

# FYI – For Your Information

## Credit for Income Tax Paid to Another State

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Question: What happens if you have income that was earned *and* is taxable in another state, but was received while you were a resident of Colorado? Answer: This income is taxed in both states, which results in the income being taxed twice.

To alleviate this double taxation, Colorado allows Colorado residents to claim a credit for taxes paid to another state.  
[CRS 39-22-108 ]

In order to claim the credit, you must file the Colorado Form 104 and 104CR. You must also attach a copy of the tax return from the other state to your Colorado 104 return. The credit is limited to the smaller of the Colorado tax paid on the income from sources in the other state or the tax paid to the other state on such income.

### COMPUTING THE CREDIT

The easiest way to complete your 104CR is to follow these steps:

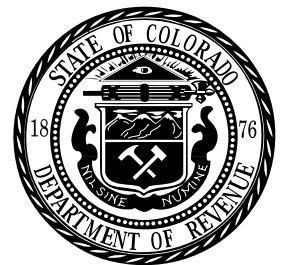
- Step 1:** Complete your federal income tax return.
- Step 2:** Complete your income tax return for the other state.
- Step 3:** Complete lines 1 through 17 of your 2003 Colorado Form 104.
- Step 4:** Use the following instructions to determine the amounts you should enter on lines 9 and 10 of Form 104CR.

### Form 104CR, line 9

Your modified Colorado adjusted gross income from sources in the other state is the amount of your federal adjusted gross income earned from sources in the other state that is being taxed by both states. This amount must be reduced by any Colorado “subtractions from federal taxable income” and increased by any Colorado “additions to federal taxable income” (from Form 104) to the extent they apply to that income.

### Form 104CR, line 10

Your total modified Colorado adjusted gross income is the amount of your federal adjusted gross income plus and/or minus the Colorado “additions to federal taxable income” and “subtractions from federal taxable income” that apply to that income. The Colorado additions and subtractions that apply to itemized or standard deductions (i.e. state income tax addback, conservation easement deduction, etc.) will not affect this computation.



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(303) 238-FAST (3278)  
Assistance:  
(303) 238-SERV (7378)  
Fuel Tax: (303) 205-5602  
[www.taxcolorado.com](http://www.taxcolorado.com)

**EXAMPLE 1**

Taxpayer Brown, who is single and claiming the standard deduction, earned \$3,000 in California but is a Colorado resident. Taxpayer Brown had a Colorado taxable income of \$24,350 and a federal adjusted gross income of \$32,150.

The tax computed on the California tax return is \$90.

**FORM 104CR - INDIVIDUAL CREDIT SCHEDULE**

**2003**

Taxpayer's Name		Social Security Number	
Credit for income tax paid to another state - Compute a separate credit for each state. Attach a copy of the tax return filed with the other state.		Name of other state <b>California</b>	
<b>7</b>			
<b>8</b>	Total of lines 14 and 15, Form 104 .....	1,127	00
<b>9</b>	Modified Colorado adjusted gross income from sources in other state ...	3,000	00
<b>10</b>	Total modified Colorado adjusted gross income .....	32,150	00
<b>11</b>	Amount on line 9 divided by amount on line 10 .....	9.331 %	
<b>12</b>	Amount on line 8 multiplied by percentage on line 11 .....	105	00
<b>13</b>	Tax liability to the other state .....	90	00
<b>14</b>	Allowable credit, the smaller of lines 12 or 13 .....	90 00	

On the sample form above, taxpayer Brown can take a Colorado tax credit for tax paid to another state of \$90, "the smaller of lines 12 or 13." On the personal credits line of the Colorado Form 104 he would enter \$90. He must attach Form 104CR and a copy of the California return to his Colorado Form 104.

**PART-YEAR RESIDENTS OF COLORADO**

A part-year resident will generally not claim the credit for tax paid to another state since the income is usually taxed only by the state of residency when the income is earned. However, if income is earned from sources in the other state while the taxpayer is a Colorado resident, then it may be taxed by both states. If this is the case the tax credit can be claimed. The computation of the credit for taxes paid to another state by a part-year resident is more complicated than it is for a full-year resident and the different computations are explained below.

*Form 104CR, line 9*

Modified Colorado adjusted gross income from sources in the other state is the amount of income earned from sources in the other state during that part of the year that the taxpayer was a resident of Colorado. This amount will always be the net of any Colorado subtractions reported on line 31 of the 104PN schedule to the extent they apply to that income. Do not include any income on this line that was earned while the taxpayer was a resident of the other state.

*Form 104CR, line 10*

Total modified Colorado adjusted gross income is the amount from line 33 of the Colorado column of the 104PN schedule.

Form 104CR, line 12

Only include the tax paid to the other state on that portion of the income that is being taxed by both states. Do not enter any tax paid on income that was earned while you were a resident of the other state. This amount can be calculated by dividing that portion of the total income earned and taxed by both states by that portion of the total income earned and taxed only by the other state, then multiplying the result by the total tax liability in the other state.

**EXAMPLE 2**

Tom moved from Kansas in June of 2003. He had wage income of \$20,000 in Colorado and \$14,000 in Kansas. He also had income of \$4,000 from the rental of his Kansas home starting in July 2003. His Kansas tax liability for the year was \$600 on his \$18,000 Kansas income. His 104PN and 104CR would be completed as follows:

**Form 104 PN - Part Year Nonresident Form**

Lines:

<b>Form 104PN</b>	<b>Federal column</b>	<b>Colorado column</b>
4 Wages	\$34,000	
5 Colorado Wages		\$20,000
16 Rental Income	\$ 4,000	
17 Colorado Rental Income		\$ 4,000
20 Total Income	\$38,000	
21 Total Colorado Income		\$24,000
32 Modified AGI	\$38,000	
33 Modified Colorado AGI		\$24,000
34 Percentage		63.158%
35 Tax		\$ 1,424
36 Apportioned Tax		\$ 899

**Credit for tax paid to Kansas from Form 104CR**

Lines:

8 Colorado Tax	\$899
9 Colorado AGI from other state	\$4,000
10 Colorado AGI	\$24,000
11 Line 9 divided by line 10	16.667%
12 Line 8 times line 11	\$150
13 Kansas tax	\$133 ( $[\$4,000/\$18,000] \times \$600$ )
14 Allowable credit	\$133

**NONRESIDENTS OF COLORADO**

A nonresident of Colorado cannot claim a credit for tax paid to another state in Colorado. A nonresident may be eligible for a similar credit in his/her state of residency.

## **INCOME AND/OR LOSSES FROM TWO OR MORE OTHER STATES**

The total credit for taxes paid to other states may not exceed the Colorado tax attributable to the total non-Colorado source income. If taxes were paid to two or more states, or if income and/or losses are incurred in two or more other states, a separate credit must be computed for each state to which taxes are paid and a limitation computation must be done for all income and/or losses received from other states. The credit will be the lesser of:

- The total of credits computed for each state to which taxes are paid,
- The credit computed using the combined tax paid, income, and losses from all other states.

### **EXAMPLE 3**

Ann is a Colorado resident who has business income from three other states. Her Colorado adjusted gross income is \$78,000. Her income from Nebraska is \$43,000, her income from Utah is \$32,000 and her loss from Iowa is <\$17,000>. Her Colorado tax is \$2,917. The credit for taxes paid to another state is computed as \$1,608 for Nebraska, \$1,197 for Utah and \$0 for Iowa, which results in a tentative credit of \$2,805. However, if the non-Colorado source income is totaled and divided by the Colorado adjusted gross income, the actual credit that can be claimed after the limitation is \$2,169 ( $\$58,000/\$78,000 \times \$2,917$ ).

### **COMMON QUESTIONS:**

*I am a full-year resident of Colorado, but earned income working in another state that does not have a state income tax. How do I get credit for the tax I computed on this income in Colorado?*

There is no credit for this income. As a full-year Colorado resident you must pay Colorado tax on all of your taxable income. The credit for taxes paid to another state prevents double taxation of income by two states and will not apply in this situation since the other state is not taxing the income.

*I am a full-year Colorado resident and have interest and pension income being paid to me from another state. Will the credit for taxes paid to another state benefit me?*

No, interest and pension income is generally taxed only by your state of residence and should not be taxed by the other state.

*I paid tax to several other states through an S corporation, both as part of a composite return in some states and through an S Corporation tax in other states. Can I claim the credit for taxes paid to another state for any of these taxes paid?*

Yes, the credit is available for income taxes paid on your behalf by an S Corporation. The credit must be computed separately for each state and can only be claimed for **income taxes** paid. Taxes such as Michigan's single business tax do not qualify for this credit because they are not considered income taxes. Since copies of each state's composite or corporate returns are generally not available to shareholders, you should attach a copy of the statement of taxes provided to you by the S Corporation.

*Is the credit available for taxes paid to the District of Columbia or other countries?*

The credit is available for taxes paid to the District of Columbia and territories or possessions of the United States. It is not available for taxes paid to other countries.

### **FURTHER INFORMATION**

FYIs, commonly used forms and additional tax information are available on the Web at [www.taxcolorado.com](http://www.taxcolorado.com)

FYIs provide general information concerning a variety of Colorado tax topics in simple and straightforward language. Although the FYIs represent a good faith effort to provide accurate and complete tax information, the information is not binding on the Colorado Department of Revenue, nor does it replace, alter or supersede Colorado law and regulations. The Executive Director, who by statute is the only person having authority to bind the Department, has not formally reviewed and/or approved these FYIs.