



COLORADO
Department of Revenue
Taxation Division



Colorado Sales Tax Guide

Colorado imposes sales tax on retail sales of tangible personal property. In general, the tax does not apply to sales of services, except for those services specifically taxed by law. However, in the case of a mixed transaction that involves a bundled sale of both tangible personal property and service (whether or not such service is specifically taxed), the entire purchase price may be taxable unless certain conditions exist.

The Colorado Department of Revenue administers not only state sales tax, but also the sales taxes imposed by a number of cities, counties, and special districts in Colorado. However, the Department does not administer and collect sales taxes imposed by certain home-rule cities that instead administer their own sales taxes. The information in this publication pertains only to state and local sales taxes administered by the Colorado Department of Revenue.

In general, any retailer making sales in Colorado is required to collect the applicable state and state-administered local sales taxes. The requirement to collect tax applies regardless of whether the sale is made at a retailer’s location in Colorado or delivered to the customer at a location in Colorado. A retailer may be required to collect tax even if it has no physical presence in Colorado.

Any retailer that is required to collect Colorado sales tax must obtain and maintain a Colorado sales tax license. They must also file returns and remit collected taxes at regular intervals, generally on a monthly basis. Retailers must maintain all records necessary to determine the correct amount of tax and provide these records to the Department upon request.

This publication is designed to provide retailers with general guidance regarding sales tax licensing, collection, filing, remittance, and recordkeeping requirements prescribed by law. Additional information about license applications and renewals, filing options, forms, and instructions can be found online at Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax. Nothing in this publication modifies or is intended to modify the requirements of Colorado’s statutes and regulations. Retailers are encouraged to consult their tax advisors for guidance regarding specific situations.

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Colorado imposes sales tax on retail sales of tangible personal property, prepared food and drink, and certain services, as well as the furnishing of rooms and accommodations. Wholesale sales are not subject to sales tax. This *Part 1* outlines criteria for determining whether a particular transaction is a sale, whether a particular sale is a retail sale, and whether a retail sale is made in Colorado and therefore subject to Colorado tax.

Sales

A sale is any transaction whereby a person, in exchange for any consideration either:

- 1) transfers or agrees to transfer a full or partial interest in any taxable property to any other person; or
- 2) performs, furnishes, or agrees to perform or furnish any taxable service for any other person.

Whether a transaction is absolute or conditional, it is considered a sale if it transfers from a seller to a buyer the title or possession of any tangible personal property or service. The consideration exchanged in a sale may include money in any form, property, the rendering of a service, or the promise of any of these things. A transaction involving taxable property is a sale whether the seller acts on her own behalf or as the agent for another party. A transaction involving a taxable service is a sale whether the seller performs the service or contracts with another party to perform or furnish the service.

A bona fide gift of tangible personal property is not a “sale”.

Retail & wholesale sales

Every sale that is not a wholesale sale is a retail sale. A wholesale sale is a sale by a wholesaler or jobber to a retail merchant, jobber, dealer, or other wholesaler for the purpose of resale. Sales of ingredients or component parts to manufacturers for incorporation into a product for sale to an end user or consumer are also regarded as wholesale sales (please see Department publication *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Manufacturing* for additional information). A sale by a wholesaler or jobber to an end user or consumer is a retail sale and not a wholesale sale.

If a wholesaler or retailer makes a tax-free wholesale purchase of an item for resale, but subsequently withdraws that item from inventory for their own use, they will owe use tax on that item. Please see the *Colorado Consumer Use Tax Guide* for additional information.

Leases

In general, leases of tangible personal property are considered retail sales and are subject to Colorado sales tax. However, a lease for a term of 36 months or less is tax-exempt if the lessor has paid Colorado sales or use tax on the acquisition of the leased property. A lessor may submit a completed *Lessor Registration for Sales Tax Collection (DR 0440)* to the Department to request permission to acquire tangible personal property tax-free on the condition that the lessor agrees to collect sales tax on all lease payments received on the property.

Please see Department publication *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Leases* for additional information regarding the tax treatment of leases.



Sourcing sales

Any retail sale that is made in Colorado is subject to Colorado taxation. A retail sale is considered to be made in Colorado if it is sourced to Colorado in accordance with Colorado law. Generally, a retail sale is sourced to the location where the purchaser takes possession of the purchased property (“destination sourcing”). A temporary exception from destination sourcing is permitted for small retailers whose sales fall below certain thresholds (“origin sourcing”).

The sourcing rules described in this section apply to both state and state-administered local sales taxes. See *Part 4: Retailers Who Must Collect Tax* and *Part 8: Local Sales Taxes* for additional information regarding state and local sales tax collection requirements.

General destination sourcing rules

In general, a retail sale is made at the location to which it is sourced in accordance with the following rules:

- 1) If the purchaser takes possession of the purchased property or first uses the purchased service at the seller’s business location, the sale is sourced to that business location.
- 2) If the property or service is delivered to the purchaser at a location other than seller’s business location, the sale is sourced to the location the purchaser receives the purchased property or first uses the purchased service.
- 3) If the purchaser requests delivery of the property or service to another person, as a bona fide gift from the purchaser, the sale is sourced to the location that person takes possession of the purchased property or first uses the purchased service.

If a sale cannot be sourced using the preceding rules, section 39-26-104(3)(a), C.R.S., provides additional guidelines for sourcing retail sales based upon the seller’s records, the purchaser’s payment instrument, or the location from which the property was shipped.

These sourcing rules do not apply to leased property. Please see Department publication *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Leases* for sourcing rules for lease payments.

Origin sourcing for small retailers

A temporary exception from destination sourcing is allowed for retailers whose retail sales fall below the small retailer threshold described below. Under this exception, all of a small retailer’s sales will be sourced to the retailer’s business location, except that any sale delivered to a location outside of Colorado will not be sourced to Colorado. This temporary exception will expire on October 1, 2022. Beginning October 1, 2022 all sales will be sourced pursuant to the general destination sourcing rules.

Small retailer threshold

A retailer will only qualify for origin sourcing if the retailer’s total retail sales of tangible personal property, commodities, and services in Colorado during the previous calendar year were \$100,000 or less. If the retailer’s total retail sales in Colorado in the previous calendar year exceeded \$100,000, then all of the retailer’s sales in the current calendar year must be sourced in accordance with the general destination sourcing rules.

A retailer who qualifies for origin sourcing based on prior year sales will nonetheless transition to destination sourcing if the retailer’s total retail sales in Colorado in the current year exceed \$100,000. If the retailer’s retail sales in Colorado in the previous year were less than \$100,000, but exceed \$100,000 in the current year, the retailer’s sales will be sourced using the general destination sourcing rules beginning with the first day of the first month commencing at least 90 days after the retailer’s aggregate Colorado retail sales in the current year exceed \$100,000.

Examples

The following examples demonstrate the application of the small retailer threshold for determining whether origin or destination sourcing rules apply.

Example #1

During the previous calendar year, a retailer's retail sales in Colorado exceeded \$100,000. As a result, all of the retailer's retail sales in the current year will be sourced under the general destination sourcing rules.

Example #2

During the previous calendar year, a retailer's retail sales in Colorado were less than \$100,000. As a result, the retailer's sales will be sourced under the origin sourcing rules as the current year begins.

On June 15th of the current year, the retailer's cumulative retail sales in Colorado for the current year exceed \$100,000. Beginning with the first day of the first month commencing at least 90 days after the retailer's aggregate Colorado sales in the current year exceed \$100,000, the retailer's sales will be sourced using the general destination sourcing rules. Consequently, any retail sale the retailer makes on or after October 1st of the current year will be sourced using the general destination sourcing rules.

Since the retailer's sales in Colorado in the current year exceed \$100,000, all of the retailer's sales in the next year will be sourced using the general destination sourcing rules.

Example #3

During the previous calendar year, a retailer's retail sales in Colorado were less than \$100,000. As a result, the retailer's sales will be sourced under the origin sourcing rules as the current year begins.

On November 15th of the current year, the retailer's cumulative retail sales in Colorado for the current year exceed \$100,000. Since there are less than 90 days remaining in the current year after the retailer's

cumulative sales in Colorado exceeded \$100,000, all of the retailer's sales in the current year will be sourced using the origin sourcing rules.

However, since the retailer's retail sales in Colorado in the current year exceed \$100,000, all of the retailer's sales will be sourced using the general destination sourcing rules beginning January 1st of the next year.

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance pertaining to sales, retail sales, and the sourcing of sales. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 29-2-105, C.R.S. Contents of sales tax ordinances.
- § 39-26-102, C.R.S. Definitions.
- § 39-26-104, C.R.S. Property and service taxed.
- § 39-26-105, C.R.S. Vendor liable for tax.
- § 39-26-106, C.R.S. Schedule of sales tax.
- § 39-26-713, C.R.S. Tangible personal property.
- Rule 39-26-102(10).
- Rule 39-26-102(23).
- Rule 39-26-104-2. Sourcing Retail Sales.
- Rule 39-26-713-1.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)
- [Colorado Consumer Use Tax Guide](#)
- [Sales & Use Tax Topics: Leases](#)
- [Sales & Use Tax Topics: Manufacturing](#)

Colorado imposes a sales tax on retail sales of tangible personal property except when such sales qualify for an exemption specifically authorized by law. Taxable sales of tangible personal property include, but are not limited to, the amount charged for mainframe computer access, photocopying, and packing and crating. Sales of services are generally not subject to Colorado sales tax. However, sales of the following services are specifically taxable under Colorado law:

- gas and electric service for commercial use and
- intrastate telephone and telegraph services.

Additionally, sales tax applies to prepared food and drink sold by restaurants, bars, and other similar establishments. Short-term rentals of rooms and accommodations are also subject to Colorado sales tax.

This *Part 2* discuss taxable sales and exemptions.

Tangible personal property

Tangible personal property subject to sales tax includes all goods, wares, merchandise, products and commodities, and all tangible or corporeal things and substances that are dealt in and capable of being possessed and exchanged. However, Colorado law exempts several types of tangible personal property from sales tax. Additional information regarding exemptions can be found at the end of this *Part 2*.

Tangible personal property includes digital goods that are delivered or stored by digital means, including, but not limited to, video, music, or electronic books. The method of delivery does not impact the taxability of a sale of tangible personal property.

Colorado has specific rules regarding the taxability of computer software. Please see Department publication *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Computer Software* for additional information.

Mainframe computer access

Mainframe computer access that is subject to Colorado sales tax is the provision of access to computer equipment for the purpose of storing or processing data. However, sales tax does not apply under the conditions described below.

Taxable mainframe computer access does not include the provision of access to computer equipment for the purpose of examining or acquiring data maintained by the vendor.

Taxable mainframe computer access also does not include the provision of access to computer equipment incident to the electronic delivery of computer software.

Additionally, taxable mainframe computer access does not include the provision of computer access incident to the use of computer software hosted by an application service provider that retains custody over or hosts computer software for use by third parties.

Packing and crating

Packing and crating that is subject to Colorado sales tax is any tangible personal property furnished to prepare tangible personal property purchased at retail for delivery to a location designated by the purchaser.

Photocopying

Photocopying that is subject to Colorado sales tax is the sale of a document rendered on paper or other similar material by a machine that creates an accurate reproduction of the original. Taxable photocopying does not include the provision of a photocopy in connection with services if the purchaser is not charged separately for photocopying.

Non-taxable property

Real property and intangible personal property are not subject to Colorado sales tax. However, if intangible personal property is included with tangible personal property in a mixed transaction, the entire purchase price of the transaction may be subject to sales tax.

Real property

Land and buildings are real property. Real property also includes any tangible personal property that lost its identity as tangible personal property when it was incorporated into and became an integral and inseparable part of real property and that is removable only with substantial damage to the real property. If some part of real property is severed and removed, it once again becomes tangible personal property and may be subject to sales tax if sold.

Intangible personal property

Intangible personal property constitutes mere rights of action with no intrinsic value. Examples of intangible personal property include the following:

- contracts,
- deeds,
- mortgages,
- stocks,
- bonds, or
- certificates of deposit.

Services

Colorado does not generally impose sales tax on services. However, sales tax is imposed specifically on intrastate telephone and telegraph services, as well as gas and electric service for commercial consumption. Additionally, otherwise nontaxable services may be subject to sales tax if they are provided as part of a transaction involving the sale of tangible personal property. See *Part 3: Calculation of Tax* and *Part 4: Retailers Who Must Collect Tax* for additional information about service enterprises.

Telephone and telegraph service

Sales tax applies to all intrastate telephone and telegraph service. Taxable telephone services include mobile telecommunications services if the service is provided to a customer whose place of primary use is within Colorado, private line services, and Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP). The service provider must charge and collect state and any applicable state-administered local sales taxes.

Interstate telephone and telegraph services are not subject to Colorado sales tax.

See Department publication *FYI Sales 80: Telephone and Telecommunications* for additional information regarding sales tax on telephone and telegraph service.

Gas and electric service

Sales of gas and electric service for commercial consumption and not for resale are taxable. Tax also applies to sales of steam when consumed or used by the purchaser and not resold in its original form. Sales tax applies to such sales of steam and gas and electric service regardless of whether the seller or provider is a municipal, public, or private corporation or enterprise.

Colorado does not impose sales tax on sales of gas, electricity, or steam for use in any of the following activities:

- processing,
- manufacturing,
- mining,
- refining,
- irrigation,
- construction,
- telegraph communication,
- telephone communication,
- radio communication,
- street and railroad transportation services,
- all industrial uses, and
- all residential uses.

For additional information regarding sales tax on gas and electric service, see:

- *FYI Sales 66: Sales Tax Exemption on Residential Energy Usage*
- *Retail Food Established Computation Worksheet for Sales Tax Deduction For Gas and/or Electricity (DR 1465)*
- *Sales Tax Exempt Certificate Electricity & Gas for Industrial Use (DR 1666)*

Prepared food and drink

Colorado sales tax applies to the sale of food and drink served or furnished in or by dining establishments and other like places of business at which prepared food or drink is regularly sold. Such establishments and businesses include the following:

- restaurants,
- resorts,
- cafes,
- snack bars,
- lunch counters,
- caterers,
- cafeterias,
- carryout shops,
- hotels,
- pushcarts,
- social clubs,
- motor vehicles, and
- nightclubs,
- other mobile facilities.
- cabarets,

Cover charges are also subject to sales tax. However, meals provided to employees of the establishments and businesses listed above at no charge or at a reduced charge are not subject to sales tax.

Please see Department publication *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Dining Establishments* for additional information.

Rooms and accommodations

Colorado imposes sales tax on the entire amount charged for rooms and accommodations. In general, the tax applies to any charge paid for the use, possession, or the right to use or possess any room in a hotel, apartment hotel, inn, lodging house, motor hotel, motel, guest house, guest ranch, dude ranch, trailer coach, or mobile home and to any space in any camp ground, auto camp, or trailer court and park. Under certain circumstances, the rental of rooms and accommodations to a permanent resident for a period of at least 30 consecutive days is exempt from sales tax. Please see Department publication *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Rooms & Accommodations* for additional information.



Part 2: Taxable Sales

Exemptions

Colorado exempts several types of property and sales from sales tax. While retailers will not collect tax on exempt sales, they must maintain appropriate records and report exempt sales on the applicable lines of the *Colorado Retail Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)* and associated *Schedule A* and *Schedule B*.

Some of these exemptions apply automatically to state-administered local sales taxes and are generally reported on *Schedule A*. For others, reported on *Schedule B*, each local jurisdiction may generally choose whether to adopt the exemption. Information about specific exemptions can be found in *Colorado Sales/Use Tax Rates (DR 1002)* the *Supplemental Instructions for Form DR 0100*, available online at [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms).

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance pertaining to taxable sales. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 29-2-105, C.R.S. Contents of sales tax ordinances.
 - § 39-26-102, C.R.S. Definitions.
 - § 39-26-104, C.R.S. Property and service taxed.
 - § 39-26-105, C.R.S. Vendor liable for tax.
 - § 39-26-106, C.R.S. Schedule of sales tax.
 - § 39-26-704, C.R.S. Miscellaneous sales tax exemptions - hotel residents.
- § 39-26-713, C.R.S. Tangible personal property.
 - § 39-26-715, C.R.S. Fuel and oil.
 - Rule 39-26-102(10).
 - Rule 39-26-102(11).
 - Rule 39-26-102(15).
 - Rule 39-26-102(23).
 - Rule 39-26-713-1.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-guidance-publications](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-guidance-publications)
- *Colorado Retail Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)*
- *Colorado Sales/Use Tax Rates (DR 1002)*
- *Retail Food Established Computation Worksheet for Sales Tax Deduction for Gas and/or Electricity (DR 1465)*
- *Sales Tax Exempt Certificate Electricity & Gas for Industrial Use (DR 1666)*
- *Sales Tax Topics: Computer Software*
- *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Dining Establishments*
- *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Rooms & Accommodations*
- *FYI Sales 66: Sales Tax Exemption on Residential Energy Usage*
- *FYI Sales 80: Telephone and Telecommunications*

Part 3: Calculation of Tax

Colorado state sales tax is imposed at a rate of 2.9%. Any sale made in Colorado may also be subject to state-administered local sales taxes. Tax rate information for state-administered local sales taxes is available online at Tax.Colorado.gov/how-to-look-up-sales-use-tax-rates.

This *Part 3* discusses how the purchase price is determined in order to calculate the tax on sales of tangible personal property. The information in the following sections does not apply to the calculation of sales tax imposed on the following sales:

- gas and electric service,
- telephone and telegraph services,
- prepared food and drink, or
- rooms and accommodations.

Purchase price

For sales of tangible personal property, the sales tax is calculated on the full purchase price. The purchase price includes the full amount paid, or promised to be paid, by the buyer at the time of purchase of the property, excluding only the following taxes and fees that may be imposed on the sale:

- any direct federal tax;
- any state and local sales tax; and
- any retail delivery fees imposed pursuant to section 43-4-218, C.R.S.

The taxable purchase price includes the gross value of all material, labor, and service, and the profit thereon included in the price charged to the user or consumer.

Coupons

Retailers may accept coupons from their customers for a reduction in the amount paid by the customer. For tax purposes, coupons are classified as either manufacturer's coupons or store coupons.

A manufacturer's coupon is issued by the manufacturer and allows the customer a reduction in the sales price of the product upon presentation of the coupon to the retailer. Because the retailer is reimbursed by the manufacturer for the amount of the reduction, sales tax applies to the full selling price before the deduction for the manufacturer's coupon.

A store coupon is issued by the retailer for a reduction in the sales price when the coupon is presented to the retailer by the customer. Because there is no reimbursement to the retailer for such reduction, the sales tax applies to the reduced selling price of the item.

Exchanged property

Under certain conditions, the fair market value of tangible personal property exchanged by the purchaser as part of a taxable sale is excluded from the taxable purchase price. The fair market value of the tangible personal property exchanged by the purchaser is excluded from the taxable purchase price, if either:

- such exchanged property is to be sold thereafter in the usual course of the retailer's business; or
- such exchanged property is a vehicle and is exchanged for another vehicle and both vehicles are subject to licensing, registration, or certification under the laws of this state, including, but not limited to, vehicles operating upon public highways, off-highway recreation vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft.

If the purchaser transfers intangible property or performs services in exchange for tangible personal property, the fair market value of the intangible property or service is not excluded from the purchase price.

Associated service charges

With certain exceptions discussed below, the taxable purchase price includes any service charges associated with the sale of tangible personal property, such as charges for installation or delivery, regardless of whether the service is performed by the seller or a third party. Associated service charges are subject to tax unless both the service is separable from the sale of the property and the service charge is separately stated from the price of the property sold on the invoice or receipt.

An associated service is separable from the sale of the property if the service is performed after the taxable property is offered for sale and the purchaser has the option not to purchase the associated service. For example, if delivery is optional and the purchaser may elect to pick up the property at the seller's store, without paying the delivery charge, the delivery charge is separable.

An associated service charge is separately stated if it appears as a distinct line item on a written sales contract, retailer's invoice, or other written document issued in connection with the sale, apart from the price of the property sold. However, the statement of a charge as a separate line item does not necessarily indicate that the charge is also separable.

A service charge that is overstated or intended to shift cost and avoid the proper taxation of the property sold is not excluded from the purchase price, even if the service charge is both separable and separately stated.

Maintenance agreements and warranties

The taxability of maintenance agreements and warranties sold along with tangible personal property is generally determined under the same rules as other associated service charges. If the charge for the maintenance agreement or warranty is both separately stated and separable, the charge is not subject to tax. Otherwise, the charge for the maintenance agreement or warranty is included in the taxable purchase price. See Department publication *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Leases* for information about maintenance services included in lease contracts.

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance pertaining to the calculation of tax on sales of tangible personal property. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 39-26-102, C.R.S. Definitions.
- § 39-26-104, C.R.S. Property and service taxed.
- § 39-26-105, C.R.S. Vendor liable for tax.
- § 39-26-106, C.R.S. Schedule of sales tax.
- Rule 39-26-102(7)(a).
- Rule 39-26-102(12).
- Rule 39-26-104-3. Exchanged Tangible Personal Property.
- Rule 39-26-105-4.
- Special Rule 11. Coupons.
- Special Rule 18. Transportation Charges.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/how-to-look-up-sales-use-tax-rates](https://tax.colorado.gov/how-to-look-up-sales-use-tax-rates)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms)
- [Colorado Retail Sales Tax Return \(DR 0100\)](#)



A retailer is required to obtain a sales tax license and collect sales tax on any retail sale of tangible personal property or taxable service made in Colorado if the retailer is “doing business in Colorado,” as defined below. See *Part 1: Retail Sales* for guidance in determining whether a sale is made in Colorado. Sales tax licensing and collection requirements apply not only to for-profit businesses, but also to charitable organizations and state and local governmental entities that make retail sales of tangible personal property or taxable services.

A retailer who makes sales only through a marketplace may be exempt from sales tax licensing, collection, and filing requirements if the marketplace facilitator collects all applicable state and state-administered local sales taxes on the retailer’s behalf. See Department publication *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Marketplaces* for additional information.

Any retailer that is subject to licensing and collection requirements is liable and responsible for the applicable sales tax, whether or not the retailer actually collected such tax at the time of the sale.

Doing business in Colorado

In general, a retailer is doing business in Colorado if the retailer sells, leases, or delivers tangible personal property or taxable services in Colorado or engages in any activity in Colorado in connection with the selling, leasing, or delivering of tangible personal property or taxable services for use, storage, distribution, or consumption in Colorado. Whether a retailer is deemed to be doing business in Colorado depends in part on whether the retailer maintains a physical location in Colorado and, if not, on the aggregate total of retail sales the retailer makes into Colorado in the current and previous calendar years.

Retailers with physical locations in Colorado

A retailer is doing business in Colorado and subject to all sales tax licensing and collection requirements if the retailer maintains any place of business in Colorado directly, indirectly, or by a subsidiary. Such a place of business may include an office, distribution facility, salesroom, warehouse, storage place, or home office of a Colorado resident employee.

A retailer who maintains a place of business in Colorado is subject to all Colorado sales tax licensing and collection requirements for as long as the retailer maintains that place of business. If a retailer ceases to maintain any place of business in Colorado, the retailer may no longer be doing business in Colorado, depending on its other activities within Colorado, as described below in *Retailers with no physical location in Colorado*.

A retailer that makes sales or takes orders at special events located in Colorado is deemed to maintain a place of business in Colorado at the location of the special event for the duration of the special event.

Retailers with no physical location in Colorado

A retailer may be doing business in Colorado even if that retailer maintains no physical location in the state, but not if the retailer meets the small retailer exception described below. A retailer is doing business in Colorado if the retailer solicits business and receives orders from Colorado residents by any means whatsoever. Solicitation may be done by:

- 1) direct representatives, indirect representatives, or manufacturers' agents;
- 2) distribution of catalogues or other advertising;
- 3) use of any communication media; or
- 4) use of the newspaper, radio, or television advertising media.



Part 4: Retailers Who Must Collect Tax

Small retailer exception

Any retailer who does not maintain a physical location in Colorado is exempted from state sales tax licensing and collection requirements if the retail sales of tangible personal property, commodities, and/or services made annually by the retailer into Colorado in both the current and previous calendar years are less than \$100,000. All retail sales are considered for the purpose of the \$100,000 threshold, regardless of whether those sales would be subject to Colorado tax. See *Part 1: Retail Sales* for rules for determining the location of a sale.

If the retailer's retail sales in Colorado in the previous year were less than \$100,000, then the retailer must begin collecting sales tax if its retail sales into Colorado during the current calendar year exceed \$100,000. The retailer must apply for and obtain a sales tax license and begin collecting Colorado sales tax by the first day of the first month commencing at least 90 days after the retailer's aggregate Colorado sales in the current year exceed \$100,000. If a retailer fails to obtain a sales tax license and begin collecting sales tax within the prescribed period of time, the retailer is nonetheless liable for all applicable state and state-administered sales taxes for any subsequent sale made into Colorado.

If the retailer's Colorado sales in the previous year exceed \$100,000, the retailer is subject to Colorado sales tax licensing and collection requirements for the entire calendar year.

The following examples demonstrate the application of the small retailer exception for retailers who maintain no physical location in Colorado.

Example #1

A retailer maintains no physical location in Colorado. During the previous calendar year, the retailer's retail sales in Colorado exceeded \$100,000. As a result, the retailer is doing business in Colorado and is required to obtain a Colorado sales tax license and collect sales tax on all sales made in Colorado during the entire current calendar year.

Example #2

A retailer maintains no physical location in Colorado. During the previous calendar year, the retailer's retail sales in Colorado were less than \$100,000. As a result, the retailer is not considered to be doing business in Colorado and is not required to collect sales tax as the current year begins.

On June 15th of the current year, the retailer's cumulative retail sales in Colorado for the current year exceed \$100,000. The retailer must apply for and obtain a sales tax license and begin collecting Colorado sales tax by the first day of the first month commencing at least 90 days after the retailer's aggregate Colorado sales in the current year exceed \$100,000. Consequently, the retailer must obtain a Colorado sales tax license and begin collecting sales tax on any retail sale the retailer makes in Colorado no later than October 1st of the current year.

Since the retailer's sales in Colorado in the current year exceed \$100,000, the retailer will be required to maintain a sales tax license and collect sales tax on all sales made in Colorado in the following year.

Example #3

A retailer maintains no physical location in Colorado. During the previous calendar year, the retailer's retail sales in Colorado were less than \$100,000. As a result, the retailer is not considered to be doing business in Colorado and is not required to collect sales tax on sales made in Colorado as the current year begins.

On November 15th of the current year, the retailer's cumulative retail sales in Colorado for the current year exceed \$100,000. Since there are less than 90 days remaining in the current year after the retailer's cumulative sales in Colorado exceeded \$100,000, the retailer is not required to collect sales tax on any sale made in Colorado during the current year.

However, since the retailer's retail sales in Colorado in the current year exceed \$100,000, the retailer must obtain a Colorado sales tax license before January 1 of the following year and collect sales tax on all sales made in Colorado during the following year.



Part 4: Retailers Who Must Collect Tax

Retailer agents

The Department may treat any salesperson or representative as a retailer's agent and hold that person jointly liable with the retailer for the collection and payment of sales tax if he or she:

- 1) operates under the retailer's direction;
- 2) obtains tangible personal property from the retailer to sell on the retailer's behalf; or
- 3) solicits business on behalf of the retailer.

Service enterprises

Anyone engaged in the business of rendering services to customers is generally considered the consumer, and not the retailer, of any tangible personal property that they use incidentally in rendering the service. Consequently, service enterprises are generally required to pay sales tax when they acquire such tangible personal property and are not required to collect sales tax from their customers. If, in addition to rendering services, the service enterprise regularly sells tangible personal property to consumers, then the service enterprise is a retailer with respect to such sales and must comply with the licensing, collection, and filing requirements applicable to retailers.

Mobile food vendors

Mobile food vendors making food sales in Colorado from pushcarts, motor vehicles, or other mobile facilities are retailers, subject to sales tax licensing, collection, and filing requirements. They must collect and remit all state and state-administered local sales taxes applicable to the point of sale for each taxable transaction. Additional information regarding licensing and filing requirements for mobile vendors can be found online at [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax).

Flea markets and farmers markets

Anyone making sales at a flea market or farmers market in Colorado is a retailer and is subject to sales tax licensing, collection, and filing requirements with respect to each market at which they make sales. See *Part 5: Sales Tax Licensing* and *Part 6: Sales Tax Collection* for additional information about licensing and collection requirements.

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance relevant in evaluating a retailer's obligation to collect Colorado sales tax. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 39-21-112, C.R.S. Duties and powers of executive director.
- § 39-26-102, C.R.S. Definitions.
- § 39-26-104, C.R.S. Property and service taxed.
- § 39-26-105, C.R.S. Vendor liable for tax.
- § 39-26-106, C.R.S. Schedule of sales tax.
- Rule 39-26-102(3). Doing Business in This State.
- Rule 39-26-103. Sales Tax Licensing.
- Rule 39-21-112(3.5). Notice and Reporting Requirements for Non-Collecting Retailers.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)

Any person or entity that will engage in the business of selling at retail must first obtain a sales tax license, unless that person or entity is specifically exempted from licensing requirements. Licensing requirements apply not only to traditional retailers, but also to charitable organizations (with certain exceptions) and individuals making regular sales out of their homes. Information about license applications and renewals is available online at [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-tax-account-license](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-tax-account-license).

Standard retail sales tax licenses

Any retailer that is required to collect sales tax, as discussed in *Part 4: Retailers Who Must Collect Tax*, must apply for and obtain a sales tax license prior to making any sales. Licenses are non-transferable. Anyone who starts a new retail business or purchases an existing retail business must apply for and obtain a new sales tax license. A retailer is not required to obtain a license if the retailer is engaged exclusively in the business of selling commodities that are exempt from all otherwise applicable state and state-administered local sales taxes.

Retailers must remit a license fee of \$16, prorated depending on the date of issuance, and a deposit of \$50 at the time of application. The Department will refund the deposit after the retailer has commenced operations, filed the required sales tax return(s), paid the applicable tax, and the state sales tax remitted, in aggregate, exceeds \$50. A retailer who sells only products that are exempt from state tax, but subject to state-administered local sales tax, may request a waiver of the \$50 deposit requirement.

Retailers must display the license in a conspicuous place at their business locations. If a retailer maintains multiple business locations in Colorado, a separate license is required for each business location.

Licenses expire on December 31st of odd-numbered years (e.g. 2019, 2021, 2023), unless revoked sooner by the Department.

Wholesaler licenses

Any business operating exclusively as a wholesaler may apply to the Department for a license to engage in the business of selling at wholesale. A wholesaler is a person or company conducting a regularly organized wholesale or jobbing business, known within the trade as a wholesaler, and selling to retail merchants, jobbers, dealers, or other wholesalers, for the purpose of resale.

Applicants for a wholesale license must pay a fee \$16, prorated depending on the date of issuance. Wholesale licenses expire on December 31st of odd-numbered years (e.g. 2019, 2021, 2023), unless revoked sooner by the Department.

Charitable organizations

Charitable organizations that make retail sales are subject to the same licensing requirements of other retailers unless all of the organization's sales are exempt from taxation. Sales made by a charitable organization are exempt from sales tax if all three of the following conditions are met:

- 1) the funds raised through the sales are retained by the organization to be used in the course of the organization's charitable service;
- 2) the net proceeds from the charitable organization's otherwise taxable sales in the preceding calendar year were less than \$45,000; and
- 3) the net proceeds from the charitable organization's otherwise taxable sales in the current calendar year are less than \$45,000.

See Department publication *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Charitable Organizations* for additional information regarding sales made by charitable organizations.

Special event licenses

Anyone making retail sales at one or more special sales events must obtain a special event license, unless the event organizer has obtained a license to file returns and remit tax on behalf of sellers participating in the event. A special sales event is an event where retail sales are made by more than three sellers at a location other than their normal business location(s) and that occurs no more than three times in any calendar year. Special event license requirements apply to sellers participating in the event regardless of whether such sellers have been issued a standard retail sales tax license for their regular business location.

Special event licenses apply only to retail sales made at the special sales event by the seller to whom the license is issued. The license does not apply to sales made at the seller's regular business location or at any other location.

Event organizers

Special event organizers bear various responsibilities in relation to the special event. The organizer must inform each seller participating in the event of the various taxes and tax rates that apply to retail sales made at the event. Additionally, the organizer must provide a list of the sellers participating in the event to the Department. The list must include the names, addresses, and special sales event license number, if any, of each seller participating in the event. The organizer must submit such list to the Department within ten days of the last day of the event.

A special event organizer may elect to obtain a special event license in order to file and remit taxes on behalf of some or all of the sellers participating in the event. The license will only apply to the event for which it is issued and cannot be used for any other event.

Any seller participating in the event must collect the applicable state and state-administered local sales taxes due, but may elect to remit such taxes to the event organizer if the organizer has obtained a special event license. A seller participating in the event may make this election even if the seller has obtained a special event license of their own.

Special event filing

Any seller participating in a special event must file a return and remit payment of sales taxes for the event, unless the seller has remitted the taxes to the event organizer who has obtained a license as described above. If the event organizer has obtained a license, the organizer must file a return and remit payment for all sellers that have elected to remit taxes to the organizer. The seller's or organizer's return and payment must be filed and remitted by the 20th day of the month following the month in which the special event began. If the 20th falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the return and tax remittance is due the next business day.

A licensed organizer must maintain records regarding all taxes remitted to the organizer. The records must include, for each participating seller that has remitted taxes to the organizer:

- the seller's name and address;
- the amount of gross retail sales made by the seller at the event; and
- the amount of sales tax collected by the seller at the event.

Any retailer who makes sales as a participant in a special event and also maintains a regular business location cannot simply include their special event sales in their sales tax return for their regular business location. The retailer must either file a separate return for their sales at the special event or remit the tax for such sales to the event organizer, as described above.

Governmental entities

Any state or local government department, agency, or institution that makes retail sales in Colorado is a retailer subject to sales tax licensing and collection requirements. See Department publication *FYI Sales 86: Sales Tax Exemption on School-Related Items* for information about sales made by schools and school organizations.

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance pertaining to Colorado sales tax licensing requirements. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 39-21-119, C.R.S. Filing with executive director - when deemed to have been made
- § 39-26-102, C.R.S. Definitions
- § 39-26-103, C.R.S. Licenses
- § 39-26-718, C.R.S. Charitable organizations
- Rule 39-26-103. Sales Tax Licensing.
- Rule 39-26-718. Charitable and Other Exempt Organizations.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-tax-account-license](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-tax-account-license)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-guidance-publications](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-guidance-publications)
- *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Charitable Organizations*
- *FYI Sales 86: Sales Tax Exemption on School-Related Items*

Retailers must add the state sales tax, along with any state-administered local sales taxes, to the sale price or charge for any taxable sale. If the purchased property or taxable service is delivered to the purchaser at a location in Colorado, the retailer must collect all state and state-administered local sales taxes applicable to the point of delivery. The tax due constitutes a part of the price or charge and, until paid by the purchaser to the retailer, is a debt from the purchaser to the retailer that is legally recoverable in the same manner as other debts.

All sums of money paid by the purchaser to the retailer as sales taxes are and remain public money and the property of the State of Colorado, or the appropriate local jurisdiction, in the hands of such retailer. The retailer must hold such monies in trust for the sole use and benefit of the State of Colorado, or the appropriate local jurisdiction, until remitted to the Department. Failure to remit such taxes to the Department is punishable as provided by law.

Tax disclosure requirements

It is illegal for any retailer to advertise, hold out, or state to the public or to any customer, directly or indirectly, that the sales tax due:

- will be assumed or absorbed by the retailer;
- will not be added to the selling price of the property sold; or
- will be refunded to the purchaser, in full or in part.

The retailer must disclose the sales tax as a separate and distinct item. The amount of tax must be separately stated as a dollar amount. A statement of the tax rate only is not sufficient. If the retailer issues the buyer a receipt, invoice, or other document setting forth the purchase price, the retailer must separately state the tax on such document. If the retailer does not issue a document that sets forth the purchase price, then the retailer must disclose the tax of each item on signage clearly visible to the purchaser.

Failure to collect

Retailers who fail to collect the required tax are nonetheless liable for the full amount of tax due on all sales, except for any sale that is tax-exempt. A retailer is liable for the tax due even if the retailer has failed or refused to obtain a Colorado sales tax license.

Direct pay permits

Purchasers who meet certain qualifications may apply for a direct payment permit. A purchaser who holds a direct payment permit (a “qualified purchaser”) assumes responsibility for remitting all applicable sales taxes directly to the Department and not to the retailer. Retailers will not be liable for the collection of sales taxes from a qualified purchaser if both of the following conditions are met:

- the qualified purchaser presents their direct pay permit at the time of the sale; and
- payment is made from the qualified purchaser’s funds and not from the funds of any other party, including the personal funds of any individual.

Direct pay permits issued by the Department have the words “Direct Pay Permit” in the upper left corner. The retailer must retain a copy of the qualified purchaser’s direct pay permit.

Exempt sales

A retailer must exercise due diligence with respect to any sale for which the purchaser claims exemption from sales tax. If evidence readily discernible to the retailer at the time of the sale provides reason to doubt the purchaser's eligibility for the exemption claimed, the retailer must either obtain and retain sufficient information and documentation from the purchaser to resolve the doubt or must collect the applicable tax.

Exemption verification

If the purchaser is claiming exemption as a retailer, wholesaler, or tax-exempt organization, or as a contractor purchasing building materials for a tax-exempt construction project, the retailer must verify that the purchaser's sales tax license or exemption certificate is current and valid at the time of the sale and can do so online at Colorado.gov/RevenueOnline. Alternately, a retailer may inspect a physical copy of the purchaser's license or certificate, issued by the Department or the comparable tax administration agency of another state, to verify that it is current and valid and retain a copy for their records. A retailer may also accept from an out-of-state purchaser a fully completed *Standard Colorado Affidavit of Exempt Sale (DR 5002)*, *Sales Tax Exemption Certificate (DR 0563)*, or *Multistate Tax Commission Uniform Sales & Use Tax Exemption/Resale Certificate*. The retailer must retain a copy of the completed exemption form.

Retailers must consider whether the nature of goods or services sold is consistent with the purchaser's claim that the sale is exempt from sales tax. The retailer must collect the tax if the retailer has reason to doubt that a purchase is:

- made for resale;
- made in the conduct of exempt organization's charitable functions and activities;
- made in the governmental capacity of U.S. government, the State of Colorado, or any of its departments, institutions, or political subdivisions; or
- otherwise exempt.

In the case of a sale to a tax-exempt organization or governmental entity, the retailer must also verify that the purchase is made directly from the funds of the organization or entity claiming the exemption. This requirement is satisfied if payment is made with a credit card or check in the name of the tax-exempt organization or governmental entity claiming exemption. This requirement does not apply to purchases made by charitable organizations for less than \$250.

Disputes about exemptions

Retailers bear the burden of proof for the proper exemption of any sale upon which the retailer did not collect sales tax. If there is disagreement between the retailer and the purchaser about whether or not a sale is exempt, the retailer must collect the tax and the purchaser is obligated to pay it. In the case of such disagreement, the retailer must issue to the purchaser a receipt or certificate showing the names of the retailer and purchaser, the item(s) purchased, the date, price, amount of tax paid, and a brief statement of the claim of exemption. The purchaser may request a refund from the Department of the tax paid using the applicable Department form.

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance pertaining to sales tax collection. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 29-2-105, C.R.S. Contents of sales tax ord.
- § 29-2-106, C.R.S. Collection - administration.
- § 39-26-102, C.R.S. Definitions.
- § 39-26-103.5, C.R.S. Qualified purchaser - direct pay permit.
- § 39-26-104, C.R.S. Property and services taxed.
- § 39-26-105, C.R.S. Vendor liable for tax.
- § 39-26-106, C.R.S. Schedule of sales tax.
- § 39-26-108, C.R.S. Tax cannot be absorbed.
- § 39-26-118, C.R.S. Recovery of taxes.
- § 39-26-703, C.R.S. Disputes and refunds.
- § 39-26-704, C.R.S. Miscellaneous sales tax exemptions - governmental entities.
- Rule 39-26-102(9). Retail Sales.
- Rule 39-26-103. Sales Tax Licensing.
- Rule 39-26-103.5. Direct Payment Permit.
- Rule 39-26-105-3. Documenting Exempt Sales.
- Rule 39-26-106-1. Separately Stated Tax.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms)
- [Colorado.gov/RevenueOnline](https://colorado.gov/RevenueOnline)
- *Standard Colo. Affidavit of Exempt Sale (DR 5002)*
- *Sales Tax Exemption Certificate (DR 0563)*
- *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Governmental Entities*

Part 7: Filing and Remittance

Retailers must file sales tax returns reporting all sales made, whether taxable or exempt, at regular intervals in accordance with prescribed filing schedules. If the retailer maintains a physical location in the state from which sales are made, but makes no retail sales during the tax period, the retailer must nonetheless file a return to report that no sales were made and no tax is due. The retailer's return must properly account not only for all state sales tax, but also for all sales tax collected and due for each applicable state-administered local jurisdiction. Forms, filing instructions, and electronic filing options are available online at [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-tax-filing-information](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-tax-filing-information).

Filing frequency and due dates

A retailer's filing frequency is determined initially when the retailer's license is issued, but may be subsequently adjusted by the Department or at the retailer's request. In general, retailers must file monthly sales tax returns reporting and remitting all tax due. If the retailer's average or estimated monthly state sales tax collection is less than \$300, the retailer will be required to file returns and remit tax on a quarterly basis. If the retailer's average or estimated monthly sales tax collection is \$15 or less, the Department may grant the retailer permission to file on an annual basis.

The Department will, on an annual basis, calculate the retailer's average monthly sales tax collection and adjust the retailer's filing schedule to increase the retailer's required filing frequency if necessary. Any such adjustment will be made effective January 1. The Department will not make any automatic adjustment to a retailer's filing schedule to decrease the frequency of filing, but a retailer may, based upon reduced sales tax collection, request a change to their filing schedule.

Regardless of the retailer's filing frequency (monthly, quarterly, or annually), the retailer must file its sales tax return and remit all applicable tax by the 20th day of the month following the close of the tax period. For example, a monthly filer's June return is due July 20th and a quarterly filer's 3rd quarter return is due October 20th. If the 20th falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the retailer's return and tax remittance is due the next business day.

Seasonal businesses

If a retailer is engaged in a seasonal business (a business that the retailer does not operate in Colorado during certain months of the year), the retailer may request permission to file returns and remit tax only for the months of the year that the business operates. The retailer may make such request with its license application or by submitting such request to the Department in writing. The retailer must immediately notify the Department if the retailer operates its business in any month outside of the previously established period of seasonal operation.

Alternate filing schedules

If a retailer regularly employs accounting methods involving reporting periods other than calendar months (such as thirteen four-week periods over the course of the year), the retailer may request permission to file returns and remit tax on a filing schedule consistent with such accounting methods. Any retailer requesting such permission must make such request to the Department in writing.

Wholesalers

Wholesalers that make no retail sales must file returns on an annual basis to report their gross sales and allowable subtractions. A wholesaler that makes retail sales in addition to wholesale sales is subject to the same filing requirements as retailers and must file returns and remit tax monthly or quarterly, as applicable, unless the wholesaler has received permission to file less frequently.



Part 7: Filing and Remittance

Failure to file

If a retailer neglects or refuses to file a sales tax return for any period for which the retailer has an open sales tax account, the Department will estimate the tax due based upon the best available information. The Department will issue a notice of deficiency to the retailer based upon this estimate. When such estimate and notice of deficiency have been made, the retailer may prepare and file a return for the tax period in question or otherwise protest the notice of deficiency as provided by law.

Remittance requirements

Retailers are liable and responsible for state sales tax equal to 2.9% of their total taxable sales, regardless of whether the retailer actually collected such tax, as well as any tax collected in excess of this amount. Retailers are required to remit, with the filing of each return, all tax reported on such return, minus any service fee allowed to the retailer. Any tax a retailer fails to pay by the applicable due date is subject to penalties and interest.

Retailer's service fee

Unless a retailer is delinquent in remitting the tax due, the retailer generally may deduct and retain a service fee from the collected tax to cover the retailer's expenses in the collection and remittance of the tax. For sales made on or after January 1, 2020, the service fee is equal to 4% of the state sales tax due for the period, but the total amount a retailer is allowed to retain for any filing period is limited to \$1,000. The total service fee a retailer may retain for any filing period may not exceed \$1,000, even if the retailer has multiple business locations or makes sales at different locations in the state.

Beginning January 1, 2022, a retailer is not permitted to retain any money to cover the retailer's expenses in collecting and remitting tax in accordance with this section for any filing period that the retailer's total taxable sales were greater than one million dollars.

If the retailer is delinquent in remitting the tax due, the retailer is not allowed to deduct and retain any service fee. State-administered local jurisdictions may also allow retailers to retain a service fee from the collected local taxes, although service fee percentages vary by jurisdiction. See Department publication *Colorado Sales/Use Tax Rates (DR 1002)* for service fee percentages for state-administered local sales taxes.

If a retailer has appropriately retained a service fee and, subsequent to the applicable due date, owes additional tax for the filing period as the result of an amended return or an adjustment made by the Department, the retailer is not allowed to retain a service fee for the additional tax, but the retailer is allowed to retain the service fee associated with the original return, so long as the retailer filed the original return in good faith.

Electronic funds transfer (EFT)

A retailer is required to remit all state and state-administered local sales tax via electronic funds transfer (EFT) if the retailer's annual state sales tax liability for the prior calendar year exceeded \$75,000. Any local sales taxes the retailer collected in the prior year are not considered in determining whether the retailer exceeded the \$75,000 threshold. Retailers whose prior year state sales tax collection did not exceed the \$75,000 threshold may nonetheless elect to remit sales taxes via EFT.

Payments made by EFT must be made on or before 4:00 P.M. Mountain Time on the due date of the tax payment in order to be treated as paid on that day. Payments made after 4:00 P.M. Mountain Time are considered to be made on the following day. Payments made on a weekend or legal holiday are treated as paid before 4:00 P.M. of the next business day.



Part 7: Filing and Remittance

Penalties and interest

A retailer will owe a penalty if they neglect or refuse to:

- file a return by the due date;
- pay the tax due by the due date; or
- correctly account, within their return, for all state and state-administered local sales tax due.

The penalty is imposed at a rate of 10% of the unpaid tax, plus an additional 0.5% for each month the tax remains unpaid, not to exceed a total of 18%. Additional penalties may be imposed for negligence or fraud.

Interest accrues on any late payment of tax from the original due date of the tax to the date the tax is paid. The rate of interest accrual depends on the calendar year(s) over which the deficiency continues. Additionally, a discounted rate is allowed if:

- the retailer pays the tax in full prior to the issuance of a notice of deficiency;
- the retailer pays the tax in full within 30 days of the issuance of a notice of deficiency; or
- within 30 days of the issuance of a notice of deficiency, the retailer enters into an agreement to pay the tax in monthly installments.

The discounted and non-discounted, regular interest rates for recent years are listed in the following table.

Annual Interest Rates

<i>Calendar year</i>	<i>Discounted rate</i>	<i>Regular rate</i>
2019	5%	8%
2020	6%	9%
2021	3%	6%
2022	3%	6%

Items removed from inventory

If a wholesaler or retailer make a tax-free wholesale purchase of an item for resale, but subsequently withdraws that item from inventory for their own use, they will owe use tax on that item. Please see the *Colorado Consumer Use Tax Guide* for additional information about filing and remittance requirements for consumer use tax.



Part 7: Filing and Remittance

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance pertaining to sales tax filing and remittance. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 39-21-103, C.R.S. Hearings.
- § 39-21-109, C.R.S. Interest on underpayment.
- § 39-21-110.5, C.R.S. Rate of interest.
- § 39-21-119, C.R.S. Filing with executive director - when deemed to have been made.
- § 39-21-120, C.R.S. Signature and filing alternatives.
- § 39-26-105, C.R.S. Vendor liable for tax.
- § 39-26-105.5, C.R.S. Remittance of sales tax - electronic funds transfer.
- § 39-26-109, C.R.S. Reports of vendor.
- § 39-26-112, C.R.S. Excess tax - remittance.
- § 39-26-115, C.R.S. Deficiency due to negligence.
- § 39-26-118, C.R.S. Recovery of taxes.
- § 39-26-122, C.R.S. Administration.
- Rule 39-26-105-1. Remittance of Sales Tax.
- Rule 39-26-106-1. Separately Stated Tax.
- Rule 39-26-109. Sales Tax Filing Schedules.
- Special Rule 1. Electronic Funds Transfer.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-tax-filing-information](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-tax-filing-information)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms)
- [Colorado.gov/RevenueOnline](https://colorado.gov/RevenueOnline)
- [Colorado Retail Sales Tax Return \(DR 0100\)](#)
- [Colorado Sales/Use Tax Rates \(DR 1002\)](#)
- [Colorado Department of Revenue Electronic Funds Transferred \(EFT\) Program For Tax Payments \(DR 5782\)](#)
- [Electronic Funds Transfer \(EFT\) Account Setup For Tax Payments \(DR 5785\)](#)

Cities, counties, and special districts in Colorado can also impose tax on sales made within their boundaries. The Colorado Department of Revenue administers and collects sales taxes imposed by many cities, most counties, and a number of special districts. However, the Department does not administer and collect sales taxes imposed by certain home-rule cities, which instead administer their own sales taxes. Department publication *Colorado Sales/Use Tax Rates (DR 1002)* provides detailed information about local sales taxes and exemptions.

Retailers required to collect Colorado sales tax are also required to collect any applicable state-administered local sales taxes on any sales made at the retailer's location in Colorado, as well as on any sales delivered in Colorado. The criteria for determining whether a sale takes place within the boundaries of a particular state-administered local taxing jurisdiction are the same as for determining whether a sale takes place in Colorado. In general, a sale takes place within a state-administered local taxing jurisdiction if it is delivered to the purchaser at a location within that jurisdiction. See *Part 1: Retail Sales* for guidance in determining the location of a sale.

Local sales tax exemptions

In general, the local sales taxes administered by the Department apply to the same sales of tangible personal property and selected services as the state sales tax. However, the sales tax exemptions allowed by the state and state-administered local jurisdictions are not entirely identical. The *Supplemental Instructions for Form DR 0100* and Department publication *Colorado Sales/Use Tax Rates (DR 1002)*, both available online at [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms), provide detailed information about state-administered local sales tax exemptions.

Geographic information system (GIS)

Retailers can use the geographic information system (GIS) database, accessible through the Department's website, to determine the local taxing jurisdictions to which taxes are owed and to calculate appropriate sales and use tax rates for individual addresses. Additional information about the GIS database can be found online at [Tax.Colorado.gov/GIS-info](https://tax.colorado.gov/GIS-info).

If a retailer properly uses the GIS database—a third-party database that is verified to use the most recent information provided by the GIS database—to determine the local jurisdictions to which tax is owed for a given sale, the retailer will not be held liable for any local sales tax the retailer failed to properly collect solely as a result of an error or omission in the database. In order to be relieved of liability with respect to any particular sale, a retailer must collect, retain, and produce, upon request, documentation sufficient to demonstrate proper use of and reliance on a certified database at the time of the sale. See *Part 9: Recordkeeping Requirements* for information about recordkeeping requirements related to the use of the GIS database.

Filing and remitting local taxes

State-administered local sales taxes are reported and remitted on the same form and at the same time as state sales taxes. See *Part 7: Filing and Remittance* and the *Colorado Retail Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)* for additional information. Many cities, counties, and special districts allow retailers to deduct and retain a service fee from collected taxes to cover the retailer's expenses in the collection and remittance of the tax. However, the allowable percentage for local service fees varies by jurisdiction. See *Part 7: Filing and Remittance* and Department publication *Colorado Sales/Use Tax Rates (DR 1002)* for additional information about retailer service fees allowed by state-administered local jurisdictions.



Motor vehicles and building materials

Specific rules govern the imposition of state-administered local sales taxes on motor vehicles and building materials. Under certain circumstances, motor vehicles and building materials are subject to local use taxes, rather than sales taxes. The Colorado Department of Revenue does not administer use taxes for any city or county. Instead, any applicable city and county use taxes are generally paid directly to the city or county with the application for either motor vehicle titling or construction permitting. Department publication *Colorado Sales/Use Tax Rates (DR 1002)* provides information about local use taxes.

Motor vehicles

The sale of a motor vehicle is exempt from state-administered local sales tax if both of the following conditions are met:

- the purchaser is a nonresident of the city, county, or special district or, if the purchaser is a business, the purchaser's principal place of business is outside of the city, county, or special district; and
- the motor vehicle is registered or required to be registered outside of the city, county, or special district.

If the sale of a motor vehicle is exempt from any state-administered local sales tax, based upon these conditions, the purchaser may be required to pay use tax to the county clerk at the time of registration for the city, county, and/or special district in which the vehicle is registered.

See Department publication *Sales & Use Tax Topics: Motor Vehicles* for additional information.

Construction and building materials

The sale of construction and building materials are exempt from state-administered city or county sales tax if both of the following conditions are met:

- the purchaser presents to the seller a building permit or similar documentation; and
- the building permit or similar documentation shows that local use tax has been paid or is required to be paid.

See Department publication *FYI Sales 6: Contractors and Retailer-Contractors* for additional information.



Part 8: Local Sales Taxes

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance pertaining to state-administered local sales tax. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 29-1-204.5, C.R.S. Establishment of multijurisdictional housing authorities.
- § 29-2-102, C.R.S. Municipal sales or use tax.
- § 29-2-103, C.R.S. Countywide sales or use tax.
- § 29-2-103.5, C.R.S. Sales tax for mass transit.
- § 29-2-105, C.R.S. Contents of sales tax ordinances.
- § 29-2-106, C.R.S. Collection - administration.
- § 29-2-109, C.R.S. Contents of use tax ordinances.
- § 30-11-107.9, C.R.S. County tax for public safety.
- § 30-20-604.5, C.R.S. District sales tax.
- § 32-1-1106, C.R.S. Special financial provisions.
- § 32-9-119, C.R.S. Additional powers of district.
- § 32-13-107, C.R.S. Sales and use tax imposed.
- § 32-19-111, C.R.S. Financial powers.
- § 32-19-112, C.R.S. Sales tax imposed.
- § 32-21-110, C.R.S. Financial powers.
- § 32-21-111, C.R.S. Sales and use tax imposed.
- § 39-26-102, C.R.S. Definitions.
- § 39-26-104, C.R.S. Property and services taxed.
- § 39-26-105, C.R.S. Vendor liable for tax.
- § 39-26-105.3, C.R.S. Remittance of tax - electronic database.
- § 39-26-106, C.R.S. Schedule of sales tax.
- § 43-4-605, C.R.S. Powers of the authority.
- Rule 39-26-105.3. Electronic Address Databases.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/how-to-look-up-sales-use-tax-rates](https://tax.colorado.gov/how-to-look-up-sales-use-tax-rates)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/GIS-info](https://tax.colorado.gov/GIS-info)
- [Colorado.gov/RevenueOnline](https://colorado.gov/RevenueOnline)
- [Colorado Sales/Use Tax Rates \(DR 1002\)](#)
- [Colorado Retail Sales Tax Return \(DR 0100\)](#)
- [Sales & Use Tax Topics: Motor Vehicles](#)
- [FYI Sales 6: Contractors and Retailer-Contractors](#)

Retailers are required to keep and preserve any books, accounts, and records as may be necessary to determine the correct amount of tax for a minimum of three years. Such books, accounts, and records must include records of all sales and all information necessary to determine the correct amount of state and state-administered local sales taxes for which the retailer is liable. Additionally, every retailer must keep and preserve for a period of three years all invoices of goods and merchandise purchased for resale.

A retailer must produce all such books, accounts, invoices, and records upon request from the Department.

Documenting exempt sales

With respect to any tax-exempt sale, the retailer must obtain and retain sufficient information and documentation from the purchaser to verify the eligibility of the sale for exemption.

For any purchaser claiming exemption as a retailer, wholesaler, or tax-exempt organization, the retailer must verify that the purchaser's sales tax license or exemption certificate is current and valid at the time of the sale. The Department recommends that retailers verify the validity of such purchasers' licenses or certificates online at Colorado.gov/RevenueOnline.

In lieu of verifying a purchaser's license or certificate through the Department's online verification system, the seller may inspect a physical copy of the license or certificate for completeness and to ensure that the license or certificate has not expired. If the seller relies on a physical copy of the license or certificate for verification, the seller must retain a copy of the document for their records.

A retailer must also retain copies of any of the following forms the retailer has accepted from an out-of-state purchaser: *Standard Colorado Affidavit of Exempt Sale (DR 5002)*, *Sales Tax Exemption Certificate (DR 0563)*, or *Multistate Tax Commission Uniform Sales & Use Tax Exemption/Resale Certificate*.

Direct pay permits

If a retailer does not collect tax on a sale because the purchaser holds a direct payment permit, the retailer must retain a copy of the direct pay permit. Direct pay permits issued by the Department have the words "Direct Pay Permit" in the upper left corner. See *Part 6: Sales Tax Collection* for additional information about direct pay permits.

Geographic information system (GIS)

A retailer that relies on the Department's GIS database or a third-party database that is verified to use the most recent information provided by the GIS database and claims relief from liability based upon such reliance must retain records sufficient to demonstrate proper use of and reliance on the database. Additional information about the GIS database can be found online at Tax.Colorado.gov/GIS-info.

Evidence of proper use

A retailer will be relieved of liability for a failure to collect the correct tax only if such failure resulted solely from an error or omission in the GIS database. A retailer must retain records sufficient to demonstrate that the address the retailer checked through the database was complete and free of errors. If the address the retailer checked with the database was incomplete or contained errors, any resulting failure to collect the correct tax will not be considered a result of an error or omission in the database and the retailer will not be relieved of liability.

Evidence of reliance

If a retailer contracts with a third-party database that is verified to use the most recent information provided by the Department’s GIS database for a “hosted” or “on premise” solution that integrates database utilization into the retailer’s billing system, the contract in effect at the time of the sale will demonstrate the retailer’s reliance on the database with respect to the sale.

If a retailer has no such contract for integrated database utilization, but instead accesses the database remotely for occasional use, the retailer must collect and retain documentation sufficient to demonstrate such use. Such documentation must reflect the physical address in question, the jurisdiction(s) identified by the database for the address, and the date that such information was accessed. A screen print of the database response will be sufficient to document reliance so long as the screen print reflects the address, the jurisdiction(s), and the date of use.

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance pertaining to recordkeeping requirements. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 29-2-106, C.R.S. Collection - administration.
- § 39-21-113, C.R.S. Returns and reports.
- § 39-26-103.5, C.R.S. Qualified purchaser - direct payment permit number.
- § 39-26-105, C.R.S. Vendor liable for tax.
- § 39-26-105.2, C.R.S. Remittance of tax - GIS.
- § 39-26-105.3, C.R.S. Remittance of tax - electronic database.
- § 39-26-116, C.R.S. Record of sales.
- House Bill 20-1023 - Concerning certain address database systems used for sales and use tax collection.
- Rule 39-26-103.5. Direct Payment Permit.
- Rule 39-26-105-3. Documenting Exempt Sales.
- Rule 39-26-105.3. Electronic Address Databases.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/GIS-info](https://tax.colorado.gov/GIS-info)

Retailers may claim either a refund or credit for an overpayment of tax made with a previously filed return and the Department may assess any additional tax due, but not previously reported and paid. State law prescribes the period of time allowed for a retailer to claim a refund or credit and for the Department to issue an assessment. The statute further permits the extension of such time by written agreement between the Department and the retailer. This *Part 10* provides information regarding refund claims, assessments, and the period of time allowed by law for both.

Refund claims

If a retailer overpays any tax due, the retailer may either claim a credit on a subsequent return or request a refund for the overpayment. Any claim for refund or credit must be made using the applicable Department form(s) and submitted to the Department within three years from the due date of the return on which the overpayment was made or within one year of the date of overpayment, whichever is later. Any claim for credit must be made with the *Colorado Retail Sales Tax Return (form DR 0100)* and any refund claim must be made with the *Claim for Refund (form DR 0137)*.

If a purchaser asserts that the sale qualified for exemption and the tax was collected by the retailer in error, the retailer may claim a refund or credit on behalf of the purchaser, but is not required to do so. In making any such claim, the retailer must demonstrate that the amount claimed, including any interest on the refund, has been or will be paid by the retailer to the purchaser.

A retailer submitting a refund claim bears the burden of proving the appropriate exemption of any sales that are the subject of the claim. See *Claim for Refund (form DR 0137)* and the associated instructions for information about the documentation required with refund claims.

Assessments

If, upon examination of a filed return, the Department determines the correct amount of tax has not been paid, the Department will issue a notice of deficiency to the retailer. In general, the Department may issue such notice no later than three years after the return was filed or three years after the return was due, whichever is later. In the case of a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade tax, there is no limit on the time for the Department to issue a notice of deficiency.

If a retailer neglects or refuses to file a return, the Department may estimate the tax due, based upon the information that may be available. The Department will issue a written notice to the retailer of the estimated taxes due, along with any applicable penalty and interest. If a retailer does not file a required return, there is no limit on the time for the Department to estimate the tax due and issue a notice of the estimated tax due to the retailer.

See *Part 7: Filing and Remittance* for information about penalties and interest.

Protests and appeals

A retailer who receives a notice of deficiency or notice of refund rejection may submit a written protest and request a hearing to dispute the notice. Any protest or request for hearing must be submitted within 30 days of the date of the notice. The protest or request for hearing must contain at least the following information:

- the retailer's name, address, and account number;
- the tax period(s) involved;
- the type and amount of tax in dispute; and
- a summary statement of findings with which the retailer does not agree and the grounds upon which the retailer relies for the purpose of showing the tax is not due.

The protest or request for hearing must be signed by the retailer.

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance pertaining to refund claims and assessments. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 39-21-103, C.R.S. Hearings.
- § 39-21-104, C.R.S. Rejection of claims.
- § 39-21-107, C.R.S. Limitations.
- § 39-26-105, C.R.S. Vendor liable for tax.
- § 39-26-118, C.R.S. Recovery of tax.
- § 39-26-703, C.R.S. Disputes and refunds.
- Rule 39-21-103-1. Hearings.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-tax-filing-information](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-tax-filing-information)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms)
- *Colorado Retail Sales Tax Return (DR 0100)*
- *Claim for Refund (DR 0137)*



Whenever a retailer sells their retail business to another retailer, both the buyer and the seller of the business bear certain obligations and liabilities with respect to the sale of the business. The seller must collect all applicable state and state-administered sales taxes for any tangible personal property, other than inventory, transferred to the purchaser as part of the sale. The purchaser must ensure that the seller has satisfied all sales tax liabilities of the business and assumes the liability for any unpaid sales taxes. This *Part 11* provides additional information regarding the responsibilities of the buyer and the seller related to the sale of a retail business.

Selling a retail business

Any retailer who sells their retail business to another retailer must collect all applicable state and state-administered sales taxes from the purchaser on any tangible personal property, other than inventory, transferred to the purchaser as part of the sale. The sales taxes are based on the full purchase price of all tangible personal property included in the sale. If the written agreement to sell the business is a lump sum transaction that does not separately state the purchase price for the tangible personal property included in the sale, the sales taxes are based on the book value set up by the purchaser for income tax depreciation purposes or, if no such value is established, the fair market value.

Any retailer who sells out their retail business or stock of goods, or quits business, is required to prepare and file a sales tax return within ten days after the date the retailer sells or quits the business. The retailer must include with their return the sales taxes due for any tangible personal property, other than inventory, transferred to the purchaser as part of the sale of the business.

Purchasing a retail business

Anyone who purchases an existing retail business must withhold from amounts paid to the seller sufficient purchase money to cover any and all outstanding state and state-administered local sales taxes the seller owes unless and until the seller provides a tax status letter

from the Department showing that all taxes due have been paid. The seller can request a tax status letter by submitting a completed *form DR 0096, Request for Tax Status Letter*, to the Department. The retailer purchasing the business assumes the liability for any sales taxes due, but not paid by the prior owner.

If a retailer selling their business does not collect and remit the required sales taxes due for any tangible personal property, other than inventory, transferred to the purchaser as part of the sale, the retailer purchasing the business assets assumes the liability for the unpaid sales taxes. The retailer who purchases the business may file *form DR 01555, Sales Tax Return for Unpaid Tax from the Sale of a Business*, to remit the sales taxes due for the tangible personal property acquired as part of the sale. The sales taxes are due by the 20th day of the month following the month in which the business assets were sold.

Additional resources

The following is a list of statutes, regulations, forms, and guidance pertaining to the sale of a retail business. This list is not, and is not intended to be, an exhaustive list of authorities that govern the tax treatment of every situation. Individuals and businesses with specific questions should consult their tax advisors.

Statutes and regulations

- § 39-21-117, C.R.S. Tax lien - exemption from lien.
- Rule 39-26-117.

Forms and guidance

- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax)
- [Tax.Colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms](https://tax.colorado.gov/sales-use-tax-forms)
- *Request for Tax Status Letter (DR 096)*
- *Sales Tax Return for Unpaid Tax from the Sale of a Business (DR 0155)*