

LETTER OF BUDGET TRANSMITTAL

Date: January 30, 2023

To: Division of Local Government
1313 Sherman Street, Room 521
Denver, Colorado 80203

Attached are the 2023 budget and budget message for MOUNT CARBON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT in Jefferson County, Colorado, submitted pursuant to Section 29-1-113, C.R.S. This budget was adopted on November 17, 2022. If there are any questions on the budget, please contact:

Lisa Johnson
8390 East Crescent Parkway, Suite 300
Greenwood Village, CO 80111
Tel.: 303-779-5710

I, Lisa Johnson as District Manager of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District, hereby certify that the attached is a true and correct copy of the 2023 budget.

By: 

**RESOLUTION
TO ADOPT 2023 BUDGET, APPROPRIATE SUMS OF MONEY,
AND AUTHORIZE THE CERTIFICATION OF THE TAX LEVY
MOUNT CARBON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT**

A RESOLUTION SUMMARIZING REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FOR EACH FUND, ADOPTING A BUDGET, LEVYING GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES FOR THE YEAR 2023 TO HELP DEFRAID THE COSTS OF GOVERNMENT, AND APPROPRIATING SUMS OF MONEY TO THE VARIOUS FUNDS IN THE AMOUNTS AND FOR THE PURPOSES SET FORTH HEREIN FOR THE MOUNT CARBON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, JEFFERSON COUNTY, COLORADO, FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR BEGINNING ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 2023, AND ENDING ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER, 2023,

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District has authorized its consultants to prepare and submit a proposed budget to said governing body at the proper time; and

WHEREAS, the proposed budget has been submitted to the Board of Directors of the District for its consideration; and

WHEREAS, upon due and proper notice, published or posted in accordance with the law, said proposed budget was available for inspection by the public at a designated public office, a public hearing was held on November 17, 2022, and interested electors were given the opportunity to file or register any objections to said proposed budget; and

WHEREAS, whatever increases may have been made in the expenditures, like increases were added to the revenues or planned to be expended from reserves or fund balances so that the budget remains in balance, as required by law; and

WHEREAS, the amount of money necessary to balance the budget for general operating purposes from property tax revenue is \$ 120,166 ; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors finds that it is required to temporarily lower the operating mill levy to render a refund for \$ 0.00 ; and

WHEREAS, the amount of money necessary to balance the budget for voter-approved bonds and interest is \$ 343,331 ; and

WHEREAS, the amount of money necessary to balance the budget for contractual obligation purposes from property tax revenue as approved by voters from property tax revenue is \$ 0.00 ; and

WHEREAS, the amount of money necessary to balance the budget for capital expenditure purposes from property tax revenue as approved by voters or at public hearing is \$ 0.00 ; and

WHEREAS, the amount of money necessary to balance the budget for refunds/abatements is \$ 0.00; and

WHEREAS, the 2022 valuation for assessment for the District as certified by the County Assessor of Jefferson County is \$17,166,568; and

WHEREAS, at an election held on November 4, 2017, the District has eliminated the revenue and expenditure limitations imposed on governmental entities by Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution and Section 29-1-301, C.R.S., as amended.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MOUNT CARBON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, COLORADO:

Section 1. Adoption of Budget. That the budget as submitted, and attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, and if amended, then as amended, is hereby approved and adopted as the budget of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District for calendar year 2023.

Section 2. Budget Revenues. That the estimated revenues for each fund as more specifically set out in the budget attached hereto are accepted and approved.

Section 3. Budget Expenditures. That the estimated expenditures for each fund as more specifically set out in the budget attached hereto are accepted and approved.

Section 4. Levy of General Property Taxes. That the Board of Directors does hereby certify the levy of general property taxes for collection in 2023 as follows:

A. Levy for General Operating and Other Expenses. That for the purposes of meeting all general operating expense of the District during the 2023 budget year, there is hereby levied a tax of 7.000 mills upon each dollar of the total valuation of assessment of all taxable property within the District for the year 2022.

B. Temporary Tax Credit or Rate Reduction. That pursuant to Section 39-1-111.5, C.R.S. for the purposes of effect of a refund for the purposes set forth in Section 20 of Article X of the Colorado Constitution, there is hereby certified a temporary property tax credit or temporary mill levy rate reduction of 0.000 mills upon each dollar of the total valuation of assessment of all taxable property within the boundaries of the District for the year 2022.

C. Levy for General Obligation Bonds and Interest. That for the purposes of meeting all debt retirement expense of the District during the 2023 budget year, as the funding requirements of the current outstanding general obligation indebtedness is detailed in the following "Certification of Tax Levies," there is hereby levied a tax of 20.000 mills upon each dollar of the total valuation for assessment of all taxable property within the District for the year 2022.

D. Levy for Contractual Obligations. That for the purposes of meeting the contractual obligation expense of the District during the 2023 budget year, as detailed in the following "Certification of Tax Levies," there is hereby levied a tax of 0.000 mills upon each dollar of the total valuation for assessment of all taxable property within the District for the year 2022.

E. Levy for Capital Expenditures. That for the purposes of meeting all capital expenditures of the District during the 2023 budget year pursuant to Section 29-1-301(1.2) or 29-1-302(1.5), C.R.S., there is hereby levied a tax of 0.000 mills upon each dollar of the total valuation of assessment of all taxable property within the boundaries of the District for the year 2022.

F. Levy for Refunds/Abatements. That for the purposes of recoupment of refunds/abatements of taxes pursuant to Section 39-10-114(1)(a)(I)(B), C.R.S., there is hereby levied a tax of 0.000 mills upon each dollar of the total valuation of assessment of all taxable property within the boundaries of the District for the year 2022.

Section 5. Property Tax and Fiscal Year Spending Limits. That, being fully informed, the Board finds that the foregoing budget and mill levies do not result in a violation of any applicable property tax or fiscal year spending limitation.


Section 6. Certification. That the appropriate officers of the District are hereby authorized and directed to certify by December 15, 2022, to the Board of County Commissioners of Jefferson County, Colorado, the mill levies for the District herein above determined and set, or be authorized and directed to certify to the Board of County Commissioners of Jefferson County, Colorado, as herein above determined and set, but as recalculated as needed upon receipt of the final certification of valuation from the County Assessor on or about December 10, 2022 in order to comply with any applicable revenue and other budgetary limits or to implement the intent of the District. That said certification shall be in substantially the form set out and attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference.

Section 7. Appropriations. That the amounts set forth as expenditures and balances remaining, as specifically allocated in the budget attached hereto, are hereby appropriated from the revenue of each fund, to each fund, for the purposes stated and no other.


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ADOPTED this 17th day of November, 2022.

MOUNT CARBON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

By: 
070E05A179D9439...
President

ATTEST:

By: 
535C79C8D7B447D...
Secretary

**ATTACH COPY OF THE ADOPTED BUDGET AND
THE CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES**

MOUNT CARBON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
2023
BUDGET MESSAGE

Attached please find a copy of the adopted 2023 budget for the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District.

The Mount Carbon Metropolitan District has adopted three funds, a General Fund to provide for general operating and maintenance expenditures and sewer plant operations; a Debt Service Fund to provide for the payment of principal and interest on the outstanding general obligation debt of the district; and a Capital Projects Fund to provide for capital improvements for the benefit of the district.

The district's accountants have utilized the modified accrual basis of accounting and the budget has been adopted after proper postings, publications and public hearing.

The primary sources of revenue for the district in 2023 will be service agreement revenue, developer advances and property taxes. In 2023, the district intends to impose a mill levy on all property within the district totaling 27.000 mills, of which 7.000 mills will be dedicated to the General Fund and the balance of 20.000 mills will be allocated to the Debt Service Fund.

**MOUNT CARBON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
ADOPTED BUDGET
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2023**

	Actual 2021	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022	ACTUAL 6/30/2022	ESTIMATE 2022	ADOPTED BUDGET 2023
Beginning Funds Available	\$ 2,126	\$ -	\$ 86,335	\$ 13,026	\$ -
Revenue					
Property Taxes	6,697	105,159	92,859	105,159	120,166
Specific Ownership Taxes	513	7,403	3,527	7,403	8,460
Other Income	12,000	-	-	-	-
Interest Income	44	5,000	452	3,000	5,000
Water Taps	1,680,000	-	322,000	322,000	650,000
Developer advance	350,427	429,430	228,962	378,634	386,980
Transfer from Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-
Service Agreements	-	12,000	6,000	12,000	12,000
Total Revenues	<u>2,049,681</u>	<u>558,992</u>	<u>653,800</u>	<u>828,196</u>	<u>1,182,606</u>
Total Funds Available	<u>2,051,807</u>	<u>558,992</u>	<u>740,135</u>	<u>841,222</u>	<u>1,182,606</u>
Expenditures					
Accounting/Audit	18,689	15,000	9,116	15,000	20,000
Engineering O&M	3,685	20,000	1,364	20,000	20,000
Insurance	11,381	12,000	10,581	10,581	12,000
Legal - General and election	27,961	60,000	25,737	60,000	70,000
Election	-	5,000	1,541	3,500	5,000
Maintenance & Repair	-	500	16,469	20,000	20,000
Management and election	44,297	50,000	27,841	55,000	55,000
Director Fees	1,700	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous	143	1,000	45	750	1,000
Contingency	-	106,635	-	-	126,988
Utilities	3,943	5,000	2,346	5,000	6,500
Water main repairs	23,176	-	-	-	-
Water operating cost	739	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
Water Taps	1,680,000	-	322,000	322,000	650,000
Sewer Plant Operations	222,966	175,000	100,975	200,000	180,000
Locate Costs	-	-	125,314	125,314	-
Treasurer's Fees	101	1,577	1,393	1,577	1,802
Total Expenditures	<u>2,038,781</u>	<u>454,212</u>	<u>645,722</u>	<u>841,222</u>	<u>1,170,790</u>
Emergency Reserve	-	10,427	-	-	11,816
Total Expenditures requiring appropriation	<u>2,038,781</u>	<u>464,639</u>	<u>645,722</u>	<u>841,222</u>	<u>1,182,606</u>
Ending Funds Available	<u>\$ 13,026</u>	<u>\$ 94,353</u>	<u>\$ 94,413</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Assessed Valuation		<u>\$ 15,022,740</u>			<u>\$ 17,166,568</u>
Mill Levy		<u>7.000</u>			<u>7.000</u>

MOUNT CARBON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
ADOPTED BUDGET
CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Actual 2021	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022	ACTUAL 6/30/2022	ESTIMATE 2022	ADOPTED BUDGET 2023
Beginning Funds Available	\$ 34,704	\$ 75,624	\$ 136,671	\$ 209,979	\$ 2,000,000
Revenue					
Developer advance JR water rights	-	50,000	13,798	13,798	50,000
Water Taps	-	-	767,000	767,000	-
Irrigation Taps	-	-	585,000	585,000	-
Sewer tap sales	747,000	-	124,500	124,500	-
Other income	-	-	-	2,000,000	-
Developer advance/other revenue	174,435	5,699,441	42,865	177,223	6,775,065
Total Revenues	<u>921,435</u>	<u>5,749,441</u>	<u>1,533,163</u>	<u>3,667,521</u>	<u>6,825,065</u>
Total Funds Available	<u>956,139</u>	<u>5,825,065</u>	<u>1,669,834</u>	<u>3,877,500</u>	<u>8,825,065</u>
Expenditures					
Capital Improvements	94,707	5,145,065	59,837	200,000	6,145,065
Accounting and audit	6,109	5,000	3,039	7,500	5,000
Management	10,629	15,000	1,680	15,000	15,000
Engineering	580,140	500,000	764,218	1,500,000	500,000
Engineering - Jr Wtr	20,591	50,000	5,883	50,000	50,000
Legal - Water	3,458	50,000	-	50,000	50,000
Legal - other	30,526	60,000	25,736	55,000	60,000
Total Expenditures	<u>746,160</u>	<u>5,825,065</u>	<u>860,393</u>	<u>1,877,500</u>	<u>6,825,065</u>
Ending Funds Available	<u>\$ 209,979</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 809,441</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>

MOUNT CARBON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
ADOPTED BUDGET
DEBT SERVICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Actual 2021	ADOPTED BUDGET 2022	ACTUAL 6/30/2022	ESTIMATE 2022	ADOPTED BUDGET 2023
Beginning Funds Available	\$ 515,875	\$ 15,321	\$ 941,585	\$ 941,585	\$ 1,157,593
Revenues					
Property tax	1,487,195	1,996,714	1,923,162	1,996,714	1,784,890
Specific ownership tax	113,943	151,441	67,115	151,441	135,384
Water Tap fee	120,000	15,000	60,000	75,000	75,000
Loan proceeds	-	-	-	25,600,000	-
Interest	670	9,000	(602)	1,000	9,000
Total Revenue	<u>1,721,808</u>	<u>2,172,155</u>	<u>2,049,675</u>	<u>27,824,155</u>	<u>2,004,274</u>
Total Funds Available	<u>2,237,683</u>	<u>2,187,476</u>	<u>2,991,260</u>	<u>28,765,740</u>	<u>3,161,867</u>
Expenditures					
Interest	-	211,560	93,800	143,531	-
Bond Principal	120,000	140,000	140,000	3,842,405	-
Interest on Superior C bonds	-	29,477	29,477	36,191	-
Interest on Superior D bonds	-	11,054	5,527	8,045	-
Interest on Subordinate C Bonds	1,147,269	1,756,834	432,375	20,165,030	242,214
Principal and interest 2022 bonds	-	-	-	824,402	1,693,405
Bond Issuance Costs	-	-	11,875	550,000	-
Trustee Fee	6,514	8,600	-	8,600	8,600
Transfer to capital projects fund	-	-	-	2,000,000	-
Treasurer's Fees	22,317	29,951	28,835	29,943	26,773
Total Expenditures	<u>1,296,100</u>	<u>2,187,476</u>	<u>741,889</u>	<u>27,608,147</u>	<u>1,970,992</u>
Ending Funds Available	<u>\$ 941,583</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,249,371</u>	<u>\$ 1,157,593</u>	<u>\$ 1,190,875</u>
Mount Carbon		15,022,740			17,166,568
EX 2008 Solterra		3,457,577			3,543,794
EX 2007 Solterra		69,222,496			67,640,944
EX 1987		3,838,134			5,582
EX 2000		620,646			670,658
EX 16		<u>5,789</u>			5,789
EX 19					-
EX 20					93
EX 21					<u>211,087</u>
Total Assessed Valuation		<u>\$ 92,167,382</u>			<u>\$ 89,244,515</u>
Mill Levy		<u>21.664</u>			<u>20.000</u>

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners¹ of Jefferson County, Colorado.

On behalf of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District,
(taxing entity)^A

the Board of Directors,
(governing body)^B

of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District,
(local government)^C

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ 17,166,568 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: \$ 17,166,568 (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: 12/14/2022 for budget/fiscal year 2023.
(not later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy) (yyyy)

PURPOSE <small>(see end notes for definitions and examples)</small>	LEVY ²	REVENUE ²
1. General Operating Expenses ^H	<u>7.000</u> mills	\$ <u>120,166</u>
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction ^I	< <u> </u> > mills	\$ < <u> </u> >
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	7.000 mills	\$ 120,166
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest ^J	<u>20.000</u> mills	\$ <u>343,331</u>
4. Contractual Obligations ^K	_____ mills	\$ _____
5. Capital Expenditures ^L	_____ mills	\$ _____
6. Refunds/Abatements ^M	_____ mills	\$ _____
7. Other ^N (specify): _____	_____ mills	\$ _____
_____	_____ mills	\$ _____
TOTAL: <small>[Sum of General Operating Subtotal and Lines 3 to 7]</small>	27.000 mills	\$ 463,497

Contact person: Diane K Wheeler Daytime phone: (303) 689-0833
 (print)
 Signed: Diane K Wheeler Title: District Accountant

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.

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: | <u>Refunding</u> |
| | Series: | <u>Series 2004 A, B, C, D</u> |
| | Date of Issue: | <u>6/1/2004</u> |
| | Coupon Rate: | <u>Variable</u> |
| | Maturity Date: | <u>12/1/2033</u> |
| | Levy: | <u>2.503</u> |
| | Revenue: | <u>\$42,963</u> |
| | | |
| 2. | Purpose of Issue: | <u>\$25,600,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds</u> |
| | Series: | <u>2022</u> |
| | Date of Issue: | <u>August 23, 2022</u> |
| | Coupon Rate: | <u>4.655%</u> |
| | Maturity Date: | <u>December 1, 2043</u> |
| | Levy: | <u>17.497</u> |
| | Revenue: | <u>\$300,368</u> |

CONTRACTS^K:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|----------|
| 3. | Purpose of Contract: | <u> </u> |
| | Title: | <u> </u> |
| | Date: | <u> </u> |
| | Principal Amount: | <u> </u> |
| | Maturity Date: | <u> </u> |
| | Levy: | <u> </u> |
| | Revenue: | <u> </u> |
| | | |
| 4. | Purpose of Contract: | <u> </u> |
| | Title: | <u> </u> |
| | Date: | <u> </u> |
| | Principal Amount: | <u> </u> |
| | Maturity Date: | <u> </u> |
| | Levy: | <u> </u> |
| | Revenue: | <u> </u> |

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.

^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.

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners¹ of Jefferson County, Colorado.

On behalf of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX08,
(taxing entity)^A

the Board of Directors
(governing body)^B

of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX08
(local government)^C

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ 3,543,794 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: \$ 3,543,794 (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: 12/14/2022 for budget/fiscal year 2023.
(not later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy) (yyyy)

PURPOSE (see end notes for definitions and examples)	LEVY ²	REVENUE ²
1. General Operating Expenses ^H	<u>0.000</u> mills	\$ <u>0</u>
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction ^I	< <u> </u> > mills	\$ < <u> </u> >
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	0.000 mills	\$ 0
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest ^J	<u>20.000</u> mills	\$ <u>70,876</u>
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]	20.000 mills	\$ 70,876

Contact person: Diane K Wheeler Daytime phone: (303) 689-0833
(print)

Signed: Diane K Wheeler Title: District Accountant

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.

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: | Refunding |
| | Series: | Series 2004 A, B, C, D |
| | Date of Issue: | 6/1/2004 |
| | Coupon Rate: | Variable |
| | Maturity Date: | 12/1/2033 |
| | Levy: | 2.503 |
| | Revenue: | \$8,869 |
| <hr/> | | |
| 2. | Purpose of Issue: | \$25,600,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds |
| | Series: | 2022 |
| | Date of Issue: | August 23, 2022 |
| | Coupon Rate: | 4.655% |
| | Maturity Date: | December 1, 2043 |
| | Levy: | 17.497 |
| | Revenue: | \$62,007 |

CONTRACTS^K:

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------|-------|
| 3. | Purpose of Contract: | _____ |
| | Title: | _____ |
| | Date: | _____ |
| | Principal Amount: | _____ |
| | Maturity Date: | _____ |
| | Levy: | _____ |
| | Revenue: | _____ |
| <hr/> | | |
| 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.

^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.

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners¹ of Jefferson County, Colorado.

On behalf of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX87,
(taxing entity)^A

the Board of Directors,
(governing body)^B

of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX87,
(local government)^C

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ 5,582 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: \$ 5,582 (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: 12/14/2022 for budget/fiscal year 2023.
(not later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy) (yyyy)

PURPOSE <small>(see end notes for definitions and examples)</small>	LEVY ²	REVENUE ²
1. General Operating Expenses ^H	<u>0.000</u> mills	\$ <u>0</u>
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction ^I	<u><</u> <u>></u> mills	\$ <u><</u> <u>></u>
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	<u>0.000</u> mills	<u>\$ 0</u>
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest ^J	<u>20.000</u> mills	\$ <u>112</u>
4. Contractual Obligations ^K	_____ mills	\$ _____
5. Capital Expenditures ^L	_____ mills	\$ _____
6. Refunds/Abatements ^M	_____ mills	\$ _____
7. Other ^N (specify): _____	_____ mills	\$ _____
_____	_____ mills	\$ _____
TOTAL: <small>[Sum of General Operating Subtotal and Lines 3 to 7]</small>	<u>20.000</u> mills	<u>\$ 112</u>

Contact person: Diane K Wheeler Daytime phone: (303) 689-0833
(print)

Signed: Diane K Wheeler Title: District Accountant

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.

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).

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.

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^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.

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners¹ of Jefferson County, Colorado.

On behalf of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX07,
(taxing entity)^A

the Board of Directors
(governing body)^B

of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX07
(local government)^C

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ 67,640,944 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: \$ 67,640,944 (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: 12/14/2022 for budget/fiscal year 2023.
(not later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy) (yyyy)

PURPOSE (see end notes for definitions and examples)	LEVY ²	REVENUE ²
1. General Operating Expenses ^H	<u>0.000</u> mills	\$ <u>0</u>
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction ^I	< <u> </u> > mills	\$ < <u> </u> >
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	0.000 mills	\$ 0
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest ^J	<u>20.000</u> mills	\$ <u>1,352,819</u>
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]	20.000 mills	\$ 1,352,819

Contact person: Diane K Wheeler Daytime phone: (303) 689-0833
(print)

Signed: Diane K Wheeler Title: District Accountant

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.

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:	Refunding
	Series:	Series 2004 A, B, C, D
	Date of Issue:	6/1/2004
	Coupon Rate:	Variable
	Maturity Date:	12/1/2033
	Levy:	2.503
	Revenue:	\$169,285
2.	Purpose of Issue:	\$25,600,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds
	Series:	2022
	Date of Issue:	August 23, 2022
	Coupon Rate:	4.655%
	Maturity Date:	December 1, 2043
	Levy:	17.497
	Revenue:	\$1,183,534

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.

^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.

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners¹ of Jefferson County, Colorado.

On behalf of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX00,
(taxing entity)^A

the Board of Directors,
(governing body)^B

of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX00,
(local government)^C

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ 670,658 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: \$ 670,658 (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: 12/14/2022 for budget/fiscal year 2023.
(not later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy) (yyyy)

PURPOSE (see end notes for definitions and examples)	LEVY ²	REVENUE ²
1. General Operating Expenses ^H	<u>0.000</u> mills	\$ <u>0</u>
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction ^I	< <u> </u> > mills	\$ < <u> </u> >
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	0.000 mills	\$ 0
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest ^J	<u>20.000</u> mills	\$ <u>13,413</u>
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]	20.000 mills	\$ 13,413

Contact person: Diane K Wheeler Daytime phone: (303) 689-0833
(print)

Signed: Diane K Wheeler Title: District Accountant

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.

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: | <u>Refunding</u> |
| | Series: | <u>Series 2004 A, B, C, D</u> |
| | Date of Issue: | <u>6/1/2004</u> |
| | Coupon Rate: | <u>Variable</u> |
| | Maturity Date: | <u>12/1/2033</u> |
| | Levy: | <u>2.503</u> |
| | Revenue: | <u>\$1,678</u> |
| | | |
| 2. | Purpose of Issue: | <u>\$25,600,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds</u> |
| | Series: | <u>2022</u> |
| | Date of Issue: | <u>August 23, 2022</u> |
| | Coupon Rate: | <u>4.655%</u> |
| | Maturity Date: | <u>December 1, 2043</u> |
| | Levy: | <u>17.497</u> |
| | Revenue: | <u>\$11,735</u> |

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.

^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.

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners¹ of Jefferson County, Colorado.

On behalf of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX16,
(taxing entity)^A

the Board of Directors,
(governing body)^B

of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX16,
(local government)^C

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ 5,789 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: \$ 5,789 (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: 12/14/2022 for budget/fiscal year 2023.
(not later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy) (yyyy)

PURPOSE <small>(see end notes for definitions and examples)</small>	LEVY ²	REVENUE ²
1. General Operating Expenses ^H	<u>0.000</u> mills	\$ <u>0</u>
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction ^I	< <u> </u> > mills	\$ < <u> </u> >
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	0.000 mills	\$ 0
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest ^J	<u>20.000</u> mills	\$ <u>116</u>
4. Contractual Obligations ^K	_____ mills	\$ _____
5. Capital Expenditures ^L	_____ mills	\$ _____
6. Refunds/Abatements ^M	_____ mills	\$ _____
7. Other ^N (specify): _____	_____ mills	\$ _____
_____	_____ mills	\$ _____
TOTAL: <small>[Sum of General Operating Subtotal and Lines 3 to 7]</small>	20.000 mills	\$ 116

Contact person: Diane K Wheeler Daytime phone: (303) 689-0833
 (print)
 Signed: Diane K Wheeler Title: District Accountant

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.

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:	<u>Refunding</u>
	Series:	<u>Series 2004 A, B, C, D</u>
	Date of Issue:	<u>6/1/2004</u>
	Coupon Rate:	<u>Variable</u>
	Maturity Date:	<u>12/1/2033</u>
	Levy:	<u>2.503</u>
	Revenue:	<u>\$14</u>
2.	Purpose of Issue:	<u>\$25,600,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds</u>
	Series:	<u>2022</u>
	Date of Issue:	<u>August 23, 2022</u>
	Coupon Rate:	<u>4.655%</u>
	Maturity Date:	<u>December 1, 2043</u>
	Levy:	<u>17.497</u>
	Revenue:	<u>\$102</u>

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.

^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.

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners¹ of Jefferson County, Colorado.

On behalf of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX20,
(taxing entity)^A

the Board of Directors
(governing body)^B

of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX20
(local government)^C

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ 93 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: \$ 93 (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: 12/14/2022 for budget/fiscal year 2023.
(not later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy) (yyyy)

PURPOSE <small>(see end notes for definitions and examples)</small>	LEVY ²	REVENUE ²
1. General Operating Expenses ^H	<u>0.000</u> mills	\$ <u>0</u>
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction ^I	< <u> </u> > mills	\$ < <u> </u> >
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	0.000 mills	\$ 0
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest ^J	<u>20.000</u> mills	\$ <u>2</u>
4. Contractual Obligations ^K	_____ mills	\$ _____
5. Capital Expenditures ^L	_____ mills	\$ _____
6. Refunds/Abatements ^M	_____ mills	\$ _____
7. Other ^N (specify): _____	_____ mills	\$ _____
_____	_____ mills	\$ _____
TOTAL: <small>[Sum of General Operating Subtotal and Lines 3 to 7]</small>	20.000 mills	\$ 2

Contact person: Diane K Wheeler Daytime phone: (303) 689-0833
 (print)
 Signed: Diane K Wheeler Title: District Accountant

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.

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: | <u>Refunding</u> |
| | Series: | <u>Series 2004 A, B, C, D</u> |
| | Date of Issue: | <u>6/1/2004</u> |
| | Coupon Rate: | <u>Variable</u> |
| | Maturity Date: | <u>12/1/2033</u> |
| | Levy: | <u>2.503</u> |
| | Revenue: | <u>\$0</u> |
| | | |
| 2. | Purpose of Issue: | <u>\$25,600,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds</u> |
| | Series: | <u>2022</u> |
| | Date of Issue: | <u>August 23, 2022</u> |
| | Coupon Rate: | <u>4.655%</u> |
| | Maturity Date: | <u>December 1, 2043</u> |
| | Levy: | <u>17.497</u> |
| | Revenue: | <u>\$2</u> |

CONTRACTS^K:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------|
| 3. | Purpose of Contract: | <u></u> |
| | Title: | <u></u> |
| | Date: | <u></u> |
| | Principal Amount: | <u></u> |
| | Maturity Date: | <u></u> |
| | Levy: | <u></u> |
| | Revenue: | <u></u> |
| | | |
| 4. | Purpose of Contract: | <u></u> |
| | Title: | <u></u> |
| | Date: | <u></u> |
| | Principal Amount: | <u></u> |
| | Maturity Date: | <u></u> |
| | Levy: | <u></u> |
| | Revenue: | <u></u> |

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.

^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.

CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners¹ of Jefferson County, Colorado.

On behalf of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX21,
(taxing entity)^A

the Board of Directors,
(governing body)^B

of the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District – EX21,
(local government)^C

Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ 211,087 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: \$ 211,087 (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: 12/14/2022 for budget/fiscal year 2023.
(not later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy) (yyyy)

PURPOSE (see end notes for definitions and examples)	LEVY ²	REVENUE ²
1. General Operating Expenses ^H	<u>0.000</u> mills	\$ <u>0</u>
2. <Minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction ^I	<u><</u> <u>></u> mills	\$ <u><</u> <u>></u>
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	0.000 mills	\$ 0
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest ^J	<u>20.000</u> mills	\$ <u>4,222</u>
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]	20.000 mills	\$ 4,222

Contact person: Diane K Wheeler Daytime phone: (303) 689-0833
(print)
Signed: Diane K Wheeler Title: District Accountant

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.

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: | Refunding |
| | Series: | Series 2004 A, B, C, D |
| | Date of Issue: | 6/1/2004 |
| | Coupon Rate: | Variable |
| | Maturity Date: | 12/1/2033 |
| | Levy: | 2.503 |
| | Revenue: | \$528 |
| | | |
| 2. | Purpose of Issue: | \$25,600,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Refunding Bonds |
| | Series: | 2022 |
| | Date of Issue: | August 23, 2022 |
| | Coupon Rate: | 4.655% |
| | Maturity Date: | December 1, 2043 |
| | Levy: | 17.497 |
| | Revenue: | \$3,694 |

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.

^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.

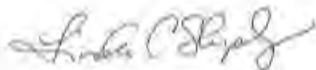
Colorado Community Media
750 W. Hampden Ave. Suite 225
Englewood, CO 80110

Mount Carbon Metro District (cla) **
c/o Clifton Larson Allen LLP
8390 E Crescent Parkway, Suite 300
Greenwood Village CO 80111

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

State of Colorado }
County of Jefferson } ss

This Affidavit of Publication for the Golden Transcript, a weekly newspaper, printed and published for the County of Jefferson, State of Colorado, hereby certifies that the attached legal notice was published in said newspaper once in each week, for 1 successive week(s), the last of which publication was made 10/27/2022, and that copies of each number of said paper in which said Public Notice was published were delivered by carriers or transmitted by mail to each of the subscribers of said paper, according to their accustomed mode of business in this office.



For the Golden Transcript

State of Colorado }
County of Jefferson } ss

The above Affidavit and Certificate of Publication was subscribed and sworn to before me by the above named Linda Shapley, publisher of said newspaper, who is personally known to me to be the identical person in the above certificate on 10/27/2022. Linda Shapley has verified to me that she has adopted an electronic signature to function as her signature on this document.

20004025550-038885

Carla Bethke
Notary Public
My commission ends April 11, 2026

CARLA BETHKE
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF COLORADO
NOTARY ID 20004025550
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES APRIL 11, 2026

Public Notice

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PROPOSED 2023 BUDGET AND 2022 BUDGET AMENDMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the proposed budget for the coming year of 2023 has been submitted to the Mount Carbon Metropolitan District ("District"). Such proposed budget will be considered at a meeting and public hearing of the Board of Directors of the District to be held at 10:00 a.m. on November 17, 2022 at 8416 North and 14th Avenue, to attend and participate by telephone, dial 703-547-5251 and www.mountcarbonco.gov. Information regarding public participation by videoconference will be available at least 24 hours prior to the meeting and public hearing online at mountcarbonco.org.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that an amendment to the 2022 budget of the District may also be considered at the above referenced meeting and public hearing at the Board of Directors of the District. A copy of the proposed 2023 budget and the amended 2022 budget, if required, are available for public inspection at the office of Clifton Larson Allen LLP, 8390 E Crescent Parkway, Suite 300, Greenwood Village, CO 80111. Any interested person within the District may, at any time prior to final adoption of the 2023 budget and the amended 2022 budget, if required, file or submit any objections thereto.

Mount Carbon
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT
By: /s/ Thomas Clark, President

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