

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

### Taxpayer Service Division – Tax Group

#### SALES AND USE TAX – SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR SPECIFIC BUSINESSES

##### 1 CCR 201-5

*[Editor's Notes follow the text of the rules at the end of this CCR Document.]*

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#### SPECIAL SALES/USE TAX REGULATIONS

**These Special Regulations are promulgated to better provide for specific businesses and special circumstances. They shall apply in addition to and have the same effect as the regulations cited in statute citation manner.**

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### SR-1 ADVERTISING AGENCIES

Advertising agencies primarily furnish a service for their customers and, in connection with furnishing such service, acquire items of tangible personal property which are used by the agencies to perform a service or which go to their customers in connection with the performance of the service.

1. If the advertising agency is primarily performing a service and does not sell tangible personal property, it does not need a sales tax license. Purchases of articles delivered in Colorado are subject to sales tax imposed by a Colorado vendor, or are subject to Colorado consumers use tax if purchased outside Colorado or from an unlicensed Colorado source.
2. If an agency acquires articles for resale to its clients, the agency must have a sales tax license to purchase such property tax free for resale. The sales tax charged by the agency would apply to the total amount of the retail sale of property prepared by its employees or acquired from outside sources. Sales by an advertising agency of direct mail advertising pieces, hand-outs, throwaways, and similar articles are subject to sales tax if delivered to customers in Colorado.
3. An agency could operate under both (1) and (2) of this regulation. If so, records must be maintained to account for retail sales to customers. Also, purchases subject to use tax, because of their use in the performance of service contracts, must be accounted for.

### SR-2 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT

#### (1) Farm Equipment.

- (a) *General Rule.* Certain farm and ranch equipment are exempt when used in qualifying operations. This exemption applies to Colorado state and special district sales and use taxes. This exemption also applies to any state-administered city and county that adopts this exemption.

- (i) Operations eligible for this exemption include the production of agricultural, viticultural, fruit, vegetable, milk, honey, poultry, egg and livestock products for profit. Livestock means cattle, horses, mules, burros, sheep, lambs, poultry, swine, ostrich, llama, alpaca and goats, regardless of use, and other animal which is raised primarily for or other animal raised for food, fiber or hide production, and alternative livestock under §35-41.5-102, C.R.S. but not pet animals as defined in §35-80-102(10), C.R.S
- (ii) Only non-registered vehicles, trailers, and towables are considered exempt “farm equipment.” Specifically, any vehicle licensed for highway use is not eligible for the exemption. “Farm equipment” means
  - (A) Farm tractors and implements of husbandry as defined in §42-1-102, C.R.S.;
  - (B) Irrigation equipment with a per unit purchase price of at least one thousand dollars;
  - (C) Attachments to exempt farm tractors or implements of husbandry that are machinery and equipment that aid or enhance the performance of the tractor or implement;
  - (D) Bailing wire, binders twine and surface wrap used primarily and directly in farm operations;
  - (E) Parts used in the repair or maintenance of farm equipment;
  - (F) Shipping pallets, crates or aids paid for by a farm operation;
  - (G) Aircraft designed or adapted to undertake agricultural applications. The agricultural application must be the primary use and not merely incidental;
  - (H) Any item used at a dairy farm in connection with the production of raw milk. Any item used by a commercial dairy farm that produces pasteurized or separated milk products for retail sale is not eligible. To the extent the dairy farm is also involved in the production of pasteurized or separated milk products for retail sale, only the equipment used exclusively in the production of raw milk is eligible for the exemption.
- (iii) Farm equipment does not include anything used for a non-farm purpose. For example, home gardens with incidental sales, weed mowing, petting zoos, stables for pleasure riding, trail riding or pack use of horses, mules, llamas, polo horses, etc. do not qualify for this exemption.
- (iv) Equipment eligible for the exemption includes, but is not limited to: hay balers, hay stacking equipment, combines, tillage and harvesting equipment, feed truck and other heavy movable farm equipment primarily used on farms and not on highways. Trailers specially designed to move such equipment on highways are considered component parts of such implements of husbandry.

(v) Purchased or leased equipment must be used directly and primarily on a farm, ranch or at a "livestock production facility." The equipment cannot be used incidentally for an agricultural use. More specifically, janitorial, maintenance, office, sales, distribution (even of farm products), research, transportation equipment and supplies, or construction materials for barns, corrals, etc. are not eligible.

(A) A "livestock production facility" means any structure used predominantly for the housing, containing, sheltering, or feeding of livestock, including, without limitation, barns, corrals, feedlots, and swine houses.

(b) *Affidavit Required.* Buyers must sign and complete the affidavit on Department Form DR 0511, testifying to their qualification for exemption. Vendors must retain the affidavit for three years from the date they file that month's sales tax return. The Department may request copies of such affidavits at any time during that three year period. Buyers remain liable for tax, interest and any applicable penalties if the purchase is used in a manner that does not qualify for the exemption.

(2) **Agricultural Compounds.**

(a) *General Rule.* All sales and use of agricultural compounds consumed by, administered to, or otherwise used in caring for livestock and all sales and purchases of semen for agricultural or ranching purposes are not subject to Colorado sales and use taxes. §39-2-102(19)(c)(I), C.R.S. Sales of these products are treated as wholesale sales and, therefore, are exempt.

(i) Agricultural compounds mean:

(A) Insecticides, fungicides, growth-regulating chemicals, enhancing compounds, vaccines and hormones;

(B) Drugs used for the prevention or treatment of disease or injury in livestock; and

(C) Animal pharmaceuticals approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

(b) *Non-Qualifying Uses.* Agricultural compounds not used in the caring of livestock are subject to state and local sales and use taxes, unless they qualify as a non-taxable pesticide (see, "Pesticides," below). For example, insecticides or fungicides used for the production or storage of feed crops for livestock do not constitute "caring for livestock," and, therefore, are taxable unless they meet the three conditions required for the pesticide exemption, below. Domesticated animals are not livestock and, therefore, insecticides and fungicides used in connection with the caring of such animals are subject to tax. Insecticides and fungicides for use at residences, restaurants, and commercial office buildings are subject to tax because these uses do not qualify as the caring of livestock.

(3) **Spray Adjuvants.** Beginning July 1, 2012, the sale or use of a spray adjuvant, which is a product used to increase the effectiveness a pesticide, is not taxable if used in the caring of livestock. See, §39-2-102(19)(c)(1), C.R.S. However, a spray adjuvant used for a purpose other than the caring of livestock is taxable, even if the pesticide used with the spray adjuvant is not taxable. For example, a spray adjuvant used with an insecticide to kill insects harmful to crops is taxable because the adjuvant is not used for the caring of livestock, even if the insecticide qualifies as a non-taxable pesticide.

(4) **Pesticides.**

- (a) *General Rule.* Sales of pesticides are not subject to state sales and use taxes if the pesticide is:
- (i) Used in the “production” of agricultural or livestock products,
  - (ii) Registered by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture under the Pesticide Act (§35-9-101 et seq., C.R.S), and
  - (iii) Purchased from a dealer licensed by, and registered with, the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture pursuant to §35-9-115, C.R.S.

The sale of a pesticide must meet all three conditions, as further discussed in (4)(b), (c), and (d) below, to be non-taxable.

- (A) Insecticides and fungicides, which are both a type of pesticide, that do not satisfy each of these three conditions are, nevertheless, not subject to tax if they are used for the caring of livestock. See, “Agricultural Compounds” discussed above.
- (b) *“Production” of agricultural and livestock products.* To qualify for this exemption, the pesticides must be used in the “production” of agricultural or livestock products. For example, pesticides used by a farmer to kill microbes or insects harmful to crops, or used by a rancher to kill rodents feeding on feed grain, are not taxable because these uses constitute an integral activity in the “production” of agricultural products.
- (i) *Qualifying uses.* Agricultural and livestock operations that produce a product include, but are not limited to: farming, ranching, orchards, vineyards, fisheries, dairies, greenhouses used for growing agricultural products, breeding facilities for livestock, feed lots, and turf farms. However, pesticides used in these operations but used for a non-production activity are subject to tax, unless the pesticide qualifies as a non-taxable agricultural compound (see, “Agricultural Compounds” discussed above).
  - (ii) *Non-production activities associated with production operations.* Non-production operations and activities are generally those that occur after harvest or after livestock is ready for market and include, but are not limited to: post-production storage facilities (e.g., silos, grain bins, fruit and vegetable storage facilities, machinery storage), grain elevators, milling and processing plants, livestock sale yards, slaughterhouses, nurseries at which nursery stock is primarily held for sale and not for propagation or growing, distribution facilities (e.g., trucking or railroad companies that haul agricultural product or livestock to market), retail stores for agricultural and livestock products (e.g., grocery stores, farmer markets, floral shops).
- (A) *Post-Production Uses of Agricultural Compounds.* Agricultural compounds do not have to be used in the “production” of livestock to be non-taxable. These products only have to be consumed by, administered to, or otherwise used in caring for livestock. Therefore, insecticides used in non-production activities, such as livestock saleyards and trucking companies transporting livestock, are not taxable.

- (iii) Non-qualifying uses. Operations that do not qualify as the production of agricultural or livestock products include, but are not limited to, domestic animal breeding or boarding, horse riding clubs or facilities, rodeos, zoos, restaurants, apartments, office buildings, residential use, and animals that are not used to produce food or fiber (e.g., animals owned as pets or by zoos). Pesticides sold for residential use are presumed to be taxable, but a residential user may apply for a refund if it can be established that the pesticide is primarily used on vegetable gardens, fruit trees or in the production of livestock.
- (c) *Registered by the Commissioner of Agriculture.* The Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture maintains a list of registered pesticides. See, §35-9-108(5), C.R.S. Pesticides that are registered but whose use is restricted or limited by the Commissioner qualify as registered pesticides.
- (d) *Purchased from a dealer licensed by and registered with the Commissioner.* The pesticide must be purchased from a dealer who is both licensed by, and registered with, the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture. Retailers selling pesticides in Colorado who are not licensed by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture must collect, and purchaser must pay, sales tax on the sale of all pesticides sold/purchased, even if a pesticide is registered by the Commissioner. Similarly, persons who are eligible for the purchase of pesticides at wholesale because they use the pesticide in the production of agricultural or livestock products (e.g., pesticide applicators, farmers, ranchers), but purchase the pesticide from a pesticide dealer who is not licensed by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture must pay Colorado sales or use tax on the pesticide, even if the pesticide is registered by the Commissioner.
  - (i) Examples. Company is the business of purchasing and applying pesticides for farmers located in Colorado, and does not separately state the price for the pesticides on the invoice. Company is considered the user of such pesticides and is liable for Colorado use tax if the company purchases the registered pesticides from an out-of-state retailer who is not licensed by the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture. (Retailers, including out-of-state retailers, wishing to register as a licensed pesticide dealer should contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture.)
  - (ii) If a farmer, rather than a pesticide applicator, purchases the registered pesticide from an unlicensed pesticide dealer and applies it, or hires a third-party to apply the pesticide, then the farmer is considered the purchaser and user of the pesticide (rather than the pesticide applicator) and must pay use tax.
- (e) Suspension of Pesticide Exemption. The exemption from state sales and use taxes for pesticides was suspended from March 1, 2010 to June 30, 2012. If pesticides were purchased on or between these dates and the buyer or user did not pay Colorado sales or use tax, then buyer or user must file a Consumer Use Tax Return to report and pay the tax, unless the pesticide qualified for the agricultural compound exemption (the agricultural compound exemption was not suspended). The suspension of the pesticide exemption also applied to the sales and use taxes of state-administered special districts (e.g., RTD/CD and Rural Transportation Authorities), but did not apply to state-administered city and county sales taxes (i.e., sales of pesticides remain exempt from the sales taxes of state-administered cities and counties that elected to exempt such sales).

(5) **State-Administered Local Sales and Use Taxes.**

- (a) Prior to July 1, 2012, sales and use of pesticides were exempt from the sales taxes of state-administered cities and counties, unless the city or county elected to tax such sales. These local tax jurisdictions did not have the option to tax agricultural compounds that were exempt from state sales and use taxes. §29-2-105(1)(h), C.R.S.

- (b) Beginning July 1, 2012, sales of pesticides were removed from the local taxation option. Pesticides are now exempt from state, state-administered local jurisdictions and special district sales and use taxes in all cases. These rules do not apply to sales and use taxes administered by home rule cities.

(6) **Recording Sales of Pesticides, Agricultural Compounds and Spray Adjuvants.**

- (a) *Retailer's Due Diligence.* Retailers who do not collect sales tax on pesticides, agricultural compounds or spray adjuvants must maintain documentation that clearly demonstrates a good faith effort to determine whether such sales are not subject to tax. In cases where it is unclear, the retailer must collect sales tax and the purchaser can apply for a refund. The following is a list of some of the more typical transaction that the Department will presume are taxable:

- (i) Sales to:

- (A) Homeowners. Retailers whose customer base has a significant residential base will be presumed to be selling to residential users.
- (B) Apartment or commercial building management companies.
- (C) Restaurants.
- (D) Persons engaged in the application of these products primarily to residential or commercial buildings.
- (E) Kennels.

- (ii) Sales made by check or credit card whose business name does not clearly indicate an agricultural or livestock purpose that is consistent with the requirements of the exemption (e.g., sale of rodenticide (a pesticide) to off-farm agricultural warehouse or to a meat processing company is presumed taxable).

- (iii) Sales of spray adjuvants to farmers.

- (7) **Seeds and Orchard Trees.** The sale of seeds and orchard trees are exempt from sales and use tax only if they are used in a commercial enterprise and are not exempt if purchased to grow or produce food products for consumption by the purchaser. §39-26-716(4)(b), C.R.S.

(8) **Definitions.**

- (a) "Poultry" means domesticated birds kept for eggs and meat.
- (b) "Feed for livestock" means all materials which are distributed for use as feed or for mixing in feed for "livestock" as defined above; but, "feed for livestock" does not include individual doses or injections of non-prescription drugs used or sold for use for other than nutritional purposes.

Cross Reference(s)

1. See Department Form DR 1002 for a list of state-administered cities and counties.
2. Pesticides that are registered but whose use is restricted or limited by the Commissioner qualify as registered pesticides. For more information, visit the Colorado Department of Agriculture's website at <http://www.colorado.gov/ag/> > Plants.

3. To obtain a list of registered pesticides and pesticide dealers, contact the Colorado Department of Agriculture at (303) 239-4100, or go to the Colorado Department of Agriculture's website at [www.colorado.gov/ag](http://www.colorado.gov/ag).
4. Vendors must require the purchasers of farm equipment to sign and complete the affidavit on Department Form DR 0511.

**SR-3 AUTOMOBILE DEALERS, VEHICLES USED IN A MANNER THAT CONTINUES THE RIGHT TO THE RESALE EXEMPTION**

- (1) C.R.S. 42-3-116 (6)(a) sets forth the requirements to receive and use a full-use dealer plate. Any licensed motor vehicle dealer as defined in C.R.S. 12-6-102(13) who meets the requirements to receive Dealer Full-Use Plates and uses these license plates on motor vehicles within all the requirements of the statute and within all the standards of the motor vehicle dealer regulation, "Dealer Full-Use License Plates," 1 CCR 204-14 shall be considered to have continued the dealers' right to a resale exemption from the sales or use tax as defined in C.R.S. 39-26-713(2)(b)(II).
- (2) C.R.S. 42-3-116 and the motor vehicle dealer regulation titled "Use of Dealer Demo License Plates" establish the requirements for the use of Dealer Demo License Plates. Any licensed motor vehicle dealer as defined in C.R.S. 12-6-102(13) who meets the requirements to receive Dealer Demo License Plates and uses these license plates on motor vehicles within all the requirements of the statute and all the standards of the motor vehicle dealer regulation "Dealer Demo License Plates," 1 CCR 204-14 shall be considered to have continued the dealers' right to a resale exemption from the sales or use tax as defined in C.R.S. 39-26-713(2)(b)(II).
- (3) C.R.S. 42-3-116(4)(a) and the motor vehicle dealer regulation titled "Depot License Plates" establish the requirements for the use of Depot License Plates. Any licensed motor vehicle dealer as defined in C.R.S. 12-6-102(13) who meets the requirements to receive Depot License Plates and uses these license plates on motor vehicles within all the requirements of the statute and all the standards of the motor vehicle dealer regulation "Depot License Plates," 1 CCR 204-14 shall be considered to have continued the dealers' right to a resale exemption from the sales or use tax as defined in C.R.S. 39-26-713(2)(b)(II).
- (4) C.R.S. 42-3-116(4)(b) and the motor vehicle dealer regulation titled "In-Transit License Plates" establish the requirements for the use of Dealer In-Transit License Plates. Any licensed motor vehicle dealer as defined in C.R.S. 12-6-102(13) who meets the requirements to receive Dealer In-Transit License Plates and uses these license plates on motor vehicles within all the requirements of the statute and all the standards of the motor vehicle dealer regulation "Dealer In-Transit License Plates," 1 CCR 204-14 shall be considered to have continued the dealers' right to a resale exemption from the sales or use tax as defined in C.R.S. 39-26-713(2)(b)(II).
- (5) All other vehicles operated in Colorado by a manufacturer or dealer which do not qualify for any of the license plates listed above must be titled to the manufacturer or dealer and the full sales or use tax applies to the lessee's cost or owner's cost, with allowances for trade-in of vehicles transferred after use to dealers for resale in Colorado.
- (6) For example, a motor vehicle dealer who does not meet the conditions set forth for exemption and who
  - (a) has full use license plates revoked, seized by or returned to the Department and that revocation is finally upheld; or



- (b) is cited for an unauthorized use of a full use license plate by the Department and that action is finally upheld:

will be subject to a sales or use tax on the cost of the motor vehicle.

- (7) For example, a vehicle actually sold to an employee, salesman, partner, or other official of the dealer's company is subject to sales tax on the selling price or, if there is a trade-in allowance, on the net selling price of the vehicle.

### **SR-3.1 - 2001 AUTOMOBILE DEALERS AND SPECIAL EVENT VEHICLES**

This regulation addresses the sales or use taxability of motor vehicles operated with any special license issued, if such plates are issued pursuant to C.R.S. 42-3-122 or other sections, but excluding any license plates issued under C.R.S. 42-3-127(6).

#### **BACKGROUND:**

Certain Special Event organizers may desire the temporary use of motor vehicles for specific periods of less than 30 days. Event organizers and participants use these vehicles in the same manner that rental vehicles would be used, and the purchase of one of the temporary use vehicles by the organizer or participants is not expected. Motor vehicle dealers or manufacturers may donate vehicles, including untitled motor vehicles operated under Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO) to the event organizer. The event organizer distributes the use to participants in lieu of obtaining commercial rental cars for participants. The donation or gift of an item requires the sales or use tax be paid by the donor, see Sales and Use Tax Special Regulations, "Gifts, Premiums and Prizes."

C.R.S. 42-3-122 provides for this issuance of "Special License Plates", but does not specifically provide for license plate issuance without registration, or for transfer of plates from vehicle to vehicle, such as is specifically provided by C.R.S. 42-3-127. The motor vehicle registration statutes do not create any exemption from sales tax for the special event vehicles.

Where a dealer, manufacturer, or special event organizer requests Special License Plates for use on donated motor vehicles, the donor of motor vehicles for such use is subject to the payment of sales or use tax. The donation for use at a special event is temporary in nature, the donation to the organizer of limited term and conditions much like a rental. The Colorado Sales Tax Act requires the application of sales or use tax to all use or consumption. Commercial rental motor vehicles are either taxed at their full purchase price, or, when elected by the renter, the sales tax is collected on the rental payments. Therefore the special event use of the vehicle is subject to the payment of a sales tax as computed below.

#### **SALES TAX COMPUTATION:**

A dealership or manufacturer shall report and make a tax return and payment to the Department of sales tax on a taxable amount computed by the following method. The total number of the special event license plates issued for the event will be multiplied times the monthly amount computed from the IRS annual lease table value based on the average of the retail sale price<sup>fn3</sup> of all new vehicles provided to the event. A daily rate computed under the IRS method will be allowed if the days of use for the special event plates times that daily rate produce a lower lease value. Please note the daily rate is 4/365 times the annual rate, per the IRS procedure in Regulation 1.61-21(d)(4)(B)(ii).

<sup>fn3</sup>The retail sale price of an special event automobiles will be the Gross Capitalized Cost, as defined in the Federal Consumer Leasing "Regulation M", (Code of Federal Regulations 12 CFR 213.2), less any taxes, insurance service agreements or outstanding prior credit or lease balances if included in Gross Capitalized Cost. [Code of Federal Regulations Internet Site address: <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-retrieve.html#page1> Go to: Title 12, CFR Part 213 Section 2]

For example: If twenty special event license plates are requested for a special event, and if the total suggested retail sales price of all motor vehicles used at the event was \$500,000 and there were 20 motor vehicles used, then the average retail sales price would be \$25,000 per motor vehicle. The IRS average lease value for a \$25,000 vehicle for the 2000 taxable year is \$6,850, one-twelfth of that value is \$571. The \$571 monthly value multiplied times the twenty special event license plates equals \$11,420. Thus \$11,420 is taxed for sales tax purposes at the applicable sales tax rate. The sales tax is remitted via a DR-0100A. The Department will stamp a receipt for payment on a duplicate copy of the return, prepared by the taxpayer for this purpose.

**Automobile Lease Value Table as of 4/2001 (1993 to date)**

fair market value at first day of use		annual lease value	monthly lease value	Daily lease value
beginning value	to ending value			
\$ 2,000	\$ 2,999	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 92	\$ 12
\$ 3,000	\$ 3,999	\$ 1,350.00	\$ 113	\$ 15
\$ 4,000	\$ 4,999	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 133	\$ 18
\$ 5,000	\$ 5,999	\$ 1,850.00	\$ 154	\$ 20
\$ 6,000	\$ 6,999	\$ 2,100.00	\$ 175	\$ 23
\$ 7,000	\$ 7,999	\$ 2,350.00	\$ 196	\$ 26
\$ 8,000	\$ 8,999	\$ 2,600.00	\$ 217	\$ 28
\$ 9,000	\$ 9,999	\$ 2,850.00	\$ 238	\$ 31
\$ 10,000	\$ 10,999	\$ 3,100.00	\$ 258	\$ 34
\$ 11,000	\$ 11,999	\$ 3,350.00	\$ 279	\$ 37
\$ 12,000	\$ 12,999	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 300	\$ 39
\$ 13,000	\$ 13,999	\$ 3,850.00	\$ 321	\$ 42
\$ 14,000	\$ 14,999	\$ 4,100.00	\$ 342	\$ 45
\$ 15,000	\$ 15,999	\$ 4,350.00	\$ 363	\$ 48
\$ 16,000	\$ 16,999	\$ 4,600.00	\$ 383	\$ 50
\$ 17,000	\$ 17,999	\$ 4,850.00	\$ 404	\$ 53
\$ 18,000	\$ 18,999	\$ 5,100.00	\$ 425	\$ 56
\$ 19,000	\$ 19,999	\$ 5,350.00	\$ 446	\$ 59
\$ 20,000	\$ 20,999	\$ 5,600.00	\$ 467	\$ 61
\$ 21,000	\$ 21,999	\$ 5,850.00	\$ 488	\$ 64
\$ 22,000	\$ 22,999	\$ 6,100.00	\$ 508	\$ 67
\$ 23,000	\$ 23,999	\$ 6,350.00	\$ 529	\$ 70
\$ 24,000	\$ 24,999	\$ 6,600.00	\$ 550	\$ 72
\$ 25,000	\$ 25,999	\$ 6,850.00	\$ 571	\$ 75
\$ 26,000	\$ 27,999	\$ 7,250.00	\$ 604	\$ 79
\$ 28,000	\$ 29,999	\$ 7,750.00	\$ 646	\$ 85
\$ 30,000	\$ 31,999	\$ 8,250.00	\$ 688	\$ 90
\$ 32,000	\$ 33,999	\$ 8,750.00	\$ 729	\$ 96
\$ 34,000	\$ 35,999	\$ 9,250.00	\$ 771	\$ 101
\$ 36,000	\$ 37,999	\$ 9,750.00	\$ 813	\$ 107
\$ 38,000	\$ 39,999	\$ 10,250.00	\$ 854	\$ 112
\$ 40,000	\$ 41,999	\$ 10,750.00	\$ 896	\$ 118
\$ 42,000	\$ 43,999	\$ 11,250.00	\$ 938	\$ 123
\$ 44,000	\$ 45,999	\$ 11,750.00	\$ 979	\$ 129
\$ 46,000	\$ 47,999	\$ 12,250.00	\$ 1,021	\$ 134
\$ 48,000	\$ 49,999	\$ 12,750.00	\$ 1,063	\$ 140
\$ 50,000	\$ 51,999	\$ 13,250.00	\$ 1,104	\$ 145
\$ 52,000	\$ 53,999	\$ 13,750.00	\$ 1,146	\$ 151
\$ 54,000	\$ 55,999	\$ 14,250.00	\$ 1,188	\$ 156
\$ 56,000	\$ 57,999	\$ 14,750.00	\$ 1,229	\$ 162
\$ 58,000	\$ 59,999	\$ 15,250.00	\$ 1,271	\$ 167

<sup>3</sup>The retail sale price of an special event automobiles will be the Gross Capitalized Cost, as defined in the Federal Consumer Leasing "Regulation M", (Code of Federal Regulations 12 CFR 213.2), less any taxes, insurance service agreements or outstanding prior credit or lease balances if included in Gross Capitalized Cost. [Code of Federal Regulations Internet Site address: [http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-retrieve.html#page1Go to: Title 12, CFR Part 213 Section 2](http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-retrieve.html#page1Go%20to%20Title%2012%20CFR%20Part%20213%20Section%202)]

#### **SR-4 AUTOMOTIVE REPAIRS**

Parts and accessories installed in automotive vehicles are of the same nature as other sales of tangible personal property and, accordingly, are taxable. The taxable amount is the total charge made to the customer, with deductions therefrom allowed for service or labor charges if separately stated.

If the repair of an automobile is subcontracted to another repairman by the customer's repairman, the sub-repairman will charge sales tax to the customer's repairman on the retail price of the parts used in the repair job unless specifically instructed that the job is for resale, in which case the tax will be billed to the customer by the customer's repairman. In either case, an itemized bill from the sub-repairman must be available to the customer to show that tax was charged by one or the other repairman.

Automobile dealers, garages, repairmen, etc., may purchase tax free only tangible personal property for resale. This exemption does not apply to service vehicles, machinery, equipment, supplies, tools, etc., which they purchase for their own use or consumption and not for resale. Supplies consumed in the performance of a job, such as sandpaper, masking tape, etc., are taxable to the repairman.

#### **SR-5 BROADCASTING STATIONS AND OTHER MEDIA**

Purchases of tangible personal property by broadcasting stations are subject to tax if title to the property is acquired by the stations and the property is not to be resold in the regular course of business. Such purchases include equipment, materials and supplies for transmitter (phonograph records, blank discs, etc.) relay, studio, business office and general station facilities.

Advertisements for a Colorado vendor making retail sales of tangible personal property to Colorado residents through a broadcasting station or by direct orders to the advertiser must state that sales tax must be added to the sales price remitted by Colorado residents.

#### **SR-6 CEMETERIES**

Cemeteries must charge sales tax on the selling prices of cement vaults, liners, markers, sod and similar items.

Persons constructing above ground burial structures or below ground concrete foundations are deemed to be constructing improvements to real property and must follow the "Contractor's Rule".

Also See "Morticians" in this section.

#### **Special Regulation 7: Computer Software [Repealed 03/01/2010 per House Bill 10-1192]**

[Repealed 03/01/2010 per House Bill 10-1192]

#### **SR 7.5 - 2002 COMPUTER SOFTWARE AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENTS**

[Repealed]

#### **SR-8 CONSIGNED MERCHANDISE SALES**

Regardless of the status of the consigned inventory for the purpose of any other tax and regardless of whether the retail customer knows that inventory is not owned by the vendor, the vendor is (1) the retailer of the property and (2) liable for the tax due on the retail sales.

#### **SR-9 CONTAINERS**

Sales of containers, labels, tags, cartons, packing cases, wrapping paper, twine, wire, pallets, skids, bags, shipping cases, bottles, cans, similar articles and receptacles sold to manufacturers, producers, wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, or other licensed vendors, for use as containers, labels, and furnished shipping cases for articles sold by them are not taxable. See, *Weed v. Occhiato*, 488 P.2d 877 (Colo. 1971); *Adolph Coors Co. v. Charnes*, 690 P.2d 893, (Colo. App. 1984), aff'd 724 P.2d 1341 (Colo. 1986). See, also, SR-2, Agricultural Producers, for sales tax application for farm pallets, crates, bailing wire, and other shipping items.

Deposits on returnable containers are not subject to sales tax.

## SR-10 - CONTRACTORS

- (1) **Contractors defined:** Any individual, partnership, firm, association, corporation, trust, estate or joint venture who performs construction work on real property for another party under the terms of an agreement, is a contractor within the meaning of this regulation. An individual working for a salary or wages is not considered a contractor.

"Contractor" includes building contractors, road contractors, grading and excavating contractors, electrical contractors, plumbing and heating contractors, and also includes any other person engaged, under a contractual arrangement, in the construction, reconstruction, or repair of any building, bridge or structure. For the purpose of this rule, "subcontractor" has the same meaning as "contractor".

- (2) **Application of sales tax:** All contractors, as defined in (1) above, who purchase in this state tangible personal property which is to be built in by them into some building or structure, are regarded for purposes of the Act as retail purchasers and must pay sales tax to the vendors. Contractors must pay tax on all tangible personal property used in their business or on their jobs if the delivery, storage, use or consumption of the property is in Colorado. The contractor must pay the use tax directly to the state. Sales or use tax is payable on all purchases of equipment, material, supplies, tools, etc.

Building materials purchased by contractors for construction work on property owned by the United States Government, State of Colorado, charitable organizations, schools, or political subdivisions are taxed or exempted from sales or use tax depending on the date of acquisition.

The contractor must file an application for an exemption certificate on a form prescribed by the Department of Revenue. If approved, the department will issue an exemption certificate to the contractor. (See §39-26-708(1), C.R.S.)

- (3) **Application of sales and use tax for the retailer - contractor:** Some contractors as defined in (1) above, also may be retail merchants of building supplies or construction materials which were purchased tax free for resale. The contractor who invoices separately for labor and materials must charge sales tax on the marked up billing price of all materials. If the contractor bills with a lump sum contract, all supplies and materials are taxable on the contractor's cost.

An over-the-counter sale of a complete unit not made to order, with an agreement for installation of the unit, is not a building contract. This rule includes sales of stoves, refrigerators, furnaces, air conditioners, washing machines, dryers, carpets, electrical fixtures, ready-made cabinets, storm doors, garage doors, storm windows, screens, sod and similar items. On such sales the sales tax must be collected from the purchaser by the retailer-contractor. If the installation charges are segregated in the bid proposal or sales invoices, these charges are not taxable. Repairs of such articles are not considered repairs to real property as contemplated in the "contractor's rule".

- (4) **Sales tax returns:** (a) Contractors are not required to file sales tax returns. They will pay the sales tax to the persons in Colorado from whom they make purchases of tangible personal property or, if purchased out of Colorado or from an unlicensed person, the contractor will report the tax on a consumer's use tax return. (b) Retailer-contractors are required to include in their sales tax returns the tax on the acquisition cost of materials and supplies removed by them from their tax free stocks and used on jobs for which an exemption certificate has not been obtained under the circumstances described in paragraph (3), preceding.
- (5) **Licenses:** Retailer-contractors must have a Colorado store/sales tax license for each store location. No sales tax license will be issued to regular contractors. They are not retailers of tangible personal property and are deemed to be users or consumers of all articles used by them.
- (6) **Subcontractors:** Any subcontractor purchasing materials for his job is the user or consumer of the materials and liable for the payment of the sales or use tax on the purchases. No sales tax license will be issued to subcontractors.

#### **SR-10.1 - 2002 PRIORITY - CREDIT FOR TAX PAID OTHER STATE**

When a construction contractor has purchased building materials in another state that are resold in this state, that are manufactured into other building components that are resold in this state, that are installed into a construction project in this state, or that are placed in inventory and then withdrawn for one of those other three uses at a later time, a credit against sales or use tax owed to this state up to the amount of tax owed shall be allowed as follows:

- a.) for sales tax paid upon the initial purchase of building materials in the otherstate;
- b.) for use tax paid upon the withdrawal of the building materials from inventory in the other state.

#### **SR-11 COUPONS**

Retailers accept coupons from their customers for a reduction in the regular selling price of an article. These coupons are classified as either manufacturer's coupons or store coupons.

A manufacturer's coupon is issued by the manufacturer of an article 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 of an article 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 article.

#### **SR-12 DENTAL LABORATORIES AND DENTISTS**

A purchase made by a dental laboratory, which becomes a constituent part of a prosthetic device to be resold to a dentist, is exempt from sales and use tax. Purchases of supplies and materials that do not become constituent parts of a prosthetic device are taxable. Sales of prosthetic devices to a dentist are exempt from sales or use tax.

Prosthetic devices are replacements for lost or missing natural parts, or are the addition of devices through prosthetic dentistry to aid the dental bodily functions. Prosthetic dentistry consists of the use of inlays, crowns, replacement of lost teeth, bands, brackets, and other band attachments, wires, intraoral and extraoral traction devices, and retaining or holding appliances and other devices which aid in the dental bodily functions. Gold and silver used for fillings are also exempt.

General business equipment and supplies are taxable as are all hand instruments and other items used for patient care, and dental equipment and furnishings, and supplies used for patient diagnostic records.

Dental laboratories must obtain a sales tax license and must collect and remit sales tax on taxable sales.

### **SR-13 - EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS**

The sale of meals and beverages is subject to sales tax and any person making such sales must acquire a sales tax license and collect sales tax based upon the total consideration paid thereon.

Caterers and other persons similarly engaged are liable for sales tax on the total selling price of items sold and/or charges for service essential to providing meals and beverages.

Private enterprises, such as commercial and manufacturing companies, and public agencies, such as governmental organizations, regularly serving, and charging their employees or the public for meals and beverages, are liable for sales tax based upon the selling price of such meals and beverages.

Fund-raising meals priced in excess of the regular selling price are subject to tax on the regular selling price.

The vendor of meals and drinks must pay the tax on purchases of most products used or consumed in the operation of his business, including fixtures, linens, silverware and glassware. *Carpenter v. Carmen Co.*, 111 Colo. 566, 144 P. 2d 770, (1943). Plastic and paper products such as tablecloths, towelettes, napkins, soda straws, plates, knives, forks, spoons, and cups are specifically exempt from sales tax § §39-26-707(1)(c) and 39-26-707(1)(d), C.R.S.

When a customer purchases one dinner and receives another free as a result of presenting a coupon issued by the restaurant, tax applies only to the actual price charged. However, tax applies to the full (non-discounted) price of the meal when an entity other than the restaurant issues a coupon or similar chit for a price reduction or free meal. See, Special Regulation 11 (Coupons).

Boarding houses, which serve meals only to persons regularly boarding there and not to the public, should not collect sales tax on the meals. Such boarding houses are exempt from sales tax on their purchases of food, but must pay sales tax on all non-food items.

Bed and Breakfast Inns are engaged in selling meals, snacks and accommodations and the entire charge made is subject to sales tax. Therefore, Bed and Breakfast Inns can purchase food served to paying guests and guestroom supplies, such as tissue, soaps, lotions, or shoeshine cloths, free of sales tax.

The following gratuities are not subject to sales tax if the total amount of the gratuity is distributed by the vendor to persons who actually render the service: cash tips (money left by the patrons for use of those providing the service), charge tips (amounts added to sales check by the patrons for use of those providing the service), banquet tips, and tips separately stated and added to the sales check by the vendor at a flat rate.

### **SR-14 - FABRICATING, PRODUCING AND PROCESSING**

"Fabricating, producing, and processing" includes any operation which results in the creation or production of an article of tangible personal property, or which is a step in a process or series of operations resulting in the creation or production of such an article; the terms exclude operations not so related for the creation or production of such an article.

An operation which changes the form or state of tangible personal property is one of fabrication. Persons regularly engaged in the fabrication or production of articles for sale at retail shall collect and remit the tax on the sales price. If the fabricator converts such property to his own use, he shall remit the tax based on his acquisition cost.

The tax applies to the total charges for the fabrication or production of an article of tangible personal property made to order. For example, if a manufacturer orders a machine part from a machine shop, the tax shall be paid on the total charge for the part, including labor, although charges for labor may be segregated from the cost of the materials. Similarly, the total charge for making drapes is subject to tax.

Tax does not apply when an exemption is claimed, such as when a buyer intends to resell the fabricated item without otherwise using the item, or when a fabricator produces an item that would be exempt in the hands of the buyer, such as when a buyer purchases manufacturing machinery or machine tools that qualify under §39-26-709(1), §39-26-709(2), C.R.S. (use tax exemption) or §39-30-106 C.R.S. (tax exemption in an enterprise zone). The fabricator should obtain the necessary information to establish that the sale is exempt, such as obtaining the buyer's sales tax account number or exemption certificate number or a file Department form DR-1191 for machinery or machine tools.

#### **SR-15 FEDERAL AREAS, SALES ON**

"No person shall be relieved from liability for payment of, collection of, or accounting for any sales or use tax levied by any state, or by any duly constituted taxing authority therein, having jurisdiction to levy such a tax, on the grounds that the sale or use, with respect to which such tax is levied, occurred in whole or in part within a federal area; and such a state or taxing authority shall have full jurisdiction and power to levy and collect any such tax in any federal area within such state to the same extent and with the same effect as though such area was not a federal area."

"The provisions of sections 105 and 106 of this Act shall not be deemed to authorize the levy or collection of any tax on or from the United States or any instrumentality thereof, or the levy or collection of any tax with respect to sale, purchase, storage, or use of tangible personal property sold by the United States or any instrumentality thereof to any authorized purchaser." (See Title 4, U.S.C.A., Section 105-110, 197., (Buck Act).) [The following added 2001] However contractors with the federal government cannot assume the tax exemption of the federal government unless the contractor is, for all legal purposes the agent of the federal government. Purchases made in behalf of the federal government, by a non-agent contractor who used the purchases in the performance of a contract service with the federal government, are taxable. (Regional Transportation District v. Martin Marietta Corp., 805 P. 2d 1102 (Colo. 1991))

Any person making retail sales of tangible personal property on an Native American reservation located within the boundaries of the state of Colorado shall be required to obtain a Colorado retail sales tax license and shall collect and remit sales tax on retail sales to all parties except members of the tribe on whose reservation the sales take place (formerly, "non-Indians"). If such retailer is a Native American member of the tribe on which the store is located (formerly, "Indian") or an exempt instrumentality, there will be no charge for the license. See Moe v. Confederation Salish and Kootenai Tribes, 425 U.S. 463, 48 L. Ed.2d 96, 96 S. Ct. 1634, (1976.) (Changes 2002.)

#### **SR-16 FIDUCIARIES**

Trustees, receivers, executors, or administrators who, by virtue of their appointment by a State or Federal Court, operate, manage, or control a business engaged in buying and selling of tangible personal property, including the liquidation of the assets of a bankrupt, insolvent, or deceased person, must acquire a store or sales tax license in the fiduciary's name and otherwise meet the collection and reporting requirements of the Act.

#### **SR-17 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**



Banks, savings and loan associations, and similar financial organizations who offer gifts or premiums of tangible personal property as an inducement for opening an account, making a deposit or adding to an account are, for purposes of the Act, making sales of tangible personal property (see (1) below), or are making purchases (see (2) below).

These gifts and premiums are purchased by the financial institution and given to the customer or offered to the customer at a reduced price when a deposit is made to the customer's account. The purchase of these gifts and premiums or sales thereof are to be reported in the following manner:

- (1) The sales of these premiums and gifts at their reduced price are treated as retail sales and the financial institutions must collect the sales tax from the depositor.
- (2) The difference between the bank's purchase price and the cash price paid by the depositor will be taxable to the financial institutions.

[Following amended, 2002]

- (3) If an item is given to the depositor, in consideration of depositing funds or using other financial services from which the bank may profit, the item's purchase price (cost) will be reported as a taxable sale on the appropriate line of the sales tax return, subject to state and applicable local sales tax.

#### **SR-18 - TRANSPORTATION CHARGES**

- 1) The transportation of tangible personal property between a retailer and purchaser is a service presumed to be not subject to sales or use tax. Transportation charges are not taxable if they are both (1) separable from the sales transaction, and (2) stated separately on a written invoice or contract.
  - a) "Transportation charges" include carrying, handling, delivery, mileage, freight, postage, shipping, trip charges, stand-by, and other similar charges or fees.
  - b) Separable charges. Transportation charges are separable from the sales transaction if they are performed after the taxable property or service is offered for sale and the seller allows the purchaser the option either to use the seller's transportation services or use alternative transportation services (including but not limited to the purchaser picking up the property at the seller's location). The fact that transportation charges are stated separately does not, in and of itself, mean the charges are a separable charge.
  - c) Stated Separately. Transportation charges will be regarded as "separately stated" only if they are set forth separately in a written sales contract, retailer's invoice, or other written document issued in connection with the sale.
  - d) Intermediate or "Freight in" charges. Transportation charges incurred in connection with transporting tangible personal property from the place of production or the manufacturer to the seller or to the seller's agent or representative, or to anyone else acting in the seller's behalf, either directly or through a chain of wholesalers or jobbers or other middlemen, are deemed "freight -in" charges and are not a transportation charge exempt from tax.
  - e) Overstated Transportation Charges. The amount of transportation charges excluded from the calculation of tax shall be the amount of transportation charges separately stated in accordance with subparagraph (c), provided that such separate statement is not to avoid the tax upon the actual sales price of tangible personal property.

## SR-19 GAS AND ELECTRIC SERVICES

- 1) Energy Sales occurring before March 1, 2010 or after June 30, 2012.

Gas and electric services, whether furnished by municipal, public, or private corporations or enterprises, are taxable when furnished for commercial consumption, but are not taxable when sold for resale or for any of the uses set out in 39-26-102(21), C.R.S. or when subject to any of the general exemptions of the Act. (see also, Regulation 26-102.21.)

The tax applies to all amounts paid for taxable gas or electric services, irrespective of whether there is an actual consumption; the tax is imposed on all payments, whether in the form of a minimum charge, a flat rate, or otherwise.

Persons performing services, as well as stores, office buildings and other commercial users, are not industrial users and are required to pay the sales tax.

Electricity sold for commercial lighting purposes is taxable, but electricity sold for industrial use is exempt. Example: electricity used to light a restaurant is taxable; electricity used by a restaurant to prepare meals is exempt; electricity used to light chicken houses to stimulate egg production is exempt; electricity used to light an industrial plant to enable it to produce is exempt.

The following methods are available for restaurant operators to claim credit for sales tax on their purchases of gas and electricity used in processing food for immediate human consumption.

[The following sentence added, 2002] These credits or reductions only apply if a Colorado sales tax is charged against all the utility bills of the establishment or their landlord, and the utilities are used to process food that when sold is subject to Colorado sales tax.

- a) If the sales of processed foods exceed 25% of the total sales revenue, the restaurant may receive credit based on 55% of the Colorado sales tax paid on their purchase of gas and electricity.
- b) If the sales of processed food are 25% or less of total sales revenue, or the restaurant is metered for gas and electricity purposes as part of another business operation, such as hotel, motel, bowling alley, gas station, etc., then the allowable credit shall be based on 1/2 of 1% of the total Colorado processed food sales by the restaurant.

For the purpose of determining the applicable percentage of food sales, the term "food sales" shall include only sales of edible foodstuffs which are processed and sold for immediate consumption, but shall not include the sales of alcoholic beverages. The second method may be used even though the applicable percentage of food sales exceed 25%.

The credit shall be claimed on an annual basis on the January sales tax return for the previous year. In the case of a seasonal business, the credit shall be claimed on the June sales tax return. The computation for claiming this credit should be made on forms prescribed by the department of revenue.

- 2) Energy Sales or use occurring on or after March 1, 2010 and before July 1, 2012.

The exemption of the sale, use, storage, or consumption of energy pursuant to § 39-26-102(21) and 715(2)(b), C.R.S. (2009), and as described in subsection a), above, is suspended and such sale, use, storage, or consumption is subject to sales and use tax if the sale, use, storage, or consumption occurs on or after March 1, 2010 and before July 1, 2012. The suspension of this exemption does not apply to: (1) diesel fuel for off-road use, (2) electricity, coal, gas, fuel oil, steam, coke, nuclear fuel used for agricultural purposes, (3) coal, gas, fuel oil, steam, coke, nuclear fuel used for generation of electricity, (4) electricity, coal, gas, fuel oil, steam, coke, or nuclear fuel used by railroads, and (5) state-administered city, county, and special district sales taxes. Electricity, coal, wood, gas, fuel oil, or coke sold for residential use is exempt from sales and use tax regardless of whether such sale, use, storage, or consumption occurs before or after March 1, 2010. See, Regulations 39-26-102.21 and 39-26-715.1(a)(II) for additional details.

## **SR-20 GIFT CERTIFICATES**

Sales of gift certificates and similar documents, as well as their redemption for cash, are not subject to tax. If the gift certificates, etc., are redeemed for merchandise and not cash, sales tax is due on the total selling price of the merchandise.

## **SR-21 GIFTS, PREMIUMS, AND PRIZES**

Purchases of tangible personal property for use as gifts, premiums or prizes, for which no valuable consideration is received from the recipient, are subject to tax on the total purchase price; the purchaser is deemed to be the user-consumer of such property. Examples would be gifts given to all individuals who attend a time-share real estate presentation, regardless of whether the individual buy or invest in the proposals. If the property is purchased from a licensed Colorado vendor, all applicable sales taxes should be paid to the vendor upon such purchases. If no sales tax is paid upon such purchases, the sales tax should be paid directly to the department of revenue by the purchaser. Any person purchasing tangible personal property to give away in any manner without contingencies, is a user or consumer and is liable for the tax thereon; such property includes advertising gifts and articles given as prizes, premiums, and for goodwill.

Where the donor of a tangible personal property gift and the receiver of the gift are involved in other financial dealings and the gift is contingent upon the "donee" entering into other transactions, the transfer of taxable property is subject to sales tax as a *quid pro quo* sale. Where the gift receiver's true object is to obtain the tangible personal property "gift", or the value of the "gift" exceeds the other values obtained by the "donee", the "donor" must remit sales tax on the fair market value of the taxable tangible personal property. Where the gift is secondary to the other transactions, the donor shall be subject to sales tax on their acquisition cost of the property. Examples include a service station giving a case of soda pop to everyone who buys over a minimum amount of gasoline, the soda pop is treated as sold by the service station at the station's cost.

## **SR-22 - HOTELS AND MOTELS**

Such supplies as toilet tissue, soap, shoeshine cloths, clothes bags, matches, facial tissue, coffee and other items available for guests use are not subject to sales or use tax at the time of purchase by the hotel or motel. These items are deemed supplied to the guest as part of the taxable sale of accommodations. This exemption is based on resale of these consumables in a taxable transaction, and does not apply to rooms rented continuously for over thirty days that are not subject to sales tax under §39-26-704(3), C.R.S.

Linens, furniture, pool equipment and supplies, and similar items are subject to sales or use tax at the time of purchase by the hotel or motel. [(See Colorado Springs v. Inv. Hotel Properties , 806 P2d375 (Colo. 1991)]

If a hotel or motel operates a restaurant or lounge, see special regulation SR-13 for "Eating and Drinking Establishments".

[The following added 2002.]

#### **BANQUET AND MEETING ROOMS:**

A room used exclusively for a banquet, meeting or sales/display room is not subject to Colorado sales tax on charges for these uses. A room or suite with beds cannot qualify as exclusively used for any of the above exempt purposes.

#### **UTILITIES:**

Electricity, any gas and firewood are subject to Colorado sales tax as purchases at retail when acquired by hotel or motel operators for heating or lighting rooms, hallways, service areas and parking areas. Consumption of these services or goods is commercial consumption, not residential. No portion of the usage is exempt, regardless of whether use is inside or outside of rooms for accommodations, and regardless of whether use is inside or outside of rooms for accommodations, and regardless of whether the room charge is subject to sales tax or exempt under §39-26-704(3), C.R.S. Any charge on a billing for rooms purporting to be a separate charge for heat, lights or firewood is fully taxable as a necessary component of the services taxed under §39-26-102 (11), C.R.S. as a charge for the hire of a room or accommodation. The taxability of any separate charge shall not relieve the hotel or motel from the liability for sales or use tax on purchases of electricity, gas or firewood, as they are not resold in an unused condition. [(See Colorado Springs v. Inv. Hotel Properties, 806 P2d375 (Colo. 1991)]

#### **SERVICE CHARGES:**

For a taxable hotel or motel customer, no separate charge may avoid application of the Colorado Sales Tax unless such charge is accurately and reasonable related to a tax exempt service, and is completely disclosed to every customer as an optional service which the customer is not required to use because of the room rental. Thus maid service will always be taxable. Charges for use of pools, spas or health clubs must be fully disclosed and be truly optional, separately stated and reasonably related to the service in order to be exempt. In many cases, this means such services will need to be open to the public and not restricted to guests in order to qualify as non-taxable services not related to the room rental.

#### **NON-TAXABLE CUSTOMERS:**

Units of government and non-profit schools are exempt from Colorado sales tax, and these entities may rent rooms for employees or representatives without paying Colorado and Colorado collected sales tax, as long as payment is from governmental or school funds. Some of these entities have a Colorado exempt number, but it is not required. Native American tribal governments are governmental units and exempt from Colorado sales tax, where payments are made from tribal funds. Vendors must maintain proof that charges were made under government or school purchase or travel orders, and paid for directly to the seller by warrant or check drawn on government or school funds. Credit cards may be accepted where a credit card is in the name of the exempt entity and the entity is liable. See FYI Sales #68, "Sales Tax Exemptions for Governmental Purchases" for information about credit cards that display appropriate proof for the exemption to apply.

Charitable entities exempt from Colorado sales tax under §39-26-718(1)(a), C.R.S. (most IRC 501(c)(3) and (c)(19) qualified entities), may rent rooms for accommodations on behalf of persons employed by or performing charitable functions on behalf of the organizations. Any innkeeper may accept a copy of the exemption form issued by the Colorado Department of Revenue or the number of that exempt account (L98-nnnnn), and payment from the funds of the exempt organization as proof of the right to the exemption. If a charity based outside of Colorado requests exemption, but has no Department "98" number, the vendor should obtain the charities statement that they are qualified under IRC 501(c)(3), or that they are Veterans Organizations under IRC 501(c)(19) and proof of payment from organization funds.

#### **CONVENTIONS FOR NON-TAXABLE ORGANIZATIONS:**

Exempt entities or their associations may provide, and innkeepers may accept as proof of exempt status, a master list of exempt attendees. The master list must identify all individuals of a delegation from the exempt entity(ies) to an event employing an inn, hotel or motel for accommodations. Innkeepers may rely upon such master list as proof of exemption without requiring that the entity be the source of payment to the hotel. Organizations shall provide such master lists in good faith attempts to identify only individuals using accommodations officially on behalf of the exempt organization, within the organizations exempt purpose and with exempt entity funds. Any abuse of this right shall be cause for revocation, and upon notice of revocation of an organization's privilege, innkeepers will return to the individual transaction method of exemption verification stated in the immediately preceding paragraphs.

Innkeepers shall notify organizations using a master list of the requirements of Colorado law and require organizations to acknowledge that schools, charities and other entities may not extend their organizations exemption:

- a) To any individual for personal use or benefit.
- b) To any individual or group which reimburses the exempt organization for the cost of rooms used, whether directly, through pooling of individual funds or through donations made as a reimbursement for the cost of rooms.

#### **DEPOSIT FORFEITS AND CANCELLATION CHARGES:**

Charges made by a hotel or entity listed under §39-26-102(11), C.R.S. shall be classified for taxation as follows:

- a) When the charge is greater than 50% of the daily reservation room rate, as a payment for the room and therefore fully taxable under §39-26-102(11), C.R.S. unless the room would be fully exempt for charitable, government or school use.
- b) When the charge is 50% or less of the daily reservation room rate, it shall be classified as a cancellation charge not subject to sales tax.

#### **SR-23 ICE**

The sale of ice to other sellers of ice, or to sellers of soft drinks for use as a component part of a drink is a wholesale sale and, therefore, is not subject to sales tax.

The sale of ice to manufacturers, carriers, or any other consumer for the purpose of cooling or keeping perishable items of property or for other uses is taxable.

Ice sold for human, domestic home consumption is exempt from sales tax under 39-26-102(4.5), C.R.S. Ice sold to place food products in a marketable condition may be exempt under 39-26-102(20)(b)(II), C.R.S.

If ice is used for the sole purpose of becoming an ingredient or component of the finished product, as when it is used solely to supply all or a part of the water content of the sausage and luncheon meats, the sale of the ice is a sale for resale. If the ice is not purchased for that sole purpose and the purchase is not otherwise exempt, as in the case of a purchase for resale, then the purchase is subject to tax.

#### **SR-24 INITIAL USE OF PROPERTY**

Any item purchased for use or consumption by the purchaser is subject to sales or use tax at the time of purchase, even though the item will be resold later in either its original or altered form. A tax-free purchase is taxable in full at the first time it is used by the purchaser for a nonexempt purpose. (Example: A junkman may not buy a new car tax-free under the theory that the car is going to be junked someday and resold through his business for scrap.)

#### **SR-25 INSURANCE COMPANIES**

Insurance companies are not exempt from sales or use tax on purchases of tangible personal property for their use or consumption.

Purchases of articles by an insurance company to replace insured damaged property are subject to tax. Articles purchased by the insured with the proceeds of a damage claim settlement received from an insurance company are subject to tax.

#### **SR-26 JANITORIAL SERVICES**

Items such as hand soaps, paper towels, toilet tissue, and disinfectants which are furnished under a service contract and which are billed to the customer as a separate and distinct item from the service that is performed, are considered retail sales of tangible personal property. Sales tax shall be collected from the customer and remitted by the janitorial service.

If such consumable items are not separately stated but are included in the janitorial service contract, the janitorial service shall be deemed to be the user or consumer of the products and shall pay sales or use tax at the time of purchase.

No sales or use tax is applicable to the charge for service rendered.

#### **SR-27 LINEN SERVICES**

Items such as hand soaps, paper towels, toilet tissue, and disinfectants that are furnished by a linen service company under a service contract and consumed at the place of delivery and that are enumerated on the linen service company's delivery ticket are considered property sold at retail and sales tax shall be paid by the customer and remitted by the linen service company. If such consumable materials are not segregated on the delivery ticket, sales or use tax is payable by the linen service company at the time it purchases the items.

Providing laundered linens or uniforms, pickup of soiled linens or uniforms and relaundering and redelivery is generally considered a service and, therefore, the provisioning of that service is exempt from sales tax. However, the linen service provider is considered the user of such items and must pay sales or use tax on the purchase of all equipment, linens, uniforms, similar tangible personal property, replacement or repair materials, soaps, starch, cleaners, hangers, bags, wrap, twine or other consumables used in the performance of the service, whether or not the consumables are delivered to the customer.

A linen service provider who owns the linens, uniforms and other similar tangible personal property provided to the customer may choose to treat the provisioning of such tangible personal property as the rental of such property. If the linen service provider elects to treat the transaction as a rental, the provider can purchase this tangible personal property (including linens, uniforms, hangers, bags, wrap, twine and other tangible personal property delivered to the customer) free of sales tax, but the provider must collect sales tax from the customer on each rental payment, calculated on the full rental price charged, including delivery. Soap, starch, cleaners, water, and other similar tangible personal property consumed by the linen service provider are not exempt from tax when purchased because these are used and consumed by the provider, not the customer. A linen service provider changing from one status to another must notify the Department, distinguish all purchases on a "before and after" change in basis, and cannot claim refund for tax paid on laundered items purchased while operating under the rule applicable to a provider.

#### **SR-28 MAINTENANCE AND DECORATING SERVICES**

Persons engaged in the business of rendering renovation services, such as painters and paper hangers, floor waxing services and others similarly engaged in repairing and servicing tangible personal or real property under a maintenance or service contract, are rendering a service and are considered the users of the articles used or consumed in such service and must pay sales or use tax on these articles at the time they are purchased.

No sales or use tax applies to charges made for these services.

#### **SR-29 MANUFACTURERS AND PREFABRICATORS ACTING AS CONTRACTORS**

A manufacturer or prefabricator may contract to build into real property that which he manufactures or prefabricates. If the contract provides for the transfer of title to the materials prior to the time the materials are built into the real property, and if the material price is separately stated from the installation price, the manufacturer will be considered to have sold the material, therefore, sales tax must be charged only on the selling price of the material. If not properly segregated, the amount included for installation is also part of the taxable price.

If a manufacturer or prefabricator builds materials into real property and title to the materials does not pass until incorporated in the real property, the manufacturer is a contractor contemplated in the special regulation for retailer-contractors and then must follow those rules and pay use tax based on the acquisition cost of the goods withdrawn from inventory, payable at the time of such withdrawal. (However, see Contractors for the tax treatment of an over-the-counter sale of a complete unit.)

#### **SR-30 MODULAR OR SECTIONAL HOMES**

A "modular or sectional home" is a factory-built structure (1) that is built to a customer's specifications or inventory standards; (2) that is not titled; (3) that may be approved for HUD/FHA long-term financing; (4) that complies with conventional residence building codes; and (5) that is separate from its delivery chassis.

A manufacturer or dealer who enters into a single contract with the customer is a construction contractor if the contract requires the manufacturer or dealer to sell and install the structure by incorporating it into the realty of the customer before the title to the structure is passed. The manufacturer or dealer is considered to be the final user or consumer of the materials and supplies incorporated into the real estate under the contract. (See Special Regulation for "Contractors" regarding the payment of sales tax.)

A manufacturer or dealer who merely sells a modular or sectional home to a customer and does not at the time agree to incorporate it into the realty of the customer is considered a retailer and is required to charge sales tax on 52% of the sales price of the structure. (Effective June 7, 1979.)

A modular and sectional home manufacturer or dealer may be both a contractor and a retailer. (See Special Regulation for "Contractors" as it is related to retail-contractors.)

### **SR-31 MORTICIANS**

Morticians are considered to be rendering services and making sales of tangible personal property, and shall collect sales tax in accordance with the following rules:

- (1) If a funeral service is contracted for in one lump sum, with no itemizations, sales tax shall be imposed on the entire amount.
- (2) If a funeral service is contracted for in such a manner that the charges for such articles as caskets, urns, vaults, shipping boxes, clothing, etc., are separately stated from the charges for such services as music, police escort, clergy honorarium, etc., sales tax shall be imposed only upon the selling price of the articles.

The fact that the remains are consigned to a common carrier for delivery elsewhere, whether inside or outside of Colorado does not change the fact that the articles were first used in Colorado and therefore a Colorado taxable sale. These rules apply to all sales of funeral services and related tangible personal property within the state.

Articles purchased and not to be resold in the normal course of business are subject to tax at the time of purchase. Tax free purchases for resale, when removed from inventory and used in the regular course of his business, must be included in the consumers use tax return for the month in which such articles are removed from inventory.

### **SR-32 NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

The sale of newspapers as defined in C.R.S. 1973, 24-70-102, is exempt from sales and use tax. The referenced section reads as follows:

"Every newspaper printed and published daily, or daily except Sundays and legal holidays, or which shall be printed and published on each of any five days in every week excepting legal holidays and including or excluding Sundays, shall be considered and held to be a daily newspaper; every newspaper printed and published at regular intervals three times each week shall be considered and held to be a tri-weekly newspaper; every newspaper printed and published at regular intervals twice each week shall be considered and held to be a semi-weekly newspaper; and every newspaper printed and published at regular intervals once a week shall be considered and held to be a weekly newspaper."

This exemption on sales of newspapers may not be extended to include: magazines, trade publications or journals, credit bulletins, advertising pamphlets, circulars, directories, maps, racing programs, reprints, newspaper clipping and mailing service or listings, publications that include an updating or revision service, book or pocket editions of books or other newspapers not otherwise qualifying under the above paragraph.

A publisher who only makes sales of newspapers is not required to obtain a store license or a sales tax license. The publisher shall pay sales or use tax upon all purchases of tangible personal property, except newsprint, printers ink, and electricity or gas used in the production of the newspaper product. If the newspaper publisher makes retail sales of other articles delivered in Colorado, he shall obtain a store license or a sales tax license and collect sales tax, and may purchase such articles tax free for resale.

Magazines, periodicals, trade journals, etc., are tangible personal property whose retail sale is taxable.



Subscriptions to such publications taken within this state and sent to a publishing house outside the state, where the publication is mailed directly to the subscriber, are subject to the retailer's use tax. Where such publications are printed and sold within this state, the selling price (subscription price) is taxable. If the publication is printed in Colorado and delivery is made out of Colorado, the sale is not taxable.

Trade journals, advertising pamphlets, circulars, etc., which are to be distributed free of charge and are distributed by means of house to house delivery are not exempt from sales tax. However, items attached to or inserted in and distributed with newspapers, or which are considered "direct mail advertising materials", as this term is defined in the sales tax statutes, are exempt from sales tax, effective September 1, 1992.

Organizations which produce and distribute free trade publications, etc., are deemed to be purchasers for their use or consumption and are subject to tax based on the purchase price of the tangible personal property used.

### **SR-33 OPTICAL SALES AND SERVICES**

- 1) General rule. Corrective eyeglasses (including sunglasses and reading glasses), frames sold in connection with corrective lenses, contact lenses, and similar articles that optically correct a person's vision are exempt from sales and use tax, regardless of whether the article was dispensed pursuant to a prescription.
  - a) Limitation on exemption.
    - i) Binoculars, telescopes, a single lens magnifying device (e.g., a jeweler's lens, a single magnifying lens for computer screens), contact lenses that have only a cosmetic purpose and Braille reading devices are among articles that are not included within this exemption.
    - ii) Containers. Eyeglass and contact lens cases are exempt only if:
      - (1) used to transfer an exempt article to the customer, and
      - (2) the retailer does not separately state a price for the container on the customer's invoice for the exempt article.
        - (a) Examples. The sale of a container is not exempt if the retailer sells the container without also selling in the same transaction an exempt article, or if the container is sold with an exempt article in the same transaction but the retailer separately states on the customer's invoice a price for the container.

### **SR-34 PHOTOFINISHERS**

Photofinishers are engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property to their customers and such sales are taxable. Purchases of materials that become ingredients or component parts of the finished picture, such as mounts, frames, and sensitized paper are not taxable because these items are purchased by the photofinisher for resale. Conversely, purchases of materials that do not become a part of the product sold to the customer are taxable to the photofinisher.

#### **SR-34.5 PHOTOGRAPHERS**

A photographer is performing a service subject to provisions of the Service Enterprises in the Special Regulations. If this services is specifically bargained for without regard to the tangible personal property involved, and if the value of the service is greater than the property transferred, no tax is collected from the purchaser but the photographer must pay tax on purchases of materials used to perform this service. Because the photographer is providing a service and not manufacturing photographs all equipment and cameras used by the photographer are subject to sales tax upon their purchase.

### **SR-35 PRINTERS AND PRINTING**

Sales of catalogues, books, letterheads, bills, envelopes, folders, advertising circulars, and other printed matter are taxable retail sales if the purchaser does not resell the articles but uses or consumes them as by distributing them free. Except as herein stated, a printer may not deduct from the selling price any charge for labor or service in performing the printing, even though the labor or service charges may be billed separately from the charge for stock. The labor or service is expended in the production of the article sold; consequently, it is manufacturing labor incorporated in the product.

If separately stated on the invoice the services of typesetting, color separation, and design, art and camera mechanicals performed by a printer or his subcontractor for a customer or another printer is not taxable.

On commercial printing of postal cards or stamped envelopes purchased from the United States Postal Service, the amount subject to tax does not include the amount of postage involved.

Printed matter which is partially printed, invoiced to the customer, held in stock for further imprinting, and finally invoiced for subsequent imprinting is taxable on the full price charged by the printer for the item. Sales tax must be collected on the selling price of each part of the job. The subsequent imprinting before delivery is deemed to be completion of the initial sale, not a separate transaction.

Exempt purchases of tangible personal property for resale include:

- (1) **Paper:** Newsprint; stock on which the finished product is printed and delivered to the customer; and wrapping materials for finished products sold to customers.
- (2) **Ink:** Printers ink, ink additives, and overprint varnishes.
- (3) **Chemicals:** Anti-offset sprays, fountain etch solutions, gum solutions, and all component chemicals when used with the above materials.
- (4) **Materials:** Padding compound, stitching wire and staples, and bookbinders tape.
- (5) **Pre-press preparation materials:** Light sensitive film, plates and proofing materials. Said exemption shall be allowed when the procedures as stated below are complied with.

Printers who are just performing a service will be subject to those rules given in the Special Regulations for "Service Enterprises". Printers ink and newsprint are exempt under C.R.S. 1973, 39-26-102(21), but all other above listed items are subject to use tax when applied to property which is not sold.

Pre-press preparation materials (which shall be defined as light sensitive films, plates, and proofing materials) shall qualify as exempt purchases of tangible personal property to the extent such items are utilized for the production of a specific product for a specific customer and title passes to the customer as part of the total sale, and adequate cost records for the particular job showing amount of pre-press preparation material are retained by the printer. In addition, if the final product is tax exempt because it is being shipped out of state by common carrier or otherwise, it will be necessary for the printer to be responsible for the amount of use tax to the Department. The basis for this requirement is that possession was taken in Colorado by the printer as agent for the customer of the pre-press preparation materials in order to produce the final product which itself is exempt from tax because it is shipped in interstate commerce. If separately invoiced as herein provided, pre-press preparation materials used in the production of a product sold and delivered to a tax exempt entity will not be deemed subject to the payment of use tax by the printer.

Except as herein stated with respect to out of state shipments, in order to avoid liability for the payment of use tax on pre-press preparation materials, the printer must maintain adequate records of such materials in detail as to each specific job, so that the indication of pre-press material designation on the ultimate billing can be determined upon audit and segregated from other pre-press materials, manufacturing aids or plant property. There must be an audit trail which clearly reflects the passing on to the customer of a particular item of pre-press preparation material and collection of sales tax on a particular invoice when such sales are subject to tax.

A printer may at times retain a customer's property in his place of business. When tangible personal property is retained in the printer's place of business, the department may examine the various records applicable to this property, such as who is liable for the payment of insurance and personal property tax on the property, who is allowed to deduct the depreciation expense on the property, and who benefits from salvage of the item, in making a determination of the ownership of the property.

#### **SR-36 PRIVATE CLUBS**

Private clubs such as country clubs, athletic clubs, fraternal organizations, or organizations of persons formerly in the armed services of the United States are subject to the tax when they sell tangible personal property at retail or do any of the other things subject to the tax as provided in the Act. This is true even though all transactions are with members.

#### **SR-37 READY-MIX CONCRETE**

Ready-mix concrete is taxable on the delivered price, which includes minimum load and transportation charges. Standby charges charged after arrival at the destination are not taxable if segregated on the customer's invoice.

#### **SR-38 REPOSSESSED PROPERTY**

If the reposessor of tangible personal property sold the property to the person from whom it was taken and remitted the tax on the total selling price, the retailer-reposessor may deduct the uncollected selling price from the gross sales on the sales tax return for the period during which the repossession occurred. Repossessed property must be held exclusively for resale by a person holding a valid sales tax license. The subsequent retail sale of the reposessed property is subject to sales tax.

No deduction or other credit may be taken from gross sales on account of the repossession when:

- (1) The reposessed property is a motor vehicle. However, a deduction may be allowed when there is a seller-financed sales. See, 39-26-113(6), C.R.S.
- (2) The retailer-reposessor reports sales tax on the cash basis.

- (3) The retailer-repossessor reports sales tax on the accrual basis but elects under 39-26-102(5), C.R.S. to report on the cash basis the collections of such credit sales as that subject to repossession.

A seller is not liable for sales or use tax on the transaction of repossessing tangible personal property on which the seller retained a security interest so long as the repossessed property is placed in the reposessor's inventory and held for resale (at retail or wholesale). Repossessed property converted to personal or business use is subject to sales or use tax calculated at the fair market value at the date of conversion.

### **SR-39 - SAND AND GRAVEL**

Sand and gravel removed from the ground becomes tangible personal property and are subject to the sales or use tax that applies to retail sales of tangible personal property. Sales of sand and gravel are taxable unless sold to a licensed vendor for resale.

The retailer of sand and gravel who removes sand and gravel stocks to fulfill his own construction obligations is subject to sales or use tax on the acquisition cost of the products used at the time of conversion to his own use or consumption.

Persons who purchase the right to remove sand and gravel from another's land are subject to a use tax on the purchase price of the sand and gravel when removed, unless the same is held for resale.

### **SR-40 SERVICE ENTERPRISES**

Persons engaged in the business of rendering service are consumers, not retailers, of the tangible personal property which they use incidentally in rendering the service. Tax, accordingly, applies to the sale of the property to them. If in addition to rendering service they regularly sell tangible personal property to consumers, they are retailers with respect to such sales and they must obtain a license, file returns, and remit tax on such sales.

Example: A film company contracts to make a ski film for a firm owning a resort. The cost to the resort for the original film is \$25,000. Additional reels may be purchased for \$250.00 each. The \$25,000 charge for the first reel of film is not subject to tax as the film company is charging for their services in producing tangible personal property, the transfer of which is incidental to the performance of the service. The sale of additional reels at \$250.00 would, however, be subject to tax.

The basic distinction in determining whether a particular transaction involves a sale of tangible personal property or the transfer of tangible personal property incidental to the performance of a service is one of the true objects of the contract; that is, if the real object sought by the buyer is the service per se, the transaction is not subject to tax even though some tangible personal property is transferred. For example, a firm which performs business advisory, record keeping, payroll and tax services for small businesses and furnishes forms, binders, and other property to its clients, as an incident to the rendition of its services, is the consumer and not the retailer of such tangible personal property. The true object of the contract between the firm and its client is the performance of a service and not the furnishing of tangible personal property. Similarly, an idea may be expressed in the form of tangible personal property and that property may be transferred for a consideration from one person to another, however, the person transferring the property may still be regarded as the consumer of the property. Thus, the transfer to a publisher of an original manuscript by the author thereof for the purpose of publication is not subject to taxation. The author is the consumer of the paper on which he has recorded the text of his creation. However, the tax would apply to the sale of artistic expressions in the form of paintings and sculptures even though the work of art may express an original idea since the purchaser desires the tangible object itself; that is, since the true object of the contract is the work of art in its physical form.

When a transaction is regarded as a sale of tangible personal property, tax applies to the gross receipts from the furnishing thereof, without any deductions on account of the work labor, skill, thought, time spent, or other expense of producing the property.

A research and development contract is distinguished from a contract for the manufacture of a custom made item. In the latter, the research, design, etc., although necessary to the manufacture of the item, is incidental to the primary purpose of the contract. Generally, custom made items are for consumption or resale. The buyer wants the item for its intrinsic value as an item, and is not interested in the data developed in the course of its manufacture. In such contracts, the entire contract price is subject to tax if the tax applies. A person contracting for research and development is primarily contracting for information which is intangible. Generally, the person contracting for information is going to use it to manufacture and sell some item of tangible personal property.

The development of the information in a research and development contract is not a sale of tangible personal property. It is a service. Since the information such as plans, design, and parts lists, etc., cannot ordinarily be conveyed orally, the information is conveyed on paper. The transfer of the information on paper is not a sale of tangible personal property and the transfer is incidental to the service of developing information. In certain instances, the information cannot be conveyed without the transfer of a prototype. In these cases, the transfer of the prototype is incidental to the transfer of the information and is not a sale of the prototype.

In a true research and development contract where a prototype is manufactured, the researcher (taxpayer) owes use tax on the materials used to construct the prototype since its was used to compile data, design, drawings, etc. The measure of the tax is the cost of the materials going into the manufacture of the prototype as well as all other materials consumed.

Contracts for research work which require only the development of ideas, plans, engineering data, etc., do not constitute sales of tangible personal property although models and drawings are furnished to convey such ideas.

If thereafter an entirely separate contract is entered into for the production of the finished product, tax applies to the gross receipts received from the sale of that finished product which gross receipts will not be deemed to include the charges for the drawings, visualizations, etc., performed under a separate agreement.

Example: Original construction plans - A \$50 charge for original plans made according to the desires of each person interested in converting existing buses or van trucks into "house cars" would not be subject to tax. The total charge would be subject to tax if the plan sold was merely a duplicate of a plan drawn for a preceding customer. The planner is the consumer of the paper and other materials used to present the plan.

#### **SR-41 – TOOLS, JIGS, DIES, PATTERNS, MOLDS, ETC.**

A person who makes and sells tools, jigs, dies, patterns, molds, and similar items to a customer for use in his manufacturing or processing, is making retail sales of the articles and is required to collect and remit the sales tax. After using such items the purchaser may resell them (as to the customer for whom he is manufacturing articles); however, such resale does not exempt the sale first described above because that customer purchased the article primarily for use and not for resale. If an article is sold to a customer after use by the seller, the sale is taxable.

Tools, jigs, dies, patterns, molds or other similar items that qualify as manufacturing machinery, parts thereof or machine tools are exempt from tax (See, §39-26-709(1), C.R.S.) for the general sales tax exemption and §39-30-106, C.R.S. for exemptions of such items in enterprise zones). Molds or similar machine tools are exempt when held and used by a subcontract parts producer if the tools would have been exempt in the hands of the manufacturer. Special districts, municipalities and counties have an option to exempt machines and machine tools from their local taxes. See Department publication DRP 1002 for a complete listing of local jurisdictions that exempt these items.

#### **SR-42 2002 UPHOLSTERERS**

An upholsterer who is engaged in the repair, recovering, reupholstering or similar work on a customer's property is engaged in the sale of tangible personal property and accordingly, will charge his customers sales tax on the tangible personal property used in this service. The upholsterer must separately state the tangible personal property and the service or labor charges on his billing to his customer.

A sale by the upholsterer of upholstery material, manufactured articles, or other tangible personal property to a retail customer, without service rendered in connection with the sale, is taxable on the full selling price of the property.

An upholsterer who purchases property which he upholsters and then offers for sale is required to charge sales tax on the full selling price of such property. The labor to process and prepare for sale to a customer is a taxable part of the transaction of sale. The labor to reupholster furniture previously owned by a customer is a service when the customer owns the furniture and the only property transferred sale is the upholstery fabric, staples and glue.

Upholstery material and other items of tangible personal property that become a part of the upholstered item may be purchased tax-free, but he must pay sales or use tax on those items used or consumed that do not become a part of the completed upholstered property.

#### **SR-43 PREPAID WIRELESS 911 SURCHARGE**

##### **1) Filing and payment due date**

The return and payment for the wireless 911 surcharge shall be due on the same date as the retailer's sales tax return. (On or before the 20th of the following month)

If the retailer does not have to file a sales tax return, the return and payment for the wireless 911 surcharge shall be filed quarterly and due the same date as a quarterly sales tax return. (On or before the 20th of the following month)

##### **2) Late filing or late payment**

If any retailer is late in filing the return for the wireless 911 surcharge or delinquent in payment, in addition to any other penalties, the retailer shall not be allowed to retain any amounts specified under §29-11-102.5(3)(b)(I) or §29-11-102.5(3)(b)(II)(A), C.R.S.

##### **3) Sales tax and wireless 911 charge on phones that include prepaid wireless in the purchase price**

For sales of mobile or wireless phones that include prepaid wireless, the pre-paid wireless amount is subject to the 911 surcharge and the phone is subject to the sales tax. If the amount of the prepaid wireless is not separately stated, the total purchase price will be subject to the wireless 911 surcharge and the total purchase price will be subject to sales tax. (The wireless 911 charge is not subject to sales tax.)

Example when the wireless is NOT separately stated: A customer purchases a phone that includes wireless service for \$50. The wireless 911 fee will be calculated on \$50 and the sales tax will be calculated on \$50, the total will equal the \$50 price plus the 911 charge plus sales tax.

Example when the wireless IS separately stated: A customer purchases a phone that includes wireless for \$50 and \$20 is separately stated as the wireless amount. The sales tax will be calculated based on \$30 and the wireless 911 surcharge will be calculated based on \$20.

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**Editor's Notes****History**

SR-19 emer. rule eff. 03/01/2010.

SR-19 emer. rule eff. 06/01/2010; expired eff. 09/29/2010.

SR-43 eff. 03/02/2011.

SR-19 eff. 09/15/2011.

SR-33 eff. 12/30/2011.

SR-2 eff. 05/30/2014.

**Annotations**

Special Regulation 7 was repealed by House Bill 10-1192 effective 03/01/2010.