



**COLORADO**  
Department of Local Affairs

# Performance Plan

**Fiscal Year 2024 to 2025**

July 1, 2024

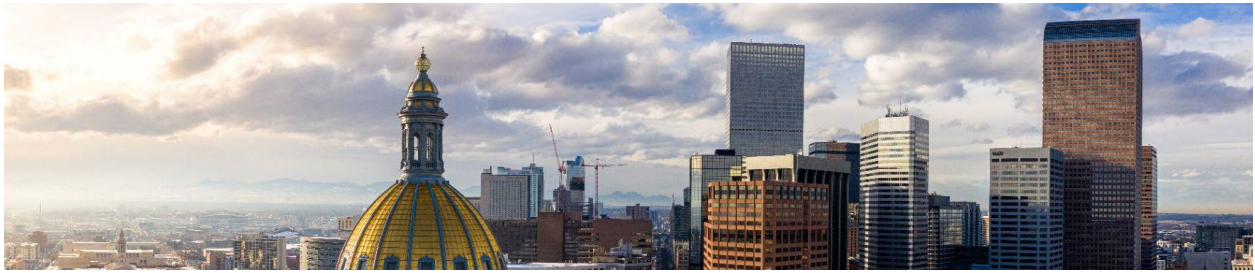


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## Departmental Introduction

The Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) serves as the primary interface between the State and local communities. The Department provides financial support to local communities along with professional and technical services (including training and technical assistance) to community leaders in the areas of governance, housing, and property tax administration. While all state governments provide such services through various departmental structures, Colorado's approach is unique in that these local community services are gathered into one department of "Local Affairs" which has a central focus on strengthening Colorado communities, increasing resiliency, and enhancing livability.

DOLA makes financial resources available to support community infrastructure (e.g. water, sewer, road and bridge projects) and services (e.g. housing) either through statutory formula distributions of state and federal funds (e.g. Energy Impact Direct Distribution, Community Service Block Grants, Conservation Trust Fund) or through state and federal grants (e.g. Energy Impact, Limited Gaming Impact, Community Development Block Grants, Marijuana Impact). In recent years, a large portion of DOLA's funding has also come from federal stimulus programs established to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impacts.

In addition to providing assistance and services to local governments and communities, DOLA provides technical assistance and services for individual citizens. DOLA assists property owners to ensure their property taxes have been determined in a fair, accurate, and consistent manner in accordance with property tax laws, and provides a forum for taxpayers to appeal assessments. DOLA also helps citizens obtain assistance with rent,

mortgage, and utility payments through local housing authorities and non-profit service organizations. Additionally, DOLA channels federal aid for disaster recovery. In these ways, DOLA is a direct point of contact for many Coloradoans and other Colorado property owners.

Further, all four divisions of DOLA perform a variety of regulatory functions as assigned by the Constitution and statutes. These range from ensuring proper implementation of state property tax laws, implementing safety related policies regarding manufactured housing and factory-built housing, enforcing requirements on local governments regarding public access to key government documents, and many others. Most recently, DOLA has been trusted with over \$1.5 billion of COVID-19 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) economic recovery funding directed through the Colorado Legislature and has launched over 20 new programs to assist in post-pandemic -recovery. These programs include direct grant and/or loan funding to communities, non-profit organizations, and eligible individuals in the areas of: emergency rental assistance payments, mortgage foreclosure avoidance, eviction defense services, homelessness assistance, and new affordable housing development throughout the state.

DOLA has established an internal culture that encourages collaboration and efficiency, both internally and in relationships with our customers (communities, community leaders and other partners) in advancing the interests and capabilities of local governments. DOLA is committed to advancing equity, diversity and inclusion in its programs, through ongoing staff training, programmatic assessments, and other strategies. As a department, DOLA seeks to build partnerships with local communities who are so critical to the success of the entire state.



# **DOLA Overview – Authority and Structure**

## **Constitutional and Statutory Authority**

### **Department of Local Affairs (DOLA)**

- Title 24, Article 32, C.R.S.

### **Division of Property Taxation (DPT)**

- Article X, Sections 3 and 15, of the Colorado Constitution
- Title 39, Articles 1-14, C.R.S.

### **Board of Assessment Appeals (BAA)**

- Article X, Section 3 and Article XII, Section 13 of the Colorado Constitution
- Title 39, Article 2, C.R.S.

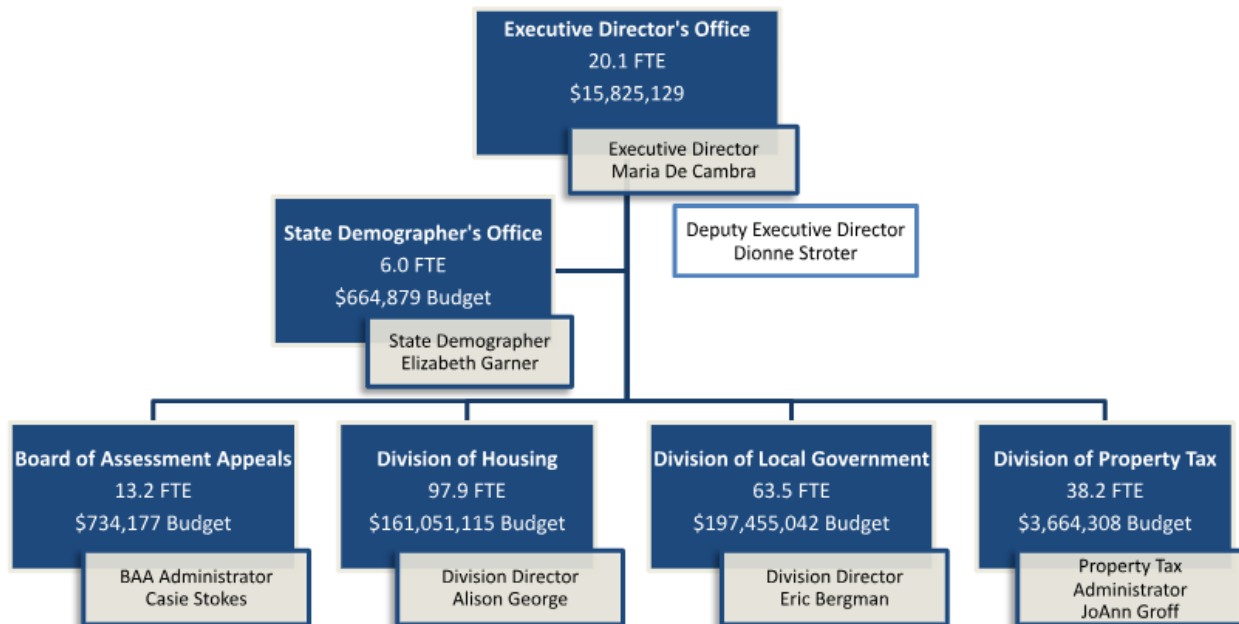
### **Division of Housing (DOH)**

- Title 24, Article 32, Section 702, C.R.S.

### **Division of Local Government (DLG)**

- Title 24, Article 32, Part 1, C.R.S.

## DOLA Organizational Chart Fiscal Year 2024 to 2025



## DOLA Budget and Appropriations

### Fiscal Year 2024 to 2025 Appropriation

Source: Fiscal Year 2024 to 2025 Long Bill, does not include special bills adding additional appropriations to the Department

#### Executive Director Office

- General Fund: \$5,105,237
- General Fund Transfer: \$0
- Cash Funds: \$3,825,581
- Reappropriated Funds: \$5,541,706
- Federal Funds: \$2,017,458
- Total: \$16,489,982
- Full-time Employee: 26.1



## **Board of Assessment Appeals**

- General Fund: \$592,328
- General Fund Transfer: \$0
- Cash Funds: \$141,849
- Reappropriated Funds: \$0
- Federal Funds: \$0
- Total: \$734,177
- Full-time Employee: 13.2

## **Division of Property Taxation**

- General Fund: \$2,235,875
- General Fund Transfer: \$0
- Cash Funds: \$1,171,161
- Reappropriated Funds: \$257,272
- Federal Funds: \$0
- Total: \$3,664,308
- Full-time Employee: 38.2

## **Division of Housing**

- General Fund: \$47,294,407
- General Fund Transfer: \$0
- Cash Funds: \$5,198,605
- Reappropriated Funds: \$2,063,763
- Federal Funds: \$106,494,340
- Total: \$161,051,115
- Full-time Employee: 97.9

## **Division of Local Government**

- General Fund: \$10,220,349
- General Fund Transfer: \$4,665,000
- Cash Funds: \$155,826,568
- Reappropriated Funds: \$10,402,405
- Federal Funds: \$16,340,720
- Total: \$197,455,042
- Full-time Employee: 63.5

## **Total**

- General Fund: \$65,448,196
- General Fund Transfer: \$4,665,000
- Cash Funds: \$166,163,764
- Reappropriated Funds: \$18,265,146
- Federal Funds: \$124,852,518
- Total: \$379,394,624
- Full-time Employee: 238.9

## **Fund Sources by Division**

### **State Funds**

#### **General Fund**

- Executive Director
- Division of Property Tax
- Board of Assessment Appeals
- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

**General Fund Exempt (associated with Volunteer Firefighter Pension Plans, Community Crime Prevention Initiative)**

- Division of Local Government

**Moffat Tunnel Cash Funds**

- Division of Local Government

**Property Tax Exemption Cash Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Property Tax

**Board of Assessment Cash Funds**

- Executive Director
- Board of Assessment Appeals

**Private Activity Bond Allocation Cash Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Housing

**Homeless Prevention Activities Program Cash Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Housing

**Financial Literacy Exchange Funds**

- Division of Housing

### **Affordable Housing Development Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Housing

### **Building Regulation Cash Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Housing

### **Mobile Home Park Act Cash Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Housing

### **Local Government Energy & Mineral Impact Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Property Tax
- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

### **Local Government Severance Tax Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Property Tax
- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

### **Conservation Trust Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Local Government

### **Local Government Limited Gaming Impact Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Property Tax
- Board of Assessment Appeals
- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

### **Colorado Heritage Communities Grants**

- Division of Local Government

### **Departmental or State Indirect Cost Recoveries (State and Federal)**

- Executive Director
- Division of Property Tax
- Board of Assessment Appeals
- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

### **Water Pollution Control & Drinking Water Revolving Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Local Government

### **Marijuana Tax Cash Fund**

- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

## **Federal Funds**

### **Community Development Block Grant Funds (CDBG)**

- Executive Director
- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

### **Disaster Recovery / CDBG-DR**

- Executive Director
- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

### **Community Service Block Grant Funds**

- Division of Local Government

### **Environmental Protection Agency Funds**

- Executive Director
- Division of Local Government

### **Departmental Indirect Cost Recoveries (various Federal)**

- Executive Director
- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

### **Department of Justice Grant Funds**

- Division of Housing

## **Department of Housing and Urban Development Grant Funds**

- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

## **HUD-VA Grant Funds**

- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

## **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act/State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF)**

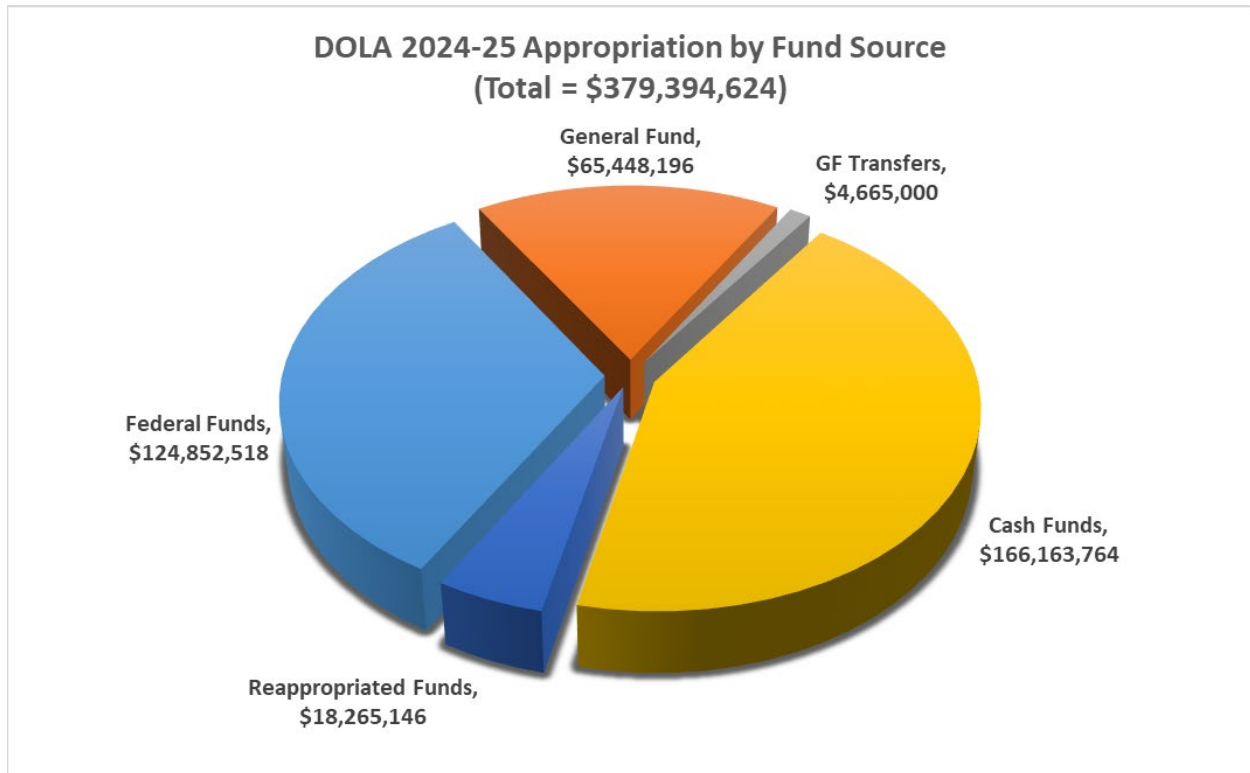
- Executive Director
- Division of Housing
- Division of Local Government

## **Various Federal Funds**

- Executive Director



## DOLA 2024 to 2025 Appropriation by Fund Source (Total = \$379,394,624)



## Fiscal Year 2024 to 2025 Legislation Impacting DOLA or Related Parties

### Division of Local Government

- HB 24-1152: Accessory Dwelling Units
- HB 24-1304: Minimum Parking Requirements
- HB 24-1313: Transit-Oriented Communities
- SB 24-174: Sustainable Affordable Housing Planning
- HB 24-1007: Occupancy Limits
- HB 24-1219: First Responder Employer Health Benefit Trust
- HB 24-1302: Tax Rate Information
- HB 24-1413: Severance Tax Transfer

- SB 24-002: Property Tax Credits Rebate
- SB 24-089: Firefighter Cardiac Benefits
- SB 24-135: Agency Reports
- SB 24-214: State Climate Goals

## **Division of Housing**

- HB 24-1237: Child Care Facilities
- HB 24-1308: Implementation of Affordable Housing
- HB 24-1131: Local College Districts
- HB 24-1294: Mobile Home Park
- HB 24-1360: CO Disability Opportunities Office
- HB 24-1434: Affordable Housing Tax Credit
- SB 24-016: Tax Credit Intermediaries
- SB 24-064: Eviction Data
- SB 24-178: Duplicate Land Reporting
- SB 24-183: Mobile Home Task Force

## **Division of Property Taxation**

- SB 24-111: Senior Property Tax Reduction
- SB 24-233: Property Tax Reforms
- HB 24-1179: Abstract of Values
- HB 24-1302: Tax Rate Information
- HB 24-1411: DPT Exemptions Fee Increase

## **Executive Director's Office**

- HB 24-1465 and 1466: Stimulus Refinance

# **DOLA Mission, Vision & Strategic Priorities**

## **DOLA's Mission**

The Department of Local Affairs is responsible for strengthening Colorado's local communities through:

- accessible, affordable, and secure housing;
- implementation of property tax law; and
- increasing capacity building, strategic training, research, technical assistance, and funding to localities.

## **DOLA's Vision**

Strengthen Colorado communities

## **DOLA's 2024-2026 Priorities**

In 2024, the department engaged in a strategic planning process to identify its policy and operational priorities for the remainder of Governor Jared Polis' term. The following priorities were identified and demonstrate DOLA's commitment to policy leadership, transparency, and effective engagement and administration.

## **Lean Machine**

DOLA will make significant improvements to internal operations that lead to measurable improvements in the efficiency of our systems, processes and operations, while maintaining the quality and accuracy of our work.

## **Transparency and Impact Focus**

DOLA will establish a department-wide system for measuring the impact of our programs and resources. DOLA will ensure efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and ease of access are fundamental elements of each program, division, and office.

## **Educate and Elevate**

DOLA will develop and execute a strategic communications plan to educate local government officials, developers, professional and business associations, the public, and other local partners about the broad work of DOLA and how to interface with DOLA's programs.

## **Proactive Leadership on Housing**

DOLA will become a driving force in housing. DOLA will:

- Foster a department-wide culture and commitment to being a proactive partner to local government on housing issues;
- Bring the latest thinking and innovative solutions to address local housing challenges;
- Lean in as an expert partner by bringing new ideas as a forward thinking leader helping to drive action, in addition to being a partner ready to react to local needs or requests.

## **DOLA Commitment to Inclusivity, Diversity, Equity and Accessibility (IDEA)**

DOLA's commitment to Inclusivity, Diversity, Equity and Accessibility (IDEA) includes the development of a number of strategies and practices intended to improve equitable outcomes for our employees, stakeholders, customers and partners. As a liaison and service provider to local communities across Colorado, DOLA understands the challenges of delivering programs and funding to diverse populations with differing needs. DOLA also recognizes that historical inequities and systemic inequality have led to disparate impacts on underrepresented groups or populations, and addressing these issues requires a whole of government approach.

### **DOLA IDEA Vision**

DOLA embodies the ideals of equity, diversity, inclusivity and accessibility, recognizing that mutual respect results in a more productive workforce and just society.

### **DOLA IDEA Mission**

DOLA establishes, maintains and demonstrates equity, diversity, inclusivity and accessibility as core agency values and proactively implements policies that foster these values and reflects our communities, which translates to a more positive customer experience for our diverse clientele.

### **DOLA IDEA Guiding Principles**

DOLA welcomes and values the unique contributions of all employees in our diverse workforce and in the communities we serve. We expect the core values of equity, diversity, inclusivity, and accessibility to be practiced by everyone without exception in our

organization. DOLA will not tolerate discrimination, offensive behavior, or bullying. We stand on the foundation of ethics and the moral principle of valuing each individual.

- DOLA will adopt and nurture an organizational culture where people working and engaging with us feel respected and comfortable being themselves, free from discrimination, offensive behavior, bullying, and retaliation.
- DOLA will integrate an awareness of IDEA issues into its daily operations to reduce disparate impacts on protected classes as required by state and federal law.
- To achieve a culture of inclusion, DOLA will make concerted efforts to reduce key barriers, informed by data led interventions, to ensure the representation of underrepresented people and sustain the improvements in the representation of women at senior levels.
- DOLA will work to eliminate any unfair, unjustified and unnecessary hierarchical divisions within the department.
- DOLA is committed to the continuation of an organizational culture that is inclusive, fair, allows for speaking up, manages disagreement and conflict constructively, and is empowered, optimistic and aligned to our values.

## **DOLA Performance Evaluation for Quarter 3 and 4 2023 to 2024**

DOLA identified several wildly important goals (WIGs) for FY 2023-24 and beyond. For this performance evaluation, the Department has updated progress on the initiatives identified in the FY2023-24 Performance Plan that capture the Department's WIGs, and reflect the overall direction as identified by department leadership. The updates reflect data as of April 30, 2024.

[Additional detail for these WIGs is available in the Department's Performance Plan.](#)

## Operational Measures

### Wildly Important Goals (WIG) #1: Identify Energy Savings

DOLA will enable local communities to reduce their reliance on traditional energy sources by 11.4M kWh annually by investing in renewable energy production and energy savings projects by June 30, 2024.

The Department will achieve this goal through the following leading indicators:

Measure	Baseline	Q1*	Q2*	Q3*	Q4†	Goal
<b>Key Metric: Enable local communities to reduce their reliance on traditional energy sources by 11.4M kWh annually by investing in renewable energy production and energy savings projects by June 30, 2024</b>	0	3.4M	10.3M	11.4M	11.4M	11.4M
DOLA will complete 15 webinars, workshops and information sessions that support the Climate Resilience Challenge and Microgrids Program by June 30, 2024.	N/A	3	14	24	30	15
Outreach and technical assistance efforts will drive the development, application and award of 25 projects with an energy reduction or renewable energy component by June 30, 2024.	0	0	12	27	37	25
Establish and implement measurements of renewable impacts as part of our funding review in 3 of our affordable housing programs by June 30, 2024.	0	0	7	7	7	3

\*Measures are cumulative each quarter.

†Data represents partial reporting for Quarter 4 activities. Please review the Governor's Dashboard and DOLA's 2024 annual report for full reporting (November 1, 2024).



## WIG #2: Land Use Reform

85 Municipalities and counties that received technical assistance or grants will have updates to their land use policies to reflect best practices by June 30, 2024.

The Department will achieve this goal through the following leading indicators:

Measure	Baseline	Q1*	Q2*	Q3*	Q4 <sup>†</sup>	Goal
<b>Key Metric: 85 municipalities and counties that received technical assistance or grants will have updated their land use policies to reflect best practices by June 30, 2024.</b>	21	24	29	73	79	85
By June 30, 2024, Strong Communities, EIAF More Housing Now, and Prop 123 Local Planning Capacity grant programs will award 25 local governments new grants to adopt land use best practices.	0	0	10	35	41	25
Planning staff will provide intensive technical assistance (i.e. community-specific meetings providing guidance/expertise) to 10 local governments in support of local adoption of land use best practices.	0	0	1	3	10	10

\*Measures are cumulative each quarter.

<sup>†</sup>Data represents partial reporting for Quarter 4 activities. Please review the Governor's Dashboard and DOLA's 2024 annual report for full reporting (November 1, 2024).

### WIG #3: Improve Contracting Process

DOLA will reduce the median processing time to execute housing development loans and grants contracts for all substantially complete applications handed off to the DOLA contracting team from 240 days to within 120 days by December 31, 2023, and within 90 days by June 30 2024.

The Department will achieve this goal through the following leading indicators:

Measure	Baseline	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4*	Goal
<b>Key Metric: DOLA will reduce the median processing time to execute housing development loans and grants contracts for all substantially complete applications handed off to the DOLA contracting team from 240 days to within 120 days by December 31, 2023, and within 90 days by June 30 2024.</b>	240	N/A	101	133*	146 <sup>†</sup>	90
Develop and deploy OIT Contract Management System that provides transparency for identifying where applications are within the DOH application/contract cycle by June 30, 2024. (Data is overall percentage)	0	26%	32%	35%	36% <sup>†</sup>	100%
DOLA will decrease the median time between State Housing Board approval to handoff to Contracting from 84 days to 15 days by June 30, 2024. (Data is by quarter)	0	36	52	16	15	15
Complete at least 75% of draft contracts within two weeks of their kickoff meeting by March 31, 2024. (Data is running percentage)	0	15%	24.6%	33.8%	46.9% <sup>§</sup>	75%

Measure	Baseline	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4*	Goal
Completion of uniform Loan template (for no-negotiation-expedited-loan option) by December 31, 2023. (Data is running percentage)	0	0	100%	100%	100%	100%
Backlogged contracts (handed off prior to July 1, 2023) will reach terminal status (executed or withdrawn) by December 31, 2023.	55	51	2	0	0	100%

\*Data represents partial reporting for Quarter 4 activities. Please review the Governor’s Dashboard and DOLA’s 2024 annual report for full reporting (November 1, 2024).

†This goal was tracked for contacts started on or after July 1, 2023. Over time, medians are growing longer, in part, because some contracts that are being executed have been in development for longer, since there’s more time since the start of the fiscal year. However, elements of the contracting process that are within the Department’s control, such as preparing initial drafts, have decreased over the course of the fiscal year.

‡DOLA has selected and procured a technology solution, documented business requirements, is in the process of completing technical design workshops and has begun initial configuration of the system.

§This lead measure tracks timeliness on all contracts started on or after July 1, 2024. However, in the most recent quarter of the fiscal year, DOLA sent out contracts in a median of 15 days.

## Challenges, Ecosystem and Process Improvements for Fiscal Year 2023 to 2024

As a primary liaison with local communities, DOLA is in a unique position to support local governments, provide assistance to Coloradans in need of rental support or shelter, and act as a bridge for communities to access recovery and resiliency services and funding. The passage of ARPA in early 2021 and the Special Legislative Session in November 2023 provided

new one-time funding for more than 25 programs or initiatives designed to support the state's ongoing efforts to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic and increase economic prosperity throughout the state.

As a primary recipient of more than \$1.5 billion in funds, DOLA works closely with state and local representatives, stakeholders, and citizens to identify and implement strategies that will improve the state's recovery, stabilize households, and build for the future. Affordable housing, supportive sheltering, infrastructure projects, resiliency planning, disaster recovery - all of these issues have been touched by these dollars. This significant influx of transformational funds has led to a 500% increase in the department's overall budget and almost 100% increase in projected FTE, which presents operational and administrative challenges for the entire department.

DOLA's ongoing focus on improving service delivery, streamlining processes, embedding IDEA practices, and responsible fiscal stewardship are evident in the department goals, budget and staffing hierarchy.

## **Process Improvements**

### **Improved Processing Times and Customer Experience**

1. The Division of Housing (DOH) worked toward greater efficiencies and the directives in Governor Polis' executive order and in anticipation of implementing House Bill 24-1308. Some improvements include:
  - a. Amending award letters to clearly state the timelines necessary to successfully close deals within 90 days. The new award letter format includes a shorter award letter expiration aimed at meeting the 90-day directive.
  - b. Development of a universal loan template and incentivizing quicker closing with pre-agreement costs.
  - c. Executing 55 contracts that were in the queue prior to July 1, 2023.

- d. Hiring closing coordinators and more contract specialists, which allows for the initial drafting of contracts within two weeks.
2. Knowing the importance of quality and comprehensive data regarding the needs of people experiencing homelessness and the effectiveness of the state's funding, DOH has built internal capacity to support the statewide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). This enables the state to support building local communities' data quality and capacity, as well as ours at the state. More staffing and capacity building is needed to capitalize on the full capabilities of HMIS, but we have been able to increase the programs and users across the state and are building out dashboards for DOH grantees to see the impact and efficacy of their work.
3. Routing Personnel Action Requests (PARs) and Position Descriptions through DocuSign to streamline the signature process and maintain them in the DocuSign repository.
4. Use of Contract Projections tool by all program management staff helped the division's contracts team better prepare for anticipated workload.
5. Legislation reducing SMART Act report requirements for Defense Counsel First Appearance program, Gray & Black Market Marijuana Enforcement program, Peace Officer Behavioral Health Support and Community Partnership Grant Program. Reducing administrative burden for legislators to receive and for staff to prepare reports for the hearing, but can post directly to program websites.

## **Customer Service Improvements**

6. The Division of Housing utilized a new interactive website product (EngageDOLA) in order to effectively engage with interested groups in the effective rollout of two important initiatives this past fiscal year. Using that platform, one was created for the [Proposition 123 Implementation](#) effort and another related to the development of the [Ridge View Supportive Residential Community](#) where the former Ridge View campus is being

repurposed into a supportive residential community for people experiencing homelessness as a result of [Senate Bill 22-211](#).

7. Through website improvements, re-emphasizing newsletters and creating an external facing calendar, the Division of Local Government has improved transparency and the availability of relevant customer information.
8. The Community Development Office and the Colorado Resilience Office have created peer exchange programs for communities to learn insights from each other and share replicable program strategies.
9. DLG supported DOH's efforts to assist communities to opt in to Proposition 123, which supports and encourages affordable housing production, by supplementing DOH's technical assistance efforts. DLG utilized some consultant and staff assistance to provide one on one assistance to any requesting community, walking them through the commitment process, providing and analyzing the data options with them, and helping them determine their best possible approach. This assistance was especially helpful for the very small and rural communities who didn't have staff to perform this analysis. This is one reason why so many communities opted into the program in year 1.
10. The Microgrids for Community Resilience (MCR) grant program increased customer service through outreach, webinars, technical assistance, and additional resources on the MCR website.

## DOLA Wildly Important Goals Fiscal Year 2024 to 2025

DOLA, through its divisions, engages in numerous services to the state, many of which are spelled out in Colorado's Constitution or statutes. Yet there are certain functions which are so fundamental that they warrant specific initiatives to advance the work of the Department in the coming year and three years into the future. These goals have been selected from a set of outcomes identified by the respective divisions in the course of annual strategic planning and development of departmental Wildly Important Goals (WIGs).

**WIG 1:** In order to efficiently process housing contracts in compliance with the timelines required by HB 24-1308, the Division of Housing will ensure that:

- Initial drafts of contracts are sent to the borrower within a median of 25 days of the award; and
- Final signature is executed by the State within a median of 7 days of final signature from the borrower; and
- Documents are executed within a median of 80 days, less a pause for any time with the borrower providing comments and in negotiations on contract language, by June 30, 2025.

Successful completion of this goal will enable borrowers/grantees to receive funds more quickly, resulting in fewer costly delays. In addition this will result in more Coloradans accessing new affordable housing faster. This WIG aligns with the Governor's priority to build More Housing Now and his priority to reduce the number of Coloradans experiencing unsheltered homelessness by 50% by 2027.

In addition, faster contract workflows can contribute to advancing equity, diversity, and inclusion in housing and homelessness initiatives. By streamlining and expediting the contract process, this efficiency helps ensure that affordable housing projects can be implemented more rapidly, providing timely access to housing solutions for individuals and families in need. By accelerating the development and delivery of affordable housing, faster contract workflows can contribute to addressing housing inequalities and promoting IDEA by creating more opportunities for marginalized populations to access stable and affordable housing options.



Primary strategies to achieve this WIG include:

- Making changes to pain points of contracting process
- Rethinking tracking of contract process to include more qualitative information
- Better communication with stakeholders
- Customer feedback surveys: FY24 lookback, FY25 Quarterly Application Survey, FY25 Quarterly Post-Execution Survey

**WIG 2:** DOH will incentivize and create 6,300 housing units by June 30, 2027.

Successful completion of this goal will reduce the number of Coloradans who are severely burdened by housing costs and provide more Coloradans with affordable, safe and stable housing. Financial support can create a housing opportunity when a housing development enables rents or sale prices at that development to be affordable. This WIG aligns with the Governor's priority to build More Housing Now and his priority to reduce the number of Coloradans experiencing unsheltered homelessness by 50% by 2027.

Primary strategies to achieve this WIG include:

- Collaborating with and supporting local governments to work through zoning reform implementation
- Expediting land use permitting
- Conducting outreach to tribal governments to encourage participation

**WIG 3:** DOLA's Division of Property Tax will offer assistance to 50% of seniors identified by DOLA as eligible to potentially regain their recently-lapsed homestead exemption through the 2-year portable value adjustment pilot program by June 30, 2026.

Successful completion of this goal will result in more eligible seniors accessing and retaining this benefit and will reduce their property tax burden overall. Currently, DPT does not have many levers for reducing property tax unilaterally or for increasing the number of eligible individuals who apply for exemptions. This WIG proposes a plan for increasing awareness of the new portable value adjustment pilot program, which modifies the existing senior property tax exemption to allow individuals to keep their exemption when they move within the state, or to regain their exemption if they moved within the state in the last decade and lost their exemption, over the life of the 2-year pilot.

## **Primary strategies to achieve this WIG include:**

### **Year 1**

- Developing a database to aid in evaluating portable value adjustment applications
- Developing new portable value adjustment application and educate assessors on how to use and distribute
- Defining the universe of seniors who are eligible for the portable adjustment and who can be contacted/informed about the adjustment by DPT
- Establishing strategies for conducting outreach/awareness efforts to inform eligible seniors of their ability to take exemption with them or to regain an exemption lost in the last year.
- Establishing strategies for measuring pilot program activity in collaboration with the State Demography Office

### **Year 2**

- Implementing outreach strategies and efforts decided on in Year 1 that focus primarily on contacting seniors who lost exemptions in the last year
- Implementing measurement strategies decided on in Year 1 to track the activity and effectiveness of the 2-year pilot program

# Overview of Division Responsibilities

## Executive Director's Office (EDO)

In general, the Executive Director's Office provides support to all Divisions to enable them to accomplish their strategic goals. This support includes but is not limited to:

- Assisting in developing program budgets and securing funding for program implementation
- Ensuring appropriate financial controls
- Advancing DOLA's legislative agenda
- Providing personnel management and opportunity for individual growth
- Coordinating external messaging
- Integrating Administration priorities
- Coordinating support from the Administration and other agencies.

The primary role of the Executive Director's Office (EDO) is to support and coordinate the Divisions within the Department. EDO also provides several key "back office" roles, thereby avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort within the Divisions. Among the activities provided by staff of the Executive Director's Office are:

## External Relations

### Cabinet Representation

The executive director is a member of the Governor's Cabinet and supports the work of the Divisions by facilitating necessary partnerships with other departments of State government.

Since 2022, in order to effectively administer the large influx of one-time stimulus funding, DOLA has worked closely with the Statewide Recovery Office and other cabinet members to ensure the timely, effective, and strategic distribution of stimulus funds.

## **Legislative Relations**

The Department is an executive branch agency and provides legislative services both internally and externally. Internally, the Department reviews draft legislation for potential fiscal impacts to the Department or local governments. The Department also reviews introduced legislation in terms of the public policy that is addressed in the bill. The Department needs to closely coordinate this review with representatives of the Governor's staff. The Department may also propose that legislation be introduced to change the public policy or procedural issues contained in law. Externally, the Department may help to coordinate stakeholder meetings to evaluate the impact of draft legislation. The Department, in conjunction with the Governor's Office, may testify on State legislative bills as well as lobby state legislators on various bills.

## **Communications**

The Department's Communications Director coordinates communications activities on behalf of the Department. In 2024 DOLA expanded the communications staff to include a Communications Director/PIO and a Digital Strategy Manager, in addition to the Press Secretary. Internally, these positions help develop guidelines for disseminating information and outlining procedures to follow. Externally, this function guides strategy for responding to media inquiries, implementing use of social media, managing website content, coordinating outreach activities to stakeholder groups such as citizens, local, state and federal officials and their staffs, government associations and fellow state agencies.

## **Administrative/Operations**

### **Contracting**

The Department's Contracting Office provides support services primarily for the Divisions of Housing, Local Government and Disaster Recovery. Internally, this service ensures compliance with state and federal laws and efficiently obligates State resources to our customers through either a grant or loan. Externally, this service tracks the progress of our Contracts to completion.

### **State Demography Office**

This office creates, organizes and analyzes population and demographic information for the state. Its data are used by state agencies to forecast demand for facilities and services. Demographic data are also used by local governments and non-profit organizations in the state to anticipate growth or decline and to plan and develop programs and community resources. The office makes the data publicly available on DOLA's website, answers requests for economic and demographic data, and provides training workshops on accessing and using the data.

### **Financial Services**

#### **Budget**

The primary role of the Department's Budgeting Office is to provide timely and complete financial information and recommendations to support and to enable the Divisions and programs to make sound public policy and budget decisions. This role is carried out through eight core functions:

- Collaborate with Divisions and programs to develop reliable revenue estimates for the Cash Funds of the Department
- Team with programs to develop an accurate and defensible budget request

- Collaborate with programs to develop fiscal notes that accompany new legislation
- Liaise with OSPB and JBC to facilitate and monitor the legislative budget process
- Advocate for the Department's budget priorities and addressing issues of concern in that regard
- Monitor the execution of Department budget priorities, anticipate funding issues, and assist Divisions and programs with developing solutions; and
- Provide accurate and concise budget information.

## **Accounting**

The Accounting Office accounts for, reports on, and safeguards the financial resources of the Department in a manner consistent with professional standards and federal and state statutory requirements. Specifically, the Office:

- Issues accurate and timely financial information
- Issues timely and accurate payments to employees, vendors and other grant recipient reimbursements and service providers
- Ensures efficient procurement of goods and services in compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations
- Seeks to improve Department fiscal operations by the adoption and implementation of best practices, policies and procedures
- Administers employee benefits as well as accurate and timely payrolls

## **Human Resources**

The Human Resources Office (HR) of the Department provides services to build a qualified and engaged workforce. HR provides a full-range of professional human resources services to the 308 employees, supervisors and managers. These services include, for example:

- Recruitment and selection
- Salary administration
- Job evaluation

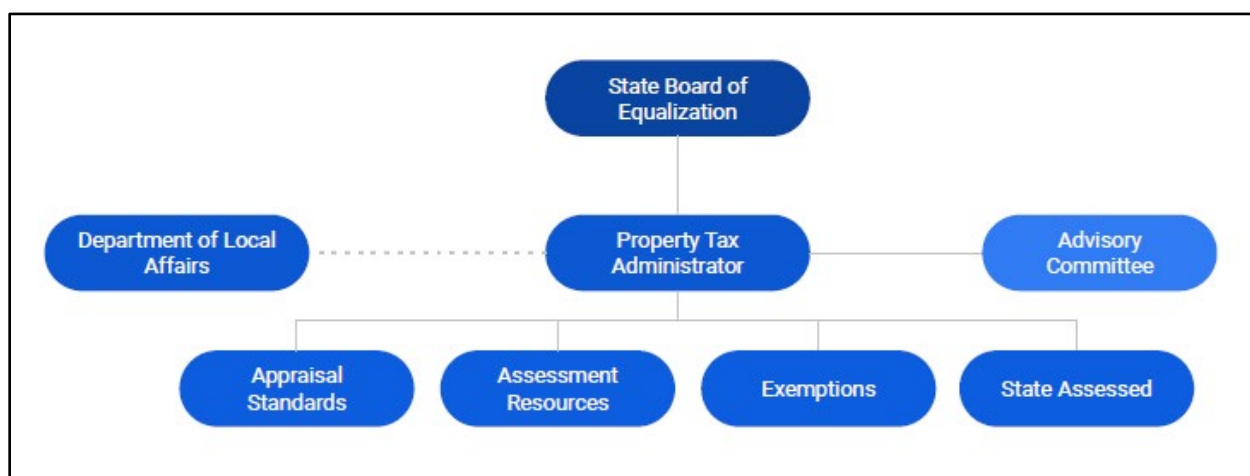
- Organizational and staff development
- Personnel rule and statute interpretation
- Personal services contract review
- Performance Management and Progressive Discipline
- Workers' Compensation and Short-Term Disability Claim Management
- Employee Wellness
- Maintaining Personnel Records

The services provided by the Human Resources Office help to ensure that the Department complies with requisite law while also retaining a qualified and motivated workforce. The HR Office works closely with the Department of Personnel & Administration, representing the Department's interests, to build a personnel system that provides an appropriate personnel system structure.

## Division of Property Taxation

Under the general laws of Colorado, the **Property Tax Administrator** heads the Division of Property Taxation.

The Division's charge is to coordinate and administer the implementation of property tax law throughout the 64 counties of Colorado to ensure that valuations are uniform and that each property class is responsible for only its fair share of the total property tax obligation. This includes the granting of exemptions, valuation of public utilities for ad valorem taxation, providing technical assessment assistance, and promoting the equalization of property valuation.



To fulfill these responsibilities, the Division is divided into four sections:

### Appraisal Standards Section

Appraisal Standards prepares and publishes appraisal manuals, procedures and instructions. It holds schools and seminars regarding all areas of appraisal. It conducts field studies and provides statewide assistance in agricultural land classification, natural resources and personal property valuation, as well as assistance in the valuation of residential, commercial



and industrial properties. The section assists in reappraisal efforts, reviews internal appraisal forms used by assessors, and investigates and responds to taxpayer complaints.

The Appraisal Standards section conducts four tested qualifying education courses to enable assessment appraisers to obtain an Ad Valorem Appraisal License. These classes are: Introduction to Ad Valorem Mass Appraisal, Basic Appraisal Principles, Basic Appraisal Procedures, and Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP). This section currently offers five additional tested courses: Valuation of Vacant Land Present Worth, Advanced Income Approach to Value, Agricultural Land and Rural Structural Valuation, Possessory Interest (Distance Education), and Vacant Land (Distance Education). The section also offers several non-tested courses and workshops throughout the year.

### **Administrative Resources Section**

Administrative Resources prepares and publishes administrative manuals, procedures and instructions. It conducts a number of classes and seminars regarding the administrative functions of the assessors' offices, including one tested course: Introduction to Assessment. It performs field studies and provides statewide assistance with issues such as tax increment financing, the administration and valuation of manufactured homes, senior and disabled veteran exemptions, classification of property, title conveyance, mapping, production of the Abstract of Assessment, certification of values to taxing entities, and the tax warrant. The section also investigates taxpayer complaints. It is responsible for various studies and reports such as fiscal impacts for the Legislative Council, the residential assessment rate study and the Property Tax Administrator's Annual Report to the General Assembly and State Board of Equalization. It also coordinates with agencies having an interest in property taxation. In addition, the field staff works closely with assessors in all areas of property taxation. Administrative Resources is also responsible for approving or disapproving all petitions for refund or abatement of taxes in excess of \$10,000.

## **Exemptions Section**

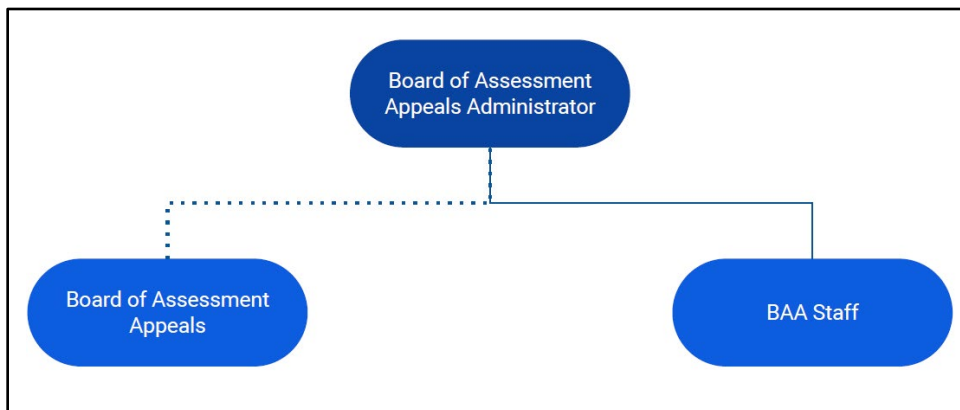
The Exemptions section is responsible for determining qualification for exemption from property taxation for properties that are owned and used for religious, charitable and private school purposes. This section also reviews reports filed annually by exempt property owners to determine if the property's exempt status is still warranted. It also provides assistance to counties and taxpayers with inquiries about exempt properties, helps taxpayers with petitions to the State Board of Equalization, conducts hearings on exemption applications and revocations of exemptions, and defends appeals of its final decisions.

## **State Assessed Section**

The State Assessed section is the only area of the Division which regularly performs original valuation of property on an annual basis. The section values all public utilities doing business in Colorado as defined by statute, including rail transportation companies, airlines, non-renewable and renewable energy companies, telephone companies, and pipelines. The company valuations are then apportioned to the counties for collection of local property tax. Both county commissioners and public utilities may protest the value assigned to state assessed property, and may appeal to the Board of Assessment Appeals (BAA) or Denver District Court if the protest is not resolved at the Division level.

## Board of Assessment Appeals

The **Board of Assessment Appeals (BAA)** hears appeals of the value and classification assigned to real and personal property for property tax purposes. The BAA is a quasi-judicial tribunal, consisting of Board members who serve as hearing officers in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act. Board members are licensed appraisers, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the State Senate. By statute, the Governor may appoint from three to nine members to the Board. There are currently nine members of the Board, to allow cases to be heard and decided on a timely basis. Board members conduct evidentiary hearings, and then apply statutes, case law, agency rules and guidelines, and appraisal principles to the issues before them to render written orders resolving the appeals. The BAA's decisions may be appealed to the Colorado Court of Appeals.



Appeals to the BAA are filed by taxpayers, called petitioners. Petitioners appeal from the decisions of two categories of respondent: Colorado counties, and the State Property Tax Administrator.

### Appeals from County Decisions

County assessors are responsible for classifying and valuing all property in their county except for exempt properties and state assessed properties. Taxpayers may appeal the assessors' classification and value decisions to the assessor and the **County Board of**

**Equalization** (through a protest and adjustment appeal) or to the **Board of County Commissioners** (through an abatement and refund appeal). The decisions of the county may then be appealed to the BAA. The subject matter of county appeals ranges from single family home valuations to complex commercial property valuations. Appeals may also be filed with the BAA when a Board of County Commissioners or a County Board of Equalization has failed to make a timely decision on a matter properly presented.

### **Appeals from State Property Tax Administrator Decisions**

State assessed properties and exemption decisions are appealed to the State Property Tax Administrator. The decisions of the State Property Tax Administrator may then be appealed to the BAA. The subject matter of State Property Tax Administrator decisions include, for example, consideration of whether a property qualifies for property tax exemption due to religious use.

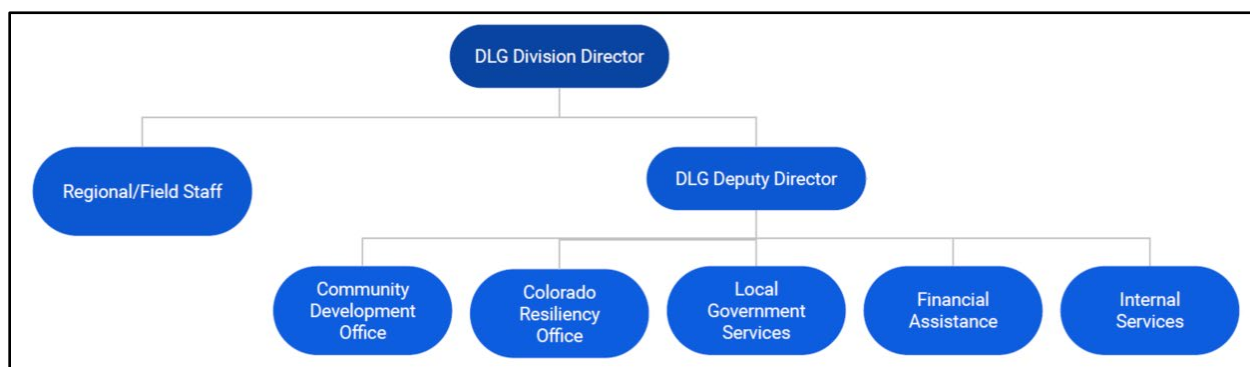
### **Electronic Case Management**

Appeals to the BAA must be filed electronically, within 30 days from the date of the decision that is being appealed, using the BAA's electronic case management system. The BAA collects a filing fee for all appeals other than a pro se taxpayer's first two appeals within a fiscal year. All case filings, including the final agency order, are made and served on other parties via the case management system. Case filings are searchable via a public access website, and decisions from the legacy case management system remain searchable via the BAA's website. The BAA's hearing schedule, Board rules, and educational materials are also posted on the BAA's website.

## Division of Local Government

The **Division of Local Government (DLG)** provides strategic expertise, advocacy and funding to strengthen Colorado. The Division promotes local problem solving, informs decision-making and invests in the community.

Division staff members partner with local, state, and federal financial resources to empower communities at all times and provide essential guidance when communities encounter difficulties like natural disasters and economic shock.



In order to integrate the seamless delivery of technical, financial, and information services to local governments, the Division of Local Government (DLG) includes several organizational or functional areas:

### Invest in Communities

Local governments can obtain grants and loans from over 20 community development programs for their community priorities. Supported projects include planning and infrastructure strategies such as comprehensive land use plans, community and economic development plans, local water and wastewater improvements, local road improvements, municipal and county public facilities. DLG also administers several formula-based funding distributions.

## Promote local problem solving and inform decision-making

With a unique team of former city and county managers, department directors and elected officials, the Division's Field Services Team serves as a first point of contact to provide on-the-ground professional expertise and assistance. Working remotely from regional across the state, they also broker services and act as ombudsmen and women on behalf of DOLA and other state agencies. Local government officials receive training, individual support and professional expertise on any local government subject from multiple teams within the Division. Topics can include, for example, conduct of local elections, land use planning, downtown revitalization, budgeting, community visioning, financial management, property tax revenue limits, hands-on project development from conception to completion, disaster recovery and long term resilience, and compliance with state statutes pertaining to local governments.

## Disaster Recovery and Resilience

In the event of a disaster, DLG's role in recovery efforts includes leading economic and community recovery and resiliency to stabilize and rebuild. The division also works with the local governments to establish, open and staff the Disaster Assistance Center (DAC), consult with the community on continuity of operations and resilient recovery strategies in land use, inclusive community planning and visioning, and rebuilding critical infrastructure.

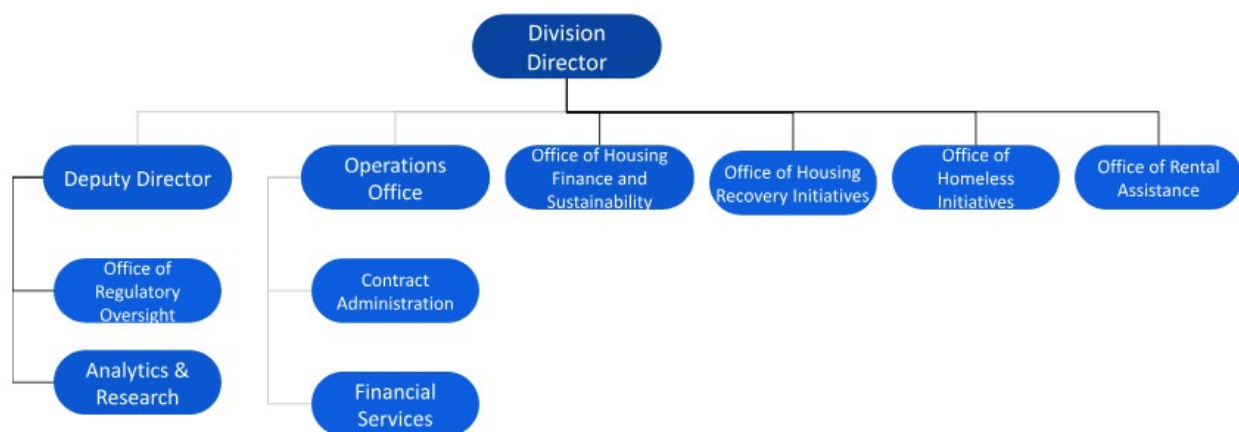
DLG also coordinates the effective investment of multiple Disaster Recovery programs including the **Disaster Resilience Rebuilding (DRR) Program** and the **Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR)** funds in response to Marshall Fire in Boulder County and other State declared disasters. The State received \$15M from the legislature for the DRR program and an additional allocation of \$12.2 million from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development specifically for the Marshall Fire. The recovery areas for both the State and Federal recovery programs include housing, economic revitalization and the repair of damaged infrastructure with a focus on mitigating damages

from future disasters. Additional emphasis is placed on smart growth and resiliency planning for a long-term, sustainable recovery.

The **Colorado Resilience Office (CRO)** within the Division provides technical expertise to local and state partners in the areas of resilience and long term recovery, including integration of resilience into programs, plans, and operations. In the event of a disaster, the CRO provides leadership and coordination of the Community Assistance Recovery Support Function (RSF).

## Division of Housing

The **Division of Housing (DOH)** works with a variety of partners to increase the availability of affordable housing to residents of Colorado. DOH provides grants, loans, rental subsidies and bond authority to local governments, housing authorities, non-profit organizations, for-profit and nonprofit developers, private landlords and other organizations to create, preserve and rehabilitate housing for Colorado's workers, families, seniors and those with special needs. DOH also certifies off-site manufactured structures built in or shipped to Colorado, including tiny homes, and approves multifamily, hotels, motels, and foundation construction in counties with no construction codes.



To assist in meeting the affordable housing needs within the state of Colorado, DOH administers the following grant, loan, and bond authority as well as manufactured housing programs:

- HOME Investment Partnership Grant/Loan Program
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program (including DR and CV)
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program (including CV)
- Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) Grant Program
- Housing Development Grant (HDG) Program
- General Fund



- Vendor Fee
- Housing Development Loan Fund (HDLF)
- Homeless Solutions Program (HSP)
- Shelter Plus Care Housing Program
- Private Activity Bonds (balance of State) Program
- Housing Choice Voucher programs, Homeownership and Family Self-Sufficiency Program
- Manufactured Housing Seller Registration Program
- Inspection and certification programs for all factory-built (modular and tiny homes) housing, commercial structures, and manufactured homes
- Consumer complaint service program for factory/manufactured structures
- Manufactured Home Installation Program
- Mobile Home Park Oversight Program
- Homeless Prevention Tax Check Off Program
- Supportive Residential Campuses including Fort Lyon, Ridge View and the Denver Metro Navigation Campuses
- Home Modification Program (Medicaid and State Tax Credit)
- State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF)
- Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA 1 and 2)
- Homeowner Assistance Funds (HAF)

## **Colorado State Housing Board**

The **Colorado State Housing Board** (the Board) was created in 1970 to advise the General Assembly, the Governor, and DOH on Colorado housing needs. The eight member Board reviews financing requests and adopts policies to assist in the development of affordable housing. The Board also adopts regulations governing factory-built structures, tiny homes and multifamily housing in counties with no codes.

## Preparation of Housing Strategic Plans

DOH develops two housing plans annually that assist in setting the strategic plan for the Division. The **State Consolidated Plan** and the **Housing Choice Voucher Agency Plan** identify DOH strategies and goals to address affordable housing needs in Colorado communities. DOH relies on a number of resources and publications to identify the greatest needs for affordable housing in Colorado. These sources include a quarterly vacancy survey report, foreclosure report, household income report, housing needs assessments, US census-building permits, unemployment reports, economic growth report, public housing waiting lists and the homeless vulnerability index. Information from these reports is supplemented by data from the State Demographer's Office and outside sources. All the information referenced above is utilized in preparing the DOH Strategic Plan.

DOH's Office of Housing Finance and Sustainability has staff that works one-on-one with local communities throughout Colorado to identify housing needs, prepare housing strategies, identify potential housing projects and create financing packages for new housing and to preserve existing housing. The team has staff throughout the state. The OHFS team works with other affordable housing funders (Colorado Housing and Finance Authority, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Rural Development, and Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs), etc.) to identify and maintain a pipeline of potential affordable housing projects.

## Livability Focus

DOLA, in partnership with local governments and the public and private sector, is strategically linking each of its programs to improve people's lives in five areas: jobs, housing, transportation, education and environment. This is accomplished by leveraging program dollars and staff consultation within DOLA for our partners and stakeholders as well as strengthening coordination of services and funding resources from other state agencies. DOH's leadership and participation in this effort is essential.

Because safe and affordable housing is fundamental to the ultimate success of all Colorado communities, DOH will target a number of key objectives with the greatest emphasis on providing housing to those earning less than 50% of the Area Median Income.

# **Appendix A - Key Accomplishments FY 2023-24**

## **1. Board of Assessment Appeals**

- a. The BAA docketed 6,471 appeal petitions in FY 2023-24, a 55% increase over the previous revaluation year, and is the highest recorded number of BAA petitions docketed in a fiscal year.
- b. The BAA held 210 appeal hearings in FY 2023-2024. This hearing figure exceeded the number of hearings held in the past two fiscal years combined, and is the highest recorded number of BAA hearings in a fiscal year.
- c. The BAA timely issued all hearing decisions in FY 2023-24 within 30 days of the hearing, despite a historically high caseload.
- d. The BAA resolved 2,489 appeals in FY 2023-24.

## **2. Division of Property Taxation**

- a. DPT successfully supported the implementation of two key property tax bills: SB22-238, which adjusted the assessed values of residential and nonresidential properties; and SB23B-001, which provided property tax relief to the majority of Colorado property owners.
- b. DPT provided 50 courses of instruction to more than 1,000 students.

## **3. Division of Local Government**

- a. Awarded grant funding to 37 projects that invested in renewable energy production or significant energy savings. These projects will reduce reliance on traditional energy sources by over 11.4 Million kilowatt hours.
- b. Led an outreach and technical assistance effort with the Division of Housing to assist local and tribal governments to opt into Proposition 123, resulting in 202 jurisdictions that successfully filed a three year commitment (together with DOH, provided over 400 hours of in-person and virtual assistance).

- c. The Microgrids for Community Resilience (MCR) grant program grew significantly in FY 2023-24. In the first round (July 2023) DOLA awarded eight planning grants with State funding from HB22-1013. In September 2023, MCR expanded by leveraging U.S. DOE 40101d (Formula Funding) in partnership with the Colorado Energy Office. The federal funding expanded MCR by \$12.3M over two years. The program launched the second round of applications in September 2023 and a third in March 2024.
- d. The State Revolving Funds had historic demand and funded more than \$254,314,568 to 33 critical water and wastewater projects around the state. Of this amount \$75,283,894 was distributed as forgivable loans.

#### 4. Division of Housing

- a. The Division of Housing (DOH) saw a tremendous response from local governments and received [Proposition 123](#) commitments from more than 202 of the 336 jurisdictions throughout Colorado, including both tribal governments. These jurisdictions account for 87.7% of the state's population. [A list of jurisdictions](#) that have made this commitment is available online. For a project to be eligible for Proposition 123 funding, the county, municipality or tribal government was required to file a commitment by November 1, 2023, to increase affordable housing within each jurisdiction by 3% per year, for three years, for a total of a 9% increase. Passed by Colorado voters in 2022, Proposition 123 created the State Affordable Housing Fund, dedicating 40% of funds to the Affordable Housing Support Fund administered by the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) and 60% to the Affordable Housing Financing Fund overseen by the Office of Economic Development & International Trade (OEDIT) to fund housing programs. The three Affordable Housing Support Fund programs administered by the Department of Local Affairs (DOLA) are:
  - i. Affordable Home Ownership - up to 50% of the Support Fund and administered by DOH

1. \$32 million in Year 1 and estimated to be \$63.78 million in Year 2
- ii. Program Servicing Persons Experiencing Homelessness - up to 45% of the Support Fund and administered by DOH
  1. \$28.8 million in Year 1 and estimated to be \$57.4 million in Year 2
- iii. Local Planning Capacity Development Program - up to 5% of the Support Fund and administered by the Division of Local Government (DLG)
  1. \$3.2 million in Year 1 and estimated to be \$6.38 million in Year 2
- b. As of May 27, 2024, since its launch in February 2024, the Division of Housing has provided housing support to roughly 3,000 households across Colorado through the Temporary Rental Assistance Grant (TRAG) initiative with about \$25 million deployed in the effort out of the \$30 million originally allocated through a bill passed during a special session of the General Assembly in November 2024, [House Bill 23B-0015](#).

## Appendix B - New Services/Programs FY 2024-25

### 1. Division of Property Taxation

- a. The Division will assist with the implementation [SB24-233](#), which limits revenue from property taxes for local governments, and [SB24-111](#), which reduces property taxes for certain eligible seniors.

### 2. Division of Local Government

- a. Transit-Oriented Communities ([HB24-1313](#)): DOLA will provide data, models, guidance, tools, and technical assistance to certain communities to support local planning for more affordable housing and residential density near transit options. DOLA will support and certify local governments who are successful in meeting the bill's requirements and those communities will be eligible for a new infrastructure grant program (\$35M).
- b. Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) ([HB24-1152](#)): This bill requires certain local governments to adopt strategies to make it easier to develop ADUs, and it directs DOLA to support and certify those local governments to become an ADU supportive community. The bill creates an ADU Fee Reduction and Encouragement Grant Program for those certified as supportive communities, and it directs DOLA to provide technical assistance and tools for communities.
- c. Sustainable Affordable Housing Planning ([SB24-174](#)) creates multiple local government land use planning requirements and review by the state, requires DOLA to develop methodologies, plans, reports, guidance and technical assistance for communities. A Housing Needs Planning fund will support communities in assessing housing needs and implementing strategies. The bill strengthens the clearinghouse role in DLG for local government planning.
- d. Mill Levy Transparency ([HB24-1302](#)): This bill adds certain additional property tax transparency local governments must provide when they certify mills levy

to the county beginning with the 2024 tax year (2025 budget year). DOLA is directed to determine a process by which entities must provide the additional information. DOLA through DPT will work with counties to ensure the additional transparency information is publicly available by January 1, 2026. DLG will support local governments as they determine the proper information to provide based on their local circumstances.

### 3. Division of Housing

- a. The Division of Housing is implementing three programs for the development of child care facilities as a result of [House Bill 24-1237](#). By November 1, 2024, the Division will adopt policies and procedures in collaboration with the Department of Early Childhood and other interested groups for the following programs:
  - i. Child Care Facility Development Toolkit and Technical Assistance Program,
  - ii. Child Care Facility Development Planning Grant Program, and a
  - iii. Child Care Facility Development Capital Grant Program.
- b. [Senate Bill 24-183](#) creates a 17-member task force on mobile home ownership and taxation within the Division of Housing. In addition to recommending changes to the statute governing the distraint sale of mobile homes to ensure that any sale proceeds in excess of the owner's tax debt are paid to the owner, the task force is also charged with studying and making recommendations related to the valuation of mobile homes for assessment, titling of mobile homes, and taxation of mobile homes. The task force is required to:
  - i. Convene by June 15, 2024;
  - ii. Meet at least once a month during the 2024 legislative interim, or more often as directed by the chairperson; and
  - iii. Submit a report with its findings and recommendations to the



transportation, housing, and local government committee of the house of representatives and the local government and housing committee of the senate on or before October 1, 2024.