Legislative Council Staff
Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

Memorandum

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TO: Interested Persons

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SUBJECT: History of TABOR Refund Mechanisms

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Summary

This memorandum provides background information on current and past statutory mechanisms used to refund state revenue in excess of the spending limit established in the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR). TABOR allows the state to use "any reasonable method" to distribute refunds.[1]

The General Assembly has created and repealed various mechanisms to refund the state TABOR surplus. In total, 27 refund mechanisms have existed in statute since the passage of TABOR in 1992.

TABOR Refund Mechanisms in Current Law

There are currently five TABOR refund mechanisms in state law:

- reimbursements to local governments for homestead property tax exemptions;
- reimbursements to local governments for qualified-senior primary residence property tax benefits for property tax years 2025 and 2026;
- the temporary income tax rate reduction;
- the temporary sales and use tax rate reduction; and
- the six-tier sales tax refund.

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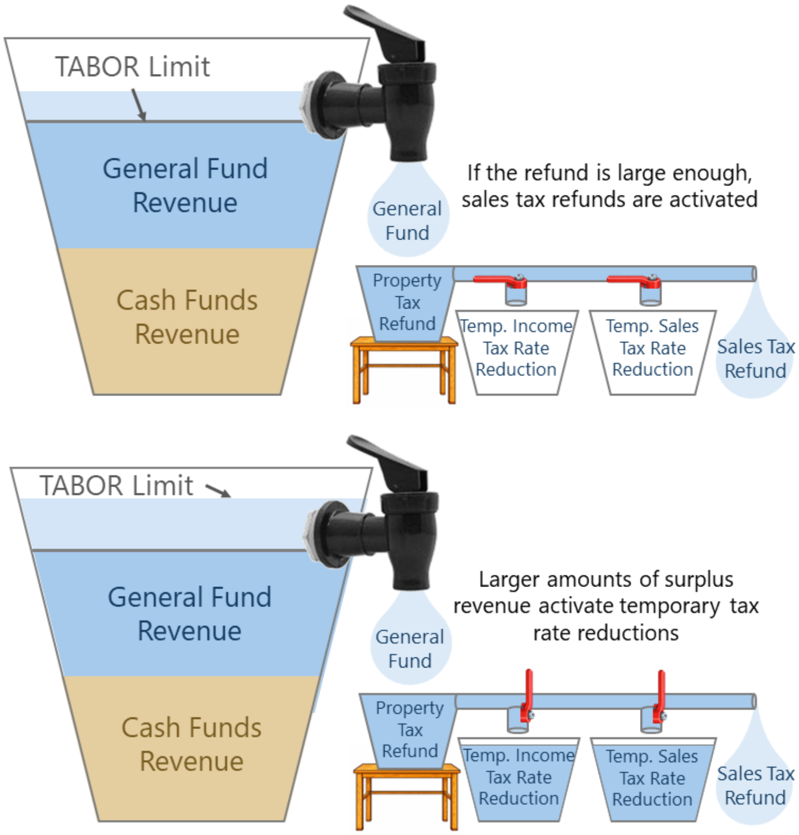
[1] Colo. Const. art. X, §20 (1).

Figure 1 shows the order in which these mechanisms are used. More information about the current outlook for refunds and the mechanisms expected to be used can be found in the TABOR Outlook section of the Legislative Council Staff Economic and Revenue Forecast. A description of each mechanism is included below.

Figure 1
Refund Mechanisms of TABOR Surplus Revenue from the General Fund to Taxpayers



Property Tax Reduction Refund Mechanisms

Homestead Exemption Reimbursement

The Colorado Constitution allows a property tax exemption for part of the value of the primary residence of qualifying seniors, certain veterans with a service-connected disability, and Gold Star surviving spouses. Seniors must have owned and lived in their home for at least ten years to qualify for the exemption.[2] By default, 50 percent of the first $200,000 of value is exempt from

[2] Colo. Const. art. X, §3.5.

taxation. However, the legislature may statutorily change the exemption amount. The amount of the senior homestead exemption has been lowered to $0 during two time periods: in 2003 through 2005 following the Dot Com recession and in 2009 through 2011, following the Great Recession. It has never been increased above $200,000.[3] Property tax exemptions reduce local government revenue, not state revenue, and the state is required to reimburse local governments for the property tax loss resulting from the exemption.

Senate Bill 17-267 established the reimbursements as a TABOR refund mechanism for the property tax exemption beginning in FY 2017-18.[4] Under the bill, homestead property tax refunds are the first refund mechanism. Refunds are paid in the spring from the prior fiscal year's surplus, if available. For example, in the spring of 2025, refunds for property tax year 2024 were paid with FY 2023-24 excess revenue. If there is no TABOR surplus, or if the TABOR surplus is not sufficient to reimburse the entire amount of exemptions, the remaining amount is reimbursed from current year General Fund revenue. For FY 2023-24, $173.1 million was refunded to taxpayers through this refund mechanism, representing the entire amount of property tax exemptions (Table 1).

Qualified-Senior Residence Property Tax Benefit

Senate Bill 24-111 created a property tax benefit for qualifying senior homeowners who previously qualified for the constitutional senior homestead exemption but who moved and became ineligible for it. The bill created a benefit equivalent to the senior homestead exemption for the 2025 and 2026 property tax years by subtracting an amount equal to 50 percent of the first $200,000 in actual value from the value of the property before applying the assessment rate. However, unlike the senior homestead exemption, the subtraction was limited to the lesser of $100,000 or the amount that reduced a property's assessed value to $1,000. The bill also required the state to reimburse local governments for lost property tax revenue, and designated the reimbursements a TABOR refund mechanism for excess revenue collected in FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26. For FY 2024-25, $1.6 million will be refunded to taxpayers through reimbursements to local governments.

Temporary Income Tax Rate Reduction Refund Mechanism

House Bill 05-1194 created the temporary income tax rate reduction mechanism to reduce the income tax rate for corporate and individual taxpayers to 4.5 percent if the TABOR surplus was

[3] Section 39-3-203 (1), C.R.S.

[4] Section 39-3-209, C.R.S.

sufficiently large. The state income tax rate was lowered to 4.4 percent with Proposition 121, passed in 2022, rendering the temporary income tax rate reduction refund mechanism ineffective. Senate Bill 24-228 created a new temporary income tax rate reduction.[5] In tax year 2024, the income tax rate was lowered to 4.25 percent. In subsequent years through 2035, the mechanism will refund income tax revenue by temporarily lowering the state income tax rate by different amounts depending on the amount of TABOR surplus remaining after property tax refunds. The rate reduction ranges from a minimum of 0 percentage points to a maximum of 0.15 percentage points, which would drop the income tax rate temporarily to 4.25 percent. Beginning in FY 2025-26, the surplus thresholds are annually adjusted based on the percentage increase in the TABOR limit. In FY 2023-24, $450 million of excess revenue was refunded through the mechanism.

Temporary Sales and Use Tax Rate Reduction Refund Mechanism

Senate Bill 24-228 established a temporary sales and use tax rate reduction as a TABOR refund mechanism beginning with available revenue from the FY 2024-25 TABOR surplus through FY 2033-34.[6] The mechanism is activated if the TABOR surplus is forecast to exceed $1.5 billion based on the March revenue forecast selected by the Joint Budget Committee for budget balancing, after accounting for property tax refunds and refunds through the temporary income tax rate reduction. Once triggered, the sales and use tax rate will be temporarily reduced by 0.13 percentage points for the upcoming fiscal year. So far, no excess revenue has been refunded through this mechanism.

Six-Tier Sales Tax Refund Mechanism

House Bill 99-1001 established the current six-tier sales tax refund mechanism.[7] The mechanism refunds money on income tax returns, but clarifies that the money being refunded is sales tax revenue. Under current law, the mechanism is activated if there is surplus revenue after property tax refunds are accounted for. For instance, if there is surplus revenue after property tax refunds, but not enough to trigger an income tax rate reduction, the excess is distributed to taxpayers through the six-tier sales tax refund mechanism. Likewise, if there is surplus revenue after a temporary income tax rate reduction but not enough to trigger a sales tax rate reduction, the

[5] Section 39-22-627, C.R.S.

[6] Section 39-26-901, C.R.S.

[7] Sections 39-22-2001, 39-22-2002, and 39-22-2003, C.R.S.

excess is refunded through the six-tier sales tax refund mechanism. Figure 1 presents a graphical representation of the current refund mechanisms.

The sales tax refund is credited to taxpayers when they file income taxes. Sales tax refunds are credited to taxpayers in one of two ways:

- in equal amounts for all taxpayers regardless of income for small amounts of excess revenue; or
- in differing amounts depending on where a taxpayer's income falls in one of six tiers, with taxpayers in higher income tiers receiving larger refunds (the six-tier sales tax refund).

In either case, the refund amount for joint filers is twice the amount for single filers. The refund method used depends on how much revenue is being refunded through this mechanism. Currently, refunds are credited in equal amounts if they amount to $15 or less per taxpayer. If equal refunds would exceed this amount, then refunds are credited based on income tier. Senate Bill 24-228 directs that the $15 threshold be increased if the Internal Revenue Service advises that a larger equal amount would be regarded as a refund of sales tax revenue and not as an increase in income.[8] If and when the Department of Revenue receives this advice, refunds will be credited in equal amounts if they amount to less than half the lowest amount listed for a two-person family in Colorado on the IRS's optional state sales tax deduction tables published for itemized deductions. For tax year 2025, this was about $99.

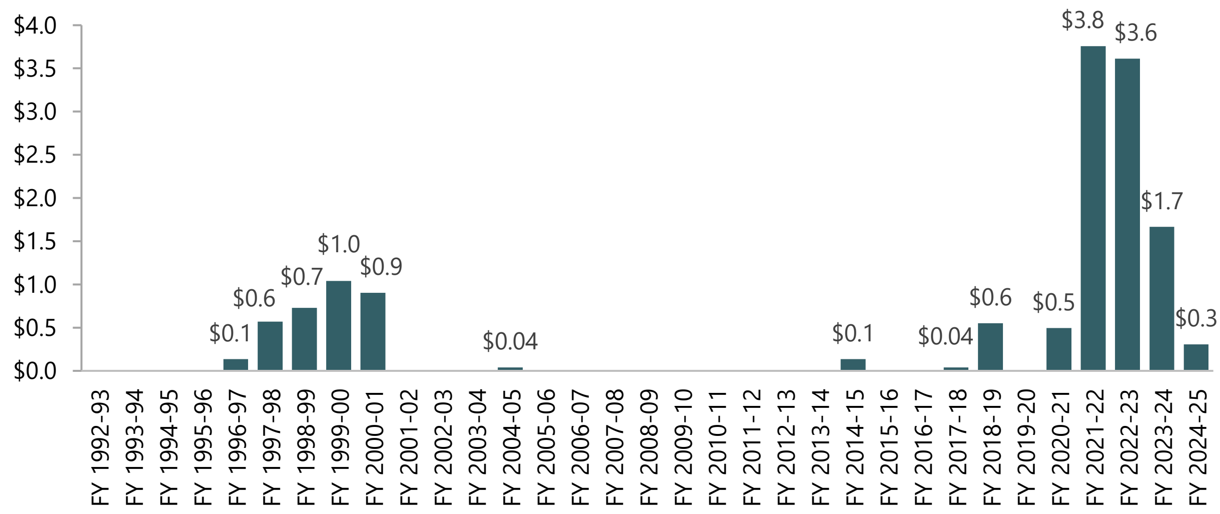
Prior to the six-tier sales tax refund mechanism, the General Assembly had approved similar three-tier and four-tier sales tax refund mechanism. The six-tier sales tax refund mechanism was first used as a refund mechanism to refund excess revenue for FY 1998-99.

History of TABOR Refund Mechanisms

Twenty-three of the 27 TABOR refund mechanisms created by the General Assembly are no longer used. A description of each is included below. Figure 2 shows the amount of revenue that was refunded for each fiscal year when surplus revenue was collected.

[8] Section 39-22-2002 (3.5), C.R.S.

Figure 2
TABOR Surplus Revenue Refunded by State Fiscal Year
Dollars in Billions



Sources: Department of Revenue, Department of Local Affairs, Office of the State Controller, Office of the State Auditor, and Legislative Council Staff. Data for FY 2024-25 are preliminary.

Earned Income Tax Credit

The Colorado earned income tax credit (EITC) was initially created as a TABOR refund mechanism under House Bill 99-1383. The Colorado EITC allows income earners who claim the federal EITC to claim an additional state income tax credit. The Colorado EITC is a refundable credit calculated as a percentage of the federal EITC.

The state EITC was initially worth 8.5 percent of the federal EITC under HB 99-1383. Under the refund mechanism, $26.4 million of the FY 1999-00 surplus was refunded to taxpayers. The following year HB 00-1049 increased the credit to 10 percent and $31.0 million was refunded for FY 2000-01. Another $32.9 million was refunded for FY 2001-02.

Senate Bill 13-001 established a permanent EITC to replace the EITC refund mechanism. Under the bill, the permanent EITC would begin the year following the year the EITC refund mechanism was next available. This occurred for surplus revenue from FY 2014-15 for which $76.2 million was refunded. The EITC became permanent beginning in 2016, and is no longer a TABOR refund mechanism.

Expanded Earned Income Tax Credit

House Bill 23B-1002 expanded the Colorado EITC from 25 percent to 50 percent for tax year 2023 and established the expansion as a TABOR refund mechanism for FY 2022-23 excess state revenue. Under the mechanism, $182.5 million of the FY 2022-23 surplus was refunded to taxpayers.

Direct Payments

Senate Bill 22-233 directed that a portion of the TABOR refunds for the FY 2021-22 surplus that would otherwise be paid through the six-tier sales tax refund mechanism be instead paid in equal direct payments of $750 for single filers and $1,500 for joint filers. Refund amounts were determined by the Department of Revenue based on available surplus and the June 2022 LCS forecast. Under the bill, $2.8 billion was refunded through this temporary mechanism. Unlike other refund mechanisms that are paid when taxpayers file returns, the refund was paid in September 2022.

Identical TABOR Refunds

Senate Bill 23B-003 directed that TABOR refunds for the FY 2022-23 surplus that would otherwise be paid through the six-tier sales tax refund mechanism be instead paid in equal amounts to qualifying tax filers. Under the bill, single filers received $800 and joint filers received $1,600. For FY 2022-23, a total of $3.1 billion was refunded through identical TABOR refunds.

Property Tax Refunds

In addition to the permanent homestead property tax exemption refund mechanism, the General Assembly has historically utilized other mechanisms to reimburse property taxes.

Business Personal Property Tax Refund

Originally enacted with HB 99-1311, this refund was available on income tax returns to taxpayers who paid business personal property tax during the fiscal year for which surplus revenue was collected. The amount of the refund was equal to the amount of business personal property tax paid up to $500, plus 13.37 percent of business personal property tax paid in excess of $500. HB 01-1287 increased the cap for the full refund from $500 to $700 and increased the percentage of tax refunded above $700 from 13.37 percent to 16.0 percent. The refund became available if the state TABOR surplus exceeded an initial $170 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The business personal property tax refund mechanism was available for FY 1998-99, FY 1999-00, and FY 2000-01 TABOR surpluses. For these years, $79.0 million, $78.5 million, and $99.8 million were refunded, respectively.

Assessed Value Reductions

Under SB 22-238, up to $240 million of TABOR surplus revenue for FY 2022-23 was directed for property tax refunds for assessed value reductions. The refunds were paid through reimbursements to local governments. The amount of property tax refunded varied by jurisdictional characteristics including the type of taxing entity, assessed value growth of real property from 2022 to 2023, and population. For FY 2022-23, $238.6 million was reimbursed through SB 22-238's property tax refund mechanism.

Income Tax Deduction for Capital Gains on Asset Purchases Prior to 1994

Enacted with HB 99-1237, this deduction was available to taxpayers earning income from capital gains on assets purchased prior to May 9, 1994. Under preexisting law at the time of HB 99-1237, capital gains on assets purchased on or after May 9, 1994, and held for at least five years, were not computed as taxable income. HB 99-1237 extended the deduction to capital gains purchased prior to May 9, 1994 if the state TABOR surplus exceeded a $260 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The mechanism refunded $111.5 million and $50.5 million of excess revenue for FY 1999-00 and FY 2000-01, respectively.

Interest, Dividends, and Capital Gains Income Tax Deduction

House Bill 99-1137 created an income tax deduction for interest, dividends, and net capital gains that was capped at $1,200 per taxpayer. The cap was raised to $1,500 per taxpayer for the following year with HB 00-1171. The deduction was available if the state TABOR surplus exceeded a $350 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The mechanism refunded $44.8 million and $44.3 million of excess revenue through the deduction for FY 1999-00 and FY 2000-01, respectively.

Expanded Child Care Expenses Income Tax Credit

House Bill 00-1351 created an expanded version of the state's existing child care expenses income tax credit, and designated it as a TABOR refund mechanism for years with TABOR surpluses. The expanded credit was available to taxpayers with adjusted gross income under $64,000 who could claim a child care expenses tax credit on their federal income tax return. The expanded credit was equal to 70 percent of the amount claimed on the taxpayer's federal tax return, plus $300 for each qualifying child 12 years of age or younger. Before the expanded credit was repealed by SB 10-212, $20.4 million and $25.5 million of excess state revenue was refunded through the credit for FY 1999-00 and FY 2000-01, respectively.

Private Health Care Income Tax Credit

House Bill 00-1104 created a refundable income tax credit for taxpayers who obtained private health insurance and who were not covered by an individual health benefit plan or an employee or group health benefit plan during the tax year for which the credit was claimed. The credit was available to taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of less than $25,000, or $35,000 for residents with dependents. The credit was capped at $500 per taxpayer and was available if the TABOR surplus exceeded a $400 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The mechanism refunded $2.8 million and $2.4 million of excess state revenue for FY 1999-00 and FY 2000-01, respectively.

Pollution Control Equipment Sales and Use Tax Exemption

House Bill 00-1257 created a sales and use tax exemption for pollution control equipment certified by the Division of Administration in the Department of Public Health and Environment, that was available if the TABOR surplus exceeded a $350 million threshold. The threshold was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The mechanism refunded $1.9 million of excess state revenue for FY 1999-00.

Rural Health Care Provider Income Tax Credit

House Bill 00-1063 created a nonrefundable credit for rural health care professionals practicing in areas with provider shortages. The credit was equal to one-third of the balance owed on the providers' student loans, and allowed unused credits to be carried forward for 10 years. The credit was available if the TABOR surplus exceeded a $285 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The mechanism refunded $0.1 million and $0.2 million of excess state revenue for FY 1999-00 and FY 2000-01, respectively.

Motor Vehicle Registration Fee Reduction

House Bill 00-1227 reduced registration fees for passenger vehicles to $2.50, and reduced fees for other vehicles by 25 percent if the TABOR surplus exceeded a $330 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. To offset the reduction in transportation funds, state sales and use tax revenue was diverted to the Highway Users Tax Fund. The mechanism refunded $34 million of excess state revenue for FY 2000-01.

Income Tax Deduction for Capital Gains on Assets Sold in 2001 and Later

Preexisting law allowed taxpayers to qualify for a deduction for capital gains income on assets held for more than five years. House Bill 00-1209 created a deduction for those taxpayers earning income from capital gains on assets held for more than one year, but less than five years, on or after January 1, 2001. The deduction was available if the TABOR surplus exceeded a $430 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The mechanism refunded $27.7 million of excess state revenue for FY 2000-01.

Heavy-Duty Truck Sales and Use Tax Rate Reduction

House Bill 00-1259 reduced the sales and use tax rate on heavy-duty trucks with gross vehicle weight ratings of 26,000 pounds or greater from 2.90 percent to 0.01 percent. The reduction was available if the TABOR surplus exceeded a $350 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The mechanism refunded $5.2 million of excess state revenue for FY 2000-01.

Charitable Contributions Income Tax Deduction

House Bill 00-1053 created an income tax deduction for charitable contributions in excess of $500 for taxpayers who claimed the standard deduction instead of itemizing deductions on the federal income tax return. The deduction was available if the TABOR surplus exceeded a $350 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. HB 05-1125 lowered the threshold to $100 million in FY 2006-07, until SB 10-212 made the deduction permanent[9] and no longer a TABOR refund mechanism. The mechanism refunded $2.9 million of excess state revenue for FY 2000-01.

Income Tax Credit for Contributions to Individual Development Accounts

House Bill 00-1361 created a nonrefundable income tax credit for charitable donors who matched contributions to individual development accounts for tax years 2001 to 2005 if the TABOR surplus exceeded a $190 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. These accounts could be created by taxpayers with adjusted gross income less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty level to finance postsecondary education, or by taxpayers with adjusted gross income less than or equal to 80 percent of the area median income to finance the purchase of a home. The credit was equal to 25 percent of

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[9] Section 39-22-104 (m), C.R.S.

donor contributions, up to $100,000, and capped at $5 million for all donors in a single tax year. The mechanism refunded $10,816 of excess state revenue for FY 2000-01.

High Technology Scholarship Program Income Tax Credit

House Bill 00-1355 created an income tax credit available to taxpayers contributing to the Colorado High Technology Scholarship Program if the TABOR surplus exceeded a $330 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The credit was equal to 25 percent of contributions, but could not exceed 15 percent of the taxpayer's income tax liability. The mechanism refunded $3,343 of excess state revenue for FY 2000-01.

Agricultural Value-Added Income Tax Credit

House Bill 01-1086 created a nonrefundable income tax credit for eligible applicants awarded credits by the Colorado Agricultural Value-Added Development Board. Credits were awarded in an amount equal to 50 percent of the applicant's investment in value-added agricultural cooperatives up to $15,000. Credit awards were limited to $1.5 million per project. The credit became available if the state TABOR surplus exceeded a $400 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The mechanism refunded $0.5 million of excess state revenue for FY 2000-01.

Foster Care Expenses Income Tax Credit

House Bill 01-1313 created a refundable income tax credit valued up to $500 per home for nonreimbursed expenses for resident individual income taxpayers operating foster care homes if the state TABOR surplus exceeded a $200 million threshold that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The mechanism refunded $0.2 million of excess state revenue for FY 2000-01.

Research and Development Purchases Sales and Use Tax Refund

House Bill 01-1081 created a sales and use tax refund available for purchases of tangible personal property used in Colorado for scientific research and development by qualified taxpayers. The refund would have been available if the state TABOR surplus exceeded a $358.4 million threshold for FY 2002-03 that was adjusted based on personal income growth in subsequent years. The refund was set to be 50 percent of taxes paid for refunding the FY 2002-03 surplus, and increased to 100 percent of taxes paid if there was sufficient surplus revenue for FY 2003-04 and later years. However, the state did not collect sufficiently large TABOR surpluses and the refund was repealed by SB 10-212 and never became available.

Income Tax Credit for Contributions to the Colorado Institute of Technology

House Bill 00-1052 created a nonrefundable income tax credit equal to 15 percent of contributions up to $10,000, made by taxpayers to the Colorado Institute of Telecommunication Education for student grants and scholarships if the TABOR surplus exceeded a $350 million threshold for FY 2000-01. However, before the credit became available, Senate Bill 00-183 repealed and reenacted the statutory authority for the institute, changing its name to the Colorado Institute of Technology and negating the income tax credit. HB 02-1059 updated statute with the correct name but because the state did not collect a sufficiently large TABOR surplus in later years, the credit never became available.

Table 1
TABOR Refund Mechanisms, FY 2017-18 to FY 2024-25 (preliminary)
Dollars in millions; columns indicate the fiscal year when the surplus was collected

Line	Mechanism (Year Enacted)	FY 17-18	FY 18-19	FY 19-20	FY 20-21	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 24-25p
1	Homestead Property Tax Exemption (2017)	$39.5	$151.2	$0.0	$162.1	$163.6	$161.2	$173.1	$184.6
2	Qualified-Seniors Property Tax Benefit (2024)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	$1.6
3	Temporary Income Tax Rate Reduction (2005)	$0.0	$400.4	$0.0	$140.4	$0.0	$0.0	$498.8	$0.0
4	Temporary Sales and Use Tax Rate Reduction (2024)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	$0.0
5	Six-Tier Sales Tax Refund (1999)	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$192.0	$809.9	$0.0	$993.2	$119.9
6	Expanded Earned Income Tax Credit (2023)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	$190.6	Repealed	Repealed
7	Property Tax Backfill under SB 22-238 (2022)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	$238.6	Repealed	Repealed
8	Direct Payments (2022)	NA	NA	NA	NA	$2,783.9	Repealed	Repealed	Repealed
9	Identical Refunds (2023)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	$3,024.3	Repealed	Repealed
10	**Total TABOR Refund Amount**	**$39.5**	**$551.6**	**$0.0**	**$494.4**	**$3,757.4**	**$3,614.7**	**$1,665.1**	**$306.1**

Source: Department of Revenue, Department of Local Affairs, Office of the State Controller, Office of the State Auditor, and Legislative Council Staff.
For FY 2024-25, p = preliminary. Lines 1 to 5 are current refund mechanisms. Lines 6 to 9 are historical mechanisms.

Table 2
TABOR Refund Mechanisms, FY 1996-97 to FY 2014-15
Dollars in millions; columns indicate the fiscal year when the surplus was collected

Line	Mechanism (Year Enacted)	FY 96-97	FY 97-98	FY 98-99	FY 99-00	FY 00-01	FY 04-05	FY 14-15
1	Six-Tier Sales Tax Refund (1999)	$136.8	$569.8	$623.3	$749.2	$576.7	$40.4	$60.4
2	Temporary Income Tax Rate Reduction (2005)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	$0.0
3	Business Personal Property Tax (1999)	NA	NA	$79.0	$78.5	$99.8	Repealed	Repealed
4	Earned Income Tax Credit (1999)	NA	NA	$26.4	$31.0	$32.9	$0.0	$75.7
5	Capital Gains Assets Before 1994 (1999)	NA	NA	NA	$111.5	$50.5	Repealed	Repealed
6	Interest, Dividends, and Capital Gains (1999)	NA	NA	NA	$44.9	$44.3	Repealed	Repealed
7	Child Care Expenses Credit (2000)	NA	NA	NA	$20.4	$25.5	Repealed	Repealed
8	Private Health Care Credit (2000)	NA	NA	NA	$2.8	$2.4	Repealed	Repealed
9	Pollution Control Equip. Sales Tax Exemption (2000)	NA	NA	NA	$1.9	$0.0	Repealed	Repealed
10	Rural Health Care Provider Credit (2000)	NA	NA	NA	$0.1	$0.2	Repealed	Repealed
11	Motor Vehicle Registration Fee Reduction (2000)	NA	NA	NA	$0.0	$34.0	Repealed	Repealed
12	Capital Gains Sales Beginning 2001 (2000)	NA	NA	NA	$0.0	$27.7	Repealed	Repealed
13	Heavy-Duty Truck Sales and Use Tax Rate Reduction (2000)	NA	NA	NA	$0.0	$5.2	Repealed	Repealed
14	Charitable Contributions Deduction (2000)	NA	NA	NA	$0.0	$2.9	Repealed	Repealed
15	Individual Development Accounts (2000)	NA	NA	NA	$0.0	<$0.1	Repealed	Repealed
16	High-Tech Scholarship Program (2000)	NA	NA	NA	$0.0	<$0.1	Repealed	Repealed
17	Agricultural Value-Added Credit (2001)	NA	NA	NA	NA	$0.5	Repealed	Repealed

Line	Mechanism (Year Enacted)	FY 96-97	FY 97-98	FY 98-99	FY 99-00	FY 00-01	FY 04-05	FY 14-15
18	Foster Care Expenses Credit (2001)	NA	NA	NA	NA	$0.2	Repealed	Repealed
19	Research and Development Sales and Use Tax Refund (2001)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Repealed	Repealed
20	Colorado Institute of Technology Contributions Credit (2000)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Repealed	Repealed
21	**Total TABOR Refund Amount**	**$136.8**	**$569.8**	**$728.6**	**$1,040.2**	**$902.8**	**$40.4**	**$136.1**

Source: Department of Revenue, Department of Local Affairs, Office of the State Controller, Office of the State Auditor, and Legislative Council Staff.
NA is not available.
Sales tax refunds as displayed in line 1 were a three-tier mechanism for FY 1996-97 and a four-tier mechanism for FY 1997-98.
Refund mechanisms in lines 1 and 2 are the only current mechanisms. Mechanisms in lines 3 to 20 are historical mechanisms.
The mechanisms in line 3 and lines 5 to 20 were repealed with Senate Bill 10-212.
The research and development sales and use tax refund and Colorado Institute of Technology contributions mechanisms never became available.
The charitable contributions deduction in line 14 was converted to a permanent deduction under SB 10-212, and the earned income tax credit in line 4 was converted to a permanent tax credit under SB 13-001.