

# Amendment \_\_: Statewide Limit on Property Tax Revenue Growth

Placed on the ballot by citizen initiative • Passes with 55 percent of the vote

- 1 **Amendment \_\_ proposes amending the Colorado Constitution to:**  
2 • limit growth in total statewide property tax revenue to 4 percent each year; and  
3 • require voter approval for governments to keep revenue over the limit.

## 4 **What Your Vote Means**

### 5 **YES**

6 A “yes” vote on Amendment \_\_ limits  
7 growth in statewide property tax revenue  
8 collected by local governments to  
9 4 percent each year, unless voters allow  
10 additional revenue to be retained. This  
11 revenue limit would replace a new law that  
12 lowers property tax assessment rates and  
13 imposes a less restrictive property tax  
14 revenue limit.

### 15 **NO**

16 A “no” vote on Amendment \_\_ does not  
17 implement the 4 percent statewide  
18 property tax revenue growth limit. A “no”  
19 vote on both Amendment \_\_ and  
20 Proposition \_\_ allows a new law to take  
21 effect that imposes a less restrictive  
22 property tax revenue limit and lowers  
23 assessment rates beginning in tax year  
24 2024.

## 25 **Summary and Analysis of Amendment \_\_**

### 26 **What does the measure do?**

27 Amendment \_\_ limits the growth in statewide property tax revenue to no more than  
28 4 percent each year. If statewide property tax revenue is projected to increase by more than  
29 4 percent, voter approval is required for the additional revenue to be retained.

30 Passing this measure would also cause a new law, Senate Bill 24-233,<sup>1</sup> not to take effect. This  
31 new law modifies property tax assessment rates and creates a less restrictive property tax  
32 revenue limit. The interaction between Amendment \_\_, Proposition \_\_, and Senate Bill 24-233  
33 is described in more detail below.

### 34 **What are property taxes?**

35 In Colorado, there is no state property tax. Only local governments, which include counties,  
36 school districts, cities, towns, and special districts impose and collect property taxes. Local

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<sup>1</sup> <https://leg.colorado.gov/bills/sb24-233>

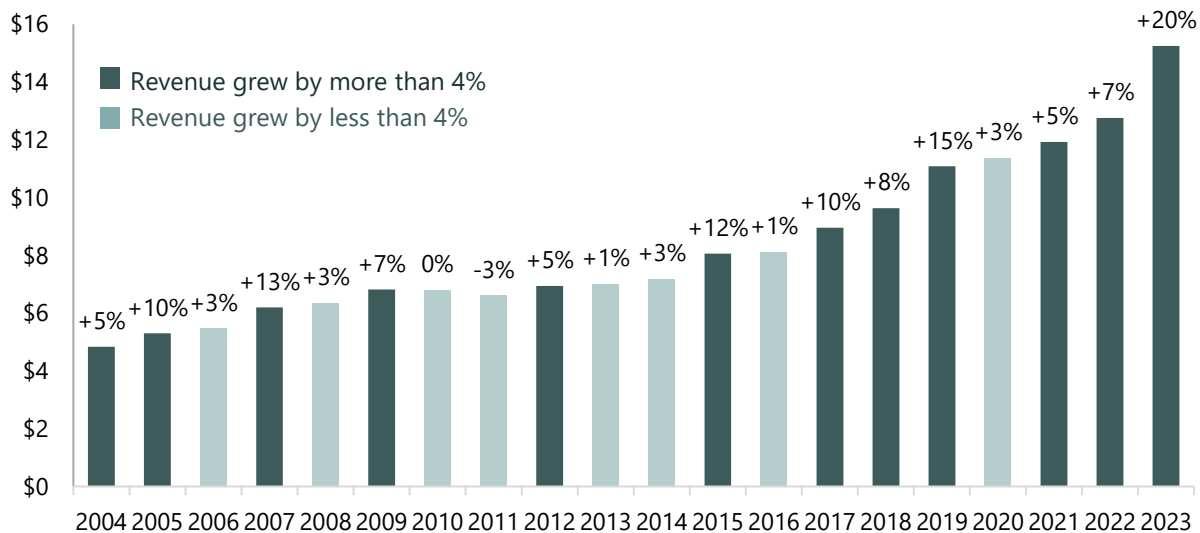
1 governments use the revenue to fund public schools and local services such as road  
 2 maintenance, police departments, fire protection, water and sewer infrastructure, parks, and  
 3 libraries.

4 Property taxes are paid on a portion of a property’s value. This is determined by taking the  
 5 property’s value, subtracting a portion of residential and commercial values in some cases,  
 6 and then multiplying by an assessment rate set by the state. A local tax rate known as a mill  
 7 levy is then applied to determine the amount owed.

8 **Does property tax revenue usually grow by more or less than 4 percent?**

9 Figure 1 shows how property tax revenue has grown each year since 2004. Property tax  
 10 revenue has grown by more than 4 percent in 12 of the past 20 years, and decreased once in  
 11 the past 20 years.

12 **Figure 1**  
 13 **Historical Statewide Property Tax Revenue Growth**  
 14 Dollars in Billions; Percent Change from Prior Year  
 15 Not Adjusted for Inflation



16 Source: Department of Local Affairs, Division of Property Taxation. 2023 Annual Report.

17 Statewide property tax revenue changes every year based on property values, assessment  
 18 rates, mill levies, new construction, demolition, oil and gas markets, and property  
 19 reclassifications. Property tax collections and growth vary significantly across the state due to  
 20 different growth patterns, property types, tax rates, and market dynamics.

21 **What happens if statewide property tax revenue exceeds the limit?**

22 Amendment \_\_ allows the government to ask voters for approval to keep revenue when  
 23 statewide property tax growth is expected to be greater than 4 percent, and specifies the  
 24 ballot language that must be used when asking permission from voters. If voters pass a  
 25 ballot measure allowing the government to keep the additional property tax revenue,

1 growth in property taxes will not be limited. Amendment \_\_ does not specify other details  
2 about how such an election would be conducted, such as whether a statewide vote is  
3 required or if individual local governments could ask voters in their jurisdiction to keep all of  
4 their local property tax revenue.

5 If voters do not approve a measure to allow the retention of additional revenue, taxes would  
6 need to be reduced to stay within the limit or local governments would need to refund  
7 excess revenue. Amendment \_\_ does not specify how individual local governments would  
8 reduce revenue to stay within the statewide limit or how revenue over the limit would be  
9 refunded to taxpayers. These details would likely be determined by the state legislature.

#### 10 **How will the measure impact local governments?**

11 In years when statewide property tax revenue is over the limit and voters do not allow the  
12 government to keep the additional revenue, the measure will reduce revenue collected by  
13 local governments throughout the state, compared to what they would have collected  
14 otherwise. Revenue is used to provide services, maintain infrastructure, and meet prior debt  
15 obligations. However, the impacts on individual local governments will be uncertain until  
16 there is clarifying legislation about how revenue above the limit will be lowered or refunded,  
17 or whether voters will allow the additional revenue to be retained.

#### 18 **What is Senate Bill 24-233 and how do Amendment \_\_ and Proposition\_\_ interact with** 19 **it?**

20 In May 2024, the state legislature passed a bill, Senate Bill 24-233, that only goes into effect  
21 if both Amendment \_\_ and Proposition \_\_ do not pass. Among other things, the bill:

- 22 • lowers assessment rates, compared with what they would be otherwise, for residential  
23 and some non-residential property, beginning in 2024;
- 24 • creates a subtraction from a home's value that further reduces assessed value for  
25 property tax year 2024, and an ongoing subtraction equal to 10 percent of a home's  
26 value, up to \$70,000, beginning in 2025; and
- 27 • creates a 5.5 percent property tax growth limit on non-school local governments that are  
28 not already subject to other property tax revenue limits.

29 The different ways Amendment \_\_ and Proposition \_\_ interact with Senate Bill 24-233 are  
30 detailed in Figure 2. For more information about Amendment \_\_ and how it interacts with  
31 SB 24-233, see page \_\_.

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**Figure 2**  
**Potential Outcomes of Amendment \_\_ and Proposition \_\_**

	<b>Amendment __ Passes</b>	<b>Amendment __ Fails</b>
<b>Proposition __ Passes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because Senate Bill 24-233 does not go into effect, assessment rates go up in 2024. However, they are permanently reduced by Proposition __ beginning in 2025.</li> <li>• The 4 percent statewide property tax revenue limit in Amendment __ goes into effect.</li> <li>• The 5.5 percent local limit in Senate Bill 24-233 does not go into effect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because Senate Bill 24-233 does not go into effect, assessment rates go up in 2024. However, they are reduced by Proposition __ beginning in 2025.</li> <li>• No new property tax revenue limit, either from Amendment __ or Senate Bill 24-233.</li> </ul>
<b>Proposition __ Fails</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because neither Senate Bill 24-233 nor Proposition __ goes into effect, assessment rates continue at higher rates.</li> <li>• The 4 percent statewide property tax revenue limit in Amendment __ goes into effect.</li> <li>• The 5.5 percent local limit in Senate Bill 24-233 does not go into effect.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senate Bill 24-233 goes into effect:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assessment rates are lowered beginning in 2024. Most rates are lower than they would be without SB 24-233, but higher than if Proposition __ had gone into effect.</li> <li>○ The 5.5 percent local limit in Senate Bill 24-233 goes into effect.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The 4 percent statewide property tax revenue limit in Amendment __ does not go into effect.</li> </ul>

3 Detailed descriptions of the assessment rates with and without Senate Bill 24-233 can be  
4 found here. [The Blue Book will include a link to a separate memo listing all the assessment  
5 rates in each scenario]

6 **How does the limit in Amendment \_\_ compare with the limit in Senate Bill 24-233?**

7 Amendment \_\_ limits statewide property tax revenue to 4 percent growth, compared to the  
8 prior year's statewide revenue. The limit in Amendment \_\_ is applied to the prior year's  
9 statewide property tax collections, meaning that in years when revenue decreases, the next  
10 year's growth limit will be applied from that new, lower level.

11 Senate Bill 24-233 limits some local governments' property tax revenue growth to  
12 5.5 percent, compared to the prior year's limit. The limit is calculated based on 2023 revenue  
13 grown by 5.5 percent annually, with exceptions for new construction, revenue committed to

1 bond and debt payments, and revenue from sources like oil and gas and mining. This limit  
2 does not apply to school districts or governments with other local growth limits already in  
3 place.

4 Other property tax limits also exist in state law, including a constitutional limit under the  
5 Taxpayer’s Bill of Rights (TABOR) and a different 5.5 percent limit on each local government’s  
6 property tax revenue. These limits can both be waived with voter approval. Voters have  
7 granted many local governments permission to exceed these limits.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 5, 2024, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State’s elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

<https://coloradosos.gov/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html>

## 8 **Arguments For Amendment** \_\_

- 9 1) The measure prevents another spike in property taxes, like the one that occurred in 2023.  
10 This spike contributed to the rapidly rising cost of living in Colorado, which hurts  
11 everyone, especially seniors and those living on a fixed income. By limiting growth in  
12 property taxes, the measure lessens the future burden on taxpayers, allowing them to  
13 pay lower taxes and save, spend, or invest their money as they see fit.
- 14 2) The measure adds a simple, predictable property tax revenue limit to the Colorado  
15 Constitution. This limit ensures that when government grows, it grows in a modest,  
16 sustainable way. In years where revenue exceeds the limit, the measure allows flexibility  
17 to reduce or refund taxes in a way that is responsive to the state’s needs, or to ask voters  
18 to keep the additional revenue.

## 19 **Arguments Against Amendment** \_\_

- 20 1) Despite its seemingly simple premise, the measure is not a limit on the property taxes  
21 paid by an individual household or business, and does not guarantee that an individual’s  
22 taxes will be limited to 4 percent growth. Instead, it imposes a blanket limit for the entire  
23 state and leaves it up to the state legislature to determine whose property taxes may be  
24 limited in a given year, forcing them to pick winners and losers. This uncertainty will  
25 make it difficult for property owners to know how much tax they will owe, and how their  
26 taxes may change from year to year.
- 27 2) The measure will significantly hurt the ability of most local governments to provide  
28 services. They may not be able to keep up with inflation and growth, maintain aging  
29 infrastructure, meet existing debt obligations, access affordable financing for  
30 construction projects, or recover from economic downturns. Additionally, property value  
31 growth in urban and resort communities could push the state over its limit, which may  
32 result in cuts that disproportionately hurt services in rural and slower growth areas of the  
33 state.

## 1 **Fiscal Impact of Amendment \_\_**

2 Amendment \_\_ causes Senate Bill 24-233 not to take effect, increasing property taxes. In  
3 years when property tax revenue grows by more than 4 percent from the prior year, the  
4 measure will reduce property taxes, unless voters allow taxes to exceed the limit. These  
5 impacts are discussed below. The state budget year runs from July 1 to June 30.

6 **Taxpayer impacts.** The measure increases property taxes paid by property owners  
7 beginning with 2024 property taxes, payable in 2025. In later years, the measure  
8 conditionally reduces property taxes compared to what would otherwise be owed. Growth in  
9 property tax revenue is expected to be below the limit for property tax years 2025 and 2026,  
10 which means that Amendment \_\_ is not expected to constrain property taxes collections in  
11 these years. The analysis assumes the limit will be effective beginning in the 2025 property  
12 tax year.

13 Relative to current law with Senate Bill 24-233, the measure increases property taxes by an  
14 estimated \$1 billion for property tax year 2024, \$0.5 billion for property tax year 2025, and  
15 \$0.7 billion for property tax year 2026 and future years. Increased property taxes decrease  
16 the amount of after-tax income available for property owners to spend, save, or invest  
17 elsewhere in the economy. Over the long term, the measure will conditionally reduce  
18 property taxes compared to what they would be without a statewide limit.

19 **Local government impact.** Amendment \_\_ is estimated to increase revenue to local  
20 governments statewide, on net, due to higher property taxes without SB 24-233. The  
21 measure will increase revenue to local governments by \$650 million for property tax year  
22 2024, \$440 million for property tax year 2025, and \$550 million for property tax year 2026.  
23 Over time, the measure's property tax revenue limit is expected to conditionally decrease  
24 local revenue compared to what it would be otherwise.

25 **State spending.** In the near term, Amendment \_\_ decreases state spending. Increased  
26 property tax collections from school district total program mills will decrease the required  
27 state share of total program funding for school finance. The measure also eliminates  
28 relatively small reimbursements for some local governments. On net, the measure is  
29 estimated to reduce state spending, primarily for schools, by \$390 million in state budget  
30 year 2024-25, \$80 million in state budget year 2025-26, and \$160 million in state budget  
31 year 2026-27. Over the long term, required state spending on schools will increase, as the  
32 limit will limit growth in school district property tax collections, increasing the state's share of  
33 school funding.