Second Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

INTRODUCED

LLS NO. 24-0733.01 Megan McCall x4215

HOUSE BILL 24-1134

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	A BILL FOR AN ACT
101	CONCERNING ADJUSTMENTS TO EXISTING INCOME TAX EXPENDITURES
102	TO REDUCE TAXPAYER BURDEN, AND, IN CONNECTION
103	THEREWITH, MAKING ADJUSTMENTS TO THE CREDIT FOR CHILD
104	AND DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES; INCREASING THE VALUE OF
105	THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE
106	FEDERAL CREDIT FOR INCOME TAX YEARS COMMENCING ON OR
107	AFTER JANUARY 1, 2024; REPEALING OBSOLETE PROVISIONS
108	CONCERNING THE CORPORATE INCOME TAX; AND MAKING THE
109	STATE'S CORPORATE INCOME TAX MORE UNIFORM COMPARED
110	TO OTHER STATES BY REPLACING THE CURRENT COMBINED
111	REPORTING STANDARD WITH THE MULTISTATE TAX
112	COMMISSION'S STANDARD AND MODIFYING THE COMPUTATION
113	OF THE RECEIPTS FACTOR TO MAKE IT MORE CONGRUENT WITH

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Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

Sections 1 and 2 of the bill modify 2 existing state income tax credits for child care expenses. Under current law, one of the credits can be claimed by an individual who claims the federal credit allowed for child and dependent care expenses (federal credit). The other credit can be claimed under the same parameters as the first credit but by an individual who does not meet the minimum income threshold to be able to claim the federal credit. The bill streamlines the 2 state income tax credits into one credit to be claimed for income tax years commencing on and after January 1, 2026. The bill also clarifies that the credit is for expenses related to child care and dependent care, as such expenses are qualified under the federal credit.

Section 3 increases the amount of the state earned income tax credit (EITC) that can be claimed by an individual as a percentage of the individual's federal earned income tax credit (federal credit) amount for all income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2024, from current levels of 38% for income tax years commencing in 2024, 25% for income tax years commencing in 2026 or any later year to 50%.

Sections 4 and 5 make the state's corporate income tax more uniform compared to other states by replacing the current combined reporting standard with the multistate tax commission's standard. In addition, these sections modify the computation of receipts factor to make it more congruent with the unitary business principle. Section 4 also repeals obsolete provisions concerning corporate income tax.

- Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:
- 2 **SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-22-119, **amend**
- 3 (1.7), (2), (3), and (4); **repeal** (1); and **add** (1.3) and (10) as follows:
- 4 39-22-119. Expenses related to child and dependent care -
- 5 refundable credit against state tax tax preference performance

statement - definition - repeal. (1) (a) For income tax years beginning on and after January 1, 1996, but before January 1, 2019, if a resident individual claims a credit for child care expenses on the individual's federal tax return, the individual shall be allowed a child care expenses credit against the income taxes due on the individual's income under this article 22 calculated as follows:

- (I) If the resident individual's federal adjusted gross income is twenty-five thousand dollars or less, the credit shall be in an amount equal to fifty percent of the credit for child care expenses claimed on the resident individual's federal tax return.
- (II) If the resident individual's federal adjusted gross income is between twenty-five thousand one dollars and thirty-five thousand dollars, the credit shall be in an amount equal to thirty percent of the credit for child care expenses claimed on the resident individual's federal tax return.
- (III) If the resident individual's federal adjusted gross income is between thirty-five thousand one dollars and sixty thousand dollars, the credit shall be in an amount equal to ten percent of the credit for child care expenses claimed on the resident individual's federal tax return.
- (b) If the resident individual's federal adjusted gross income is sixty thousand one dollars or more, the resident individual shall not be allowed a credit under this subsection (1).
- (1.3) (a) The General assembly finds and declares that, pursuant to section 39-21-304 (1), the income tax credit created in this section is intended to provide tax relief for certain individuals. Specifically, the credit is intended to assist lowand moderate-income Coloradans in meeting the high cost of

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CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE BY PROVIDING ADDITIONAL SUPPORT BEYOND WHAT MAY BE AVAILABLE THROUGH FEDERAL TAX LAW.

- (b) The general assembly and the state auditor shall measure the effectiveness of the credit in achieving the purpose specified in subsection (1.3)(a) of this section based on the number of resident individuals who have claimed the credit and the total amount of credits claimed.
- (1.7) (a) (I) For income tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2019, BUT BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2026, if a resident individual's federal adjusted gross income is less than or equal to sixty thousand dollars and the individual claims a credit for child AND DEPENDENT care expenses on the individual's federal tax return AS ALLOWED PURSUANT TO SECTION 21 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, then the individual is allowed a child AND DEPENDENT care expenses credit against the income taxes due on the individual's income under IMPOSED BY this article 22. The amount of the credit is an amount equal to fifty percent of the credit for child AND DEPENDENT care expenses claimed on the individual's federal tax return FOR THE SAME INCOME TAX YEAR.
- (II) THIS SUBSECTION (1.7)(a) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 31, 2030.
- (b) For income tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2026, except as provided in subsection (1.7)(c) of this section, if a resident individual's federal adjusted gross income is less than or equal to sixty thousand dollars, then the individual is allowed a child and dependent care expenses credit against the income taxes imposed by this article 22. The credit is an amount equal to fifty percent of the federal credit allowed pursuant

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TO SECTION 21 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE AND CALCULATED WITHOUT REGARD TO THE LIMITATION IMPOSED BY SECTION 26 OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.

- (c) (I) FOR INCOME TAX YEARS COMMENCING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2027, THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SHALL ADJUST THE FEDERAL ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME LIMIT SET FORTH IN SUBSECTION (1.7)(b) OF THIS SECTION FOR INFLATION FOR EACH INCOME TAX YEAR IN WHICH THE CREDIT IS ALLOWED IF CUMULATIVE INFLATION SINCE THE LAST ADJUSTMENT, WHEN APPLIED TO THE CURRENT LIMITATION, RESULTS IN AN INCREASE OF AT LEAST ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WHEN THE ADJUSTED LIMITS ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
- (II) AS USED IN THIS SUBSECTION (1.7)(c), "INFLATION" MEANS THE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, OR A SUCCESSOR INDEX, FOR DENVER-AURORA-LAKEWOOD FOR ALL ITEMS PAID BY URBAN CONSUMERS.
- (2) If the credits CREDIT allowed under subsections (1) and (1.7) of PURSUANT TO this section exceed EXCEEDS the income taxes due on the resident individual's income, the amount of the credits CREDIT not used to offset income taxes shall not be carried forward as tax credits against the resident individual's subsequent years' income tax liability and shall be IS NOT CARRIED FORWARD AND MUST BE refunded to the individual.
- (3) The child AND DEPENDENT care expenses credits CREDIT allowed under subsections (1) and (1.7) of PURSUANT TO this section shall IS not be allowed to a resident individual who is receiving child care assistance from the department of early childhood except to the extent of the taxpayer's unreimbursed out-of-pocket expenses that result in a

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1 federal credit for child AND DEPENDENT care expenses. 2 (4) In the case of a resident for part of a tax year, the credits 3 CREDIT allowed by this section shall be IS apportioned in the ratio 4 determined under section 39-22-110 (1). 5 (10) NOTWITHSTANDING SECTION 39-21-304 (4), THE CREDIT 6 ALLOWED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION CONTINUES INDEFINITELY. 7 SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-22-119.5, amend 8 (3)(a) introductory portion; and **add** (8) as follows: 9 39-22-119.5. Child care expenses tax credit - legislative 10 **declaration - definitions - repeal.** (3) (a) For income tax years 11 beginning on and after January 1, 2014, but prior to BEFORE January 1, 12 2017, and for income tax years beginning on and after January 1, 2018, 13 but prior to January 1, 2029 BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2026, a resident 14 individual is allowed a credit against the taxes due under this article 22 15 for child care expenses that the individual incurred during the taxable 16 year if: 17 (8) This section is repealed, effective December 31, 2030. 18 SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-22-123.5, amend 19 (2)(b), (2)(c)(I), (2)(d)(I), (2.5)(b), (2.5)(d)(I), (2.5)(e)(I), (2.7)(a), 20 (2.7)(b)(I), and (2.7)(c)(I); repeal (2)(d)(II), (2.5)(e)(II), and (2.7)(c)(II); 21 and **add** (2.8)(c) as follows: 22 39-22-123.5. Earned income tax credit - legislative declaration 23 - repeal. (2) (b) (I) For income tax years commencing on or after January 24 1, 2022, but before January 1, 2023, and income tax years commencing 25 on or after January 1, 2026, a resident individual who claims an earned 26 income tax credit on the individual's federal tax return is allowed an 27 earned income tax credit against the taxes due under this article 22 that

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- is equal to twenty percent of the federal credit that the resident individual claimed on his or her federal tax return for the same tax year.
- (II) This subsection (2)(b) is repealed, effective December
 31, 2033.

- (c) (I) For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2023, but before January 1, 2024, and for the income tax year commencing on January 1, 2025, a resident individual who claims an earned income tax credit on the individual's federal tax return is allowed an earned income tax credit against the taxes due under this article 22 that is equal to twenty-five percent of the federal credit that the resident individual claimed on his or her federal tax return for the same tax year.
 - (d) (I) For the income tax year YEARS commencing on OR AFTER January 1, 2024, a resident individual who claims an earned income tax credit on the individual's federal tax return is allowed an earned income tax credit against the taxes due under this article 22 that is equal to thirty-eight FIFTY percent of the federal credit that the resident individual claimed on his or her federal tax return for the same tax year.
 - (II) This subsection (2)(d) is repealed, effective December 31, 2034.
 - (2.5) (b) (I) For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2022, but before January 1, 2023, and income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, a resident individual is allowed an earned income tax credit against the taxes due under this article 22 that is equal to twenty percent of the federal credit that the resident individual would have been allowed, but for the fact that the resident individual, the resident individual's spouse, or one or more of the resident individual's dependents do not have a social security number that is valid for

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employment. (II) THIS SUBSECTION (2.5)(b) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 31, 2033. (d) (I) For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2023, but before January 1, 2024, and for the income tax year commencing on January 1, 2025, a resident individual is allowed an earned income tax credit against the taxes due under this article 22 that is equal to twenty-five percent of the federal credit that the resident individual would have been allowed, but for the fact that the resident individual, the resident individual's spouse, or one or more of the resident individual's dependents do not have a social security number that is valid for employment. (e) (I) For the income tax year YEARS commencing on OR AFTER

(e) (1) For the income tax year YEARS commencing on OR AFTER January 1, 2024, a resident individual is allowed an earned income tax credit against the taxes due under this article 22 that is equal to thirty-eight FIFTY percent of the federal credit that the resident individual would have been allowed, but for the fact that the resident individual, the resident individual's spouse, or one or more of the resident individual's dependents do not have a social security number that is valid for employment.

- (II) This subsection (2.5)(e) is repealed, effective December 31, 2034.
- (2.7) (a) (I) For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2022, but before January 1, 2023, and income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 2026, a resident individual is allowed an earned income tax credit against the taxes due under this article 22 that is equal to twenty percent of the federal credit that the resident individual would

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- 1 have been allowed under section 32 (n)(1) of the internal revenue code,
- 2 notwithstanding the date limitation set forth in section 32 (n) of the
- 3 internal revenue code as specified in section 9621 (a) of the "American
- 4 Rescue Plan Act of 2021", Pub.L. 117-2.
- 5 (II) This subsection (2.7)(a) is repealed, effective December
- 6 31, 2033.
- 7 (b) (I) For income tax years commencing on or after January 1,
- 8 2023, but before January 1, 2024, and for the income tax year
- 9 commencing on January 1, 2025, a resident individual is allowed an
- earned income tax credit against the taxes due under this article 22 that
- is equal to twenty-five percent of the federal credit that the resident
- individual would have been allowed under section 32 (n)(1) of the
- internal revenue code, notwithstanding the date limitation set forth in
- section 32 (n) of the internal revenue code as specified in section 9621 (a)
- of the "American Rescue Plan Act of 2021", Pub.L. 117-2.
- (c) (I) For the income tax year YEARS commencing on OR AFTER
- January 1, 2024, a resident individual is allowed an earned income tax
- credit against the taxes due under this article 22 that is equal to
- 19 thirty-eight FIFTY percent of the federal credit that the resident individual
- would have been allowed under section 32 (n)(1) of the internal revenue
- code, notwithstanding the date limitation set forth in section 32 (n) of the
- internal revenue code as specified in section 9621 (a) of the "American
- 23 Rescue Plan Act of 2021", Pub.L. 117-2.
- 24 (II) This subsection (2.7)(c) is repealed, effective December 31,
- 25 2034.
- 26 (2.8) (c) This subsection (2.8) is repealed, effective
- 27 DECEMBER 31, 2034.

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1 SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-22-301, amend 2 (1)(d)(I) introductory portion and (1)(d)(I)(J); and repeal (1)(a), (1)(b), 3 (1)(c), (1)(d)(I)(A), (1)(d)(I)(B), (1)(d)(I)(C), (1)(d)(I)(D), (1)(d)(I)(E),4 (1)(d)(I)(F), (1)(d)(I)(G), (1)(d)(I)(H), (1)(d)(I)(I), (1.1), (1.2), and (1.3)5 as follows: 6 **39-22-301.** Corporate tax imposed - repeal. (1) (a) For income 7 tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1983, but before July 1, 8 1986, a tax is imposed upon each domestic C corporation and foreign C 9 corporation doing business in Colorado annually in an amount equal to 10 five percent of the net income of such C corporation during the year 11 derived from sources within Colorado. Income from sources within 12 Colorado includes income from tangible or intangible property located or 13 having a situs in this state and income from any activities carried on in 14 this state, regardless of whether carried on in intrastate, interstate, or 15 foreign commerce. 16 (b) For income tax years commencing on or after January 1, 1981, 17 but before January 1, 1983, a tax is imposed upon each domestic C 18 corporation and foreign C corporation doing business in Colorado 19 annually in an amount equal to five percent of the net income of such C corporation during the year derived from sources within Colorado 20 21 reduced pursuant to the reduction tables set forth in subsections (1.1) and 22 (1.2) of this section. Income from sources within Colorado includes 23 income from tangible or intangible property located or having a situs in 24 this state and income from any activities carried on in this state, 25 regardless of whether carried on in intrastate, interstate, or foreign

commerce. In the case of a C corporation which is a component member

of a controlled group of corporations as defined in section 1563 (a) of the

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internal revenue code, the sum of the Colorado net incomes of all the component members of the controlled group, but not the losses of each component member thereof, shall be used in computing the reduction for the controlled group. The reduction for the controlled group may be allocated between or among the component members thereof as agreed to by such members. If such an agreement is not reached, the executive director shall allocate the reduction based on the ratio of the Colorado net income of each component member to the total Colorado net incomes of all component members.

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(c) For income tax years commencing on or after July 1, 1986, but before July 1, 1987, a tax is imposed upon each domestic C corporation and foreign C corporation doing business in Colorado annually in an amount equal to six percent of the net income of such C corporation during the year derived from sources within Colorado reduced pursuant to the reduction table set forth in subsection (1.3) of this section. Income from sources within Colorado includes income from tangible or intangible property located or having a situs in this state and income from any activities carried on in this state, regardless of whether carried on in intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce. In the case of a C corporation which is a component member of a controlled group of corporations as defined in section 1563 (a) of the internal revenue code, the sum of the Colorado net incomes of all the component members of the controlled group, but not the losses of each component member thereof, shall be used in computing the reduction for the controlled group. The reduction for the controlled group may be allocated between or among the component members thereof as agreed to by such members. If such an agreement is not reached, the executive director shall allocate the

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1	reduction based on the ra	ttio of the Colorado net income of each
2	component member to the t	otal Colorado net incomes of all component
3	members.	
4	(d) (I) A tax is impo	osed upon each domestic C corporation, and
5	foreign C corporation, AND	COMBINED GROUP, AS DEFINED IN SECTION
6	39-22-303 (12)(a.3), doing	business in Colorado annually in an amount
7	of the net income of such	C corporation during the year derived from
8	sources within Colorado as	set forth in the following schedule of rates:
9	(A) For income tax	years commencing on or after July 1, 1987,
10	but before July 1, 1988:	
11	If the Colorado	
12	net income is:	The tax is:
13	\$50,000.00 or less	5.5% of the Colorado net income
14	Over \$50,000.00	\$2,750.00 plus 6% of the excess
15		Colorado net income over \$50,000.00
16	(B) For income tax	years commencing on or after July 1, 1988,
17	but before July 1, 1989:	
18	If the Colorado	
19	net income is:	The tax is:
20	\$50,000.00 or less	5% of the Colorado net income
21	Over \$50,000.00	\$2,500.00 plus 5.5% of the excess
22		Colorado net income over \$50,000.00
23	(C) For income tax	years commencing on or after July 1, 1989,
24	but before July 1, 1990:	
25	If the Colorado	
26	net income is:	The tax is:
27	\$50,000,00 or less	5% of the Colorado net income

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1	Over \$50,000.00	\$2,500.00 plus 5.4% of the excess
2		Colorado net income over \$50,000.00
3	(D) For income tax years	s commencing on or after July 1, 1990,
4	but before July 1, 1991:	
5	If the Colorado	
6	net income is:	The tax is:
7	\$50,000.00 or less	5% of the Colorado net income
8	Over \$50,000.00	\$2,500.00 plus 5.3% of the excess
9		Colorado net income over \$50,000.00
10	(E) For income tax years of	commencing on or after July 1, 1991, but
11	before July 1, 1992:	
12	If the Colorado	
13	net income is:	The tax is:
14	\$50,000.00 or less	5% of the Colorado net income
15	Over \$50,000.00	\$2,500.00 plus 5.2% of the excess
16		Colorado net income over \$50,000.00
17	(F) For income tax years of	commencing on or after July 1, 1992, but
18	before July 1, 1993:	
19	If the Colorado	
20	net income is:	The tax is:
21	\$50,000.00 or less	5% of the Colorado net income
22	Over \$50,000.00	\$2,500.00 plus 5.1% of the excess
23		Colorado net income over \$50,000.00
24	(G) For income tax years	s commencing on or after July 1, 1993,
25	but prior to January 1, 1999, five	e percent of the Colorado net income;
26	(H) For income tax years of	commencing on or after January 1, 1999,
27	but prior to January 1, 2000, f	Cour and three-quarters percent of the

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I	Colorado net income;	
2	(I) Except as otherwise pro	ovided in section 39-22-627, for income
3	tax years commencing on or after	January 1, 2000, but before January 1,
4	2020, four and sixty-three one h	undredths percent of the Colorado net
5	income;	
6	(J) Except as otherwise pro	ovided in section 39-22-627, for income
7	tax years commencing on or after	January 1, 2020, but before January 1,
8	2022, four and fifty-five one-hu	indredths percent of the Colorado net
9	income. THIS SUBSECTION (1)(d)(I))(J) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE DECEMBER
10	31, 2026.	
11	(1.1) For income tax year	ers commencing on or after January 1,
12	1981, but before January 1, 1982	2, the tax imposed by paragraph (b) of
13	subsection (1) of this section sha	all be reduced in accordance with the
14	following table:	
15	If the Colorado	
16	net income is:	The reduction is:
17	Not over \$25,000.00	1% of the Colorado net income
18	Over \$25,000.00 but not	\$250.00 plus 0.5% of the excess
19	over \$50,000.00	over \$25,000.00
20	Over \$50,000.00	\$375.00
21	(1.2) For income tax yea	rs commencing on or after January 1,
22	1982, but before January 1, 1983	3, the tax imposed by paragraph (b) of
23	subsection (1) of this section sha	all be reduced in accordance with the
24	following table:	
25	If the Colorado	
26	net income is:	The reduction is:
27	Not over \$25,000.00	1% of the Colorado net income

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1	Over \$25,000.00 but not	\$250.00 plus 0.5% of the excess
2	over \$75,000.00	over \$25,000.00
3	Over \$75,000.00	\$500.00
4	(1.3) For income tax years	s commencing on or after July 1, 1986,
5	but before July 1, 1987, the tax in	nposed by paragraph (c) of subsection
6	(1) of this section shall be reduced in accordance with the following table:	
7	If the Colorado	
8	net income is:	The reduction is:
9	Not over \$50,000.00	.75% of the Colorado net income
10	Over \$50,000.00 but not	\$375.00 plus .5% of the excess
11	over \$200,000.00	over \$50,000.00
12	Over \$200,000.00	\$1,125.00
13	SECTION 5. In Colorado	o Revised Statutes, 39-22-303, amend
14	(9); repeal (13) and (15); and a	add (11) introductory portion, (11.2),
15	(11.5), (12)(a.3), (12)(a.5), (12)(a.5)	d), and (12)(e) as follows:
16	39-22-303. Dividends in	a combined report - foreign source
17	income - affiliated groups - defi	nitions - rules - repeal. (9) (a) (I) FOR
18	TAX YEARS BEGINNING BEFORE J.	ANUARY 1, 2025, dividends which a C
19	corporation includable in a com	bined report receives from another C
20	corporation also includable in the	combined report shall be ARE excluded
21	from taxable income.	
22	(II) This subsection (9)((a) IS REPEALED, EFFECTIVE DECEMBER
23	31, 2029.	
24	(b) FOR TAX YEARS BEGIN	INING ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 2025,
25	DIVIDENDS PAID BY ONE MEMBER	R OF A COMBINED GROUP TO ANOTHER
26	MEMBER IN THE COMBINED GROU	P ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE RECIPIENT
27	MEMBER'S INCOME TO THE EXTEN	T THAT THOSE DIVIDENDS ARE PAID OUT

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1	OF THE EARNINGS AND PROFITS OF THE UNITARY BUSINESS INCLUDED IN
2	THE COMBINED REPORT IN THE CURRENT OR AN EARLIER YEAR.
3	(11) FOR TAX YEARS BEGINNING BEFORE JANUARY 1, 2025:
4	(11.2) Subsection (11) of this section and this subsection
5	(11.2) ARE REPEALED, EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 31, 2030.
6	(11.5) (a) THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FINDS AND DECLARES THAT:
7	(I) Subsection (11)(a) of this section was enacted in 1985
8	TO IMPLEMENT UNITARY COMBINED REPORTING IN COLORADO. HOWEVER,
9	THAT SUBSECTION IS UNIQUE AMONG STATES THAT EMPLOY UNITARY
10	COMBINED REPORTING, USES ARBITRARY TESTS THAT HAVE BEEN
11	DIFFICULT FOR TAXPAYERS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE TO APPLY,
12	AND HAS CREATED UNNECESSARY TAX COMPLIANCE CHALLENGES
13	BECAUSE COLORADO'S APPROACH DIVERGES FROM OTHER STATES.
14	(II) INCLUDING ALL AMOUNTS SOURCED TO COLORADO FOR THE
15	COMBINED GROUP BEST EFFECTUATES UNITARY COMBINED REPORTING,
16	REGARDLESS OF THE SEPARATE ENTITY TO WHICH THOSE FACTORS MAY BE
17	ATTRIBUTED. DOING SO RECOGNIZES THAT THE UNITARY GROUP IS A
18	SINGLE TAXPAYER AND PREVENTS CORPORATE FORM FROM GOVERNING
19	ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE.
20	(III) SECTION 39-22-301 AND THIS SECTION, AS AMENDED BY THIS
21	House Bill 24, enacted in 2024, allow Colorado to Join other
22	STATES WITH SIMILAR COMBINED REPORTING STANDARDS AND IMPLEMENT
23	UNITARY COMBINED REPORTING IN A MANNER THAT SIMPLIFIES THE
24	PREPARATION OF CORPORATE INCOME TAX RETURNS IN COLORADO
25	WITHOUT ARBITRARY TESTS THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO APPLY.
26	(b) For tax years beginning on and after January $1,2025$:
27	(I) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (8) OF THIS SECTION, ALL

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- 1 OF THE MEMBERS OF AN AFFILIATED GROUP OF C CORPORATIONS,
- WHEREVER INCORPORATED OR DOMICILED, THAT ARE MEMBERS OF A
- 3 UNITARY BUSINESS SHALL FILE A COMBINED REPORT AS A COMBINED
- 4 GROUP.
- 5 (II) THE NET INCOME OF EACH MEMBER OF THE COMBINED GROUP,
- 6 AS DETERMINED UNDER SECTION 39-22-304, IS COMBINED, ELIMINATING
- 7 ITEMS OF INCOME, EXPENSE, GAIN, AND LOSS FROM TRANSACTIONS
- 8 BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE COMBINED GROUP, APPLYING THE
- 9 CONSOLIDATED FILING RULES UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE, AND
- 10 THE REGULATIONS THEREUNDER, AS IF THE COMBINED GROUP WAS A
- 11 CONSOLIDATED FILING GROUP. DIVIDENDS ARE ELIMINATED TO THE
- 12 EXTENT PERMITTED UNDER SUBSECTION (9)(b) OF THIS SECTION.
- 13 (III) (A) EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS SECTION,
- 14 SECTION 39-22-303.6, AS MODIFIED, IF APPLICABLE, BY SECTION
- 15 39-22-303.7, DETERMINES HOW INCOME OR LOSS, OR ITEMS MAKING UP
- 16 INCOME OR LOSS, ARE ALLOCATED AND APPORTIONED TO THIS STATE.
- 17 (B) THE COMBINED GROUP APPORTIONMENT FACTOR IS A
- 18 FRACTION DETERMINED UNDER SECTION 39-22-303.6, AS MODIFIED, IF
- 19 APPLICABLE, BY SECTION 39-22-303.7, WHERE THE NUMERATOR OF THE
- 20 FACTOR INCLUDES AMOUNTS SOURCED TO THE STATE FOR THE COMBINED
- 21 GROUP'S UNITARY BUSINESS, REGARDLESS OF THE SEPARATE ENTITY TO
- WHICH THOSE FACTORS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED, AND THE DENOMINATOR OF
- THE FACTOR INCLUDES AMOUNTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMBINED
- 24 GROUP'S UNITARY BUSINESS WHEREVER LOCATED.
- 25 (C) Intercompany transactions among members of the
- 26 COMBINED GROUP ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE NUMERATOR AND
- DENOMINATOR OF THE APPORTIONMENT CALCULATION SET FORTH IN

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1 SECTION 39-22-303.6, AS MODIFIED, IF APPLICABLE, BY SECTION 39-22-303.7.

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(D) IF A MEMBER OF THE COMBINED GROUP HOLDS A PARTNERSHIP INTEREST FROM WHICH IT DERIVES APPORTIONABLE INCOME, THE SHARE OF PARTNERSHIP'S APPORTIONMENT FACTOR TO BE INCLUDED IN THE APPORTIONMENT FACTOR OF THE COMBINED GROUP IS DETERMINED BY MULTIPLYING THE PARTNERSHIP'S FACTOR BY A RATIO, THE NUMERATOR OF WHICH IS THE AMOUNT OF THE PARTNERSHIP'S APPORTIONABLE INCOME PROPERLY INCLUDED IN THE MEMBER'S INCOME, WHETHER RECEIVED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, AND INCLUDING ANY GUARANTEED PAYMENTS, AND THE DENOMINATOR OF WHICH IS THE AMOUNT OF THE PARTNERSHIP'S TOTAL APPORTIONABLE INCOME. IF A MEMBER OF THE COMBINED GROUP DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY RECEIVES AN ALLOCATION OF A PARTNERSHIP TAX ITEM, SUCH AS AN ITEM OF LOSS OR EXPENSE, SO THAT IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE THE MEMBER'S SHARE OF APPORTIONABLE INCOME, THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR MAY ADOPT RULES FOR INCLUSION OF PARTICULAR PARTNERSHIP FACTORS, OR PORTIONS OF FACTORS, IN THE COMBINED GROUP'S FACTORS.

(IV) THE COMBINED REPORT MUST BE FILED UNDER THE NAME AND FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER OF THE PARENT CORPORATION IF THE PARENT IS A MEMBER OF THE COMBINED GROUP. IF THERE IS NO PARENT CORPORATION, OR IF THE PARENT IS NOT A GROUP MEMBER, THE MEMBERS OF THE COMBINED GROUP SHALL CHOOSE A MEMBER TO FILE THE RETURN. THE FILING MEMBER MUST REMAIN THE SAME IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS UNLESS THE FILING MEMBER IS NO LONGER THE PARENT CORPORATION OR IS NO LONGER A MEMBER OF THE COMBINED GROUP. THE RETURN MUST BE SIGNED BY A RESPONSIBLE OFFICER OF THE

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1	FILING MEMBER ON BEHALF OF THE COMBINED GROUP MEMBERS AS
2	REQUIRED BY SECTION 39-22-601 (2).
3	(V) Members of the combined group are jointly and
4	SEVERALLY LIABLE FOR THE TAX LIABILITY OF THE COMBINED GROUP
5	INCLUDED IN THE COMBINED RETURN.
6	(VI) THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SHALL NOT REQUIRE RETURNS TO
7	BE MADE ON A CONSOLIDATED BASIS, BUT AN AFFILIATED GROUP OF C
8	CORPORATIONS MAY ELECT TO FILE A CONSOLIDATED RETURN AS
9	OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN THIS ARTICLE 22.
10	(12) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:
11	(a.3) "COMBINED GROUP" MEANS THE AFFILIATED GROUP OF C
12	CORPORATIONS THAT MUST FILE A COMBINED REPORT AS REQUIRED BY
13	SUBSECTION (11.5) OF THIS SECTION.
14	(a.5) "COMBINED REPORT" MEANS A TAX RETURN REQUIRED TO BE
15	FILED FOR THE COMBINED GROUP CONTAINING INFORMATION AS PROVIDED
16	IN THIS ARTICLE 22 OR REQUIRED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.
17	(d) "TAXPAYER" MEANS A C CORPORATION OR COMBINED GROUP
18	SUBJECT TO THE TAX IMPOSED BY SECTION 39-22-301.
19	(e) "Unitary business" means a single economic enterprise
20	MADE UP EITHER OF SEPARATE PARTS OF A SINGLE C CORPORATION OR OF
21	AN AFFILIATED GROUP OF C CORPORATIONS THAT ARE SUFFICIENTLY
22	INTERDEPENDENT, INTEGRATED, AND INTERRELATED THROUGH THEIR
23	ACTIVITIES SO AS TO PROVIDE A SYNERGY AND MUTUAL BENEFIT THAT
24	PRODUCES A SHARING OR EXCHANGE OF VALUE AMONG THEM AND A
25	SIGNIFICANT FLOW OF VALUE TO THE SEPARATE PARTS. A UNITARY
26	BUSINESS INCLUDES THAT PART OF THE BUSINESS THAT IS CONDUCTED BY
27	A TAYDAVED THROUGH THE TAYDAVER'S INTEREST IN A DARTNERSHIR

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WHETHER THE INTEREST IN THAT PARTNERSHIP IS HELD DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY THROUGH A SERIES OF PARTNERSHIPS OR OTHER PASS-THROUGH ENTITIES.

- (13) The executive director shall, within existing appropriations to the department of revenue, promulgate rules and regulations to apply and administer the provisions of this section. Such rules and regulations shall be available for public review and comment not later than July 1, 1990.
- (15) The department of revenue shall convene a stakeholder working group on or before September 1, 2019, to discuss tax policies and issues arising from the relevant statutory provisions governing combined tax reporting. The department shall include a report regarding the activities of the stakeholder working group in its presentation made pursuant to section 2-7-203.

SECTION 6. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in November 2024 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

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