First Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

ENGROSSED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted on Second Reading in the House of Introduction

LLS NO. 23-1028.01 Zach Blaes x4348

SENATE BILL 23-304

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Hansen and Fenberg,

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Marshall and Frizell,

Senate Committees

House Committees

Finance

	A BILL FOR AN ACT				
101	CONCERNING CHANGES TO PROPERTY TAX VALUATION PRACTICES,				
102	AND, IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, REQUIRING PROPERTY TAX				
103	ASSESSORS TO CONSIDER CERTAIN INFORMATION WHEN				
104	VALUING REAL PROPERTY, REQUIRING CERTAIN COUNTIES USE				
105	AN ALTERNATIVE PROTEST AND APPEAL PROCEDURE IN ANY				
106	YEAR OF GENERAL REASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY THAT IS				
107	VALUED BIENNIALLY, AND CLARIFYING THAT DATA THAT A				
108	PROPERTY TAX ASSESSOR IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE AT THE				
109	REQUEST OF A TAXPAYER MUST INCLUDE CERTAIN				
110	INFORMATION.				

Bill Summary

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does

not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at http://leg.colorado.gov.)

Section 1 of the bill specifies that when a property tax assessor values real property, the property tax assessor must consider:

• The current use:

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- Existing zoning and other governmental land use or environmental regulations and restrictions;
- Multi-year leases or other arrangements affecting the use of or income from real property;
- Easements and reservations of record; and
- Covenants, conditions, and restrictions of record.

Beginning January 1, 2024, **section 2** requires certain counties to use an alternative procedure to determine objections and protests of property tax valuations in any year of general reassessment of real property that is valued biennially.

Currently, at the request of a taxpayer, a property tax assessor is required to provide the taxpayer with certain data that the assessor used to determine the value of the taxpayer's property. **Section 3** clarifies that the data the assessor is required to provide must include the primary method and rates the assessor used to value the property.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-1-103, amend (5)(a) as follows:

39-1-103. Actual value determined - when - legislative declaration. (5) (a) All real and personal property shall be appraised and the actual value thereof for property tax purposes determined by the assessor of the county wherein such property is located. The actual value of such property, other than agricultural lands exclusive of building improvements thereon and other than residential real property and other than producing mines and lands or leaseholds producing oil or gas, shall be that value determined by appropriate consideration of the cost approach, the market approach, and the income approach to appraisal.

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The assessor shall consider and document all elements of such approaches that are applicable prior to a determination of actual value. The actual value reflects the value of the fee simple estate. Despite any orders of the state board of equalization, no assessor shall arbitrarily increase the valuations for assessment of all parcels represented within the abstract of a county or within a class or subclass of parcels on that abstract by a common multiple in response to the order of said board. If an assessor is required, pursuant to the order of said board, to increase or decrease valuations for assessment, such changes shall be made only upon individual valuations for assessment of each and every parcel, using each of the approaches to appraisal specified in this subsection (5)(a), if applicable. The actual value of agricultural lands, exclusive of building improvements thereon, shall be determined by consideration of the earning or productive capacity of such lands during a reasonable period of time, capitalized at a rate of thirteen percent. Land that is valued as agricultural and that becomes subject to a perpetual conservation easement shall continue to be valued as agricultural notwithstanding its dedication for conservation purposes; except that, if any portion of such land is actually used for nonagricultural commercial or nonagricultural residential purposes, that portion shall be valued according to such use. Nothing in this subsection (5) shall be construed to require or permit the reclassification of agricultural land or improvements, including residential property, due solely to subjecting the land to a perpetual conservation easement. The actual value of residential real- property shall be determined solely by consideration of the market approach to appraisal. A gross rent multiplier may be considered as a unit of comparison within the market approach to appraisal. The valuation for assessment of

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1	producing mines and of lands or leaseholds producing oil or gas shall be
2	determined pursuant to articles 6 and 7 of this title 39. IN ESTABLISHING
3	ACTUAL VALUE, AN ASSESSOR SHALL ALSO CONSIDER:
4	(I) CURRENT USE;
5	(II) EXISTING ZONING AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL LAND USE OR
6	ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS;
7	(III) MULTI-YEAR LEASES OR OTHER CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENTS
8	AFFECTING THE USE OF OR INCOME FROM THE PROPERTY;
9	(IV) EASEMENTS AND RESERVATIONS OF RECORD; AND
10	(V) COVENANTS, CONDITIONS, AND RESTRICTIONS OF RECORD.
11	SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 39-5-122.7, add (4)
12	as follows:
13	39-5-122.7. Alternate protest and appeal procedure for
14	specified counties. (4) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this
15	SECTION, BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 2024, COUNTIES WITH A POPULATION
16	GREATER THAN THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND, AS DETERMINED PURSUANT
17	TO THE MOST RECENTLY PUBLISHED POPULATION ESTIMATES FROM THE
18	STATE DEMOGRAPHER APPOINTED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE
19	DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS, SHALL IN ANY YEAR OF GENERAL
20	REASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY THAT IS VALUED BIENNIALLY BY AN
21	ASSESSOR PURSUANT TO SECTION $39-1-104$ (10.2) USE AN ALTERNATIVE
22	PROTEST AND APPEAL PROCEDURE TO DETERMINE OBJECTIONS AND
23	PROTESTS CONCERNING VALUATIONS OF TAXABLE PROPERTY. WHEN
24	FOLLOWING AN ALTERNATIVE PROTEST AND APPEAL PROCEDURE
25	PURSUANT TO THIS SUBSECTION (4), THE ASSESSOR SHALL ISSUE ANY
26	WRITTEN DETERMINATION REGARDING THE OBJECTION AND PROTEST BY
27	THE DATE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 39-5-122 (2).

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SECTION 3.	In Colorado Revised Statutes,	39-8-107,	amend (3)
as follows:			

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39-8-107. Hearings on appeal. (3) At the written request of any taxpayer or any agent of such A taxpayer and subject to such confidentiality requirements as provided by law, the assessor shall, within three working days after receipt of said A request, make available to the taxpayer or agent the data used by the assessor in determining the actual value of any property owned by such A taxpayer. At the assessor's election, the assessor may either mail, fax, or send by electronic transmission to the address, phone number, or electronic address supplied by said A taxpayer or agent such ANY REQUESTED data. Such data shall include but shall not be limited to THE ASSESSOR SHALL PROVIDE TO A TAXPAYER MAKING THE REQUEST the data derived from the declarations filed pursuant to the provisions of article 14 of this title, TITLE 39, THE PRIMARY METHOD AND RATES USED TO VALUE THE PROPERTY, and ANY confidential data, provided that such THE confidential data shall be IS presented in such a manner that the source cannot be identified. Upon receipt of such THE request, the assessor shall notify the taxpayer or agent of the estimated cost of providing such THE information, payment of which shall be made prior to providing such THE information. Upon providing such THE information, the assessor may include a bill for the reasonable cost above the estimated cost and up to the statutory maximum which shall be due and payable upon receipt by the taxpayer or agent.

SECTION 4. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V

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- of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this
- 2 act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take
- 3 effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in
- 4 November 2024 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the
- official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.

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