TOWN OF TIMNATH

RESOLUTION NO. 79, SERIES 2010

A RESOLUTION LEVYING GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES FOR THE YEAR 2011, TO HELP DEFRAY THE COSTS OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE TOWN OF TIMNATH, COLORADO, FOR THE 2011 BUDGET YEAR

WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Timnath adopted the 2011 annual budget in accordance with the Local Government Budget Law (set forth at Title 29, Article 1 of the Colorado Revised Statutes), on December 7, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the amount of money necessary to balance the 2011 budget for general operating expenses is $2,220,165 and the total necessary for all funds is $2,674,027 total; and

WHEREAS, the property tax revenue calculated under the mill levy set in Section 1 below is $49,062 for general operating expenses and $49,062 total; and

WHEREAS, the 2010 valuation of assessment for the Town of Timnath, as certified by the Larimer County Assessor on November 24, 2010, is $7,077,652.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF TIMNATH, COLORADO:

Section 1. That for the purpose of meeting all general operating expenses of the Town of Timnath during the 2011 budget year, there is hereby levied a tax of:

6.932 mills for general government

upon each dollar of the total valuation for assessment of all taxable property within the Town for the year 2011.

Section 2. The mill levy certified to the Larimer County Commissioners for the Town of Timnath shall state

6.932 Mills gross mill levy; and
6.932 Mills net mill levy for 2011

In the event that the final assessment certified by Larimer County is different than $7,077,652, the gross mill levy and net mill levy certified to the County shall be adjusted so that the revenue produced shall equal or be as close as possible to that set forth above.

Section 3. The Finance Director is hereby authorized and directed to certify to the County Commissioners of Larimer County, Colorado, the mill levies for the Town of Timnath as hereinabove determined and set on or before December 10, 2010, pursuant to the provisions of C.R.S. 39-5-128.

Section 4. If any section, paragraph, clause or provision of this Resolution shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unenforceable, the invalidity or unenforceability of any such section, paragraph, clause or provision shall not affect any of the remaining provisions of this Resolution.

Section 5. This Resolution shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.

INTRODUCED, READ, ADOPTED AND APPROVED by the Town Council of the Town of Timnath, upon a motion duly made, seconded and passed at its meeting held on December 7, 2010.

TOWN COUNCIL
TOWN OF TIMNATH

Donna Benson

Donna Benson, Mayor

ATTEST:

Milissa McG

Milissa McGuire, Town Clerk

034 County Tax Entity Code DOLA LGID/SID 35044 /1

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners[1] of Larimer County, Colorado.

On behalf of the Town of Timnath,
(taxing entity)[A]

the Town Council
(governing body)[B]

of the Town of Timnath
(local government)[C]

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS assessed valuation of: $ 31,564,280
(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: $ 7,077,652
(NET[G] assessed valuation, Line 4 of the Certification of Valuation Form DLG 57)

Submitted: 12/9/2010 (mm/dd/yyyy) for budget/fiscal year 2011 (yyyy).
(not later than Dec. 15)

PURPOSE (see end notes for definitions and examples)	LEVY[2]		REVENUE[2]
1. General Operating Expenses[H]	6.932	mills	$ 49,062
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction[I]	< >	mills	$ < >
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	6.932	mills	**$ 49,062**
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]	6.932	mills	**$ 49,062**

Contact person: (print) Penny Grossaint

Daytime phone: (970) 224-3211

Signed: Penny Grossaint

Title: Finance Director

[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).

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.

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 1of 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.

[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.

[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 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 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: 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.