

ARTICLE 25 Public Improvements

PART 1 URBAN RENEWAL

31-25-101. Short title. This part 1 shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Renewal Law".

31-25-102. Legislative declaration. (1) The general assembly finds and declares that there exist in municipalities of this state slum and blighted areas which constitute a serious and growing menace, injurious to the public health, safety, morals, and welfare of the residents of the state in general and of the municipalities thereof; that the existence of such areas contributes substantially to the spread of disease and crime, constitutes an economic and social liability, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of municipalities, retards the provision of housing accommodations, aggravates traffic problems and impairs or arrests the elimination of traffic hazards and the improvement of traffic facilities; and that the prevention and elimination of slums and blight is a matter of public policy and statewide concern in order that the state and its municipalities shall not continue to be endangered by areas which are focal centers of disease, promote juvenile delinquency, and consume an excessive proportion of its revenues because of the extra services required for police, fire, accident, hospitalization, and other forms of public protection, services, and facilities.

(2) The general assembly further finds and declares that certain slum or blighted areas, or portions thereof, may require acquisition, clearance, and disposition subject to use restrictions, as provided in this part 1, since the prevailing conditions therein may make impracticable the reclamation of the area by conservation or rehabilitation; that other slum or blighted areas, or portions thereof, through the means provided in this part 1, may be susceptible of conservation or rehabilitation in such a manner that the conditions and evils enumerated in this section may be eliminated, remedied, or prevented; and that salvable slum and blighted areas can be conserved and rehabilitated through appropriate public action, as authorized or contemplated in this part 1, and the cooperation and voluntary action of the owners and tenants of property in such areas.

(3) The general assembly further finds and declares that the powers conferred by this part 1 are for public uses and purposes for which public money may be expended and the police power exercised and that the necessity in the public interest for the provisions enacted in this part 1 is declared as a matter of legislative determination.

(4) The general assembly further finds and declares that:

(a) Urban renewal areas created for the purposes described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall not include agricultural land except in connection with the limited circumstances described in this part 1; and

(b) The inclusion of agricultural land within urban renewal areas is a matter of statewide concern.

31-25-103. Definitions. As used in this part 1, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Agricultural land" means any one parcel of land or any two or more contiguous parcels of land that, regardless of the uses for which the land has been zoned, has been classified by the county assessor as agricultural land for purposes of the levying and collection of property tax pursuant to

sections 39-1-102 (1.6) (a) and 39-1-103 (5) (a), C.R.S., at any time during the five-year period prior to the date of adoption of an urban renewal plan or any modification of such a plan.

(2) "Blighted area" means an area that, in its present condition and use and, by reason of the presence of at least four of the following factors, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations, or constitutes an economic or social liability, and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare:

(a) Slum, deteriorated, or deteriorating structures;

(b) Predominance of defective or inadequate street layout;

(c) Faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness;

(d) Unsanitary or unsafe conditions;

(e) Deterioration of site or other improvements;

(f) Unusual topography or inadequate public improvements or utilities;

(g) Defective or unusual conditions of title rendering the title nonmarketable;

(h) The existence of conditions that endanger life or property by fire or other causes;

(i) Buildings that are unsafe or unhealthy for persons to live or work in because of building code violations, dilapidation, deterioration, defective design, physical construction, or faulty or inadequate facilities;

(j) Environmental contamination of buildings or property;

(k) (Deleted by amendment, L. 2004, p. 1745, § 3, effective June 4, 2004.)

(k.5) The existence of health, safety, or welfare factors requiring high levels of municipal services or substantial physical underutilization or vacancy of sites, buildings, or other improvements; or

(l) If there is no objection by the property owner or owners and the tenant or tenants of such owner or owners, if any, to the inclusion of such property in an urban renewal area, "blighted area" also means an area that, in its present condition and use and, by reason of the presence of any one of the factors specified in paragraphs (a) to (k.5) of this subsection (2), substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations, or constitutes an economic or social liability, and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare. For purposes of this paragraph (l), the fact that an owner of an interest in such property does not object to the inclusion of such property in the urban renewal area does not mean that the owner has waived any rights of such owner in connection with laws governing condemnation.

(3) "Bonds" means any bonds (including refunding bonds), notes, interim certificates or receipts, temporary bonds, certificates of indebtedness, debentures, or other obligations.

(3.1) "Brownfield site" means real property, the development, expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which will be complicated by the presence of a substantial amount of one or more hazardous

substances, pollutants, or contaminants, as designated by the United States environmental protection agency.

(3.3) "Business concern" has the same meaning as "business" as set forth in section 24-56- 102 (1), C.R.S.

(3.5) "Displaced person" has the same meaning as set forth in section 24-56-102 (2), C.R.S., and for purposes of this part 1 shall also include any individual, family, or business concern displaced by the acquisition by eminent domain of real property by an authority.

(3.7) "Governing body" means the governing body of the municipality within which an authority has been established in accordance with the requirements of this part 1.

(4) "Obligee" means any bondholder, agent, or trustee for any bondholder, or any lessor demising to an authority property used in connection with an urban renewal project of the authority, or any assignee of such lessor's interest or any part thereof, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract or agreement with the authority.

(5) "Public body" means the state of Colorado or any municipality, quasi-municipal corporation, board, commission, authority, or other political subdivision or public corporate body of the state.

(6) "Real property" means lands, lands under water, structures, and any and all easements, franchises, incorporeal hereditaments, and every estate and right therein, legal and equitable, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage, or otherwise.

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(7) "Slum area" means an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether residential or nonresidential, and which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire or other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, or crime and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare.

(7.5) "Urban-level development" means an area in which there is a predominance of either permanent structures or above-ground or at-grade infrastructure.

(8) "Urban renewal area" means a slum area, or a blighted area, or a combination thereof which the local governing body designates as appropriate for an urban renewal project.

(8.5) "Urban renewal authority" or "authority" means a corporate body organized pursuant to the provisions of this part 1 for the purposes, with the powers, and subject to the restrictions set forth in this part 1.

(9) "Urban renewal plan" means a plan, as it exists from time to time, for an urban renewal project, which plan conforms to a general or master plan for the physical development of the municipality as a whole and which is sufficiently complete to indicate such land acquisition, demolition and removal of structures, redevelopment, improvements, and rehabilitation as may be proposed to be carried out in the

urban renewal area, zoning and planning changes, if any, land uses, maximum densities, building requirements, and the plan's relationship to definite local objectives respecting appropriate land uses, improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, recreational and community facilities, and other public improvements.

(10) "Urban renewal project" means undertakings and activities for the elimination and for the prevention of the development or spread of slums and blight and may involve slum clearance and redevelopment, or rehabilitation, or conservation, or any combination or part thereof, in accordance with an urban renewal plan. Such undertakings and activities may include:

- (a) Acquisition of a slum area or a blighted area or portion thereof;
- (b) Demolition and removal of buildings and improvements;
- (c) Installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other improvements necessary for carrying out the objectives of this part 1 in accordance with the urban renewal plan;
- (d) Disposition of any property acquired or held by the authority as a part of its undertaking of the urban renewal project for the urban renewal areas (including sale, initial leasing, or temporary retention by the authority itself) at the fair value of such property for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan;
- (e) Carrying out plans for a program through voluntary action and the regulatory process for the repair, alteration, and rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements in accordance with the urban renewal plan; and
- (f) Acquisition of any other property where necessary to eliminate unhealthful, unsanitary, or unsafe conditions, lessen density, eliminate obsolete or other uses detrimental to the public welfare, or otherwise remove or prevent the spread of blight or deterioration or to provide land for needed public facilities.

31-25-104. Urban renewal authority. (1) (a) Any twenty-five registered electors of the municipality may file a petition with the clerk, setting forth that there is a need for an authority to function in the municipality. Upon the filing of such a petition, the clerk shall give notice of the time, place, and purpose of a public hearing, at which the local governing body will determine the need for such an authority in the municipality. Such notice shall be given at the expense of the municipality by publishing a notice, at least ten days preceding the day on which the hearing is to be held, in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality or, if there is no such newspaper, by posting such a notice in at least three public places within the municipality at least ten days preceding the day on which the hearing is to be held.

(b) Upon the date fixed for said hearing held upon notice as provided in this section, a full opportunity to be heard shall be granted to all residents and taxpayers of the municipality and to all other interested persons. After such a hearing, if the governing body finds that one or more slum or blighted areas exist in the municipality, and finds that the acquisition, clearance, rehabilitation, conservation, development, or redevelopment, or a combination thereof of such area is necessary in the interest of the public health,

safety, morals, or welfare of the residents of the municipality, and declares it to be in the public interest that the urban renewal authority for such municipality created by this part 1 exercise the powers provided in this part 1 to be exercised by such authority, the governing body shall adopt a resolution so finding and declaring and shall cause notice of such resolution to be given to the mayor, who shall thereupon appoint, as provided in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section, commissioners to act as an authority. A certificate signed by such commissioners shall then be filed with the division of local government in the department of local affairs and there remain of record, setting forth that the governing body made the findings and declaration provided in this paragraph (b) after such hearing and that the mayor has appointed them as commissioners. Upon the filing of such certificate, the commissioners and their successors are constituted an urban renewal authority, which shall be a body corporate and politic. The boundaries of such authority shall be coterminous with those of the municipality.

(c) If the governing body, after a hearing, determines that the findings and declaration enumerated in paragraph (b) of this subsection (1) cannot be made, it shall adopt a resolution denying the petition. After six months have expired from the date of the denial of such petition, subsequent petitions may be filed and new hearings and determinations made thereon; except that there shall be at least six months between the time of filing of any subsequent petition and the denial of the last preceding petition.

(d) In any suit, action, or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of any bond, contract, mortgage, trust indenture, or other agreement of the authority, the authority shall be conclusively deemed to have been established in accordance with the provisions of this part 1 upon proof of the filing of said certificate. A copy of such certificate, duly certified by the director of the division of local government, shall be admissible in evidence in any such suit, action, or proceeding.

(2) (a) (I) Except as provided in subsection (2.5) of this section, an authority consists of thirteen commissioners, not fewer than ten of whom must be appointed by the mayor, who shall designate the chairperson for the first year. In order to represent the collective interests of the county and all taxing bodies levying a mill levy in one or more urban renewal areas managed by the authority, referred to in this part 1 as an "urban renewal authority area", other than the municipality, one such commissioner on the authority must be appointed by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the territorial boundaries of the urban renewal authority area are located, one such commissioner must also be a board member of a special district selected by agreement of the special districts levying a mill levy within the boundaries of the urban renewal authority area, and one commissioner must also be an elected member of a board of education of a school district levying a mill levy within the boundaries of the urban renewal authority area. If the urban renewal authority area is located within the boundaries of more than one county, the appointment is made by agreement of all of the counties in which the boundaries of the urban renewal authority area are located.

(II) If no county, special district, or school district appoints a commissioner to the authority, then the county, special district, or school district appointment remains vacant until such time as the applicable appointing authority makes the appointment pursuant to this paragraph (a).

(III) If the appointing county is a city and county, the requirements of this paragraph (a) pertaining to county representation on the authority board need not be satisfied.

(IV) All mayoral appointments and chair designations are subject to approval by the governing body of the municipality within which the authority has been established. Not more than one of the commissioners appointed by the mayor may be an official of the municipality.

(V) In the event that an official of the municipality is appointed as commissioner of an authority, acceptance or retention of such appointment is not deemed a forfeiture of his or her office, or incompatible therewith, and does not affect his or her tenure or compensation in any way. The term of office of a commissioner of an authority who is a municipal official is not affected or curtailed by the expiration of the term of his or her municipal office.

(b) The commissioners who are first appointed must be designated by the mayor to serve for staggered terms so that the term of at least one commissioner will expire each year. Thereafter, the term of office is five years. A commissioner holds office until his or her successor has been appointed and has qualified. Vacancies other than by reason of expiration of terms must be filled by the mayor for the unexpired term; except that, in the case of a commissioner on the authority who has been appointed by the board of commissioners of a county pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2), a vacancy on the authority board for the balance of the unexpired term must be filled by the board of commissioners of the county that made the original appointment, a vacancy of the special-district appointed seat must be filled by agreement of the affected special districts, and a vacancy of the school-district appointed seat must be filled by agreement of the affected school districts. A majority of the commissioners constitutes a quorum. The mayor shall file with the clerk a certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner, and such certificate is conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioner. A commissioner receives no compensation for his or her services, but is entitled to the necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, incurred in the discharge of his or her duties.

(c) When the office of the first chairman of the authority becomes vacant and annually thereafter, the authority shall select a chairman from among its members. An authority shall select from among its members a vice-chairman, and it may employ a secretary, who shall be executive director, technical experts, and such other officers, agents, and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and it shall determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation. An authority may call upon the municipal counsel or chief legal officer of the municipality for such legal services as it may require, or it may employ its own counsel and legal staff. An authority may delegate to one or more of its agents or employees such duties as it deems proper.

(2.5) When the governing body of a municipality designates itself as the authority or transfers an existing authority to the governing body pursuant to section 31-25-115 (1), an authority consists of the same number of commissioners as the number of members of the governing body. In addition, in order to represent the collective interests of the county and all taxing bodies levying a mill levy within the boundaries of the urban renewal authority area other than the municipality, one additional commissioner on the authority must be appointed by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the territorial boundaries of the urban renewal authority area are located, one additional commissioner must also be a board member of a special district selected by agreement of the special districts levying a mill levy within the boundaries of the urban renewal authority area, and one additional commissioner must also be an elected member of a board of education of a school district

levying a mill levy within the boundaries of the urban renewal authority area. If the number of members of the governing body causes the authority to have an even number of commissioners, the mayor shall appoint an additional commissioner to restore an odd number of commissioners to the authority. As applicable, the appointment of the county, special district, and school district representatives on the authority pursuant to this subsection (2.5) must be made in accordance with the procedures specified in subsection (2) of this section.

(3) No commissioner, other officer, or employee of an authority nor any immediate member of the family of any such commissioner, officer, or employee shall acquire any interest, direct or indirect, in any project or in any property included or planned to be included in any project, nor shall he have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract or proposed contract for materials or services to be furnished or used in connection with any project. If any commissioner, other officer, or employee of an authority owns or controls an interest, direct or indirect, in any property included or planned to be included in any project, he shall immediately disclose the same in writing to the authority, and such disclosure shall be entered upon the minutes of the authority. Upon such disclosure, such commissioner, officer, or other employee shall not participate in any action by the authority affecting the carrying out of the project planning or the undertaking of the project unless the authority determines that, in the light of such personal interest, the participation of such member in any such act would not be contrary to the public interest. Acquisition or retention of any such interest without such determination by the authority that it is not contrary to the public interest or willful failure to disclose any such interest constitutes misconduct in office.

(4) The mayor, with the consent of the governing body, may remove a commissioner for inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office but only after the commissioner has been given a copy of the charges made by the mayor against him and has had an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel before the governing body. In the event of the removal of any commissioner, the mayor shall file in the office of the clerk a record of the proceedings, together with the charges made against the commissioner and findings thereon.

31-25-105. Powers of an authority. (1) Every authority has all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this part 1, including, but not limited to, the following powers in addition to others granted in this part 1:

(a) To sue and to be sued; to adopt and have a seal and to alter the same at pleasure; to have perpetual succession; to make, and from time to time amend and repeal, bylaws, orders, rules, and regulations to effectuate the provisions of this part 1;

(b) To undertake urban renewal projects and to make and execute any and all contracts and other instruments which it may deem necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers under this part 1, including, but not limited to, contracts for advances, loans, grants, and contributions from the federal government or any other source;

(c) To arrange for the furnishing or repair by any person or public body of services, privileges, works, streets, roads, public utilities, or educational or other facilities for or in connection with a project of the authority; to dedicate property acquired or held by it for public works, improvements, facilities, utilities, and purposes; and to agree, in connection with any of its contracts, to any conditions that it

deems reasonable and appropriate under this part 1, including, but not limited to, conditions attached to federal financial assistance, and to include in any contract made or let in connection with any project of the authority provisions to fulfill such of said conditions as it may deem reasonable and appropriate;

(d) To arrange with the municipality or other public body to plan, replan, zone, or rezone any part of the area of the municipality or of such other public body, as the case may be, in connection with any project proposed or being undertaken by the authority under this part 1;

(e) To enter, with the consent of the owner, upon any building or property in order to make surveys or appraisals and to obtain an order for this purpose from a court of competent jurisdiction in the event entry is denied or resisted; to acquire any property by purchase, lease, option, gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise to acquire any interest in property by condemnation, including a fee simple absolute title thereto, in the manner provided by the laws of this state for the exercise of the power of eminent domain by any other public body (and property already devoted to a public use may be acquired in a like manner except that no property belonging to the federal government or to a public body may be acquired without its consent); except that any acquisition of any interest in property by condemnation by an authority must be approved as part of an urban renewal plan or substantial modification thereof, as provided in section 31-25-107, by a majority vote of the governing body of the municipality in which such property is located, and the acquisition of property by condemnation by an authority shall also satisfy the requirements of section 31-25-105.5; to hold, improve, clear, or prepare for redevelopment any such property; to mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or otherwise encumber or dispose of its property; and to insure or provide for the insurance of any property or operations of the authority against any risks or hazards; except that no provision of any other law with respect to the planning or undertaking of projects or the acquisition, clearance, or disposition of property by public bodies shall restrict an authority exercising powers under this part 1 in the exercise of such functions with respect to a project of such authority unless the general assembly specifically so states;

(f) (I) To invest any of its funds not required for immediate disbursement in property or in securities in which public bodies may legally invest funds subject to their control pursuant to part 6 of article 75 of title 24, C.R.S., and to redeem such bonds as it has issued at the redemption price established therein or to purchase such bonds at less than redemption price, all such bonds so redeemed or purchased to be cancelled;

(II) To deposit any funds not required for immediate disbursement in any depository authorized in section 24-75-603, C.R.S. For the purpose of making such deposits, the authority may appoint, by written resolution, one or more persons to act as custodians of the funds of the authority. Such persons shall give surety bonds in such amounts and form and for such purposes as the authority requires.

(g) To borrow money and to apply for and accept advances, loans, grants, and contributions from the federal government or other source for any of the purposes of this part 1 and to give such security as may be required;

(h) To make such appropriations and expenditures of its funds and to set up, establish, and maintain such general, separate, or special funds and bank accounts or other accounts as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this part 1;

(i) To make or have made and to submit or resubmit to the governing body for appropriate action the authority's proposed plans and modifications thereof necessary to the carrying out of the purposes of this part 1, such plan shall include, but not be limited to:

(I) Plans to assist the municipality in the latter's preparation of a workable program for utilizing appropriate private and public resources to eliminate and prevent the development or spread of slum and blighted areas, to encourage needed urban rehabilitation, to provide for the redevelopment of slum and blighted areas, or to undertake such activities or other feasible municipal activities as may be suitably employed to achieve the objectives of such workable program, which program may include, without limitation, provision for: The prevention of the spread of blight into areas of the municipality which are free from blight through diligent enforcement of housing, zoning, and occupancy controls and standards; the rehabilitation or conservation of slum and blighted areas or portions thereof by replanning, removing congestion, providing public improvements, and encouraging rehabilitation and repair of deteriorated or deteriorating structures; and the clearance and redevelopment of slum and blighted areas or portions thereof;

(II) Urban renewal plans;

(III) Preliminary plans outlining proposed urban renewal activities for neighborhoods of the municipality to embrace two or more urban renewal areas;

(IV) Plans for the relocation of those individuals, families, and business concerns situated in the urban renewal area which will be displaced by the urban renewal project, which relocation plans, without limitation, may include appropriate data setting forth a feasible method for the temporary relocation of such individuals and families and showing that there will be provided, in the urban renewal area or in other areas not generally less desirable in regard to public utilities and public and commercial facilities and at rents or prices within the financial means of the individuals and families so displaced, decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings equal in number to the number of and available to such individuals and families and reasonably accessible to their places of employment;

(V) Plans for undertaking a program of voluntary repair and rehabilitation of buildings and improvements and for the enforcement of state and local laws, codes, and regulations relating to the use of land and the use and occupancy of buildings and improvements and to the repair, rehabilitation, demolition, or removal of buildings and improvements;

(VI) Financing plans, maps, plats, appraisals, title searches, surveys, studies, and other preliminary plans and work necessary or pertinent to any proposed plans or modifications;

(j) To make reasonable relocation payments to or with respect to individuals, families, and business concerns situated in an urban renewal area that will be displaced as provided in subparagraph (IV) of paragraph (i) of this subsection (1) for moving expenses and actual direct losses of property including, for business concerns, goodwill and lost profits that are reasonably related to relocation of the business, resulting from their displacement for which reimbursement or compensation is not otherwise made, including the making of such payments financed by the federal government;

(k) To develop, test, and report methods and techniques and to carry out demonstrations and other activities for the prevention and the elimination of slum and blighted areas within the municipality;

(l) To rent or to provide by any other means suitable quarters for the use of the authority or to accept the use of such quarters as may be furnished by the municipality or any other public body, and to equip such quarters with such furniture, furnishings, equipment, records, and supplies as the authority may deem necessary to enable it to exercise its powers under this part 1.

31-25-105.5. Acquisition of private property by eminent domain by authority for subsequent transfer to private party - restrictions - exceptions - right of civil action - damages - definitions. (1) Except as provided in this subsection (1) or subsection (2) of this section, no private property acquired by eminent domain by an authority pursuant to section 31-25-105 (1) (e) after June 4, 2004, shall be subsequently transferred to a private party unless:

- (a) The owner of the property consents in writing to acquisition of the property by eminent domain by the authority;
- (b) The governing body of the authority determines that the property is no longer necessary for the purpose for which it was originally acquired, and the authority first offers to sell the property to the owner from whom it was acquired, if the owner can be located, at a price not more than that paid by the authority and the owner of the property declines to exercise such right of first refusal;
- (c) The property acquired by the authority has been abandoned; or
- (d) The owner of the property requests or pleads in an eminent domain action that the authority acquiring the property also acquire property that is not essential to the purpose of the acquisition on the basis that acquiring less property would leave the owner of the property holding an uneconomic remnant.

(2) (a) Where a proposed transfer of private property acquired by an authority by eminent domain does not satisfy one of the requirements specified in subsection (1) of this section, such property acquired by eminent domain by an authority after June 4, 2004, may be subsequently transferred to a private party only upon satisfaction of each of the following conditions:

(I) The governing body has made a determination that the property is located in a blighted area or the property itself is blighted, and the urban renewal project for which the property is being acquired shall be commenced no later than seven years from the date the blight determination is made. For purposes of this section, the determination of whether a particular area or property is blighted shall be based upon reasonably current information obtained at the time the blight determination is made.

(II) Not later than the commencement of the negotiation of an agreement for redevelopment or rehabilitation of property acquired or to be acquired by eminent domain, the authority provides notice and invites proposals for redevelopment or rehabilitation from all property owners, residents, and owners of business concerns located on the property acquired or to be acquired by eminent domain in the urban renewal area by mailing notice to their last known address of record. The authority may also at the same time invite proposals for redevelopment or rehabilitation from other interested persons who may not be property owners, owners of business concerns, or residents within the urban renewal area, and may provide public notice thereof by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation within the municipality in which the authority has been established.

(III) In the case of a set of parcels to be acquired by the authority in connection with an urban renewal project, at least one of which is owned by an owner refusing or rejecting an agreement for the acquisition of the entire set of parcels, the authority makes a determination that the redevelopment or rehabilitation of the remaining parcels is not viable under the urban renewal plan without the parcel at issue.

(b) Any owner of property located within the urban renewal area may challenge the determination of blight made by the governing body pursuant to subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) by filing, not later than thirty days after the date the determination of blight is made, a civil action in district court for the county in which the property is located pursuant to C.R.C.P. 106 (a) (4) for judicial review of the exercise of discretion on the part of the governing body in making the determination of blight. Any such action shall be governed in accordance with the procedures and other requirements specified in the rule; except that the governing body shall have the burden of proving that, in making its determination of blight, it has neither exceeded its jurisdiction nor abused its discretion.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any determination made by the governing body pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (2) shall be deemed a legislative determination and shall not be deemed a quasi-judicial determination.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, no transfer that satisfies the requirements of subsection (1) of this section shall be subject to the provisions of this subsection (2), subsection (3) or (4), or paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of this section.

(3) Any authority seeking to acquire property by eminent domain in accordance with the requirements of subsection (2) of this section shall reimburse the owner of the property for reasonable attorney fees incurred by the owner in connection with the acquisition where the owner is the prevailing party on a challenge brought under paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section.

(4) (a) Any authority that exercises the power of eminent domain to transfer acquired property to another private party as authorized in accordance with the requirements of this section shall adopt relocation assistance and land acquisition policies to benefit displaced persons that are consistent with those set forth in article 56 of title 24, C.R.S., to the extent applicable to the facts of each specific property, and, at the time of the relocation of the owner or the occupant, shall provide compensation or other forms of assistance to any displaced person in accordance with such policies. In addition, in the case of a business concern displaced by the acquisition of property by eminent domain, the authority shall make a business interruption payment to the business concern not to exceed the lesser of ten thousand dollars or one-fourth of the average annual taxable income shown on the three most recent federal income tax returns of the business concern.

(b) In any case where the acquisition of property by eminent domain by an authority displaces individuals, families, or business concerns, the authority shall make reasonable efforts to relocate such individuals, families, or business concerns within the urban renewal area, where such relocation is consistent with the uses provided in the urban renewal plan, or in areas within reasonable proximity of, or comparable to, the original location of such individuals, families, or business concerns.

(5) For purposes of this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Blighted area" shall have the same meaning as set forth in section 31-25-103 (2); except that, for purposes of this section only, "blighted area" means an area that, in its present condition and use and, by reason of the presence of at least five of the factors specified in section 31-25-103 (2) (a) to (2) (l), substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations, or constitutes an economic or social liability, and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare.

(b) "Private property" or "property" means, as applied to real property, only a fee ownership interest.

31-25-105.7. Condemnation actions by authorities - effect of other provisions. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any condemnation action commenced by an authority on or after June 6, 2006, shall satisfy the requirements specified in section 38-1-101, C.R.S. To the extent there is any conflict between the provisions of this part 1 and the provisions of section 38-1-101, C.R.S., the provisions of section 38-1-101, C.R.S., shall control.

31-25-106. Disposal of property in urban renewal area. (1) An authority may sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property or any interest therein acquired by it as a part of an urban renewal project for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, or other uses or for public use in accordance with the urban renewal plan, subject to such covenants, conditions, and restrictions, including covenants running with the land (and including the incorporation by reference therein of the provisions of an urban renewal plan or any part thereof), as it deems to be in the public interest or necessary to carry out the purposes of this part 1. The purchasers, lessees, transferees, and their successors and assigns are obligated to devote such real property only to the land uses, designs, building requirements, timing, or procedure specified in the urban renewal plan and may be obligated to comply with such other requirements as the authority may determine to be in the public interest, including the obligation to begin within a reasonable time any improvements on such real property required by the urban renewal plan. Such real property or interest shall be sold, leased, or otherwise transferred at not less than its fair value (as determined by the authority) for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan. In determining the fair value of real property for uses in accordance with the urban renewal plan, an authority shall take into account and give consideration to the uses provided in such plan; the restrictions upon and the covenants, conditions, and obligations assumed by the purchaser or lessee; and the objectives of such plan for the prevention of the recurrence of slum or blighted areas. Real property acquired by an authority which, in accordance with the provisions of the urban renewal plan, is to be transferred shall be transferred as rapidly as feasible in the public interest consistent with the carrying out of the provisions of the urban renewal plan. Any contract for such transfer and the urban renewal plan (or such part of such contract or plan as the authority may determine) may be recorded in the land records of the county in such manner as to afford actual or constructive notice thereof.

(2) An authority may dispose of real property in an urban renewal area to private persons

only under such reasonable competitive bidding procedures as it shall prescribe or as provided in this subsection (2). An authority, by public notice by publication once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality, prior to the execution of any contract to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property and prior to the delivery of any instrument of conveyance with respect thereto under the provisions of this section, may invite proposals from and make available all pertinent information to any person interested in undertaking to redevelop or rehabilitate an urban

renewal area or any part thereof. Such notice shall identify the area, or portion thereof, and shall state that such further information as is available may be obtained at the office designated in the notice. The authority shall consider all such redevelopment or rehabilitation proposals and the financial and legal ability of the persons making such proposals to carry them out and may negotiate with any persons for proposals for the purchase, lease, or other transfer of any real property acquired by the authority in the urban renewal area. The authority may accept such proposal as it deems to be in the public interest and in furtherance of the purposes of this part 1; except that a notification of intention to accept such proposal shall be filed with the governing body not less than fifteen days prior to any such acceptance. Thereafter, the authority may execute such contract in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of this section and deliver deeds, leases, and other instruments and take all steps necessary to effectuate such contract.

(3) An authority may temporarily operate and maintain real property acquired in an urban renewal area pending the disposition of the property for redevelopment without regard to the provisions of subsection (1) of this section for such uses and purposes as may be deemed desirable even though not in conformity with the urban renewal plan.

(4) Anything in subsection (1) of this section to the contrary notwithstanding, project real property may be set aside, dedicated, and devoted by the authority to public uses which are in accordance with the urban renewal plan or set aside, dedicated, and transferred by the authority to the municipality or to any other appropriate public body for public uses which are in accordance with such urban renewal plan, with or without compensation for such property and with or without regard to the fair value thereof as determined in subsection (1) of this section, upon or subject to such terms, conditions, covenants, restrictions, or limitations as the authority deems to be in the public interest and as are not inconsistent with the purposes and objectives and the other applicable provisions of this part 1.

31-25-107. Approval of urban renewal plans by local governing body - definition. (1) (a) An authority shall not actually undertake an urban renewal project for an urban renewal area unless based on evidence presented at a public hearing the governing body, by resolution, has determined such area to be a slum, blighted area, or a combination thereof and designated such area as appropriate for an urban renewal project.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part 1, and in addition to any other notice required by law, within thirty days of the commissioning of a study to determine whether an area is a slum, blighted area, or a combination thereof in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection (1), the authority shall provide notice to any owner of private property located in the area that is the subject of the study by mailing notice to the owner by regular mail at the last-known address of record. The notice shall state that the authority is commencing a study necessary for making a determination as to whether the area in which the owner owns property is a slum or a blighted area. Where the authority makes a determination that the area is not a slum, blighted area, or a combination thereof, within thirty days of making such determination, the authority shall also send notice of such determination to any owner of private property located in the area that is the subject of the study by mailing notice to the owner by regular mail at the last-known address of record. For purposes of this paragraph (b), "private property" means, as applied to real property, only a fee ownership interest.

(c) (I) Except for urban renewal plans subject to section 31-25-103 (2) (l), the boundaries of an area that the governing body determines to be a blighted area shall be drawn as narrowly as the governing body determines feasible to accomplish the planning and development objectives of the proposed urban renewal area. The governing body shall not approve an urban renewal plan until a general plan for the municipality has been prepared. An authority shall not acquire real property for an urban renewal project unless the local governing body has approved the urban renewal plan in accordance with subsection (4) of this section. In making the determination as to whether a particular area is blighted pursuant to the provisions of this part 1, any particular condition found to be present may satisfy as many of the factors referenced in section 31-25-103 (2) as are applicable to such condition.

(II) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part 1, no area that has been designated as an urban renewal area shall contain any agricultural land unless:

(A) The agricultural land is a brownfield site;

(B) Not less than one-half of the urban renewal area as a whole consists of parcels of land containing urban-level development that, at the time of the designation of such area, are determined to constitute a slum or blighted area, or a combination thereof, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section and not less than two-thirds of the perimeter of the urban renewal area as a whole is contiguous with urban-level development as determined at the time of the designation of such area;

(C) The agricultural land is an enclave within the territorial boundaries of a municipality and the entire perimeter of the enclave has been contiguous with urban-level development for a period of not less than three years as determined at the time of the designation of the area;

(D) Each public body that levies an ad valorem property tax on the agricultural land agrees in writing to the inclusion of the agricultural land within the urban renewal area; or

(E) The agricultural land was included in an approved urban renewal plan prior to June 1, 2010.

(III) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part 1, for a period commencing on June 1, 2010, and concluding ten years from June 1, 2010, and in addition to the provisions of subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (c), no area that has been designated as an urban renewal area shall contain any agricultural land unless:

(A) The agricultural land is contiguous with an urban renewal area in existence as of June 1, 2010;

(B) The person who is the fee simple owner of the agricultural land as of June 1, 2010, is also the fee simple owner of land within the urban renewal area as of June 1, 2010, that is contiguous with the agricultural land; and

(C) Both the agricultural land and the land within the urban renewal area that is described in subparagraph (B) of this subparagraph (III) will be developed solely for the purpose of creating primary manufacturing jobs, and any ancillary jobs necessary to support such manufacturing operations, for the duration of the period during which property tax revenues in excess of a base amount are paid into a special fund pursuant to subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of this section for the purpose of financing an urban renewal project. For purposes of this subparagraph

(III), "primary manufacturing jobs" means manufacturing jobs that produce products that are in excess of those that will be consumed within the boundaries of the state and that are exported to other states and foreign countries in exchange for value.

(d) In the case of an urban renewal plan approved or substantially modified on or after June 1, 2010, the plan shall include a legal description of the urban renewal area, including the legal description of any agricultural land proposed for inclusion within the urban renewal area pursuant to the conditions specified in subparagraph (II) or (III) of paragraph (c) of this subsection (1).

(2) Prior to its approval of an urban renewal plan, the governing body shall submit such plan to the planning commission of the municipality, if any, for review and recommendations as to its conformity with the general plan for the development of the municipality as a whole. The planning commission shall submit its written recommendations with respect to the proposed urban renewal plan to the governing body within thirty days after receipt of the plan for review. Upon receipt of the recommendations of the planning commission or, if no recommendations are received within said thirty days, without such recommendations, the governing body may proceed with the hearing on the proposed urban renewal plan prescribed by subsection (3) of this section.

(3) (a) The governing body shall hold a public hearing on an urban renewal plan or substantial modification of an approved urban renewal plan no less than thirty days after public notice thereof by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality. The notice shall describe the time, date, place, and purpose of the hearing, shall generally identify the urban renewal area covered by the plan, and shall outline the general scope of the urban renewal project under consideration.

(b) Where an authority intends to acquire private property by eminent domain within the urban renewal area to be subsequently transferred to a private party in accordance with the requirements of section 31-25-105.5 (2), the governing body, prior to the commencement of the acquisition of such property, shall first hold a public hearing on the use of eminent domain as a means to acquire such property after written notice of the time, date, place, and purpose of the hearing has been provided to each owner of property within the meaning of section 31-25-105.5 that is within the urban renewal area at least thirty days prior to the date of the hearing. In order to authorize the use of eminent domain as a means to acquire property, a governing body shall base its decision on such authorization on a finding of blighted or slum conditions without regard to the economic performance of the property to be acquired.

(3.5) (a) At least thirty days prior to the hearing on an urban renewal plan or a substantial modification to such plan, regardless of when the urban renewal plan was first approved, the governing body or the authority shall submit such plan or modification to the board of county commissioners, and, if property taxes collected as a result of the county levy will be utilized, the governing body or the authority shall also submit an urban renewal impact report, which shall include, at a minimum, the following information concerning the impact of such plan:

(I) The estimated duration of time to complete the urban renewal project;

(II) The estimated annual property tax increment to be generated by the urban renewal project and the portion of such property tax increment to be allocated during this period to fund the urban renewal project;

(III) An estimate of the impact of the urban renewal project on county revenues and on the cost and extent of additional county infrastructure and services required to serve development within the proposed urban renewal area, and the benefit of improvements within the urban renewal area to existing county infrastructure;

(IV) A statement setting forth the method under which the authority or the municipality will finance, or that agreements are in place to finance, any additional county infrastructure and services required to serve development in the urban renewal area for the period in which all or any portion of the property taxes described in subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of this section and levied by a county are paid to the authority; and

(V) Any other estimated impacts of the urban renewal project on county services or revenues.

(b) The inadvertent failure of a governing body or an authority to submit an urban renewal plan, substantial modification to the plan, or an urban renewal impact report, as applicable, to a board of county commissioners in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection (3.5) shall neither create a cause of action in favor of any party nor invalidate any urban renewal plan or modification to the plan.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a city and county shall not be required to submit an urban renewal impact report satisfying the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection (3.5).

(3.7) Upon request of the governing body or the authority, each county that is entitled to receive a copy of the plan shall provide available county data and projections to assist the governing body or the authority in preparing the urban renewal impact report required pursuant to subsection (3.5) of this section.

(4) Following such hearing, the governing body may approve an urban renewal plan if it finds that:

(a) A feasible method exists for the relocation of individuals and families who will be displaced by the urban renewal project in decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling accommodations within their means and without undue hardship to such individuals and families;

(b) A feasible method exists for the relocation of business concerns that will be displaced by the urban renewal project in the urban renewal area or in other areas that are not generally less desirable with respect to public utilities and public and commercial facilities;

(c) The governing body has taken reasonable efforts to provide written notice of the public hearing prescribed by subsection (3) of this section to all property owners, residents, and owners of business concerns in the proposed urban renewal area at their last known address of record at least thirty days prior to such hearing. Such notice shall contain the same information as is required for the notice described in subsection (3) of this section.

- (d) No more than one hundred twenty days have passed since the commencement of the first public hearing of the urban renewal plan pursuant to subsection (3) of this section;
- (e) Except for urban renewal plans subject to section 31-25-103 (2) (l), if the urban renewal plan contains property that was included in a previously submitted urban renewal plan that the governing body failed to approve pursuant to this section, at least twenty-four months shall have passed since the commencement of the prior public hearing concerning such property pursuant to subsection (3) of this section unless substantial changes have occurred since the commencement of such hearing that result in such property constituting a blighted area pursuant to section 31-25-103;
- (f) The urban renewal plan conforms to the general plan of the municipality as a whole;
- (g) The urban renewal plan will afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the sound needs of the municipality as a whole, for the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the urban renewal area by private enterprise; and
- (h) The authority or the municipality will adequately finance, or that agreements are in place to finance, any additional county infrastructure and services required to serve development within the urban renewal area for the period in which all or any portion of the property taxes described in subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of this section and levied by a county are paid to the authority.
- (4.5) In addition to the findings otherwise required to be made by the governing body pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, where an urban renewal plan seeks to acquire private property by eminent domain for subsequent transfer to a private party pursuant to section 31-25- 105.5 (2), the governing body may approve the urban renewal plan where it finds, in connection with a hearing satisfying the requirements of subsection (3) of this section, that the urban renewal plan has met the requirements of section 31-25-105.5 (2) and that the principal public purpose for adoption of the urban renewal plan is to facilitate redevelopment in order to eliminate or prevent the spread of physically blighted or slum areas.
- (5) In case the urban renewal area consists of an area of open land which, under the urban renewal plan, is to be developed for residential uses, the governing body shall comply with the applicable provisions of this section and shall also determine that a shortage of housing of sound standards and design which is decent, safe, and sanitary exists in the municipality; that the need for housing accommodations has been or will be increased as a result of the clearance of slums in other areas (including other portions of the urban renewal area); that the conditions of blight in the urban renewal area and the shortage of decent, safe, and sanitary housing cause or contribute to an increase in and spread of disease and crime and constitute a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare; and that the acquisition of the area for residential uses is an integral part of and essential to the program of the municipality.
- (6) In case the urban renewal area consists of an area of open land which, under the urban renewal plan, is to be developed for nonresidential uses, the local governing body shall comply with the applicable provisions of this section and shall also determine that such nonresidential uses are necessary and appropriate to facilitate the proper growth and development of the community in accordance with sound planning standards and local community objectives and that the contemplated acquisition of the

area may require the exercise of governmental action, as provided in this part 1, because of being in a blighted area.

(7) An urban renewal plan may be modified at any time; but, if modified after the lease or sale by the authority of real property in the urban renewal project area, such modification shall be subject to such rights at law or in equity as a lessee or purchaser or his successor in interest may be entitled to assert. Any proposed modification shall be submitted to the governing body for a resolution as to whether or not such modification will substantially change the urban renewal plan in land area, land use, design, building requirements, timing, or procedure, as previously approved, and, if it finds that there will be a substantial change, its approval of such modification shall be subject to the requirements of this section.

(8) Upon the approval by the governing body of an urban renewal plan or a substantial modification thereof, the provisions of said plan with respect to the land area, land use, design, building requirements, timing, or procedure applicable to the property covered by said plan shall be controlling with respect thereto.

(9) (a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any urban renewal plan, as originally approved or as later modified pursuant to this part 1, may contain a provision that the property taxes of specifically designated public bodies, if any, levied after the effective date of the approval of such urban renewal plan upon taxable property in an urban renewal area each year or that municipal sales taxes collected within said area, or both such taxes, by or for the benefit of the designated public body must be divided for a period not to exceed twenty-five years after the effective date of adoption of such a provision, as follows:

(I) That portion of the taxes which are produced by the levy at the rate fixed each year by or for each such public body upon the valuation for assessment of taxable property in the urban renewal area last certified prior to the effective date of approval of the urban renewal plan or, as to an area later added to the urban renewal area, the effective date of the modification of the plan, or that portion of municipal sales taxes, not including any sales taxes for remote sales as specified in section 39-26-104 (2), C.R.S., collected within the boundaries of said urban renewal area in the twelve- month period ending on the last day of the month prior to the effective date of approval of said plan, or both such portions, shall be paid into the funds of each such public body as are all other taxes collected by or for said public body.

(II) That portion of said property taxes or all or any portion of said sales taxes, or both, in excess of the amount of property taxes or sales taxes paid into the funds of each such public body in accordance with the requirements of subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (a) must be allocated to and, when collected, paid into a special fund of the authority to pay the principal of, the interest on, and any premiums due in connection with the bonds of, loans or advances to, or indebtedness incurred by, whether funded, refunded, assumed, or otherwise, the authority for financing or refinancing, in whole or in part, an urban renewal project, or to make payments under an agreement executed pursuant to subsection (11) of this section. Any excess municipal sales tax or property tax collections not allocated pursuant to this subparagraph (II) must be paid into the funds of the municipality or other taxing entity, as applicable. Unless and until the total valuation for assessment of the taxable property in an urban renewal area exceeds the base valuation for assessment of the taxable property in such urban renewal area, as

provided in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (a), all of the taxes levied upon the taxable property in such urban renewal area must be paid into the funds of the respective public bodies. Unless and until the total municipal sales tax collections in an urban renewal area exceed the base year municipal sales tax collections in such urban renewal area, as provided in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (a), all such sales tax collections must be paid into the funds of the municipality. When such bonds, loans, advances, and indebtedness, if any, including interest thereon and any premiums due in connection therewith, have been paid, all taxes upon the taxable property or the total municipal sales tax collections, or both, in such urban renewal area must be paid into the funds of the respective public bodies, and all moneys remaining in the special fund established pursuant to this subparagraph (II) that have not previously been rebated and that originated as property tax increment generated based on the mill levy of a taxing body, other than the municipality, within the boundaries of the urban renewal area must be repaid to each taxing body based on the pro rata share of the prior year's property tax increment attributable to each taxing body's current mill levy in which property taxes were divided pursuant to this subsection (9). Any moneys remaining in the special fund not generated by property tax increment are excluded from any such repayment requirement. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any additional revenues the municipality, county, special district, or school district receives either because the voters have authorized the municipality, county, special district, or school district to retain and spend said moneys pursuant to section 20 (7) (d) of article X of the state constitution subsequent to the creation of the special fund pursuant to this subparagraph (II) or as a result of an increase in the property tax mill levy approved by the voters of the municipality, county, special district, or school district subsequent to the creation of the special fund, to the extent the total mill levy of the municipality, county, special district, or school district exceeds the respective mill levy in effect at the time of approval or substantial modification of the urban renewal plan, are not included in the amount of the increment that is allocated to and, when collected, paid into the special fund of the authority.

(III) In calculating and making payments as described in subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (a), the county treasurer may offset the authority's pro rata portion of any property taxes that are paid to the authority under the terms of subparagraph (II) of this paragraph (a) and that are subsequently refunded to the taxpayer against any subsequent payments due to the authority for the urban renewal project. The authority shall make adequate provision for the return of overpayments in the event that there are not sufficient property taxes due to the authority to offset the authority's pro rata portion of the refunds. The authority may establish a reserve fund for this purpose or enter into an intergovernmental agreement with the municipal governing body in which the municipality assumes responsibility for the return of the overpayments. The provisions of this subparagraph (III) shall not apply to a city and county.

(b) The portion of taxes described in subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (9) may be irrevocably pledged by the authority for the payment of the principal of, the interest on, and any premiums due in connection with such bonds, loans, advances, and indebtedness. This irrevocable pledge shall not extend to any taxes that are placed in a reserve fund to be returned to the county for refunds of overpayments by taxpayers; except that this limitation on the extension of the irrevocable pledge shall not apply to a city and county.

(c) As used in this subsection (9), the word "taxes" shall include, without limitation, all levies authorized to be made on an ad valorem basis upon real and personal property or municipal sales taxes; but nothing in this subsection (9) shall be construed to require any public body to levy taxes.

(d) In the case of urban renewal areas, including single- and multiple-family residences, school districts which include all or any part of such urban renewal area shall be permitted to participate in an advisory capacity with respect to the inclusion in an urban renewal plan of the provision provided for by this subsection (9).

(e) In the event there is a general reassessment of taxable property valuations in any county including all or part of the urban renewal area subject to division of valuation for assessment under paragraph (a) of this subsection (9) or a change in the sales tax percentage levied in any municipality including all or part of the urban renewal area subject to division of sales taxes under paragraph (a) of this subsection (9), the portions of valuations for assessment or sales taxes under both subparagraphs (I) and (II) of said paragraph (a) shall be proportionately adjusted in accordance with such reassessment or change.

(f) Notwithstanding the twenty-five-year period of limitation set forth in paragraph (a) of this subsection (9), any urban renewal plan, as originally approved or as later modified pursuant to this part 1, may contain a provision that the municipal sales taxes collected in an urban renewal area each year or the municipal portion of taxes levied upon taxable property within such area, or both such taxes, may be allocated as described in this subsection (9) for a period in excess of twenty-five years after the effective date of the adoption of such provision if the existing bonds are in default or about to go into default; except that such taxes shall not be allocated after all bonds of the authority issued pursuant to such plan including loans, advances, and indebtedness, if any, and interest thereon, and any premiums due in connection therewith have been paid.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if one or more of the conditions specified in subparagraph (II), or all of the conditions specified in subparagraph (III), of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section have been satisfied such that agricultural land is included within an urban renewal area, the county assessor shall value the agricultural land at its fair market value in making the calculation of the taxes to be paid to the public bodies pursuant to subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (9) solely for the purpose of determining the tax increment available pursuant to subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (9). Nothing in this section shall affect the actual classification, or require reclassification, of agricultural land for property tax purposes, and nothing in this section shall affect the taxes actually to be paid to the public bodies pursuant to subparagraph (I) of paragraph (a) of this subsection (9), which shall continue to be based on the agricultural classification of such land unless and until it has been reclassified in the normal course of the assessment process.

(h) The manner and methods by which the requirements of this subsection (9) are to be implemented by county assessors shall be contained in such manuals, appraisal procedures, and instructions, as applicable, that the property tax administrator is authorized to prepare and publish pursuant to section 39-2-109 (1) (e), C.R.S.

(i) Within the twelve-month period prior to the effective date of the approval or modification of the urban renewal plan requiring the allocation of moneys to the authority pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (9), the municipality, county, special district, or school district is entitled to the

reimbursement of any moneys that such municipality, county, special district, or school district pays to, contributes to, or invests in the authority for the project. The reimbursement is to be paid from the special fund of the authority established pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection (9).

(9.5) (a) Before any urban renewal plan containing any tax allocation provisions that allocates any taxes of any taxing entity other than the municipality may be approved by the municipal governing body pursuant to subsection (4) of this section, the authority shall notify the board of county commissioners of each county and the governing boards of each other taxing entity whose incremental property tax revenues would be allocated under such proposed plan. Representatives of the authority and the governing body of each taxing entity shall then meet and attempt to negotiate an agreement governing the sharing of incremental property tax revenue allocated to the special fund of the authority established in accordance with subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of this section. The agreement must address, without limitation, estimated impacts of the urban renewal plan on county or district services associated solely with the urban renewal plan. The agreement may be entered into separately among the authority and each such taxing entity, or through a joint agreement among the authority and any taxing entity that has chosen to enter that agreement. Any such shared incremental tax revenues governed by any agreement are limited to all or any portion of the incremental revenue generated by the taxes levied upon taxable property by the taxing entity within the area covered by the urban renewal plan in addition to any incremental sales tax revenues generated within the area covered by the urban renewal plan by the imposition of the sales tax of the municipality and, at the option of any other taxing entity levying a sales tax in the area covered by the urban renewal plan, any incremental sales tax revenues of such other taxing entity that are included within the agreement.

(b) The agreement described in paragraph (a) of this subsection (9.5) may provide for a waiver of any provision of this part 1 that provides for notice to the taxing entity, requires any filing with or by the taxing entity, requires or permits consent from the taxing entity, or provides any enforcement right to the taxing entity.

(c) If, after a period of one hundred twenty days from the date of notice or such longer or shorter period as the authority and any taxing entity may agree, there is no agreement between the authority and any taxing entity as described in paragraph (a) of this subsection (9.5), the authority and any applicable taxing entity are subject to the provisions and limitations of paragraph (d) of this subsection (9.5).

(d) (I) In an absence of an agreement between the authority and any taxing entity as described in paragraph (a) of this subsection (9.5), the parties must submit to mediation on the issue of appropriate sharing of incremental property tax revenues and urban renewal project costs among the authority and any such taxing entities whose incremental property tax revenues will be allocated pursuant to an urban renewal plan and with whom an intergovernmental agreement with the authority has not been reached.

(II) The mediation required by subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (d) must be conducted by a mediator who has been jointly selected by the parties; except that, if the parties are unable to agree on the selection of a mediator, then the authority shall select one mediator, the other parties shall select a second mediator, and these two mediators shall then select a third mediator. In such circumstances, the mediation will be jointly conducted by the three mediators. Unless all parties otherwise agree, any mediator selected pursuant to this paragraph (d) must be an attorney licensed in the state for at least ten

years and must be experienced in both land use and administrative law. Payment of the fees and costs for the mediation must be split equally between or among the parties.

(III) In making a determination of the appropriate sharing, the mediator must consider the nature of the project, the nature and relative size of the revenue and other benefits that are expected to accrue to the municipality and other taxing entities as a result of the project, any legal limitations on the use of revenues belonging to the authority or any taxing entity, and any capital or operating costs that are expected to result from the project. Within ninety days, the mediator must issue his or her findings of fact as to the appropriate sharing of costs and incremental property tax revenues, and shall promptly transmit such information to the parties. With respect to the use of incremental property tax revenues of each other taxing entity, following the issuance of findings by the mediator, the governing body of the municipality shall:

(A) Incorporate the mediator's findings on the use of incremental property tax revenues of any taxing body into the urban renewal plan and proceed to adopt the plan;

(B) Amend the urban renewal plan to delete authorization of the use of the incremental property tax revenues of any taxing body with whom an agreement has not been reached; or

(C) Direct the authority to either incorporate the mediator's findings into one or more intergovernmental agreements with other taxing entities or to enter into new negotiations with one or more taxing entities and to enter into one or more intergovernmental agreements with such taxing entities that incorporate such new or different provisions concerning the sharing of costs and incremental property tax revenues with which the parties are in agreement.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no incremental property tax revenues may be allocated and paid into the special fund of the authority in accordance with subparagraph (II) of paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of this section unless the municipality or the authority has satisfied the requirements of this subsection (9.5).

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a city and county is not required to reach an agreement with a county satisfying the requirements of this subsection (9.5).

(g) For purposes of this subsection (9.5), "taxing entity" means any county, special district, or other public body that levies an ad valorem property tax on property within the urban renewal area subject to a tax allocation provision.

(9.7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in subsection (9.5) of this section, as added by House Bill 15-1348, enacted in 2015, and as amended by Senate Bill 16-177, enacted in 2016, is intended to impair, jeopardize, or put at risk any existing bonds, investments, loans, contracts, or financial obligations of an urban renewal authority outstanding as of December 31, 2015, or the pledge of pledged revenues or assets to the payment thereof that occurred on or before December 31, 2015.

(10) The municipality in which an urban renewal authority has been established pursuant to the provisions of this part 1 shall timely notify the assessor of the county in which such authority has been established when:

(a) An urban renewal plan or a substantial modification of such plan has been approved that contains the provision referenced in paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of this section or a substantial modification of the plan adds land to the plan, which plan contains the provision referenced in paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of this section;

(b) Any outstanding obligation incurred by such authority pursuant to the provisions of subsection (9) of this section has been paid off; and

(c) The purposes of such authority have otherwise been achieved.

(11) The governing body or the authority may enter into an agreement with any taxing entity within the boundaries of which property taxes collected as a result of the taxing entity's levy, or any portion of the levy, will be subject to allocation pursuant to subsection (9) of this section. The agreement may provide for the allocation of responsibility among the parties to the agreement for payment of the costs of any additional county infrastructure or services necessary to offset the impacts of an urban renewal project and for the sharing of revenues. Except with the consent of the governing body or the authority, any such shared revenues shall be limited to all or any portion of the taxes levied upon taxable property within the urban renewal area by the taxing entity. The agreement may provide for a waiver of any provision of this part 1 that provides for notice to the taxing entity, requires any filing with or by the taxing entity, requires or permits consent from the taxing entity, or provides any enforcement right to the taxing entity.

(12) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this subsection (12), the county may enforce the requirements of subparagraphs (III) and (IV) of paragraph (a) of subsection (3.5) and paragraph (h) of subsection (4) of this section by means of the arbitration process established by this subsection (12) where:

(I) Property located within such county is included within an urban renewal plan;

(II) The county has provided information requested pursuant to subsection (3.7) of this section; and

(III) The county has appeared at a public hearing held pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of this section and presented evidence at such hearing that development within the urban renewal area will create a need for additional county infrastructure and services; except that the requirements of this subparagraph (III) shall not apply in the case of a county that did not receive an urban renewal plan, a substantial modification to the plan, or an urban renewal impact report, as applicable, pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (3.5) of this section.

(b) (I) A county objecting under the provisions of this section to an urban renewal plan approved under subsection (4) of this section that received on a timely basis an urban renewal plan, a substantial modification to the plan, or an urban renewal impact report, as applicable, pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (3.5) of this section shall file written notice of the objection with the authority as well as the governing body that has approved the plan within fifteen days of the date of the approval of the plan. A county objecting under the provisions of this section to an urban renewal plan approved under subsection (4) of this section that did not receive on a timely basis an urban renewal plan, a substantial modification to the plan, or an urban renewal impact report, as applicable, pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (3.5) of this section shall file written notice of the objection with the authority as well as the

governing body that has approved the plan within thirty days of the date of the approval of the plan or within five days of the date of the county's receipt of the plan, whichever date is later. The notice of objection shall include a statement of the grounds upon which the county asserts that the authority or the governing body has failed to comply with the requirements of subparagraphs (III) and (IV) of paragraph (a) of subsection (3.5) and paragraph (h) of subsection (4) of this section. The notice of objection shall also include the name of one attorney who has been licensed for a minimum of ten years in the state of Colorado, who is experienced in administrative and land use law, and who the board of county commissioners of the county believes to be qualified to serve as a member of the panel of arbitrators charged with resolving the county's objections in accordance with the requirements of this subsection (12).

(II) Within twenty days of receipt of the notice of objection, the governing body shall submit to the county the name of one additional person to serve as a member of the panel of arbitrators, which person shall also satisfy the requirements specified in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b). Within twenty days of such submission, the two members of the arbitration panel selected by the county and the governing body shall jointly select an additional person to serve as the third and final member of the panel of arbitrators, which person shall also satisfy the requirements specified in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b). The panel of three arbitrators selected pursuant to this paragraph (b) shall be charged with resolving the county's objections in accordance with the requirements of this subsection (12). Notwithstanding the provisions of this paragraph (b), the county, governing body, and authority may agree upon a single arbitrator to resolve the county's objections.

(III) If the county, governing body, and authority have not reached a written agreement resolving the county's objections within thirty days after the receipt by the governing body of the notice specified in subparagraph (I) of this paragraph (b), the objections specified in the notice shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the requirements of this subsection (12).

(c) The arbitration hearing, if any, shall commence within sixty days after the receipt by the governing body of the notice of objection. The parties to the arbitration shall be the county, governing body, and authority. At the arbitration hearing, the governing body or the authority, as applicable, shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that it submitted the urban renewal plan, a substantial modification to the plan, and an urban renewal impact report, as applicable, to the county pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (3.5) of this section and that it did not abuse its discretion in preparing the estimate or statement provided to the county pursuant to subparagraphs (III) and (IV) of paragraph (a) of subsection (3.5) of this section and that the governing body did not abuse its discretion in connection with the findings it has made under paragraph (h) of subsection (4) of this section. The decision of the arbitrators shall be based upon the objections contained in the notice filed pursuant to subparagraph (I) of paragraph (b) of this subsection (12) and upon the record of the hearing held pursuant to subsection (3) of this section. In rendering a decision, the arbitrators shall take into consideration the goals and objectives of the urban renewal plan, information that has been submitted by the county as contained in the record of the hearing on the urban renewal plan and the impact report provided to the county pursuant to subsection (3.5) of this section, the reasonableness of the county's objections contained in the notice, the extent to which the urban renewal project will improve existing county infrastructure, the extent to which tax increment revenues, if any, to be generated by

development within the urban renewal area and collected by the authority pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection (9) of this section may reasonably be expected to defray the cost of the additional infrastructure and services requested by the county, and the debt service requirements of the authority. The arbitration hearing shall be concluded not later than seven days after its commencement, and the decision of the arbitrators shall be rendered not later than thirty days after the conclusion of the hearing. The order of the arbitrators shall be limited to either approving the urban renewal plan or, upon a finding of abuse of discretion, remanding the plan to the governing body for reconsideration of the county's objections. The order shall be final and binding on the parties and shall not be subject to judicial review except to enforce the order or to determine whether the order was procured by corruption, fraud, or other similar wrongdoing.

(d) Fifty percent of the necessary fees and necessary expenses of any arbitration conducted pursuant to this subsection (12), excluding all fees and expenses incurred by either party in the preparation or presentation of its case, shall be borne by the county, and fifty percent of such fees and expenses shall be borne by the governing body or the authority.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the provisions of this subsection (12) shall not apply to any urban renewal plan in which less than ten percent of the area identified in such plan:

(I) Has been classified as agricultural land for purposes of the levying and collection of property tax pursuant to section 39-1-103, C.R.S., at any time during the three-year period prior to the date of adoption of the plan; and

(II) Is currently identified for agricultural uses in a master plan adopted by the municipality pursuant to section 31-23-206 and has been so identified for more than one year prior to the date of adoption of the plan.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the arbitration process established in this subsection (12) shall be the exclusive remedy available to a county for contesting the sufficiency of compliance by a governing body or an authority with the requirements of this section.

(13) Not later than thirty days after the municipality has provided the county assessor the notice required by paragraph (a) of subsection (10) of this section, the county assessor may provide written notice to the municipality if the assessor believes that agricultural land has been improperly included in the urban renewal area in violation of subparagraph (II) or (III) of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section. If the notice is not delivered within the thirty-day period, the inclusion of the land in the urban renewal area as described in the urban renewal plan shall be incontestable in any suit or proceeding notwithstanding the presence of any cause. If the assessor provides notice to the municipality within the thirty-day period, the municipality may file an action in state district court exercising jurisdiction over the county in which the land is located for an order determining whether the inclusion of the land in the urban renewal area is consistent with one of the conditions specified in subparagraph (II) or (III) of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section and shall have an additional thirty days from the date it receives the notice in which to file such action. If the municipality fails to file such an action within the additional thirty-day period, the agricultural land shall not become part of the urban renewal area.

31-25-108. Disaster areas. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part 1, when the governing body certifies that an area within the municipality is in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of a flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe respecting which the governor has certified the need for disaster assistance under Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, or other federal law, such area shall be deemed a blighted area, and the authority situated in such municipality may prepare and submit to such governing body a proposed urban renewal plan and proposed urban renewal project for such area or for any portion thereof, and such governing body may, by resolution, approve such proposed urban renewal plan and urban renewal project with or without modifications without regard to the provisions of this part 1 requiring a general or master plan for the physical development of the municipality as a whole, review by the planning commission, or a public hearing.

31-25-109. Issuance of bonds by an authority. (1) An authority has power to issue bonds of the authority from time to time in its discretion to finance its activities or operations under this part 1, including but not limited to the repayment with interest of any advances or loans of funds made to the authority by the federal government or other source for any surveys or plans made or to be made by the authority in exercising its powers under this part 1 and also has power to issue refunding or other bonds of the authority from time to time in its discretion for the payment, retirement, renewal, or extension of any bonds previously issued by it under this section and to provide for the replacement of lost, destroyed, or mutilated bonds previously issued under this section.

(2) (a) Bonds which are issued under this section may be general obligation bonds of the authority to the payment of which, as to principal and interest and premiums (if any), the full faith, credit, and assets (acquired and to be acquired) of the authority are irrevocably pledged.

(b) Such bonds may be special obligations of the authority which, as to principal and interest and premiums (if any), are payable solely from and secured only by a pledge of any income, proceeds, revenues, or funds of the authority derived or to be derived by it from or held or to be held by it in connection with its undertaking of any project of the authority, including, without limitation, funds to be paid to an authority pursuant to section 31-25-107 (9) and including any grants or contributions of funds made or to be made by it with respect to any such project and any funds derived or to be derived by it from or held or to be held by it in connection with its sale, lease, rental, transfer, retention, management, rehabilitation, clearance, development, redevelopment, preparation for development or redevelopment, or its operation or other utilization or disposition of any real or personal property acquired or to be acquired by it or held or to be held by it for any of the purposes of this part 1 and including any loans, grants, or contributions of funds made or to be made to it by the federal government in aid of any project of the authority or in aid of any of its other activities or operations.

(c) Such bonds may be special obligations of the authority which, as to principal and interest and premiums (if any), are payable solely from and secured only by a pledge of any loans, grants, or contributions of funds made or to be made to it by the federal government or other source in aid of any project of the authority or in aid of any of its other activities or operations.

(d) Such bonds may be contingent special obligations of the authority which, as to principal and interest and premiums (if any), are payable solely from any funds available or becoming available to the authority for its undertaking of the project involved in the particular activities or operations with

respect to which such contingent special obligations are issued but so payable only in the event such funds are or become available as provided in this subsection (2).

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, any bonds which are issued under this section, other than the contingent special obligations covered by paragraph (d) of subsection (2) of this section, may be additionally secured as to the payment of the principal and interest and premiums (if any) by a mortgage of any urban renewal project, or any part thereof, title to which is then or thereafter in the authority or of any other real or personal property or interests therein then owned or thereafter acquired by the authority.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, general obligation bonds which are issued under this section may be additionally secured as to payment of the principal and interest and premiums (if any) as provided in either paragraph (b) or (c) of subsection (2) of this section, with or without being also additionally secured as to payment of the principal and interest and premiums (if any) by a mortgage as provided in subsection (3) of this section or a trust agreement as provided in subsection (5) of this section.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any bonds which are issued under this section may be additionally secured as to the payment of the principal and interest and premiums (if any) by a trust agreement by and between the authority and a corporate trustee, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or without the state of Colorado.

(6) Bonds which are issued under this section shall not constitute an indebtedness of the state of Colorado or of any county, municipality, or public body of said state other than the urban renewal authority issuing such bonds and shall not be subject to the provisions of any other law or of the charter of any municipality relating to the authorization, issuance, or sale of bonds.

(7) Bonds which are issued under this section are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and, together with interest thereon and income therefrom, shall be exempted from all taxes.

(8) Bonds which are issued under this section shall be authorized by a resolution of the authority and may be issued in one or more series and shall bear such date, be payable upon demand or mature at such time, bear interest at such rate, be in such denomination, be in such form, either coupon or registered or otherwise, carry such conversion or registration privileges, have such rank or priority, be executed (in the name of the authority) in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment, be payable at such place, be subject to such callability provisions or terms of redemption (with or without premiums), be secured in such manner, be of such description, contain or be subject to such covenants, provisions, terms, conditions, and agreements (including provisions concerning events of default), and have such other characteristics as may be provided by such resolution or by the trust agreement, indenture, or mortgage, if any, issued pursuant to such resolution. The seal (or a facsimile thereof) of the authority shall be affixed, imprinted, engraved, or otherwise reproduced upon each of its bonds issued under this section. Bonds which are issued under this section shall be executed in the name of the authority by the manual or facsimile signatures of such of its officials as may be designated in the said resolution or trust agreement, indenture, or mortgage; except that at least one signature on each such bond shall be a manual signature. Coupons, if any, attached to such bonds shall bear the facsimile

signature of such official of the authority as may be designated as provided in this subsection (8). The said resolution or trust agreement, indenture, or mortgage may provide for the authentication of the pertinent bonds by the trustee.

(9) Bonds which are issued under this section may be sold by the authority in such manner and for such price as the authority, in its discretion, may determine, at par, below par, or above par, at private sale or at public sale after notice published prior to such sale in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality, or in such other medium of publication as the authority may deem appropriate, or may be exchanged by the authority for other bonds issued by it under this section. Bonds which are issued under this section may be sold by it to the federal government at private sale at par, below par, or above par, and, in the event that less than all of the authorized principal amount of such bonds is sold by the authority to the federal government, the balance or any portion of the balance may be sold by the authority at private sale at par, below par, or above par, at an interest cost to the authority of not to exceed the interest cost to it of the portion of the bonds sold by it to the federal government.

(10) In case any of the officials of the authority whose signatures or facsimile signatures appear on any of its bonds or coupons which are issued under this section cease to be such officials before the delivery of such bonds, such signatures or facsimile signatures, as the case may be, shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if such officials had remained in office until such delivery.

(11) Any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any bonds which are issued pursuant to this section are fully negotiable.

(12) In any suit, action, or proceeding involving the validity or enforceability of any bond which is issued under this section or the security therefor, any such bond reciting in substance that it has been issued by the authority in connection with an urban renewal project or any activity or operation of the authority under this part 1 shall be conclusively deemed to have been issued for such purposes; and such urban renewal project or such operation or activity, as the case may be, shall be conclusively deemed to have been initiated, planned, located, undertaken, accomplished, and carried out in accordance with the provisions of this part 1.

(13) Pending the preparation of any definitive bonds under this section, an authority may issue its interim certificates or receipts or its temporary bonds, with or without coupons, exchangeable for such definitive bonds when the latter have been executed and are available for delivery.

(14) Persons retained or employed by an authority as advisors or consultants for the purpose of rendering financial advice and assistance may purchase or participate in the purchase or in the distribution of its bonds when such bonds are offered at public or private sale.

(15) No commissioner or other officer of an authority issuing bonds under this section and no person executing such bonds is liable personally on such bonds or is subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance thereof.

31-25-110. Property of an authority exempt from taxes and from levy and sale by virtue of an execution. (1) All property of an authority, including but not limited to all funds owned or held by it for any of the purposes of this part 1, shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, and no

such execution or other judicial process shall issue against the same nor shall a judgment against the authority be a charge or lien upon such property; except that the foregoing provisions of this subsection (1) shall not apply to or limit the right of obligees to foreclose or otherwise enforce any mortgage, deed of trust, trust agreement, indenture, or other encumbrance of the authority or the right of obligees to pursue any remedies for the enforcement of any pledge or lien given by the authority pursuant to this part 1 on its rents, income, proceeds, revenues, loans, grants, contributions, and other funds and assets derived or arising from any project of the authority or from any of its operations or activities under this part 1.

(2) All property of an authority acquired or held by it for any of the purposes of this part 1, including but not limited to all funds of an authority acquired or held by it for any of said purposes, are declared to be public property used for essential public and governmental purposes, and such property and the authority shall be exempt from all taxes of the state of Colorado or any other public body thereof; except that such tax exemption shall terminate when the authority sells, leases, or otherwise disposes of the particular property to a purchaser, lessee, or other alienee which is not a public body entitled to tax exemption with respect to such property.

31-25-111. Title of purchaser, lessee, or transferee. Any instrument executed by an authority and purporting to convey any right, title, or interest of the authority in any property under this part 1 shall be conclusively presumed to have been made and executed in compliance with the provisions of this part 1 insofar as title or other interest of any bona fide purchasers, lessees, or transferees of such property is concerned.

31-25-112. Cooperation by public bodies with urban renewal authorities. (1) Any public body, within its powers, purposes, and functions and for the purpose of aiding an authority in or in connection with the planning or undertaking pursuant to this part 1 of any plans, projects, programs, works, operations, or activities of such authority whose area of operation is situated in whole or in part within the area in which such public body is authorized to act, upon such terms as such public body shall determine, may:

(a) Sell, convey, or lease any of such public body's property or grant easements, licenses, or other rights or privileges therein to such authority;

(b) Incur the entire expense of any public improvements made by such public body in exercising the powers mentioned in this section;

(c) Do all things necessary to aid or cooperate with such authority in or in connection with the planning or undertaking of any such plans, projects, programs, works, operations, or activities; (d) Enter into agreements with such authority respecting action to be taken pursuant to any of the powers set forth in this part 1, including agreements respecting the planning or undertaking of any such plans, projects, programs, works, operations, or activities which such public body is

otherwise empowered to undertake;

(e) Cause public buildings and public facilities, including parks, playgrounds, recreational,

community, educational, water, garbage disposal, sewer, sewage, sewerage, or drainage facilities, or any other public works, improvements, facilities, or utilities which such public body is otherwise

empowered to undertake, to be furnished within the area in which such public body is authorized to act;

(f) Furnish, dedicate, accept dedication of, open, close, vacate, install, construct, reconstruct, pave, repave, repair, rehabilitate, improve, grade, regrade, plan, or replan public streets, roads, roadways, parkways, alleys, sidewalks, and other public ways or places within the area in which such public body is authorized to act to the extent that such items or matters are, under any other law, otherwise within the jurisdiction of such public body;

(g) Plan or replan and zone or rezone any part of the area under the jurisdiction of such public body or make exceptions from its building regulations; and

(h) Cause administrative or other services to be furnished to such authority.

(2) If at any time title to or possession of the whole or any portion of any project of the authority under this part 1 is held by any governmental agency or public body (other than such authority) which is authorized by any law to engage in the undertaking, carrying out, or administration of any such project (including any agency or instrumentality of the United States), the provisions of the agreements referred to in paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of this section shall inure to the benefit of and may be enforced by such governmental agency or public body.

(3) Any public body referred to as such in subsection (1) of this section may (in addition to its authority pursuant to any other law to issue its bonds for any purposes) issue and sell its bonds for any of the purposes of such public body which are stated in this section; except that any such bonds of such a public body which are issuable as provided in this subsection (3) may be issued only in the manner and otherwise in conformity with the applicable provisions and limitations prescribed by the state constitution and the laws of this state and, in the case of a home rule municipality, the applicable provisions of its home rule charter for the authorization and issuance by such public body of its general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, special assessment bonds, or special obligation bonds, accordingly as the bonds are general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, special assessment bonds, or special obligation bonds.

(4) Without limiting the generality of any of the provisions of this part 1, but within any limitations provided by the applicable provisions of the state constitution and, in the case of any home rule municipality, the applicable provisions of its home rule charter:

(a) Any public body may appropriate such of its funds and make such expenditures of its funds as it deems necessary for it to undertake any of its powers, functions, or activities mentioned in this part 1 including, particularly, its powers, functions, and activities mentioned in subsections (1) to (3) of this section; and

(b) Any municipality may levy taxes and assessments in order for it to undertake, carry out, or accomplish any of its powers, functions, or activities mentioned in this part 1, including, particularly, its powers, functions, and activities mentioned in the provisions of subsections (1) to (3) of this section.

(5) For the advancement of the public interest and for the purpose of aiding and cooperating in the planning, acquisition, demolition, rehabilitation, construction, or relocation, or otherwise assisting the operation or activities of an urban renewal project located wholly or partly within the area in which it is authorized to act, a public body may enter into agreements which may extend over any period,

notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, with an authority respecting action taken or to be taken pursuant to any of the powers granted by this part 1.

31-25-112.5. Inclusion of unincorporated territory in urban renewal area. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part 1, an urban renewal plan, urban renewal project, or urban renewal area may include unincorporated territory that is outside the boundaries of a municipality but contiguous to a portion of the urban renewal area located within the municipality. No such territory shall be included in the plan, project, or area without the consent of the board of county commissioners exercising jurisdiction over the unincorporated territory proposed for inclusion and the consent of each owner of, and each holder of a recorded mortgage or deed of trust encumbering, real property within the unincorporated area proposed for inclusion.

(2) In addition to the procedures for approval of a proposed urban renewal plan by the governing body as required by section 31-25-107, the unincorporated territory may be included in the urban renewal plan, project, or area upon satisfaction of each of the following additional requirements:

(a) The board of county commissioners makes a determination that the urban renewal area proposed for inclusion in the plan is a slum or blighted area in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 31-25-107 (1).

(b) The board of county commissioners refers the urban renewal plan to the planning commission of the county for a determination as to the conformity of the urban renewal plan with the general plan for development for the county in accordance with the procedures specified in section 31-25-107 (2).

(c) The board of county commissioners conducts a public hearing and makes findings and a determination to approve inclusion of the unincorporated territory in the urban renewal plan, project, or area in accordance with the procedures set forth in section 31-25-107 (3), (4), (5), and (6).

(d) The board of county commissioners makes an additional finding, prior to approving the inclusion, that each owner of, and each holder of a recorded mortgage or deed of trust encumbering, real property in the unincorporated territory proposed for inclusion in the urban renewal plan, project, or area consents to the inclusion.

(e) The board of county commissioners determines whether the unincorporated territory shall be included in any provision for the division of taxes in the urban renewal area as authorized by section 31-25-107 (9), and, if so determined, the board notifies the county assessor of such inclusion as required by section 31-25-107 (10).

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part 1, the requirements of section 31-25-107 (3.5) shall not apply to any urban renewal plan proposed and approved pursuant to this section.

(4) Any urban renewal plan approved in accordance with this section may be modified as provided in section 31-25-107 (3) (a); except that a modification shall be approved by the board of county commissioners, the governing body, and the authority.

(5) An authority, a municipality, and a county may, consistent with the requirements of this section, enter into an intergovernmental agreement to further effectuate the purposes of this section and to provide for the inclusion of unincorporated territory in an urban renewal area.

31-25-113. Authorities to have no power of taxation. No authority created by this part 1 has any power to levy or assess any ad valorem taxes, personal property taxes, or any other forms of taxes, including special assessments against any property.

31-25-114. Cumulative clause. The powers conferred by this part 1 shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law.

31-25-115. Transfer - abolishment. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part 1, the governing body of a municipality may designate itself as the authority when originally establishing said authority. A transfer of an existing authority to the governing body may be accomplished only by majority vote at a regular election.

(1.5) When the governing body of a municipality designates itself as the authority or transfers an existing authority to the governing body pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, one such commissioner on the authority must be appointed by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the territorial boundaries of the urban renewal authority area are located, one such commissioner must also be a board member of a special district selected by agreement of the special districts levying a mill levy within the boundaries of the urban renewal authority area, and one commissioner must also be an elected member of a board of education of a school district levying a mill levy within the boundaries of the urban renewal authority area. Appointments made pursuant to this subsection (1.5) must be made in accordance with the procedures specified in section 31-25- 104 (2).

(2) The governing body of a municipality may by ordinance provide for the abolishment of an urban renewal authority, provided adequate arrangements have been made for payment of any outstanding indebtedness and other obligations of the authority. Any such abolishment shall be effective upon a date set forth in the ordinance, which date shall not be less than six months from the effective date of the ordinance.

31-25-116. Regional tourism projects. (1) An urban renewal authority that is designated as a financing entity pursuant to part 3 of article 46 of title 24, C.R.S., shall have all of the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of part 3 of article 46 of title 24, C.R.S., including but not limited to the powers to receive state sales tax increment revenue generated within an approved regional tourism zone, as defined in section 24-46-303 (11), C.R.S., and disburse and otherwise utilize such revenue for all lawful purposes, including but not limited to financing of eligible costs and the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of eligible improvements, as such terms are defined in section 24-46-303, C.R.S., or otherwise incorporated into the commission's conditions of approval.

(2) Notwithstanding the provision of section 31-25-107 (7), authorization to receive state sales tax increment revenue pursuant to part 3 of article 46 of title 24, C.R.S., shall not be considered a material modification to the plan and corresponding changes to the plan may be made by the governing body of the authority to incorporate the use of state sales tax increment revenue without the requirement of submission to or approval by the governing body of a municipality that has established the authority pursuant to section 31-25-104 (1).

(3) Any urban renewal authority that receives state sales tax increment revenue, whether pursuant to designation as a financing entity pursuant to part 3 of article 46 of title 24, C.R.S., or pursuant to a contract entered into with any such financing entity, shall not use the state sales tax increment revenue to acquire property through the exercise of eminent domain.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to eliminate the requirements for the authorization of a new urban renewal authority under this part 1.