



Resolution 2024-01

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF ORDWAY BOARD OF TRUSTEES TO ESTABLISH THE MILL LEVY FOR 2023


A Resolution entitled "A Resolution for the Mill Levy on each dollar worth of property as per the assessed value thereof as shown by the Assessor of Crowley County for the fiscal year 2023 as fixed by the Board of Equalization."

Be is ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Ordway, Colorado:

Section 1: That there be and is hereby levied upon each dollar worth of property within the corporate limits of the Town of Ordway for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses and paying all expenses of the said Town for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2023, for a total of 26.698 mills on each dollar worth of property as per assessed value thereon as shown by the return of the Assessor of Crowley County for 2023, fixed by the Board of Equalization.

WHEREAS, the budget remains in balance, as required by law.

PASSED AND ADOPTED AND ORDERED PUBLISHED this 8th day of January, 2024.


Gerald Barber, Mayor

ATTEST:



Karen Gates, Town Administrator

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners¹ of _____, Colorado.

On behalf of the _____,
(taxing entity)^A

the _____,
(governing body)^B

of the _____,
(local government)^C

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ _____ assessed valuation of: _____
(GROSS^D assessed valuation, Line 2 of the Certification of Valuation Form DLG 57^E)

Note: If the assessor certified a NET assessed valuation (AV) different than the GROSS AV due to a Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Area^F the tax levies must be calculated using the NET AV. The taxing entity's total property tax revenue will be derived from the mill levy multiplied against the NET assessed valuation of: \$ _____
(NET^G assessed valuation, Line 4 of the Certification of Valuation Form DLG 57)
USE VALUE FROM FINAL CERTIFICATION OF VALUATION PROVIDED BY ASSESSOR NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 10

Submitted: _____ for budget/fiscal year _____.
(no later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy) (yyyy)

PURPOSE (see end notes for definitions and examples)	LEVY²	REVENUE²
1. General Operating Expenses ^H	_____ mills	\$ _____
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction ^I	< _____ > mills	\$ < _____ >
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	<input type="text"/> mills	\$ <input type="text"/>
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest ^J	_____ mills	\$ _____
4. Contractual Obligations ^K	_____ mills	\$ _____
5. Capital Expenditures ^L	_____ mills	\$ _____
6. Refunds/Abatements ^M	_____ mills	\$ _____
7. Other ^N (specify): _____	_____ mills	\$ _____
	_____ mills	\$ _____
TOTAL: [Sum of General Operating Subtotal and Lines 3 to 7]	<input type="text"/> mills	\$ <input type="text"/>

Contact person: _____ Daytime phone: () _____
(print)

Signed: Karen Gates Title: _____

Include one copy of this tax entity's completed form when filing the local government's budget by January 31st, per 29-1-113 C.R.S., with the Division of Local Government (DLG), Room 521, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, CO 80203. Questions? Call DLG at (303) 864-7720.

¹ If the *taxing entity's* boundaries include more than one county, you must certify the levies to each county. Use a separate form for each county and certify the same levies uniformly to each county per Article X, Section 3 of the Colorado Constitution.

² Levies must be rounded to three decimal places and revenue must be calculated from the total NET assessed valuation (Line 4 of Form DLG57 on the County Assessor's **FINAL** certification of valuation).

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES, continued

THIS SECTION APPLIES TO TITLE 32, ARTICLE 1 SPECIAL DISTRICTS THAT LEVY TAXES FOR PAYMENT OF GENERAL OBLIGATION DEBT (32-1-1603 C.R.S.). Taxing entities that are

Special Districts or Subdistricts of Special Districts must certify separate mill levies and revenues to the Board of County Commissioners, one each for the funding requirements of each debt (32-1-1603, C.R.S.) Use additional pages as necessary. The Special District's or Subdistrict's total levies for general obligation bonds and total levies for contractual obligations should be recorded on Page 1, Lines 3 and 4 respectively.

CERTIFY A SEPARATE MILL LEVY FOR EACH BOND OR CONTRACT:

BONDS^J:

- 1. Purpose of Issue: _____
Series: _____
Date of Issue: _____
Coupon Rate: _____
Maturity Date: _____
Levy: _____
Revenue: _____

- 2. Purpose of Issue: _____
Series: _____
Date of Issue: _____
Coupon Rate: _____
Maturity Date: _____
Levy: _____
Revenue: _____

CONTRACTS^K:

- 3. Purpose of Contract: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____
Principal Amount: _____
Maturity Date: _____
Levy: _____
Revenue: _____

- 4. Purpose of Contract: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____
Principal Amount: _____
Maturity Date: _____
Levy: _____
Revenue: _____

Use multiple copies of this page as necessary to separately report all bond and contractual obligations per 32-1-1603, C.R.S.

Notes:

^A **Taxing Entity**—A jurisdiction authorized by law to impose ad valorem property taxes on taxable property located within its territorial limits (please see notes B, C, and H below). For purposes of the DLG 70 only, a *taxing entity* is also a geographic area formerly located within a *taxing entity*'s boundaries for which the county assessor certifies a valuation for assessment and which is responsible for payment of its share until retirement of financial obligations incurred by the *taxing entity* when the area was part of the *taxing entity*. For example: an area of excluded property formerly within a special district with outstanding general obligation debt at the time of the exclusion or the area located within the former boundaries of a dissolved district whose outstanding general obligation debt service is administered by another local government^C.

^B **Governing Body**—The board of county commissioners, the city council, the board of trustees, the board of directors, or the board of any other entity that is responsible for the certification of the *taxing entity*'s mill levy. For example: the board of county commissioners is the governing board ex officio of a county public improvement district (PID); the board of a water and sanitation district constitutes ex officio the board of directors of the water subdistrict.

^C **Local Government** - For purposes of this line on Page 1 of the DLG 70, the *local government* is the political subdivision under whose authority and within whose boundaries the *taxing entity* was created. The *local government* is authorized to levy property taxes on behalf of the *taxing entity*. For example, for the purposes of this form:

1. a municipality is both the *local government* and the *taxing entity* when levying its own levy for its entire jurisdiction;
2. a city is the *local government* when levying a tax on behalf of a business improvement district (BID) *taxing entity* which it created and whose city council is the BID board;
3. a fire district is the *local government* if it created a subdistrict, the *taxing entity*, on whose behalf the fire district levies property taxes.
4. a town is the *local government* when it provides the service for a dissolved water district and the town board serves as the board of a dissolved water district, the *taxing entity*, for the purpose of certifying a levy for the annual debt service on outstanding obligations.

^D **GROSS Assessed Value** - There will be a difference between gross assessed valuation and net assessed valuation reported by the county assessor only if there is a “tax increment financing” entity (see below), such as a downtown development authority or an urban renewal authority, within the boundaries of the *taxing entity*. The board of county commissioners certifies each *taxing entity*'s total mills upon the *taxing entity*'s *Gross Assessed Value* found on Line 2 of Form DLG 57.

^E **Certification of Valuation by County Assessor, Form DLG 57** - The county assessor(s) uses this form (or one similar) to provide valuation for assessment information to a *taxing entity*. The county assessor must provide this certification no later than August 25th each year and may amend it, one time, prior to December 10th. Each entity must use the **FINAL** valuation provided by assessor when certifying a tax levy.

^F **TIF Area**—A downtown development authority (DDA) or urban renewal authority (URA), may form plan areas that use “tax increment financing” to derive revenue from increases in assessed valuation (gross minus net, Form DLG 57 Line 3) attributed to the activities/improvements within the plan area. The DDA or URA receives the differential revenue of each overlapping *taxing entity*'s mill levy applied against the *taxing entity*'s gross assessed value after subtracting the *taxing entity*'s revenues derived from its mill levy applied against the net assessed value.

^G **NET Assessed Value**—The total taxable assessed valuation from which the *taxing entity* will derive revenues for its uses. It is found on Line 4 of Form DLG 57. **Please Note:** A downtown development authority (DDA) may be both a *taxing entity* and have also created its own *TIF area* and/or have a URA *TIF Area* within the DDA's boundaries. As a result DDAs may both receive operating revenue from their levy applied to their certified *NET assessed value* and also receive TIF revenue generated by any *tax entity* levies overlapping the DDA's *TIF Area*, including the DDA's own operating levy.

^H General Operating Expenses (DLG 70 Page 1 Line 1)—The levy and accompanying revenue reported on Line 1 is for general operations and includes, in aggregate, all levies for and revenues raised by a *taxing entity* for purposes not lawfully exempted and detailed in Lines 3 through 7 on Page 1 of the DLG 70. For example: a fire pension levy is included in general operating expenses, unless the pension is voter-approved, if voter-approved, use Line 7 (Other).

^I Temporary Tax Credit for Operations (DLG 70 Page 1 Line 2)—The Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction of 39-1-111.5, C.R.S. may be applied to the *taxing entity*'s levy for general operations to effect refunds. Temporary Tax Credits (TTCs) are not applicable to other types of levies (non-general operations) certified on this form because these levies are adjusted from year to year as specified by the provisions of any contract or schedule of payments established for the payment of any obligation incurred by the *taxing entity* per 29-1-301(1.7), C.R.S., or they are certified as authorized at election per 29-1-302(2)(b), C.R.S.

^J General Obligation Bonds and Interest (DLG 70 Page 1 Line 3)—Enter on this line the total levy required to pay the annual debt service of all general obligation bonds. Per 29-1-301(1.7) C.R.S., the amount of revenue levied for this purpose cannot be greater than the amount of revenue required for such purpose as specified by the provisions of any contract or schedule of payments. Title 32, Article 1 Special districts and subdistricts must complete Page 2 of the DLG 70.

^K Contractual Obligation (DLG 70 Page 1 Line 4)—If repayment of a contractual obligation with property tax has been approved at election and it is not a general obligation bond (shown on Line 3), the mill levy is entered on this line. Per 29-1-301(1.7) C.R.S., the amount of revenue levied for this purpose cannot be greater than the amount of revenue required for such purpose as specified by the provisions of any contract or schedule of payments.

^L Capital Expenditures (DLG 70 Page 1 Line 5)—These revenues are not subject to the statutory property tax revenue limit if they are approved by counties and municipalities through public hearings pursuant to 29-1-301(1.2) C.R.S. and for special districts through approval from the Division of Local Government pursuant to 29-1-302(1.5) C.R.S. or for any *taxing entity* if approved at election. Only levies approved by these methods should be entered on Line 5.

^M Refunds/Abatements (DLG 70 Page 1 Line 6)—The county assessor reports on the *Certification of Valuation* (DLG 57 Line 11) the amount of revenue from property tax that the local government did not receive in the prior year because taxpayers were given refunds for taxes they had paid or they were given abatements for taxes originally charged to them due to errors made in their property valuation. The local government was due the tax revenue and would have collected it through an adjusted mill levy if the valuation errors had not occurred. Since the government was due the revenue, it may levy, in the subsequent year, a mill to collect the refund/abatement revenue. An abatement/refund mill levy may generate revenues up to, but not exceeding, the refund/abatement amount from Form DLG 57 Line 11.

1. Please Note: Pursuant to Article X, Section 3 of the Colorado Constitution, if the *taxing entity* is in more than one county, as with all levies, the abatement levy must be uniform throughout the entity's boundaries and certified the same to each county. To calculate the abatement/refund levy for a *taxing entity* that is located in more than one county, first total the abatement/refund amounts reported by each county assessor, then divide by the *taxing entity*'s total net assessed value, then multiply by 1,000 and round down to the nearest three decimals to prevent levying for more revenue than was abated/refunded. This results in an abatement/refund mill levy that will be uniformly certified to all of the counties in which the *taxing entity* is located even though the abatement/refund did not occur in all the counties.

^N Other (DLG 70 Page 1 Line 7)—Report other levies and revenue not subject to 29-1-301 C.R.S. that were not reported above. For example: a levy for the purposes of television relay or translator facilities as specified in sections 29-7-101, 29-7-102, and 29-7-105 and 32-1-1005 (1) (a), C.R.S.; a voter-approved fire pension levy; a levy for special purposes such as developmental disabilities, open space, etc.

CERTIFICATION OF VALUATION BY COUNTY ASSESSOR

New Tax Entity? YES NO

Date

NAME OF TAX ENTITY:

USE FOR STATUTORY PROPERTY TAX REVENUE LIMIT CALCULATION ("5.5%" LIMIT) ONLY

IN ACCORDANCE WITH 39-5-121(2)(a) and 39-5-128(1), C.R.S., AND NO LATER THAN AUGUST 25, THE ASSESSOR CERTIFIES THE TOTAL VALUATION FOR ASSESSMENT FOR THE TAXABLE YEAR

- 1. PREVIOUS YEAR'S NET TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION: 1. \$
2. CURRENT YEAR'S GROSS TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION: ‡ 2. \$
3. LESS TOTAL TIF AREA INCREMENTS, IF ANY: 3. \$
4. CURRENT YEAR'S NET TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION: 4. \$
5. NEW CONSTRUCTION: * 5. \$
6. INCREASED PRODUCTION OF PRODUCING MINE: ≈ 6. \$
7. ANNEXATIONS/INCLUSIONS: 7. \$
8. PREVIOUSLY EXEMPT FEDERAL PROPERTY: ≈ 8. \$
9. NEW PRIMARY OIL OR GAS PRODUCTION FROM ANY PRODUCING OIL AND GAS LEASEHOLD OR LAND (29-1-301(1)(b), C.R.S.): ☐ 9. \$
10. TAXES RECEIVED LAST YEAR ON OMITTED PROPERTY AS OF AUG. 1 (29-1-301(1)(a), C.R.S.). Includes all revenue collected on valuation not previously certified: 10. \$
11. TAXES ABATED AND REFUNDED AS OF AUG. 1 (29-1-301(1)(a), C.R.S.) and (39-10-114(1)(a)(I)(B), C.R.S.): 11. \$

‡ This value reflects personal property exemptions IF enacted by the jurisdiction as authorized by Art. X, Sec. 20(8)(b), Colo. Constitution
* New Construction is defined as: Taxable real property structures and the personal property connected with the structure.
≈ Jurisdiction must submit to the Division of Local Government respective Certifications of Impact in order for the values to be treated as growth in the limit calculation; use Forms DLG 52 & 52A.
☐ Jurisdiction must apply to the Division of Local Government before the value can be treated as growth in the limit calculation; use Form DLG 52B.

USE FOR TABOR "LOCAL GROWTH" CALCULATION ONLY

IN ACCORDANCE WITH ART.X, SEC.20, COLO. CONSTUTION AND 39-5-121(2)(b), C.R.S., THE ASSESSOR CERTIFIES THE TOTAL ACTUAL VALUATION FOR THE TAXABLE YEAR

- 1. CURRENT YEAR'S TOTAL ACTUAL VALUE OF ALL REAL PROPERTY: ¶ 1. \$
ADDITIONS TO TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY
2. CONSTRUCTION OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS: * 2. \$
3. ANNEXATIONS/INCLUSIONS: 3. \$
4. INCREASED MINING PRODUCTION: § 4. \$
5. PREVIOUSLY EXEMPT PROPERTY: 5. \$
6. OIL OR GAS PRODUCTION FROM A NEW WELL: 6. \$
7. TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY OMITTED FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR'S TAX WARRANT: (If land and/or a structure is picked up as omitted property for multiple years, only the most current year's actual value can be reported as omitted property.): 7. \$

DELETIONS FROM TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY

- 8. DESTRUCTION OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS: 8. \$
9. DISCONNECTIONS/EXCLUSIONS: 9. \$
10. PREVIOUSLY TAXABLE PROPERTY: 10. \$

¶ This includes the actual value of all taxable real property plus the actual value of religious, private school, and charitable real property.
* Construction is defined as newly constructed taxable real property structures.
§ Includes production from new mines and increases in production of existing producing mines.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH 39-5-128(1), C.R.S., AND NO LATER THAN AUGUST 25, THE ASSESSOR CERTIFIES TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS: TOTAL ACTUAL VALUE OF ALL TAXABLE PROPERTY \$

IN ACCORDANCE WITH 39-5-128(1.5), C.R.S., THE ASSESSOR PROVIDES: HB21-1312 ASSESSED VALUE OF EXEMPT BUSINESS PERSONAL PROPERTY (ESTIMATED): ** \$
** The tax revenue lost due to this exempted value will be reimbursed to the tax entity by the County Treasurer in accordance with 39-3-119.5(3), C.R.S.

NOTE: ALL LEVIES MUST BE CERTIFIED to the COUNTY COMMISSIONERS NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 15.