Proposition 120 proposes amending the Colorado statutes to:

- lower the property tax assessment rates for multifamily housing and lodging properties; and
- allow the state to retain money above constitutional spending limits if it is used to fund existing property tax exemptions.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** The description of the measure in this voter information guide differs from the language in the ballot question because a law that changed the effect of the measure was passed by the state legislature after the ballot question was written.

**What Your Vote Means**

**YES** A “yes” vote on Proposition 120 lowers property tax assessment rates for multifamily housing and lodging properties. It does not impact assessment rates for other types of residential and nonresidential property.

**NO** A “no” vote on Proposition 120 retains the assessment rates for lodging and multifamily housing properties that are in current law.
Summary and Analysis for Proposition 120

Why is this description of Proposition 120 different from the ballot question and text of the measure?

The effect of Proposition 120 changed due to a law passed by the state legislature during the 2021 session, after the ballot question was set. Specifically:

- Proposition 120 was initially written to permanently lower the assessment rates for all residential property and most nonresidential property.
- Senate Bill 21-293, enacted in June, established new categories of property so that the lower residential assessment rate in Proposition 120 (6.5 percent) applies only to multifamily housing properties, and the lower nonresidential assessment rate (26.4 percent) applies only to lodging properties.

Senate Bill 21-293 also temporarily lowers assessment rates for residential properties, agricultural properties, and renewable energy properties for 2022 and 2023, after which the rates return to 2021 levels.

What does this voter information guide describe?

This voter information guide discusses the impact of Proposition 120 compared with existing law. Existing law includes the changes enacted in Senate Bill 21-293.

What happens if Proposition 120 passes?

Proposition 120 will lower property tax assessment rates for multifamily housing and lodging properties, as shown in Table 1. Through state budget year 2026-27, the measure also allows the state to retain $25.0 million per year in revenue above the constitutional limit if it is used to fund existing reimbursements to local governments for property tax exemptions for seniors and veterans with a service-related disability.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Property</th>
<th>Without Proposition 120</th>
<th>With Proposition 120</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2022 and 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifamily Properties</td>
<td>7.15%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodging Properties</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following classes of property are not impacted by the measure:

- other residential properties, including single-family homes;
- agricultural land;
- mines and oil and gas properties; and
• other nonresidential properties, such as commercial property, industrial property, natural resources, and vacant land.

What are property taxes?

Residential and nonresidential property owners pay property taxes on a portion of their property’s value. Nonresidential property includes commercial, industrial, agricultural, and oil and gas property, vacant land, natural resources, and mines. Cities, counties, school districts, and special districts impose and collect the tax annually, and use the revenue to fund public schools and local services such as road and street maintenance, police departments, fire protection, water and sewer infrastructure, parks, and libraries.

How are property taxes calculated?

Figure 1 illustrates how property taxes are calculated. Property taxes are paid on a portion of a property’s actual value. This portion is known as the taxable value, or assessed value, and is calculated by multiplying the actual value by the assessment rate. The actual value of a property is determined by the county assessor or state property tax administrator; the assessment rate is a percentage set in state law. The taxable value is then multiplied by the local tax rate (known as a mill levy) to determine the taxes due. One mill equals $1 for every $1,000 of taxable value.

**Figure 1**

*Property Tax Calculation*

Example: Property value of $300,000, taxed at 100 mills, using 2021 assessment rates.

**Taxable value = Property value × Assessment rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Taxable Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>7.15%</td>
<td>$21,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresidential</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>$87,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Property taxes = Taxable value × Tax rate (Mills/1000)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Taxes Owed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>$21,450</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>$2,145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresidential</td>
<td>$87,000</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>$8,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How does Proposition 120 impact property taxpayers?

Compared to what would be owed without the measure, Proposition 120 reduces property taxes for most owners of the following types of property:

• **Multifamily housing properties**, which include those with more than one housing unit such as duplexes, triplexes, or properties with four or more units, but do not include condominiums; and

• **Lodging properties**, which include hotels, motels, and bed and breakfasts.
The actual impact on an individual property owner will depend on several factors, including the local jurisdictions in which their property is located, actual future mill levies, and the actual value of their property. The taxpayer impact section below includes the estimated property tax decrease for several examples at different property values, assuming the statewide average mill levy for the 2020 tax year.

**How does Proposition 120 impact local governments?**

Proposition 120 reduces property tax revenue to most local governments, compared to what would be collected without the measure, and may impact local services such as education, fire protection, police, transportation, and libraries. The impact on each individual local government's revenue and services will vary across the state, depending on:

- **Mix of properties** – areas with a higher portion of multifamily housing and lodging properties will be more heavily impacted.
- **Mill levies** – actual mill levies are determined at the local level. Local governments could choose to ask voters to raise future mill levies. Some local governments already have permission from their voters to adjust the tax rate to make up for reductions in assessment rates, and thus may not experience any revenue impacts.

Property values are growing at different rates around the state. In areas where property values are growing quickly, the reduction in assessment rates in Proposition 120 will cause property tax revenue overall to grow at a slower rate. In areas where values are not growing quickly, this reduction could cause overall property tax revenue to decrease from one year to the next.

**How does Proposition 120 impact school funding?**

Public schools are funded through a combination of state and local government revenue. The state pays the difference between an amount of school district funding required by a formula in state law, and the amount of local tax revenue generated. A reduction in property tax revenue to school districts increases the amount that the state must pay to make up the difference, although actual funding is determined by the state legislature. Property tax reductions from Proposition 120 that are not offset by additional state funding will result in lower school funding for some districts. The impact will vary by district.

**What is the homestead property tax exemption?**

The homestead property tax exemption allows eligible veterans with service-related disabilities and seniors to exempt 50 percent of the first $200,000 of residential property value from property taxes. The average exemption was $584 in 2020.

In years the exemption is available, the state reimburses local governments for the revenue reduction resulting from the property tax exemption. The state spent $157.9 million on local government reimbursements in state budget year 2020-21. In some
years, the state legislature has made the exemption temporarily unavailable as a budget balancing decision. The last year the exemption was not available was 2011.

Does Proposition 120 change the homestead property tax exemption?

No. The measure does not change the homestead property tax exemption. Rather, the measure allows the state to retain $25.0 million above constitutional spending limits per year through the 2026-27 state budget year if that amount is spent on homestead exemptions.

For information on those issue committees that support or oppose the measures on the ballot at the November 2, 2021, election, go to the Colorado Secretary of State’s elections center web site hyperlink for ballot and initiative information:

https://www.sos.state.co.us/pubs/elections/Initiatives/InitiativesHome.html