

TOWN OF MANCOS  
Resolution 4 Series 2024

A Resolution for Supplemental Budget Amending Mill Levy Per Final Certification Of Values Received From Montezuma County For the Year 2024 For The Town Of Mancos Colorado

**WHEREAS**, the Town of Mancos received the final certification of values from the Montezuma County Assessor on December 27, 2023 for the year 2024; and

**WHEREAS**, the final certification showed gross total taxable assessed valuation of \$11,892,590

**WHEREAS**, the amount certified in the final certification is different from the preliminary certification of values received in October 2023 for the year 2024 which showed gross total taxable assess valuation of \$13,150,220;

**WHEREAS**, the amount of money necessary to balance the budget for the general operating purposes from property tax revenue is \$112,302; and

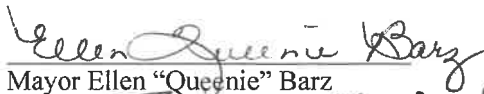
**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF MANCOS, COLORADO THAT:**

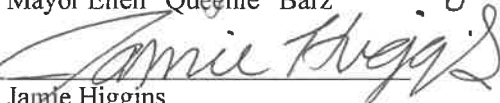
Section 1. For purposes of meeting the operational and capital needs of the general fund in the 2024 budget year, there is hereby levied a tax of 9.443 mills upon each dollar of total valuation for assessment of all taxable property with the Town for the tax year 2023 and the budget year 2024. The Town Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to certify the Town of Mancos mill levy to the Montezuma County Commissioners as determined herein and set based upon the final certification of valuation from the County Assessor.

Section 2. Property Tax Revenue for the 2024 budget is hereby reduced from \$124,178 to \$112,302 for tax year 2023 and budget year 2024.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that if any part of this resolution is found to be unenforceable or unconstitutional by a court of law, no other section of said resolution shall be held to be invalid.

Passed, adopted and approved this 10<sup>th</sup> Day of January 2024.

  
Mayor Ellen "Queenie" Barz

  
Jamie Higgins  
Town Clerk/Treasurer

**CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments**

**TO:** County Commissioners<sup>1</sup> of Montezuma County, Colorado.

On behalf of the Town of Mancos, Colorado,  
(taxing entity)<sup>A</sup>

the Board of Trustees  
(governing body)<sup>B</sup>

of the Town of Mancos, Colorado  
(local government)<sup>C</sup>

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ 11,892,590 assessed valuation of: (GROSS<sup>D</sup> assessed valuation, Line 2 of the Certification of Valuation Form DLG 57<sup>E</sup>)

Note: If the assessor certified a NET assessed valuation (AV) different than the GROSS AV due to a Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Area<sup>F</sup> 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<sup>G</sup> assessed valuation, Line 4 of the Certification of Valuation Form DLG 57)

Submitted: 1/10/2024 for budget/fiscal year 2024.  
(not later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy) (yyyy)

PURPOSE (see end notes for definitions and examples)	LEVY <sup>2</sup>	REVENUE <sup>2</sup>
1. General Operating Expenses <sup>H</sup>	<u>9.443</u> mills	<u>\$ 112,302</u>
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction <sup>I</sup>	< > mills	\$ < >
<b>SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:</b>	<b>9.443</b> mills	<b>\$ 112,302</b>
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest <sup>J</sup>	_____ mills	\$ _____
4. Contractual Obligations <sup>K</sup>	_____ mills	\$ _____
5. Capital Expenditures <sup>L</sup>	_____ mills	\$ _____
6. Refunds/Abatements <sup>M</sup>	_____ mills	\$ _____
7. Other <sup>N</sup> (specify): _____	_____ mills	\$ _____
_____	_____ mills	\$ _____
<b>TOTAL:</b> [ Sum of General Operating Subtotal and Lines 3 to 7 ]	<b>9.443</b> mills	<b>\$ 112,302</b>

Contact person: (print) Jamie Higgins Daytime phone: ( 970 ) 533-7725  
Signed: Jamie Higgins Title: Town Clerk/Treasurer

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) 866-2156.

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>A</sup> **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<sup>C</sup>.

<sup>B</sup> **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.

<sup>C</sup> **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.

<sup>D</sup> **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.

<sup>E</sup> **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 25<sup>th</sup> each year and may amend it, one time, prior to December 10<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>F</sup> **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.

<sup>G</sup> **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.

<sup>H</sup> **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).

<sup>I</sup> **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 necessary for 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

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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.

**<sup>J</sup> 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.

**<sup>K</sup> 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.

**<sup>L</sup> 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.

**<sup>M</sup> 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: 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.

**<sup>N</sup> 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.