(\$341,334)	\$8,263	\$8,238
452	General Merchandise Stores	\$472,452,559	\$7,415,955	\$351,043	\$340,964
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	\$1,843,128	\$35,638	\$3,351	\$3,168
454	Nonstore Retailers	\$8,373,568	(\$73,049)	\$1,838	\$1,832
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	\$8,132,457	\$25,406	\$8,878	\$8,700
51	Information	\$38,739,023	(\$523,523)	\$8,264	\$7,912
52	Finance and Insurance	\$12,452,070	\$51,377	\$10,224	\$10,175
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	(\$96,865)	(\$26,335)	\$1,439	\$1,413
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$10,586,616	(\$136,751)	\$2,728	\$2,603
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$4,318,521	(\$2,205)	\$3,338	\$3,322
61	Educational Services	(\$802,996)	(\$91,117)	\$1,438	\$1,438
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	\$142,017	(\$61,687)	\$2,442	\$2,429
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$5,383,049	(\$101,606)	\$1,226	\$1,226
721	Accommodation	\$31,406,278	\$57,935	\$7,799	\$7,723
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	\$4,802,619	(\$3,630)	\$6,460	\$6,280
55; 81	Management of Companies and Enterprises; Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$24,170,543	(\$176,350)	\$14,991	\$13,192
92	Public Administration	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$19,863,481</b>	<b>(\$98,760)</b>	<b>\$8,644</b>	<b>\$8,234</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS codes are self-reported on returns. Returns without codes or with codes that do not match those defined by NAICS are excluded from this table.

<sup>2</sup> Federal taxable income includes income from outside of Colorado because this table includes corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.





**Table 6. Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado:  
Income and Tax Data by Industry**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data by industry for C corporations that conduct business only in Colorado. This table is a subset of the data presented in Table 5.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

NAICS Codes <sup>1</sup>	Industry <sup>1</sup>	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	838	\$5,208	\$3,631	\$1,565	\$1,483
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	252	(\$761,127)	(\$761,445)	\$684	\$555
22	Utilities	90	(\$18,122)	(\$18,019)	\$160	\$160
23	Construction	1,651	\$32,017	\$21,188	\$3,475	\$3,329
31-33	Manufacturing	947	(\$135,217)	(\$133,343)	\$1,990	\$1,793
42	Wholesale Trade	826	(\$8,139)	(\$11,671)	\$1,563	\$1,538
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	213	\$5,503	\$7,642	\$1,412	\$1,408
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	68	(\$10)	(\$205)	\$47	\$45
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	46	(\$1,196)	(\$1,222)	\$35	\$35
444	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	118	\$9,854	\$10,436	\$514	\$482
445	Food and Beverage Stores	242	\$2,694	\$2,149	\$363	\$358
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	82	(\$1,758)	(\$4,065)	\$102	\$102
447	Gasoline Stations	50	\$3,654	\$3,599	\$184	\$162
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	107	(\$5,829)	(\$5,731)	\$60	\$60
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	93	(\$3,173)	(\$3,057)	\$78	\$78
452	General Merchandise Stores	23	\$1,819	\$1,834	\$96	\$94
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	296	\$5,582	\$2,135	\$399	\$386
454	Nonstore Retailers	269	(\$11,033)	(\$16,468)	\$92	\$90
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	360	(\$36,811)	(\$37,090)	\$404	\$391
51	Information	494	(\$96,824)	(\$78,877)	\$567	\$544
52	Finance and Insurance	1,606	(\$422,346)	(\$91,188)	\$8,155	\$7,974
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7,030	(\$78,578)	(\$79,426)	\$3,418	\$3,291
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	3,055	(\$478,424)	(\$541,385)	\$2,149	\$2,109
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	979	(\$15,772)	(\$16,050)	\$493	\$489
61	Educational Services	153	(\$11,860)	(\$9,557)	\$61	\$61
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,046	(\$27,746)	(\$32,674)	\$1,200	\$1,186
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	366	(\$13,759)	(\$12,179)	\$265	\$264
721	Accommodation	120	(\$2,025)	(\$2,169)	\$182	\$172
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	521	(\$13,066)	(\$13,081)	\$474	\$472
55; 81	Management of Companies and Enterprises; Other Services (except Public Administration)	3,762	\$14,157	\$15,943	\$4,513	\$4,471
92	Public Administration	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>		<b>25,703</b>	<b>(\$2,062,329)</b>	<b>(\$1,800,347)</b>	<b>\$34,700</b>	<b>\$33,583</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

<sup>1</sup> Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS codes are self-reported on returns. Returns without codes or with codes that do not match those defined by NAICS are excluded from this table.

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

**Continued on page 293**



**Table 6 (continued). Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado:  
Income and Tax Data by Industry**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data by industry for C corporations that conduct business only in Colorado. This table is a subset of the data presented in Table 5.*

**II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)**

NAICS Codes <sup>1</sup>	Industry <sup>1</sup>	Federal Taxable Income	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$6,214	\$4,333	\$1,868	\$1,770
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	(\$3,020,343)	(\$3,021,608)	\$2,715	\$2,201
22	Utilities	(\$201,359)	(\$200,214)	\$1,778	\$1,778
23	Construction	\$19,392	\$12,834	\$2,105	\$2,016
31-33	Manufacturing	(\$142,785)	(\$140,806)	\$2,101	\$1,894
42	Wholesale Trade	(\$9,853)	(\$14,129)	\$1,893	\$1,862
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	\$25,836	\$35,880	\$6,630	\$6,610
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	(\$143)	(\$3,018)	\$691	\$655
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	(\$26,006)	(\$26,572)	\$756	\$756
444	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	\$83,513	\$88,440	\$4,360	\$4,086
445	Food and Beverage Stores	\$11,133	\$8,880	\$1,500	\$1,479
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	(\$21,438)	(\$49,576)	\$1,248	\$1,248
447	Gasoline Stations	\$73,076	\$71,977	\$3,688	\$3,232
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	(\$54,476)	(\$53,562)	\$561	\$560
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	(\$34,119)	(\$32,876)	\$839	\$839
452	General Merchandise Stores	\$79,093	\$79,730	\$4,159	\$4,107
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	\$18,857	\$7,212	\$1,347	\$1,304
454	Nonstore Retailers	(\$41,016)	(\$61,219)	\$341	\$334
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	(\$102,254)	(\$103,029)	\$1,123	\$1,087
51	Information	(\$195,999)	(\$159,670)	\$1,148	\$1,102
52	Finance and Insurance	(\$262,980)	(\$56,779)	\$5,078	\$4,965
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	(\$11,178)	(\$11,298)	\$486	\$468
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	(\$156,604)	(\$177,213)	\$703	\$690
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	(\$16,111)	(\$16,394)	\$503	\$499
61	Educational Services	(\$77,517)	(\$62,464)	\$399	\$399
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	(\$26,526)	(\$31,237)	\$1,148	\$1,134
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	(\$37,593)	(\$33,277)	\$723	\$722
721	Accommodation	(\$16,877)	(\$18,072)	\$1,513	\$1,431
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	(\$25,078)	(\$25,108)	\$909	\$905
55; 81	Management of Companies and Enterprises; Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$3,763	\$4,238	\$1,200	\$1,188
92	Public Administration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Average</b>		<b>(\$80,237)</b>	<b>(\$70,044)</b>	<b>\$1,350</b>	<b>\$1,307</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

<sup>1</sup> Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS codes are self-reported on returns. Returns without codes or with codes that do not match those defined by NAICS are excluded from this table.



**Table 7. Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Industry**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data by industry for C corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado. This table is a subset of the data presented in Table 5.*

**I. Number of Returns, Income, and Tax Data (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)**

NAICS Codes <sup>1</sup>	Industry <sup>1</sup>	Number of Returns	Federal Taxable Income <sup>2</sup>	Colorado Taxable Income	Colorado Gross Tax	Colorado Net Tax
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	179	\$363,294	\$882	\$417	\$415
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	560	(\$15,090,074)	(\$2,050,349)	\$3,109	\$2,726
22	Utilities	75	(\$4,817,799)	(\$179,417)	\$164	\$125
23	Construction	822	\$2,458,130	(\$82,490)	\$11,902	\$11,873
31-33	Manufacturing	2,665	\$448,662,533	\$329,530	\$86,129	\$83,195
42	Wholesale Trade	1,945	\$61,433,129	\$297,451	\$27,102	\$26,443
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	41	\$4,931,463	\$130,057	\$6,200	\$5,324
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	32	\$740,552	\$45,771	\$2,220	\$2,220
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	NR	NR	NR	\$209	\$208
444	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	38	\$16,470,797	\$371,696	\$17,249	\$17,150
445	Food and Beverage Stores	34	\$4,725,935	(\$56,764)	\$4,282	\$4,154
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	73	\$13,870,090	\$74,965	\$3,883	\$3,797
447	Gasoline Stations	12	\$751,195	\$14,114	\$831	\$795
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	107	\$10,073,059	\$88,906	\$5,282	\$5,261
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	39	(\$81,043)	(\$41,999)	\$1,013	\$1,009
452	General Merchandise Stores	27	\$23,620,809	\$368,964	\$17,457	\$16,954
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	97	\$718,767	\$11,871	\$918	\$859
454	Nonstore Retailers	201	\$3,946,610	(\$17,865)	\$772	\$771
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	388	\$6,119,889	\$56,094	\$6,236	\$6,116
51	Information	1,321	\$70,408,151	(\$871,317)	\$14,433	\$13,815
52	Finance and Insurance	3,669	\$66,107,016	\$362,201	\$45,778	\$45,698
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,722	(\$769,184)	(\$151,054)	\$9,174	\$9,075
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	4,659	\$82,143,577	(\$513,515)	\$18,891	\$17,967
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	731	\$7,400,444	\$12,279	\$5,215	\$5,191
61	Educational Services	164	(\$242,690)	(\$19,327)	\$395	\$395
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	316	\$221,174	(\$51,345)	\$2,126	\$2,122
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	195	\$3,033,649	(\$44,822)	\$423	\$423
721	Accommodation	76	\$6,157,656	\$13,524	\$1,347	\$1,342
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	145	\$3,211,610	\$10,663	\$3,829	\$3,711
55; 81	Management of Companies and Enterprises; Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,320	\$146,991,088	(\$1,088,502)	\$86,661	\$75,765
92	Public Administration	NR	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>		<b>22,693</b>	<b>\$963,375,346</b>	<b>(\$2,979,260)</b>	<b>\$383,648</b>	<b>\$364,900</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS codes are self-reported on returns. Returns without codes or with codes that do not match those defined by NAICS are excluded from this table.

<sup>2</sup> Federal taxable income includes income from outside of Colorado because this table summarizes corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.

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

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**Table 7 (continued). Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Industry**

*This table shows aggregate income and tax data by industry for C corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado. This table is a subset of the data presented in Table 5.*

<b>II. Average Dollar Amounts per Return (Not in Thousands)</b>					
<b>NAICS Codes <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Industry <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Federal Taxable Income <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Colorado Taxable Income</b>	<b>Colorado Gross Tax</b>	<b>Colorado Net Tax</b>
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$2,029,578	\$4,930	\$2,332	\$2,316
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	(\$26,946,561)	(\$3,661,337)	\$5,552	\$4,867
22	Utilities	(\$64,237,323)	(\$2,392,230)	\$2,190	\$1,664
23	Construction	\$2,990,425	(\$100,353)	\$14,480	\$14,444
31-33	Manufacturing	\$168,353,671	\$123,651	\$32,319	\$31,218
42	Wholesale Trade	\$31,585,156	\$152,931	\$13,934	\$13,595
441	Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	\$120,279,584	\$3,172,128	\$151,227	\$129,861
442	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	\$23,142,236	\$1,430,359	\$69,373	\$69,373
443	Electronics and Appliance Stores	NR	NR	\$5,349	\$5,323
444	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	\$433,442,030	\$9,781,474	\$453,922	\$451,323
445	Food and Beverage Stores	\$138,998,079	(\$1,669,544)	\$125,948	\$122,185
446	Health and Personal Care Stores	\$190,001,228	\$1,026,924	\$53,195	\$52,015
447	Gasoline Stations	\$62,599,580	\$1,176,203	\$69,256	\$66,278
448	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	\$94,140,736	\$830,896	\$49,360	\$49,168
451	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Musical Instrument, and Book Stores	(\$2,078,023)	(\$1,076,887)	\$25,965	\$25,883
452	General Merchandise Stores	\$874,844,771	\$13,665,332	\$646,538	\$627,916
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	\$7,409,974	\$122,382	\$9,468	\$8,859
454	Nonstore Retailers	\$19,634,877	(\$88,880)	\$3,841	\$3,836
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	\$15,772,910	\$144,573	\$16,073	\$15,763
51	Information	\$53,299,130	(\$659,589)	\$10,926	\$10,458
52	Finance and Insurance	\$18,017,720	\$98,719	\$12,477	\$12,455
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	(\$446,681)	(\$87,720)	\$5,328	\$5,270
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$17,631,160	(\$110,220)	\$4,055	\$3,856
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	\$10,123,726	\$16,798	\$7,134	\$7,101
61	Educational Services	(\$1,479,816)	(\$117,848)	\$2,407	\$2,407
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	\$699,918	(\$162,483)	\$6,727	\$6,715
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$15,557,176	(\$229,855)	\$2,172	\$2,172
721	Accommodation	\$81,021,786	\$177,947	\$17,725	\$17,659
722	Food Services and Drinking Places	\$22,149,032	\$73,540	\$26,408	\$25,595
55; 81	Management of Companies and Enterprises; Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$63,358,228	(\$469,182)	\$37,354	\$32,657
92	Public Administration	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
<b>Average</b>		<b>\$42,452,534</b>	<b>(\$131,285)</b>	<b>\$16,906</b>	<b>\$16,080</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS codes are self-reported on returns. Returns without codes or with codes that do not match those defined by NAICS are excluded from this table.

<sup>2</sup> Federal taxable income includes income from outside of Colorado because this table summarizes corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado.



**Table 8. Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado: Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado additions and subtractions claimed by C corporations that conduct business only in Colorado. Subtractions are presented as negative values to distinguish them from the additions.*

I. Number of Returns						
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Additions			Subtractions		
	Federal Net Operating Loss Addback	Colorado Income Tax Addback	Other Additions	Exempt Federal Interest	Excludable Foreign Source Income	Colorado Source Capital Gain
Negative Income	392	515	103	107	10	9
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	3,336	1,162	176	57	10	6
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	163	361	22	5	NR	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	86	229	8	6	NR	0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	67	192	6	4	NR	0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	47	161	NR	NR	0	0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	44	139	NR	3	0	0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	31	125	5	0	0	0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	37	164	10	NR	0	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	58	259	15	4	NR	0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	41	225	15	3	0	NR
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	21	89	5	5	0	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	14	105	16	15	NR	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,337</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>

II. Additions and Subtractions (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Additions			Subtractions		
	Federal Net Operating Loss Addback	Colorado Income Tax Addback	Other Additions	Exempt Federal Interest	Excludable Foreign Source Income	Colorado Source Capital Gain
Negative Income	\$45,907	\$1,037	NR	(\$2,201)	NR	(\$522)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$587,847	\$531	\$8,136	(\$1,515)	(\$1,152)	(\$292)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$5,460	\$349	\$2,659	(\$3)	NR	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$2,494	\$321	\$147	(\$4)	NR	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$2,310	\$413	NR	(\$1)	NR	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$1,474	\$386	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$3,174	\$361	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$1,400	\$374	\$2,267	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$1,897	\$727	\$573	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$4,147	\$1,599	\$1,097	(\$5)	NR	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$8,419	\$3,298	\$713	(\$11)	\$0	NR
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$7,428	\$2,933	\$467	(\$60)	\$0	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$12,345	\$13,343	\$2,523	(\$2,042)	NR	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$684,303</b>	<b>\$25,672</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>(\$5,846)</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>(\$1,016)</b>

III. Average Additions and Subtractions per Return (Not in Thousands)						
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Additions			Subtractions		
	Federal Net Operating Loss Addback	Colorado Income Tax Addback	Other Additions	Exempt Federal Interest	Excludable Foreign Source Income	Colorado Source Capital Gain
Negative Income	\$117,110	\$2,013	NR	(\$20,568)	NR	(\$58,030)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$176,213	\$457	\$46,227	(\$26,572)	(\$115,154)	(\$48,725)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$33,497	\$967	\$120,875	(\$680)	NR	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$28,999	\$1,400	\$18,323	(\$618)	NR	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$34,473	\$2,149	NR	(\$238)	NR	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$31,371	\$2,399	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$72,143	\$2,595	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$45,160	\$2,990	\$453,302	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$51,281	\$4,435	\$57,326	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$71,504	\$6,173	\$73,155	(\$1,316)	NR	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$205,336	\$14,658	\$47,528	(\$3,683)	\$0	NR
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$353,733	\$32,960	\$93,333	(\$12,083)	\$0	NR
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$881,787	\$127,081	\$157,703	(\$136,151)	NR	NR
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$157,783</b>	<b>\$6,890</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>(\$27,708)</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>(\$56,451)</b>

Source: Colorado corporate income tax returns

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple modifications can be reported on a single return. The total number of returns represents the count of returns in which at least one modification (addition or subtraction) was claimed.

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

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**Table 8 (continued). Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado: Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado additions and subtractions claimed by C corporations that conduct business only in Colorado. Subtractions are presented as negative values to distinguish them from the additions.*

I. Number of Returns					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Subtractions				Total Modifications <sup>1</sup>
	Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	Agricultural Asset Lease Deduction	Other Subtractions	Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	
Negative Income	41	0	133	670	1,520
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	6	0	91	3,355	4,789
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	0	11	123	528
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	0	11	72	317
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	0	7	44	248
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	0	7	32	201
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	0	3	32	173
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	0	7	20	151
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	0	5	28	194
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	0	13	46	307
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	5	0	10	41	253
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	4	0	3	18	105
\$ 1,000,000 and over	4	0	5	12	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>8,903</b>
II. Additions and Subtractions (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Subtractions				Total Modifications <sup>2</sup>
	Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	Agricultural Asset Lease Deduction	Other Subtractions	Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	
Negative Income	(\$15,435)	\$0	(\$38,196)	(\$128,621)	(\$184,932)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	(\$3,710)	\$0	(\$24,320)	(\$598,764)	(\$33,239)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	\$0	NR	(\$6,129)	(\$1,609)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$3,048)	(\$302)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	(\$12)	(\$1,677)	\$302
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$1,213)	\$193
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	\$0	NR	(\$2,955)	(\$3,661)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	\$0	NR	(\$1,470)	\$2,036
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	\$0	(\$35)	(\$1,966)	\$1,001
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	\$0	NR	(\$3,702)	(\$4,388)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	(\$1,879)	\$0	NR	(\$9,394)	(\$1,039)
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	(\$3,017)	\$0	NR	(\$6,612)	\$1,117
\$ 1,000,000 and over	(\$1,622)	\$0	(\$95)	(\$7,856)	\$16,027
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>(\$26,740)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$78,961)</b>	<b>(\$773,407)</b>	<b>(\$208,494)</b>
III. Average Additions and Subtractions per Return (Not in Thousands)					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Subtractions				Total Modifications
	Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	Agricultural Asset Lease Deduction	Other Subtractions	Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	
Negative Income	(\$376,471)	\$0	(\$287,188)	(\$191,972)	(\$121,666)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	(\$618,377)	\$0	(\$267,253)	(\$178,469)	(\$6,941)
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	\$0	NR	(\$49,827)	(\$3,048)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$42,331)	(\$954)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	(\$1,649)	(\$38,113)	\$1,216
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$37,892)	\$962
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	NR	\$0	NR	(\$92,336)	(\$21,160)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	NR	\$0	NR	(\$73,525)	\$13,483
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	\$0	(\$7,068)	(\$70,210)	\$5,160
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	NR	\$0	NR	(\$80,483)	(\$14,293)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	(\$375,706)	\$0	NR	(\$229,114)	(\$4,105)
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	(\$754,266)	\$0	NR	(\$367,350)	\$10,642
\$ 1,000,000 and over	(\$405,613)	\$0	(\$19,024)	(\$654,667)	\$136,979
<b>Average</b>	<b>(\$393,231)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$258,043)</b>	<b>(\$172,136)</b>	<b>(\$23,418)</b>

Source: Colorado corporate income tax returns

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple modifications can be reported on a single return. The total number of returns represents the count of returns in which at least one modification (addition or subtraction) was claimed.

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



**Table 9. Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado:  
Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado additions and subtractions claimed by C corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado. The values summarized in this table are not Colorado specific (except for Colorado net operating loss deductions), because the Colorado portions of additions and subtractions are not itemized on returns. Subtractions are presented as negative values to distinguish them from the additions.*

I. Number of Returns						
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Additions			Subtractions		
	Federal Net Operating Losses Addback	Colorado Income Tax Addback	Other Additions	Exempt Federal Interest	Excludable Foreign Source Income	Colorado Source Capital Gain
Negative Income	338	698	904	209	482	3
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	2,848	1,600	741	177	344	NR
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	174	388	68	6	37	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	102	230	43	9	26	0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	72	167	27	9	15	0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	56	142	22	5	13	0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	27	107	21	6	15	0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	48	145	27	10	20	0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	89	208	35	10	32	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	158	430	91	23	67	0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	146	493	109	41	110	0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	111	332	93	27	106	0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	305	776	270	126	346	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,474</b>	<b>5,716</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>5</b>

II. Additions and Subtractions (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)						
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Additions <sup>2</sup>			Subtractions <sup>2</sup>		
	Federal Net Operating Losses Addback	Colorado Income Tax Addback	Other Additions	Exempt Federal Interest	Excludable Foreign Source Income	Colorado Source Capital Gain
Negative Income	\$16,886,264	\$102,458	\$13,852,893	(\$6,080,055)	(\$68,641,488)	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$51,290,912	NR	\$49,523,743	(\$1,175,897)	(\$54,613,172)	NR
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$341,440	\$10,273	\$98,193	(\$598)	(\$762,829)	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$225,157	\$7,874	\$64,173	(\$2,139)	(\$349,038)	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$130,281	\$2,125	\$94,080	(\$3,481)	NR	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$503,469	\$1,489	NR	NR	NR	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$110,881	\$2,488	NR	NR	(\$2,779,362)	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$287,654	\$6,096	\$148,392	(\$8,175)	(\$584,347)	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$757,665	\$5,312	\$171,492	(\$577)	(\$779,158)	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$1,424,132	\$9,541	\$509,298	NR	(\$8,536,872)	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$2,052,955	NR	\$754,049	(\$107,702)	(\$6,838,798)	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$2,844,542	NR	\$2,364,270	NR	(\$6,767,461)	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$14,162,390	NR	\$30,908,371	(\$3,946,395)	(\$185,071,653)	NR
<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>\$91,017,741</b>	<b>\$746,135</b>	<b>\$98,818,661</b>	<b>(\$13,545,680)</b>	<b>(\$345,899,578)</b>	<b>NR</b>

III. Average Additions and Subtractions per Return (Not in Thousands)						
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Additions <sup>2</sup>			Subtractions <sup>2</sup>		
	Federal Net Operating Losses Addback	Colorado Income Tax Addback	Other Additions	Exempt Federal Interest	Excludable Foreign Source Income	Colorado Source Capital Gain
Negative Income	\$49,959,361	\$146,788	\$15,323,997	(\$29,091,171)	(\$142,409,727)	NR
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$18,009,449	NR	\$66,833,661	(\$6,643,486)	(\$158,759,222)	NR
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,962,299	\$26,478	\$1,444,015	(\$99,598)	(\$20,617,001)	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$2,207,418	\$34,235	\$1,492,392	(\$237,721)	(\$13,424,529)	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,809,456	\$12,724	\$3,484,453	(\$386,807)	NR	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$8,990,515	\$10,485	NR	NR	NR	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$4,106,706	\$23,250	NR	NR	(\$185,290,803)	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$5,992,794	\$42,044	\$5,496,004	(\$817,484)	(\$29,217,363)	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$8,513,088	\$25,539	\$4,899,777	(\$57,664)	(\$24,348,674)	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$9,013,491	\$22,188	\$5,596,678	NR	(\$127,416,007)	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$14,061,337	NR	\$6,917,878	(\$2,626,873)	(\$62,170,887)	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$25,626,503	NR	\$25,422,261	NR	(\$63,843,974)	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$46,434,066	NR	\$114,475,447	(\$31,320,596)	(\$534,889,170)	NR
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$20,343,706</b>	<b>\$130,534</b>	<b>\$40,317,691</b>	<b>(\$20,586,139)</b>	<b>(\$214,444,872)</b>	<b>NR</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple modifications can be reported on a single return. The total number of returns represents the count of returns in which at least one modification (addition or subtraction) was claimed.

<sup>2</sup> Colorado portions of additions and subtractions are not itemized on returns because itemization is not needed to determine Colorado taxable income. Colorado corporate income tax is generally based on federal taxable income, and additions and subtractions are used to modify federal taxable income. Next, a schedule is used to apportion the modified federal taxable income to Colorado. Finally, Colorado net operating losses are subtracted from the apportioned income to determine Colorado taxable income.

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

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**Table 9 (continued). Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado: Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

This table summarizes the types of Colorado additions and subtractions claimed by C corporations that conduct business within and outside of Colorado. The values summarized in this table are not Colorado specific (except for Colorado net operating loss deductions), because the Colorado portions of additions and subtractions are not itemized on returns. Subtractions are presented as negative values to distinguish them from the additions.

I. Number of Returns					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Subtractions				Total Modifications <sup>1</sup>
	Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	Agricultural Asset Lease Deduction	Other Subtractions	Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	
Negative Income	NR	0	1,050	297	2,657
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	0	0	836	2,491	5,384
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	0	69	106	567
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	0	48	63	337
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	0	46	40	244
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	0	31	35	192
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	0	23	22	148
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	0	31	34	200
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	0	0	55	48	288
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	0	0	134	107	580
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	0	193	91	633
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	0	0	140	75	412
\$ 1,000,000 and over	0	0	484	163	891
<b>Total</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>12,533</b>

II. Additions and Subtractions (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Subtractions <sup>2</sup>				Total Modifications <sup>3</sup>
	Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	Agricultural Asset Lease Deduction	Other Subtractions	Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	
Negative Income	NR	\$0	(\$41,552,409)	(\$3,125,793)	(\$88,558,349)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	(\$36,620,538)	(\$2,078,531)	\$6,392,861
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	(\$158,287)	(\$6,355)	(\$478,163)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	(\$29,766)	(\$4,621)	(\$88,360)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$2,047)	(\$10,031,318)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	(\$34,751)	(\$3,385)	\$418,963
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	(\$27,156)	(\$1,993)	(\$2,743,863)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	(\$130,008)	(\$3,331)	(\$283,719)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	(\$103,238)	(\$5,533)	\$45,964
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$20,108)	(\$8,267,520)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$0	(\$1,096,517)	(\$30,968)	(\$5,236,576)
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	\$0	(\$2,433,092)	(\$149,656)	(\$5,991,976)
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$0	(\$38,931,491)	(\$472,298)	(\$182,867,563)
<b>Total <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$122,921,860)</b>	<b>(\$5,904,620)</b>	<b>(\$297,689,620)</b>

III. Average Additions and Subtractions per Return (Not in Thousands)					
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Subtractions <sup>2</sup>				Total Modifications
	Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	Agricultural Asset Lease Deduction	Other Subtractions	Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	
Negative Income	NR	\$0	(\$39,573,722)	(\$10,524,556)	(\$33,330,203)
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	(\$43,804,472)	(\$834,416)	\$1,187,381
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	(\$2,294,020)	(\$59,954)	(\$843,320)
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	(\$620,116)	(\$73,352)	(\$262,197)
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$51,171)	(\$41,111,960)
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	(\$1,121,000)	(\$96,717)	\$2,182,097
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	(\$1,180,692)	(\$90,581)	(\$18,539,617)
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	(\$4,193,806)	(\$97,978)	(\$1,418,593)
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	(\$1,877,058)	(\$115,272)	\$159,596
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$0	NR	(\$187,927)	(\$14,254,345)
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$0	(\$5,681,433)	(\$340,311)	(\$8,272,631)
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	\$0	(\$17,379,227)	(\$1,995,414)	(\$14,543,631)
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$0	(\$80,436,965)	(\$2,897,533)	(\$205,238,567)
<b>Average</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>(\$39,147,089)</b>	<b>(\$1,653,029)</b>	<b>(\$23,752,463)</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple modifications can be reported on a single return. The total number of returns represents the count of returns in which at least one modification (addition or subtraction) was claimed.

<sup>2</sup> Colorado portions of additions and subtractions are not itemized on returns because itemization is not needed to determine Colorado taxable income. Colorado corporate income tax is generally based on federal taxable income, and additions and subtractions are used to modify federal taxable income. Next, a schedule is used to apportion the modified federal taxable income to Colorado. Finally, Colorado net operating losses are subtracted from the apportioned income to determine Colorado taxable income.

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





**Table 10. All Corporations: Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado credits claimed by all C corporations, by Colorado taxable income group.*

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	New Investment Tax Credit	Old Investment Tax Credit	Crop and Livestock Contribution Credit	Historic Property Preservation Credit
Negative Income	0	NR	5	0	0	0	0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	0	24	19	NR	0	0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	NR	4	22	0	0	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	0	NR	20	NR	0	0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	NR	0	12	NR	0	0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	0	NR	6	0	0	0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	0	0	NR	23	0	0	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	0	0	NR	27	0	NR	0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	NR	NR	36	0	0	0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	0	NR	NR	22	NR	0	0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	0	93	5	0	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>
II. Colorado Tax Credits (Dollar Amounts Not in Thousands)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	New Investment Tax Credit	Old Investment Tax Credit	Crop and Livestock Contribution Credit	Historic Property Preservation Credit
Negative Income	\$0	NR	\$950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$0	\$183	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	NR	NR	\$8,029	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$12,496	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,429	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$8,317	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$2,384	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$12,862	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$21,096	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	NR	NR	\$27,888	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	NR	NR	\$18,111	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	\$0	\$92,101	\$141,536	\$0	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$1,949,167</b>	<b>\$4,454</b>	<b>\$218,416</b>	<b>\$174,325</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>
III. Average Tax Credits per Return (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Gross Conservation Easement Credit	Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	Business Personal Property Credit	New Investment Tax Credit	Old Investment Tax Credit	Crop and Livestock Contribution Credit	Historic Property Preservation Credit
Negative Income	\$0	NR	\$190	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$0	\$8	NR	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	NR	NR	\$365	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$625	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$403	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	NR	\$0	\$693	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$397	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$559	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$781	\$0	NR	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	NR	NR	\$775	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	NR	NR	\$823	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	NR	NR	\$0	\$990	\$28,307	\$0	NR
<b>Average</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$216,574</b>	<b>\$111</b>	<b>\$726</b>	<b>\$17,433</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

EZ - Enterprise Zone

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple credits can be claimed on a single return. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits.

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

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**Table 10 (continued). All Corporations: Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado credits claimed by all C corporations, by Colorado taxable income group.*

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	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 to \$ 9,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	4	NR	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	11	NR	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	28	0	0	0	0	NR	NR
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>
II. Colorado Tax Credits (Dollar Amounts Not in Thousands)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	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 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$1,209	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$4,894	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$3,751	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$2,545	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$5,125	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$28,816	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$2,750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$514,992	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$566,810</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>
III. Average Tax Credits per Return (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	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 to \$ 9,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$302	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$1,224	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$750	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$636	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$732	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$2,620	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$917	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$18,393	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NR	NR
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$8,097</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

EZ - Enterprise Zone

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple credits can be claimed on a single return. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits.

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

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**Table 10 (continued). All Corporations: Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado credits claimed by all C corporations, by Colorado taxable income group.*

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Job Growth Incentive Credit	Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Advanced Industry Investment Tax Credit	Low-Income Housing Credit	Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Preservation of Historic Structures Credit	Rural Jump-Start Zone Credit
Negative Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	12	0	0	NR	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
II. Colorado Tax Credits (Dollar Amounts Not in Thousands)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Job Growth Incentive Credit	Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Advanced Industry Investment Tax Credit	Low-Income Housing Credit	Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Preservation of Historic Structures Credit	Rural Jump-Start Zone Credit
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$2,792,657	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$1,401,645	\$0
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$2,854,615</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,401,645</b>	<b>\$0</b>
III. Average Tax Credits per Return (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	Job Growth Incentive Credit	Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	Advanced Industry Investment Tax Credit	Low-Income Housing Credit	Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	Preservation of Historic Structures Credit	Rural Jump-Start Zone Credit
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$232,721	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$467,215	\$0
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$167,919</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$467,215</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

EZ - Enterprise Zone

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple credits can be claimed on a single return. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits.

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

Continued on page 303



**Table 10 (continued). All Corporations: Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado credits claimed by all C corporations, by Colorado taxable income group.*

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Refundable)	EZ Investment Tax Credit	EZ Commercial Vehicle Investment Tax Credit	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Nonrefundable)	EZ New Business Facility Employee Credit	EZ Enhanced Rural New Business Facility Employee Credit	EZ Agricultural Processing Employee Credit
Negative Income	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	0	19	0	0	3	0	0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	14	0	0	NR	0	0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	8	0	0	3	0	0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	9	NR	0	NR	0	0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	11	0	0	NR	NR	0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	0	14	0	0	NR	0	0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	0	34	0	0	3	NR	0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	0	17	0	0	5	0	0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	0	78	NR	0	33	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
II. Colorado Tax Credits (Dollar Amounts Not in Thousands)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Refundable)	EZ Investment Tax Credit	EZ Commercial Vehicle Investment Tax Credit	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Nonrefundable)	EZ New Business Facility Employee Credit	EZ Enhanced Rural New Business Facility Employee Credit	EZ Agricultural Processing Employee Credit
Negative Income	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$3,366	\$0	\$0	\$742	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$7,280	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$5,720	\$0	\$0	\$1,924	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$11,291	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$9,626	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$17,933	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$23,661	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	\$21,964	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$56,172	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$0	\$158,420	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	\$172,746	\$0	\$0	\$67,883	\$0	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$1,739,308	NR	\$0	\$1,274,627	\$15,800	\$0
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$1,035,632</b>	<b>\$11,227,487</b>	<b>\$9,008</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1,363,074</b>	<b>\$37,390</b>	<b>\$0</b>
III. Average Tax Credits per Return (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Refundable)	EZ Investment Tax Credit	EZ Commercial Vehicle Investment Tax Credit	EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Nonrefundable)	EZ New Business Facility Employee Credit	EZ Enhanced Rural New Business Facility Employee Credit	EZ Agricultural Processing Employee Credit
Negative Income	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$177	\$0	\$0	\$247	\$0	\$0
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$520	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$715	\$0	\$0	\$641	\$0	\$0
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$807	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$1,070	NR	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$1,121	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$1,972	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	NR	\$1,997	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	\$4,012	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$0	\$4,659	\$0	\$0	NR	NR	\$0
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	\$10,162	\$0	\$0	\$13,577	\$0	\$0
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$137,683	NR	\$0	\$38,625	\$3,950	\$0
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$345,211</b>	<b>\$45,640</b>	<b>\$3,003</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$25,718</b>	<b>\$6,232</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

EZ - Enterprise Zone

NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple credits can be claimed on a single return. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits.

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

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**Table 10 (continued). All Corporations: Colorado Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income**

*This table summarizes the types of Colorado credits claimed by all C corporations, by Colorado taxable income group.*

I. Number of Returns							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	EZ Enhanced Rural Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	EZ Employee Health Insurance Credit	Contribution to EZ Administrator Credit	EZ Vacant Commercial Building Rehabilitation Credit	EZ Research and Experimental Activities Credit	EZ Job Training Program Credit	Total Credits <sup>1</sup>
Negative Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	0	0	11	0	0	NR	78
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	0	0	6	0	0	NR	45
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	0	0	9	0	0	NR	35
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	0	0	10	NR	NR	NR	29
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	0	0	3	0	0	0	23
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	0	0	NR	0	0	0	26
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	0	0	NR	0	0	0	16
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	0	0	15	0	NR	0	40
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	0	NR	13	0	4	NR	52
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	0	NR	16	0	4	5	73
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	0	3	13	0	4	3	48
\$ 1,000,000 and over	0	9	39	0	10	14	180
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>653</b>
II. Colorado Tax Credits (Dollar Amounts Not in Thousands)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	EZ Enhanced Rural Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	EZ Employee Health Insurance Credit	Contribution to EZ Administrator Credit	EZ Vacant Commercial Building Rehabilitation Credit	EZ Research and Experimental Activities Credit	EZ Job Training Program Credit	Total Credits <sup>2</sup>
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,376,345
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$1,499	\$0	\$0	NR	\$8,213
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	\$1,829	\$0	\$0	NR	\$24,025
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	\$5,678	\$0	\$0	NR	\$30,359
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$9,150	NR	NR	NR	\$31,964
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$793	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,256
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,717
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,461
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	\$14,517	\$0	NR	\$0	\$64,328
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	NR	\$20,355	\$0	NR	NR	\$119,095
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$0	NR	\$40,404	\$0	\$16,596	\$6,132	\$1,150,751
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	NR	\$34,037	\$0	\$34,226	\$1,199	\$444,006
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$102,093	\$210,266	\$0	\$167,477	\$1,377,962	\$22,267,553
<b>Total <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$133,537</b>	<b>\$342,239</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$228,115</b>	<b>\$1,387,897</b>	<b>\$25,608,073</b>
III. Average Tax Credits per Return (Not in Thousands)							
Size of Colorado Taxable Income	EZ Enhanced Rural Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	EZ Employee Health Insurance Credit	Contribution to EZ Administrator Credit	EZ Vacant Commercial Building Rehabilitation Credit	EZ Research and Experimental Activities Credit	EZ Job Training Program Credit	Total Credits
Negative Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$172,043
\$ 0 to \$ 9,999	\$0	\$0	\$136	\$0	\$0	NR	\$105
\$ 10,000 to \$ 19,999	\$0	\$0	\$305	\$0	\$0	NR	\$534
\$ 20,000 to \$ 29,999	\$0	\$0	\$631	\$0	\$0	NR	\$867
\$ 30,000 to \$ 39,999	\$0	\$0	\$915	NR	NR	NR	\$1,102
\$ 40,000 to \$ 49,999	\$0	\$0	\$264	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,359
\$ 50,000 to \$ 59,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,066
\$ 60,000 to \$ 74,999	\$0	\$0	NR	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,029
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	\$0	\$0	\$968	\$0	NR	\$0	\$1,608
\$ 100,000 to \$ 199,999	\$0	NR	\$1,566	\$0	NR	NR	\$2,290
\$ 200,000 to \$ 499,999	\$0	NR	\$2,525	\$0	\$4,149	\$1,226	\$15,764
\$ 500,000 to \$ 999,999	\$0	NR	\$2,618	\$0	\$8,557	\$400	\$9,250
\$ 1,000,000 and over	\$0	\$11,344	\$5,391	\$0	\$16,748	\$98,426	\$123,709
<b>Average</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$9,538</b>	<b>\$2,462</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>\$9,505</b>	<b>\$51,404</b>	<b>\$39,216</b>

Source: Colorado C corporation income tax returns

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NR - Not releasable due to confidentiality requirements. Total includes NR data.

<sup>1</sup> The total number of returns are not a sum of the counts presented because multiple credits can be claimed on a single return. The total represents the number of returns claiming any number of credits.

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



## Appendix

### Methodology

The 2017 Corporate SOI publication reports income and tax data from state C corporation income tax returns for income tax year 2017. Income tax year is generally defined by the year that a taxing period began. Many corporations file using a fiscal-year taxing period, meaning a year that begins in a month other than January.

The state tax return data used in this report were extracted August 22, 2019. All tax filing data is subject to change. This report represents a snapshot of the tax returns at the time the data was retrieved.

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% of the total group. If there are any, there must be at least two suppressed values per variable when an aggregate total is being released. Suppressed values are represented by "NR" in the tables.

### Data Sources

Data Sources				
Variable	Agency	2017 Form	Line Number or Calculation	Table Numbers
Advanced Industry Investment Tax Credit	CDOR	112CR	19	10
Agricultural Asset Lease Deduction	CDOR	112	12	8, 9
Aircraft Manufacturer New Employee Credit	CDOR	112CR	16	10
Business Personal Property Credit	CDOR	112	29	10
Certified Auction Group License Fee Credit	CDOR	112CR	18	10
Child Care Center Investment Credit	CDOR	112CR	11	10
Child Care Contribution Credit	CDOR	112CR	10	10
Colorado Gross Tax	CDOR	112	19	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Colorado Income Tax Addback	CDOR	112	5	8, 9
Colorado Job Growth Incentive Credit	CDOR	112CR	17	10
Colorado Marijuana Business Deduction	CDOR	112	11	8, 9
Colorado Net Operating Loss Deduction	CDOR	112	17	8, 9
Colorado Net Tax	CDOR	112	22	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Colorado Source Capital Gain	CDOR	112	10	8, 9
Colorado Taxable Income	CDOR	112	18	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Colorado Works Program credit	CDOR	112CR	14	10
Contaminated Land Redevelopment Credit	CDOR	112CR	15	10
Contribution to EZ Administrator Credit	CDOR	1366	55	10
Crop and Livestock Contribution Credit	CDOR	112CR	8	10
Employer Child Care Facility Investment Credit	CDOR	112CR	12	10
Excludable Foreign Source Income	CDOR	112	9	8, 9
Exempt Federal Interest	CDOR	112	8	8, 9
EZ Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	CDOR	1366	36	10

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Data Sources				
Variable	Agency	2017 Form	Line Number or Calculation	Table Numbers
EZ Commercial Vehicle Investment Tax Credit	CDOR	1366	19	10
EZ Employee Health Insurance Credit	CDOR	1366	42	10
EZ Enhanced Rural Agricultural Processing Employee Credit	CDOR	1366	39	10
EZ Enhanced Rural New Business Facility Employee Credit	CDOR	1366	33	10
EZ Investment Tax Credit	CDOR	1366	16	10
EZ Job Training Program Credit	CDOR	1366	85	10
EZ New Business Facility Employee Credit	CDOR	1366	30	10
EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Nonrefundable)	CDOR	1366	22	10
EZ Renewable Energy Credit (Refundable)	CDOR	1366	5	10
EZ Research and Experimental Activities Credit	CDOR	1366	73+75+77+79	10
EZ Vacant Commercial Building Rehabilitation Credit	CDOR	1366	62	10
Federal Net Operating Loss Addback	CDOR	112	4	8, 9
Federal Taxable Income	CDOR	112	1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
Food Contributed to Hunger-Relief Charitable Organizations Credit	CDOR	112CR	21	10
Gross Conservation Easement Credit	CDOR	112	27	10
Historic Property Preservation Credit	CDOR	112CR	9	10
Innovative Motor Vehicle Credit	CDOR	112	28	10
Low-Income Housing Credit	CDOR	112CR	20	10
New Investment Tax Credit	CDOR	112CR	6	10
Old Investment Tax Credit	CDOR	112CR	7	10
Other Additions	CDOR	112	6	8, 9
Other Subtractions	CDOR	112	13	8, 9
Preservation of Historic Structures Credit	CDOR	112CR	22+23	10
Rural Jump-Start Zone Credit	CDOR	112CR	25	10
School-to-Career Investment Credit	CDOR	112CR	13	10

**CDOR** - Colorado Department of Revenue

**EZ** - Enterprise Zone





## 2017 vs. 2015 Table Crosswalks

2017 vs. 2015 Table Crosswalk			
Ordered by 2017 Table Numbers			
2017 Table Number	2017 Table Description	2015 Table Number	2015 Table Description
1	All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	1	Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
2	All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments	2	Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments
3	Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	3	Income and Tax Data for Intrastate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
4	Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	4	Income and Tax Data for Interstate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
5	All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Industry	NA	NA
6	Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Industry	NA	NA
7	Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Industry	NA	NA
8	Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado: Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	NA	NA
9	Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado: Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	NA	NA
10	All Corporations: Colorado Income Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	6	Colorado Income Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income

NA - Not applicable





2017 vs. 2015 Table Crosswalk			
Ordered by 2015 Table Numbers			
2017 Table Number	2017 Table Description	2015 Table Number	2015 Table Description
1	All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	1	Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
2	All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments	2	Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income in \$10,000 Increments
3	Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	3	Income and Tax Data for Intrastate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
4	Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	4	Income and Tax Data for Interstate Returns by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
NA	NA	5	Colorado Income Tax Deductions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
10	All Corporations: Colorado Income Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	6	Colorado Income Tax Credits by Size of Colorado Taxable Income
5	All Corporations: Income and Tax Data by Industry	NA	NA
6	Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Industry	NA	NA
7	Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado: Income and Tax Data by Industry	NA	NA
8	Corporations that Conduct Business Only in Colorado: Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	NA	NA
9	Corporations that Conduct Business Within and Outside of Colorado: Colorado Additions and Subtractions by Size of Colorado Taxable Income	NA	NA

NA - Not applicable





# Our Mission

We are a trusted partner  
to every Coloradan to help them navigate the complexities  
of government so they can thrive. We empower businesses and individuals  
through quality customer service, innovation and collaboration.

