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Final Fiscal Note

Drafting Number:	LLS 24-0381	Date:	August 8, 2024
Prime Sponsors:	Sen. Bridges; Van Winkle Rep. Kipp; Taggart	Bill Status:	Signed into Law
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Bill Topic: LOCAL LODGING TAX REPORTING ON SALES RETURN

Summary of Fiscal Impact:	<input type="checkbox"/> State Revenue	<input type="checkbox"/> TABOR Refund	<input type="checkbox"/> State Revenue
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Expenditure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Expenditure
	<input type="checkbox"/> State Transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory Public Entity	<input type="checkbox"/> State Transfer

The bill aligns reporting requirements related to remittance of a local lodging tax to reporting requirements for remittance of other local taxes. It minimally increases state workload and may increase or decrease expenditures for local governments.

Appropriation Summary: No appropriation is required

Fiscal Note Status: The final fiscal note reflects the enacted bill.

Summary of Legislation

The bill requires local taxing jurisdictions—including any home rule locality—to apply the same standards to an accommodation intermediary as to a marketplace facilitator that is obligated to collect and remit a local lodging tax. It prohibits local taxing jurisdictions from requiring additional reporting information from accommodation intermediaries that are not similarly required from other marketplace facilitators. Local taxing jurisdictions may request that accommodation intermediaries voluntarily share additional information or data. For purposes not related to the administration of local taxes, local taxing jurisdictions may adopt an ordinance governing the issuance of information or data by accommodation intermediaries and other marketplace facilitators. The bill declares standardized reporting requirements to be a matter of statewide concern.

Background

Accommodation intermediaries and marketplace facilitators. An accommodation intermediary facilitates the sale of an accommodation unit—such as a short-term rental unit, hotel room, or other lodging unit—and is not the accommodation provider itself. Similarly, a marketplace facilitator facilitates the sale of a seller’s product and is not the seller itself.

State lodging taxes. The state does not impose a lodging tax, although the state sales tax is imposed on lodging. Because it is part of the state sales tax base, lodging is also subject to sales tax in local governments and special districts that have state-collected sales taxes.

State-collected and state-administered local lodging taxes. There are two types of lodging tax districts that are in state law: local marketing districts and county lodging tax districts. The Local Marketing District Act allows counties and municipalities to create local marketing districts either by themselves or as a group. There are currently six local marketing districts with lodging tax rates ranging from 1.4 percent to 5.5 percent. Separately, any county in the state may impose a county lodging tax up to 2.0 percent. There are currently 33 counties with a lodging tax. Both types of tax are collected and administered by the Department of Revenue. Revenue generated by each type of tax has limitations on its use.

Other local lodging taxes. In Colorado, home-rule municipalities can impose lodging taxes under their own authority, setting both the tax base and rate, and locally administering and collecting the tax.

State Expenditure

The bill minimally increases workload in the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) to provide technical assistance, upon request, to counties or municipalities that have formed a local marketing district and/or levy lodging taxes concerning implementation of the bill's requirements. This workload can be accomplished within existing appropriations.

Local Government

The bill's provisions regarding reporting requirements and audit activities may impact local government workload, depending on current local practices. To the extent that a local entity relies on extensive reporting information from lodging taxpayers, the change to reporting requirements may impact the locality's licensing and regulation processes, driving administrative changes and/or the elimination of existing processes.

Effective Date

The bill was signed into law by the Governor on May 1, 2024, and it takes effect January 1, 2025, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

State and Local Government Contacts

Counties	Local Affairs	Municipalities
Revenue		

The revenue and expenditure impacts in this fiscal note represent changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year. For additional information about fiscal notes, please visit: leg.colorado.gov/fiscalnotes.