

# Individual Income Tax Guide for New Colorado Residents

## Residency Status

In general, a Colorado resident is a person who has made a home in Colorado or a person whose intention is to be a Colorado resident.

The Department will consider, among other things, Colorado voter registration, Colorado vehicle registration, Colorado driver license, school registration, property ownership and residence of spouse or children in determining intention to be a Colorado resident.

## Resident Types

A full-year resident is an individual who was a resident of Colorado on or before January 1 and continued so through or after December 31.

A part-year resident is an individual who was a resident of Colorado for only part of the tax year. This includes anyone who moved into, or out of, Colorado at any time during the calendar year.

In general, a nonresident is an individual who was not living in Colorado at any time during the tax year but the person may have temporarily lived and/or worked in Colorado or may have received income from a Colorado employer or partnership.

## Voter Registration

Voter registration is handled through the Colorado Department of Revenue -- Motor Vehicle Division. See their website: [DMV.Colorado.gov](https://DMV.Colorado.gov).

## Income Tax Filing

Every full-year and part-year resident and every nonresident that has income from Colorado sources must file a Colorado income tax return if they are required to file a federal income tax return or they incurred a Colorado income tax liability. It is in your best interest to file a Colorado return even if you are expecting a refund. If you do not file a return, and the Department has reason to believe you should, we could file one on your behalf. This Department-filed return will be prepared with the best available information, but may not take into account all factors of your unique tax situation and could result in a bill.

### Tax Rate

Colorado income tax is a flat 4.55% for tax years 2020 and later.

### Due Dates

Colorado due dates and payment requirements mirror that of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Typically, you must file your return by April 15th or by automatic extension on October 15th. If filing an extension, at least 90% of your tax must be paid by April 15th or you may be penalized. More information can be found in the [Colorado 104 booklet](#).

### How to File

First, complete the federal income tax return you will file with the IRS. You will use figures from your federal return on your Colorado income tax return.

Use the [Colorado 104 form](#) to file or a third-party tax service to file electronically. You may use [Revenue Online](#) after you've filed your first tax return with the Department of Revenue.

Visit [Tax.Colorado.gov](https://Tax.Colorado.gov) for forms & filing information.

## Benefits for Retirees

If you meet certain qualifications, you can subtract some or all of your pension and annuity income on your [Colorado Individual Income Tax Return Form 104](#).

You can claim the subtraction only for pension and annuity income that is included in the federal taxable income in the year you claim the subtraction.

For additional details on pension and annuity income qualifications and for instructions on how to calculate and claim the subtraction, see [FYI Income 25](#) on our website.

## Credits & Subtractions

Colorado offers several tax credits and deductions that can lower your Colorado tax obligations. See the [Colorado 104 booklet](#) or [FYI Income 25](#) for details about the various credits and subtractions available

## Property Tax

Property taxes are administered by the counties through the Colorado Department of Local Affairs. If you have questions about your property taxes, contact their Property Tax Division at [CDOLA.Colorado.gov](https://CDOLA.Colorado.gov)



**COLORADO**  
Department of Revenue  
Taxation Division