First Regular Session Seventy-first General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

PREAMENDED

This Unofficial Version Includes Committee Amendments Not Yet Adopted on Second Reading

LLS NO. 17-0807.01 Esther van Mourik x4215

SENATE BILL 17-112

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A BILL FOR AN ACT CONCERNING A CLARIFICATION OF THE EFFECT OF STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS ON THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS WHEN A TAXPAYER OWES SALES OR USE TAX TO ONE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUT HAS ERRONEOUSLY PAID THE DISPUTED TAX TO ANOTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

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.)

The bill seeks to clarify the general assembly's intent when it enacted a dispute resolution process in 1985 to address a situation when

SENATE 3rd Reading Unamended February 14, 2017

SENATE
Amended 2nd Reading
February 13, 2017

a taxpayer paid a sales and use tax to one local government when it should have instead paid that disputed amount to a different local government. A recent court case applied the statute of limitations to this dispute resolution process, resulting in the taxpayer having to pay the disputed amount twice to 2 different local governments. The bill specifies that any statutes of limitations, either local, state, or in intergovernmental transfer agreements, do not apply to the remedies set forth in law.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado: 2 **SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 29-2-106.1, amend 3 (5) as follows: 4 **29-2-106.1.** Deficiency notice - dispute resolution. (5) (a) If the 5 taxpayer asserts that all or part of a sales or use tax which is the subject 6 of the hearing has been paid to or is due to another local government, then 7 such other local government shall be joined as a party to the hearing. 8 NEITHER the taxpayer need not NOR THE ASSESSING LOCAL GOVERNMENT 9 NEEDS TO file a claim for refund WITH SUCH OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT 10 in order to pursue the remedy provided by this subsection (5) SUBSECTION 11 (5)(a). If the executive director determines that the disputed tax was paid, 12 but to the wrong local government, then the taxpayer shall be relieved of 13 the tax due up to the amount paid BY THE TAXPAYER TO THE WRONG 14 LOCAL GOVERNMENT together with an abatement of interest thereon and 15 all penalties. 16 (b) NOTWITHSTANDING SECTION 29-2-106 (8), THE PERIODS OPEN 17 OR CLOSED TO ASSESSMENT OR REFUND UNDER THE ORDINANCES OF THE 18 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, UNDER SECTIONS 39-26-210, 39-21-107 (1), 19 39-26-125, AND 39-26-703, OR UNDER AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL 20 TRANSFER AGREEMENT MAY NOT BAR ANY OF THE REMEDIES SET FORTH 21 IN SUBSECTIONS (5)(a) AND (6) OF THIS SECTION. 22 (c) (I) FOR ANY PURCHASE OR SALE TRANSACTION OCCURRING ON

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1	of after January $1,2018$, if the taxpayer pays sales or use tax to
2	THE WRONG LOCAL GOVERNMENT, RECEIVES A NOTICE FROM THE CORRECT
3	LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS IN
4	THE NOTICE, THEN THE TAXPAYER MAY NOT CLAIM THE REMEDY SET
5	FORTH IN SUBSECTION (5)(a) OF THIS SECTION WITH RESPECT TO SUCH
6	TRANSACTION, UNLESS THE TAXPAYER RECEIVES A SIMILAR NOTICE
7	DESCRIBED IN SUBSECTION $(5)(c)(II)$ OF THIS SECTION FROM ANOTHER
8	LOCAL GOVERNMENT THAT PROVIDES CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS.
9	(II) The notice required in subsection $(5)(c)(I)$ of this
10	SECTION MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE TAXPAYER WITHIN NINETY DAYS OF
11	THE PURCHASE OR SALE TRANSACTION AND MUST:
12	(A) BE SENT BY CERTIFIED OR REGISTERED MAIL OR DELIVERED BY
13	A NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED COURIER SERVICE THAT PROVIDES A RECEIPT
14	UPON DELIVERY;
15	(B) BE IN WRITING;
16	(C) BE SIGNED BY AN APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL OF THE CORRECT
17	LOCAL GOVERNMENT;
18	(D) INSTRUCT THE TAXPAYER TO PAY SALES OR USE TAX ON THE
19	TRANSACTION AT ISSUE TO THE CORRECT LOCAL GOVERNMENT; AND
20	(E) INCLUDE NOTICE THAT FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE
21	INSTRUCTIONS WILL RESULT IN THE TAXPAYER BEING DENIED THE REMEDY
22	SET FORTH IN SUBSECTION $(5)(a)$ OF THIS SECTION WITH RESPECT TO SUCH
23	TRANSACTION.
24	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 39-26-210 as
25	follows:
26	39-26-210. Limitations. The taxes for any period, together with
27	the interest thereon and penalties with respect thereto, imposed by this

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part 2 shall not be assessed, nor shall any notice of lien be filed, or distraint warrant issued, or suit for collection be instituted, nor any other action to collect the same be commenced, more than three years after the date on which the tax was or is payable, EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 29-2-106.1 (5)(b); nor shall any lien continue after such period, except for taxes assessed before the expiration of such period, notice of lien with respect to which has been filed prior to the expiration of such period, in which cases such lien shall continue only for one year after the filing of notice thereof. In the case of a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade tax, the tax, together with interest and penalties thereon, may be assessed, or proceedings for the collection of such taxes may be begun at any time. Before the expiration of such period of limitation, the taxpayer and the executive director of the department of revenue may agree in writing to an extension thereof, and the period so agreed on may be extended by subsequent agreements in writing.

SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-21-107, **amend** (1) as follows:

39-21-107. Limitations. (1) Except as provided in this section, IN SECTION 29-2-106.1 (5)(b), and unless such time is extended by waiver, the amount of any tax or of any charge on oil and gas production imposed pursuant to articles 24 to 29 of this title TITLE 39 or article 3 of title 42, C.R.S., and the penalty and interest applicable thereto, shall be assessed within three years after the return was filed, whether or not such return was filed on or after the date prescribed, and no assessment shall be made or credit taken and no notice of lien shall be filed, nor distraint warrant issued, nor suit for collection instituted, nor any other action to collect the same commenced after the expiration of such period; except that a written

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proposed adjustment of the tax liability by the department issued prior to the expiration of such period shall extend the limitation of this subsection (1) for one year after a final determination or assessment is made. No lien shall continue after the three-year period provided for in this subsection (1), except for taxes assessed before the expiration of such period, notice of lien with respect to which has been filed prior to the expiration of such period, and except for taxes on which written notice of any proposed adjustment of the tax liability has been sent to the taxpayer during such three-year period, in which case the lien shall continue for one year only after the expiration of such period or after the issuance of a final determination or assessment based on the proposed adjustment issued prior to the expiration of the three-year period. This subsection (1) shall not apply to income tax or to any tax imposed under article 23.5 of this title TITLE 39.

SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 39-26-125 as follows:

39-26-125. Limitations. The taxes for any period, together with the interest thereon and penalties with respect thereto, imposed by this part 1 shall not be assessed, nor shall any notice of lien be filed, or distraint warrant issued, or suit for collection be instituted, nor any other action to collect the same be commenced, more than three years after the date on which the tax was or is payable, EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 29-2-106.1 (5)(b); nor shall any lien continue after such period, except for taxes assessed before the expiration of such period, notice of lien with respect to which has been filed prior to the expiration of such period, in which cases such lien shall continue only for one year after the filing of notice thereof. In the case of a false or fraudulent return with intent to

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evade tax, the tax, together with interest and penalties thereon, may be assessed, or proceedings for the collection of such taxes, may be begun, at any time. Before the expiration of such period of limitation, the taxpayer and the executive director of the department of revenue may agree in writing to an extension thereof, and the period so agreed on may be extended by subsequent agreements in writing. **SECTION 5.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-26-703, amend

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(2)(d) and (2.5)(a) as follows:

39-26-703. Disputes and refunds. (2) (d) An application for refund under paragraph (c) or (c.5) of this subsection (2) SUBSECTION (2)(c) OR (2)(c.5) OF THIS SECTION shall be made within the applicable deadline and shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the executive director of the department of revenue, which form shall contain, in addition to the foregoing information, such pertinent data as the executive director prescribes. EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 29-2-106.1 (5)(b), the deadline for a sales tax refund or a refund of any use tax collected by a vendor is three years after the twentieth day of the month following the date of purchase and the deadline for any other use tax refund is three years after the twentieth day of the month following the initial date of the storage, use, or consumption in the state by the person applying for the refund.

(2.5) (a) EXCEPT AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 29-2-106.1 (5)(b), within three years after the due date of the return showing the overpayment or one year after the date of overpayment, whichever is later, a vendor shall file any claim for refund with the executive director of the department of revenue. The executive director shall promptly examine such claim and shall make a refund or allow a credit to any

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1	vendor who establishes that such vendor overpaid the tax due pursuant to
2	this article.
3	SECTION 6. Applicability. This act applies to all assessments
4	of sales or use tax within home rule cities, home rule counties, and home
5	rule cities and counties, as well as within statutory cities and towns,
6	counties, and other taxing districts, issued before, on, or after the
7	effective date of this act that have not otherwise become final by all
8	appeals having been exhausted or times for filing an appeal having lapsed
9	without an appeal being made as of the effective date of this act.
10	SECTION 7. Safety clause. The general assembly hereby finds,
11	determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate
12	preservation of the public peace, health, and safety.

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