



TOWN OF ELIZABETH

HANNAH BRUCE FINANCE OFFICER

TO: Honorable Mayor and Board of Trustees
FROM: Patrick Davidson, Town Administrator and Hannah Bruce, Finance Officer
DATE: January 14, 2025
SUBJECT: Resolution 25R02 Amending Set Mill Levies for the 2025 Budget Year

SUMMARY

Final Property Valuations were received from the County Assessor on the 10th of December 2024 with a slight increase in total taxable assessed valuation in the amount of \$4,770 from \$67,680,880. Due to the increase, the calculation for Mill Levies should be levied at **12.614** mills upon each dollar for the Town of Elizabeth for the year 2025.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends approving Resolution 25R02, Amending Set Mill Levies for the 2025 Budget Year.

ATTACHMENTS(S)

- A.) Resolution 25R02, A Resolution Amending Set Mill Levies for the 2025 Budget Year

RESOLUTION 25R02

A RESOLUTION AMENDING SET MILL LEVIES FOR 2025 BUDGET YEAR

AN AMENDED RESOLUTION LEVYING PROPERTY TAXES FOR THE YEAR 2024 TO HELP DEFRAY THE COSTS OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE TOWN OF ELIZABETH, COLORADO, FOR THE 2025 BUDGET YEAR

WHEREAS, the Board of Trustees of the Town of Elizabeth, has adopted the annual budget in accordance with the Local Government Budget Law, on November 21, 2024, and;

WHEREAS, the amount of money necessary to balance the budget for general operating purposes from property tax revenues is \$853,798;

WHEREAS, the estimated 2024 valuation assessment for the Town of Elizabeth approved on November 21, 2022 was in the amount of \$67,680,880;

WHEREAS, the estimated 2025 Mill Levy was calculated at 12.615 mills for all taxable property within the Town of Elizabeth for the year 2025;

WHEREAS, the 2025 Mill Levy should be levied at 12.614 mills for all taxable property within the Town of Elizabeth for the year 2025, and;

WHEREAS, the 2024 valuation for assessment for the Town of Elizabeth as certified by the County Assessor at \$67,685,650;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF ELIZABETH, COLORADO:

Section 1. That for the purpose of meeting all general operating expenses of the Town of Elizabeth during the 2025 budget year, there is hereby levied a tax of 12.614 mills upon each dollar of the total valuation for assessment of all taxable property within the Town of Elizabeth for the year 2025.

Section 2. That the Town Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to either immediately certify to the County Commissioners of Elbert County, Colorado, the mill levies for the Town of Elizabeth as hereinabove determined and set, or be authorized and directed to certify to the County Commissioners of Elbert County, Colorado, the mill levies for the Town of Elizabeth as hereinabove determined and set based upon the final December certification of valuation from the County Assessor.

ADOPTED, this 14th day of January 2025, A.D.

Angela Ternus, Mayor

ATTEST:

Michelle M. Oeser, Town Clerk

New Tax Entity? YES NO

Elbert County

COUNTY ASSESSOR

Date 11/25/2024

NAME OF TAX ENTITY: TOWN OF ELIZABETH

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 2024 :

1.	PREVIOUS YEAR'S NET TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION:	1.	\$ <u>58,510,567</u>
2.	CURRENT YEAR'S GROSS TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION: ‡	2.	\$ <u>67,685,650</u>
3.	LESS TOTAL TIF AREA INCREMENTS, IF ANY:	3.	\$ <u>0</u>
4.	CURRENT YEAR'S NET TOTAL TAXABLE ASSESSED VALUATION:	4.	\$ <u>67,685,650</u>
5.	NEW CONSTRUCTION: *	5.	\$ <u>2,819,116</u>
6.	INCREASED PRODUCTION OF PRODUCING MINE: ≈	6.	\$ <u>0</u>
7.	ANNEXATIONS/INCLUSIONS:	7.	\$ <u>0</u>
8.	PREVIOUSLY EXEMPT FEDERAL PROPERTY: ≈	8.	\$ <u>0</u>
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.	\$ <u>0</u>
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.	\$ <u>\$0.00</u>
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.	\$ <u>\$0.00</u>

- ‡ 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 Elbert County ASSESSOR CERTIFIES THE TOTAL ACTUAL VALUATION FOR THE TAXABLE YEAR 2024 :

1.	CURRENT YEAR'S TOTAL ACTUAL VALUE OF ALL REAL PROPERTY: ¶	1.	\$ <u>545,664,978</u>
ADDITIONS TO TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY			
2.	CONSTRUCTION OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS: *	2.	\$ <u>38,066,631</u>
3.	ANNEXATIONS/INCLUSIONS:	3.	\$ <u>0</u>
4.	INCREASED MINING PRODUCTION: §	4.	\$ <u>0</u>
5.	PREVIOUSLY EXEMPT PROPERTY:	5.	\$ <u>0</u>
6.	OIL OR GAS PRODUCTION FROM A NEW WELL:	6.	\$ <u>0</u>
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.	\$ <u>128,077</u>

DELETIONS FROM TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY

8.	DESTRUCTION OF TAXABLE REAL PROPERTY IMPROVEMENTS:	8.	\$ <u>0</u>
9.	DISCONNECTIONS/EXCLUSIONS:	9.	\$ <u>0</u>
10.	PREVIOUSLY TAXABLE PROPERTY:	10.	\$ <u>0</u>

- ¶ 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 **\$545,166,503**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH 39-5-128(1.5), C.R.S., THE ASSESSOR PROVIDES: HB21-1312 ASSESSED VALUE OF EXEMPT BUSINESS PERSONAL PROPERTY (ESTIMATED): ** **\$150,075**
** 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.

PROPERTY TAX REVENUE LIMIT CALCULATIONS WORKSHEET

("5.5%" limit in 29-1-301, C.R.S., and the TABOR limits, Art. X, Sec. 20(4)(a) and (7)(c), Colo. Const.)

The following worksheet can be used to calculate the limits on local government property tax revenue. Data can be found on the Certification of Valuation (CV) sent by the county assessor on August 25, unless otherwise noted. The assessor can revise the valuation one time before Dec. 10; if so, you must perform the calculation again using the revised CV data. **(Note for multi-county entities:** If a taxing entity is located in two or more counties, the mill levy for that entity must be the same throughout its boundaries, across all county boundaries (Uniform Taxation, Article X, Section 3, Colo. Const.). This worksheet can be used by multi-county entities when the values of the same type from all counties are added together.)

Version January 2021

Data required for the "5.5%" calculation (assessed valuations certified by assessor):

1.	Previous year's net total assessed valuation ¹	\$	58,510,567
2.	Previous year's revenue ²	\$	794,034
3.	Current year's total net assessed valuation	\$	67,685,650
4.	Current year's increases in valuation due to annexations or inclusions, if any		
5.	Current year increase in valuation due to new construction, if any	\$	2,819,116
6.	Total current year increase in valuation due to <u>other</u> excluded property ³		
7.	"Omitted Property Revenue" from current year CV ⁴		
8.	"Omitted Property Revenue" from previous year CV ⁵		
9.	Current year's "unauthorized excess revenue," if any ⁶		

Data required for the TABOR calculations (actual valuations certified by assessor):

10.	Previous year's revenue ⁷	\$	794,034
11.	Total actual value of all real property	\$	545,664,978
12.	Construction of taxable real property	\$	38,066,631
13.	Annexations/Inclusions		
14.	Increase in mining production		
15.	Previously exempt property		
16.	Oil or gas production from new wells		
17.	Taxable property omitted (from current year's CV)	\$	128,077
18.	Destruction of Property improvements		
19.	Disconnections/Exclusions		
20.	Previously taxable property		
21.	Inflation _____		

(The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/cpi/home.htm>) will not release this number, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the Denver-Boulder Area, until February of next year. Forecasts of this inflation figure are available at <http://dola.colorado.gov/budgets>.)

¹ There will be a difference between **net** assessed valuation and **gross** assessed valuation only if there is a "tax increment financing" entity, such as a Downtown Development Authority or Urban Renewal Authority, within the boundaries of the jurisdiction.

² For the "5.5%" limit only (Part A of this Form), this is the **lesser** of: (a) the total amount of dollars **levied for general operating purposes** on the **net assessed valuation** before deducting any Temporary Tax Credit [if Form DLG 70 was used to certify levies in the previous year, this figure is on Line 1], or (b) last year's "5.5%" revenue limit.

³ Increased production of a producing mine, previously exempt federal property, or new primary oil or gas production from any oil and gas leasehold or land. **NOTE: These values may not be used in this calculation until certified to, or applied for, by filing specific forms with the Division of Local Government** [forms can be found in the *Financial Management Manual*, published by/on the **State Auditor's Office web page** or contact the **Division of Local Government**].

⁴ Taxes paid by properties that had been previously omitted from the tax roll. This is identified on the CV as "taxes collected last year on omitted property as of Aug. 1."

⁵ This figure is available on the CV that you received from the assessor last year.

⁶ This applies only if an "Order" to reduce the property tax revenue was issued to the government in the spring of the current year by the Division of Local Government, pursuant to 29-1-301(6), C.R.S.

⁷ For the TABOR property tax revenue limit only (Part C of this form), use the previous year's TABOR limit or the property tax revenue **levied for general operating purposes**. This is a local option. DLG staff is available to discuss the alternatives.

OTHER LEVIES:

Capital Expenditure Levy

Under the "5.5%" limit, additional revenue greater than that on Line A8 may be levied for capital expenditures, if the specific procedures in 29-1-301(1.2) [counties or municipalities] or 29-1-302(1.5), C.R.S. [special districts or towns under 2000 in population] are followed, or an election is held for this purpose. If such a levy is made, it and the revenue resulting from it must be certified to the county as a separate levy on the Line 5 of Form DLG 70. The amount of revenue derived from this capital levy will not accrue to the "base" upon which next year's calculation will be made.

Refund/Abatement Levy

The refund and abatement revenue, reported by the County Assessor to some local governments on the "Certification of Assessed Valuation" is **not** part of either property tax revenue limitation. This figure, if any, represents revenue that the jurisdiction should have received, but did not. The local government **may** certify mills sufficient to generate the refund and abatement revenue amount¹⁶ in excess of the ones calculated for the property tax revenue limitation. This is an **optional levy** and will not accrue to the base for subsequent years' limit calculations. It can be entered on Line 6 of Form DLG 70 for certifying all levies.

Temporary Tax Credit/Mill Rate Reduction

A temporary mill levy reduction can be made, in order to effect a refund of tax revenue (39-1-111.5 and 29-1-301(6), C.R.S.). If used, it should be certified as a separate levy on Line 2 of Form DLG 70, when certifying tax levies to the County Commissioners.

Annual Incentive Payments

The "5.5%" revenue limitation may be exceeded by **counties** and **municipalities** by the total amount of annual incentive payments made by the local government in accordance with agreements negotiated with certain private business taxpayers pursuant to 30-11-123(6) C.R.S. [counties] and 31-15-903(5) C.R.S. [municipalities]. This is an optional levy and will not accrue to the base for subsequent years' limit calculations. It should be certified to the county commissioners as an "Other levy" on Line 7 of Form DLG 70.

Reappraisals Ordered by the State Board of Equalization

The "5.5%" revenue limitation may be exceeded by counties to pay for the reappraisal of classes or subclasses ordered by or conducted by the State Board of Equalization (29-1-301(1)(a) C.R.S. This levy should be certified as an "Other levy" on Line 7 of Form DLG 70.

Payment to the State for Excess State Equalization Payments.

The "5.5%" revenue limit may be exceeded by counties to make payments to the state when excess state equalization payments are made to school districts due to the undervaluation of taxable property (29-1-301(1)(a) C.R.S. This levy should be certified as an "Other levy" on Line 7 of Form DLG 70.

NOTE: for assistance in using this form, understanding its terms, or suggested improvements, please contact Cynthia Thayer at the Division of Local Government: ☎(303) 864-7720; Email address: cynthia.thayer@state.co.us.

¹⁶ 29-1-301(1), C.R.S. and a 1994 Supreme Court case both allow the levying of an amount of revenue above the revenue limits without an election to recoup revenue which was lost in the previous year due to abatements and refunds which might have been granted by various boards and courts. So, for example, if an entity levies \$10,000 in one year, but only received \$9,000 due to a \$1,000 tax abatement granted by a District Court, it could levy an additional \$1,000 above either the A5.5%@ or TABOR revenue limitation in the following year to offset the loss of revenue.