WESTOWN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT FKA HOMETOWN METROPOLITAN DISTRICT NO. 1 2019 BUDGET MESSAGE

Attached please find a copy of the adopted 2019 budget for Westown Metropolitan District.

The Westown Metropolitan District has adopted three separate funds, a General Fund to provide for general operating and maintenance expenditures and expenses relating to the pool and spa; a Capital Project Fund to provide for capital improvements to be built for the benefit of the district; and a Debt Service Fund to provide for payments on the outstanding general obligation bonds.

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 2019 will be property taxes, and assessments. The District intends to impose 97.864 mill levy on the property within the District in 2019, of which 43.495 mills will be dedicated to the General Fund and the balance of 54.369 mills will be allocated to the Debt Service Fund.

Westown Metropolitan District FKA Hometown Metropolitan District No. 1

Adopted Budget

General Fund

For the Year ended December 31, 2019

	Actual <u>2017</u>	Adopted Budget <u>2018</u>	Actual <u>6/30/2018</u>	Estimate <u>2018</u>	•		
Beginning fund balance	\$ 43	\$ 80,081	<u>\$ 91,210</u>	<u>\$ 91,210</u>	\$ 37,650		
Revenues:							
Property taxes	90,104	108,519	106,629	108,519	219,302		
Ownership taxes	8,803	14,609	4,758	10,000	14,635		
Assessments	28,535	48,000	37,356	48,000	90,720		
Developer advances	37,194	48,000	-	28,601	-		
Interest income	1,212	500	1,209	2,000	500		
Total revenues	165,848	219,628	149,952	197,120	325,157		
Total funds available	165,891	299,709	241,162	288,330	362,807		
Expenditures:							
Legal	25,011	20,000	18,724	30,000	30,000		
Accounting	6,421	5,000	5,470	12,000	10,000		
Audit		5,000	-	5,000	5,000		
Election		1,500	1,569	1,569	-		
Insurance	5,108	-	7,383	7,383	8,800		
Miscellaneous	70		50	100	200		
District management	4,384		4,891	15,000	21,550		
Treasurer's fees	1,352		1,600	1,628	3,290		
Landscape Contract	14,057		13,718	30,000	45,000		
Grounds Contract Extras		10,000	-	10,000	5,000		
Sprinkler Repairs		8,500		8,500	8,500		
Snow Removal	3,972		14,212	30,000	20,000		
Parking Space Striping	-	4,000			4,000		
Pool and Spa and Pool Bathrooms/Building	-	38,500	3,626	38,500	34,500		
Street Sweeping	-	2,500	-	-	2,500		
Monuments		750	-	-	750		
Signage		2,700	-	-	2,700		
Street Lights	-	2,700					
Pet Waste Pickup		2,500	726	2,500	4,000		
Gas & Electric		11,500	-	11,500	11,500		
Water & Sewer	7,754		9,062	17,000	17,000		
Townhome water		30,000	-	15,000	30,000		
Townhome trash	6,552		8,076	15,000	23,242		
Contingency		340	-	-	22,246		
Reserve study			-	-	4,000		
Reserve	-	32,000	-	-	42,000		
Emergency reserve		6,477			7,029		
Total expenditures	74,681	299,709	89,107	250,680	362,807		
Ending fund balance	\$ 91,210	\$	\$ 152,055	\$ 37,650	<u>\$ -</u>		
Assessed value		<u>\$ 2,635,870</u>			\$ 5,042,010		
Mill levy		<u>41.170</u>			<u>43.495</u>		

Westown Metropolitan District FKA Hometown Metropolitan District No. 1 Adopted Budget Capital Project Fund For the Year ended December 31, 2019

	Actual <u>2017</u>	Adopted Budget <u>2018</u>	Actual <u>6/30/2018</u>	Estimate <u>2018</u>	Adopted Budget <u>2019</u>	
Beginning fund balance	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 5,422	\$ 5,422	\$ 5,522	
Revenues:						
Developer advance	6,009,068					
Bond proceeds	6,529,000	6,420,000	-		-	
Interest income	-	<u> </u>	94	100	100	
Total revenues	12,538,068	6,420,000	94	100	100	
Total funds available	12,538,068	6,420,000	5,516	5,522	5,622	
Expenditures:						
Capital outlay	6,009,068	5,286,883			5,622	
Cost of issuance	328,592	351,586	-			
Tranasfer to debt service	601,144	781,531			-	
Repay developer advances	5,593,842	<u> </u>	·		<u> </u>	
Total expenditures	12,532,646	6,420,000	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	5,622	
Ending fund balance	\$ 5,422	<u>\$</u>	\$ 5,516	\$ 5,522	<u>\$</u>	

Westown Metropolitan District FKA Hometown Metropolitan District No. 1 Adopted Budget Debt Service Fund For the Year ended December 31, 2019

	Actual <u>2017</u>		Adopted Budget <u>2018</u>		Actual <u>6/30/2018</u>		Estimate <u>2018</u>		Adopted Budget <u>2019</u>	
Beginning fund balance	\$		\$	675,119	\$	698,699	\$	698,699	\$	564,530
Revenues:										
Property taxes		90,104		135,847		133,481		135,847		274,129
Ownership taxes		8,803		21,028	5,957 13		13,000		18,295	
Transfer from Capital Project		601,144		781,531		-				-
Interest income		-		-		1,681		2,500		2,500
Total revenues		700,051		938,406		141,119		151,347		294,924
Total funds available		700,051		1,613,525		839,818		850,046		859,454
Expenditures:										
Bond interest		-		279,267		136,478		278,478		284,000
Paying agent fees		-		5,000		-		5,000		5,000
Treasurer's fees		1,352		2,038		2,002		2,038		4,099
Total expenditures		1,352		286,305		138,480		285,516		293,099
Ending fund balance	\$	698,699	\$	1,327,220	\$	701,338	\$	564,530	\$	566,355
Assessed value			\$	2,635,870					\$	5,042,010
Mill levy				<u>51.538</u>						<u>54.369</u>
Total Mill Levy				92.708						97.864

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CERTIFICATION OF TAX LEVIES for NON-SCHOOL Governments

TO: County Commissioners ¹ of Jefferson County		, Colorado.
On behalf of the Westown Metropolitan District		,
(t:	axing entity) ^A	
the Board of Directors	D	
	overning body) ^B	
of the <u>Westown Metropolitan District</u>	cal government) ^C	
Hereby officially certifies the following mills to be levied against the taxing entity's GROSS \$ 5,042,01		tion of Valuation Form DLG 57 ^E)
	0 sessed valuation, Line 4 of the Certificat UE FROM FINAL CERTIFICATION BY ASSESSOR NO LATER THAN	OF VALUATION PROVIDED
		<u>2019</u> .
(not later than Dec. 15) (mm/dd/yyyy)		(уууу)
PURPOSE (see end notes for definitions and examples)	LEVY ²	REVENUE ²
1. General Operating Expenses ^H	43.495 mills	\$ 219,302
 <minus> Temporary General Property Tax Credit/ Temporary Mill Levy Rate Reduction^I</minus> 	< > mills	<u>\$< ></u>
SUBTOTAL FOR GENERAL OPERATING:	43.495 mills	\$ 219,302
3. General Obligation Bonds and Interest ^J	54.369 mills	\$ 274,129
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]	97.864 mills	\$ 493,431
Contact person: (print) Diane K Wheeler	Daytime phone: (303) 689-083	33
Signed: Wheeler	Title: District Accou	ntant

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 <u>three</u> decimal places and revenue must be calculated from the total <u>NET assessed valuation</u> (Line 4 of Form DLG57 on the County Assessor's <u>final</u> 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:	\$5,680,000 General Obligation (Limited Tax Convertible to Unlimited Tax) Bonds	
	Series:	2017A	
	Date of Issue:	December 8, 2017	
	Coupon Rate:	5%	
	Maturity Date:	December 1, 2047	
	Levy:	54.369	
	Revenue:	\$274,129	
2	D CI		
2.	Purpose of Issue:		
	Series:		
	Date of Issue:		
	Coupon Rate:		
	Maturity Date:		
	Levy:		
	Revenue:		
CON	ΤRACTS ^κ :		
3.	Purpose of Contract:		
	Title:		
	Date:		
	Principal Amount:		
	Maturity Date:		
	Levy:		
	Revenue:		
	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 <u>ex officio</u> of a county public improvement district (PID); the board of a water and sanitation district constitutes <u>ex officio</u> 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.

^{**b**} **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).

¹ **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 <u>if</u> they are approved by counties and municipalities <u>through public hearings</u> pursuant to 29-1-301(1.2) C.R.S. and for special districts <u>through approval from the Division of Local Government</u> pursuant to 29-1-302(1.5) C.R.S. or for any *taxing entity* if <u>approved at election</u>. 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 <u>uniform throughout the entity's boundaries and certified the same to each county</u>. 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 <u>down</u> 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.