



CITY OF LOUISVILLE, COLORADO

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009





City *of*
Louisville

COLORADO • SINCE 1882

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

PREPARED BY:
Department of Finance
Kevin C. Watson, Director of Finance
Barbara J. Kelley, Accounting Manager



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**City of Louisville, Colorado
Comprehensive Annual Financial Report
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009**

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June 30, 2010

Citizens, Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council:

We submit to you the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Louisville for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the City. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data reflects accurately in all material aspects and is reported in a manner that presents fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds and account groups of the City. We have also included all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's financial activities.

This report includes all funds of the City. The Louisville Housing Authority, the Louisville Cultural Council, the Louisville Historical Commission, the Louisville Fire Protection District, and the Urban Drainage and Flood Control District do not meet the established criteria for inclusion in the reporting entity, and accordingly are excluded from this report. The Urban Revitalization District does meet the established criteria for inclusion and is, therefore, included within this report.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

The City of Louisville has often been recognized for its livability. Most recently, Money magazine named Louisville number one in its 2009 "Best Place to Live" issue, citing the historic downtown, robust local industries, and the great outdoors. Quoting the Money article: "Add in dry, clear weather, little crime, good health care, and low taxes, and Louisville is pretty tough to beat."

The City of Louisville is located in the Denver metropolitan region, approximately 6 miles east of the City of Boulder and 25 miles northwest of Denver. Louisville has an incorporated area of approximately 7.9 square miles and a population of approximately 20,000. The City's residential growth peaked in 1992 and has since slowed significantly as the City nears the target population of about 23,000 that is contained in the Community Vision section of the City's Comprehensive Plan. The City is strongly influenced by the U.S. Highway 36 corridor from Denver to Boulder, and development in adjacent municipalities.

In 2008 ConocoPhillips purchased the 420 acre Storage Tek/Sun Microsystems campus in Louisville. ConocoPhillips has deconstructed the 1.6 million square feet of existing buildings on the site and in 2011 intends to start constructing a corporate learning and global technology center on the site. In 2009 ConocoPhillips hired HOK as the architecture and design team to help lead the redevelopment effort. Company news releases indicate the learning center will be a, "best-in-class training facility...for all [ConocoPhillips] employees worldwide." The technology center is expected to support many new and alternative energy research and development opportunities; work closely with nearby universities, including Colorado University, Colorado State University, the Colorado School of Mines, and Denver University; and take advantage of ongoing collaboration with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). The ConocoPhillips development will have a significant positive impact to building revenues, property taxes, and sales/use taxes.

Downtown Louisville is also designated as the site for a Regional Transportation District (RTD) FasTracks commuter rail station on the Northwest Rail line. The NW Rail will eventually extend from downtown Denver through Louisville to Boulder and Longmont.

MAJOR INITIATIVES IN 2009

The City of Louisville Home Rule Charter suggests that the City's mission is to provide basic municipal services in an efficient and cost-effective manner and maintain the qualities that make Louisville unique by protecting and enhancing the City's natural, cultural, and recreational resources, and preserving the City's scenic, historic, and aesthetic features through open and ethical government in which every member of the community has an opportunity to participate. Consistent with this mission, City leaders and staff accomplished the following during 2009:

- Adopted 2009 International Building Codes to address fire sprinkler requirements and green building materials and technologies.
- Implemented the Historic Preservation Sales Tax by working with the Historic Preservation Commission to identify key action steps, implement a financial reporting and budget structure, and to formally appropriate funds.
- Implemented a City-contracted, single-hauler, Refuse Collection, Recycling and Composting system.
- Adopted an Integrated Weed Management Plan.
- Gave Budget Summary presentations to eight City organizations during Spring 2009 and presented feedback to City Council.
- Evaluated and implemented cost-cutting and revenue-enhancing actions in response to significant declines in tax revenue.
- Began implementation of a Geographical Information System.

- Adopted a Red Flag and Identity Theft Prevention Program in compliance Federal Trade Commission mandate.
- Continued business retention and recruitment activities.
- Replaced the entire Financial Management and Accounting System.
- Negotiated and implemented cost-sharing agreement with Town of Superior for Library services.
- Developed a Medical Marijuana Dispensary Ordinance.
- Completed numerous improvements to trails and playgrounds.
- Substantially completed the Cemetery Expansion Project.
- Installed a Mass Notification Warning System.
- Completed multi-million dollar reconstruction of Dillon Road from 96th to 104th street.
- Completed over \$1 million in general street improvements, including asphalt and concrete replacement.
- Complete nearly \$1 million in Recreation Center improvements.
- Complete over \$1 million in Water and Wastewater Utility projects.

PROJECTS PLANNED IN 2010

The City reviews and publishes its Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan on an annual basis. Planned City projects for 2010 include:

- Begin the multi-million dollar reconstruction of the South Boulder Road/Highway 42 intersection.
- Complete over \$1 million in general street improvements.
- Complete over \$1,500,000 in Recreation Center and parks improvements.
- Install remote radio-read water meters throughout the City.
- Complete over \$2.5 million in Water and Wastewater projects.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls that are designed to ensure that the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft or misuse. Also, management ensures that financial statements are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles through the compilation of adequate accounting data. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Budgetary Controls. The City maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the City Council. The level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed

the appropriated amount) is established at the fund level. The City also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as one technique of accomplishing budgetary control. Encumbered amounts lapse at year-end; however, encumbrances are generally re-appropriated the following year.

As demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the financial section of the report, the City continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management.

OTHER INFORMATION

Independent Audit. State statutes require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. The accounting firm of Eide Bailly, LLP was retained by City Council for this purpose. The auditors' report on the basic financial statements and other schedules is included in the financial section of this report.

Awards. The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Louisville for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. The City of Louisville has received a Certificate of Achievement for the last nineteen consecutive years. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Comprehensive Annual Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

In addition, the City of Louisville also received the GFOA's Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation for the 2009 fiscal year. This was the twentieth consecutive year the City of Louisville has received this award. In order to qualify for the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, the City's budget document was judged to be proficient as a policy document, financial plan, operations guide, and communications device.

Acknowledgments. The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated efforts of the entire City staff. We especially thank all members of the City's Finance Department for their dedicated efforts and the staff of Eide Bailly, LLP for the professional manner in which they have accomplished our audit and their assistance in the publication of the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. We thank the Mayor and City Council for their effective fiscal and policy direction and their support in planning and

conducting the financial operations of the City in a responsible and progressive manner.

Respectfully Submitted,

Malcolm Fleming

Malcolm Fleming
City Manager

Kevin C. Watson

Kevin C. Watson
Director of Finance

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Louisville
Colorado

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
December 31, 2008

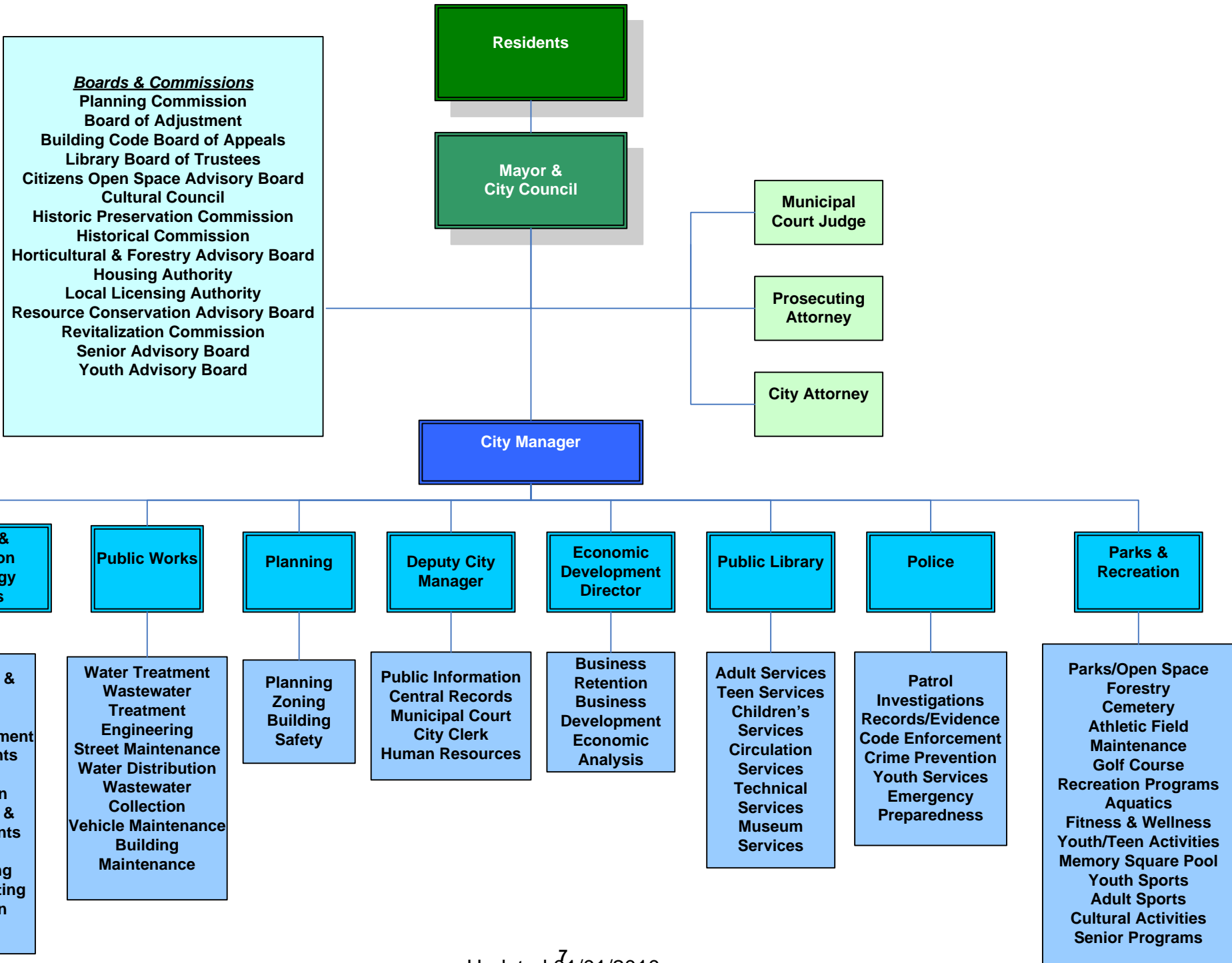
A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.



President

Executive Director

City of Louisville Organizational Chart



**City of Louisville, Colorado
Directory of City Officials
December 31, 2009**

OFFICIALS

Mayor

Charles L. Sisk

City Council

Ward I..... Robert Muckle, Dave Clabots
Ward II..... Frost Yarnell, Sheri Marsella
Ward III..... Hank Dalton, Ronald Sackett

Appointed Officials

City Manager..... Malcolm Fleming
Deputy City Manager..... Heather Balsler
City Attorney..... Samuel Light
City Clerk..... Nancy Varra
Municipal Judge Bruce Joss
Prosecuting Attorney K. Colette Cribari

Department Directors

Director of Finance..... Kevin Watson
Director of Library Services Beth Barrett
Director of Parks and Recreation Joe Stevens
Director of Planning..... Paul Wood
Director of Public Works..... Thomas Phare
Chief of Police..... Bruce Goodman



CPAs & BUSINESS ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and Members of City Council
City of Louisville
Louisville, CO

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Louisville, Colorado, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of City of Louisville, Colorado's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Louisville, Colorado, as of December 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements, the City has restated beginning net assets of its Water & Wastewater and Golf Course enterprise funds to reflect a \$700,000 transfer made from the Water & Wastewater Fund to the Golf Course Fund in 2008 as an interfund advance. This restatement has no impact on the combined proprietary fund beginning net assets or on the beginning net assets of City's business-type activities.

PEOPLE. PRINCIPLES. POSSIBILITIES.

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Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 11 through 20 and the budgetary comparison information on pages 62 through 64, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures, to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient audit evidence to express an opinion or prove any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Louisville, Colorado's basic financial statements. The introductory section, the combining statements and individual fund budgetary comparison schedules, the statistical section and the local highway finance report are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The combining statements and individual fund budgetary comparison schedules and the local highway finance report are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. This information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Eide Bailly LLP

Golden, Colorado
June 30, 2010

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of City of Louisville, Colorado's annual financial report presents the discussion and analysis of the City's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on December 31, 2009. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$176.7 million (net assets). Of this amount, \$23.3 million (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's total net assets increased by \$0.8 million, or 0.5%.
- During the year, the City's revenue from taxes and other revenues for governmental programs exceeded the expenses by \$0.7 million. This is a decrease of \$1.5 million from the prior year.
- In the City's business-type activities, net assets increased by \$0.1 million.
- The City's total long-term debt, including compensated absences payable, has decreased by \$1.3 million.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$18.8 million, a decline of \$1.4 million from the previous year. Of this amount, \$8.8 million, or 46%, is available for spending at the government's discretion (unreserved, undesignated fund balance).

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of four parts – *management's discussion and analysis* (this section), *basic financial statements*, *required supplementary information*, and a section that presents *combining statements* for non-major governmental funds and internal service funds. Budgetary comparison statements are also presented.

The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both *long-term* and *short-term* information about the City's *overall* financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the City government, reporting the City's operations in *more detail* than the government-wide statements.
 - The governmental fund statements tell how general government services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.

- Proprietary fund statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as utilities.

The basic financial statements also include *Notes to the Financial Statements* that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The basic financial statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. Figure 1 shows how the individual sections of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

Figure 2 summarizes the major features of the City's financial statements, including the portion of the City government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure 1

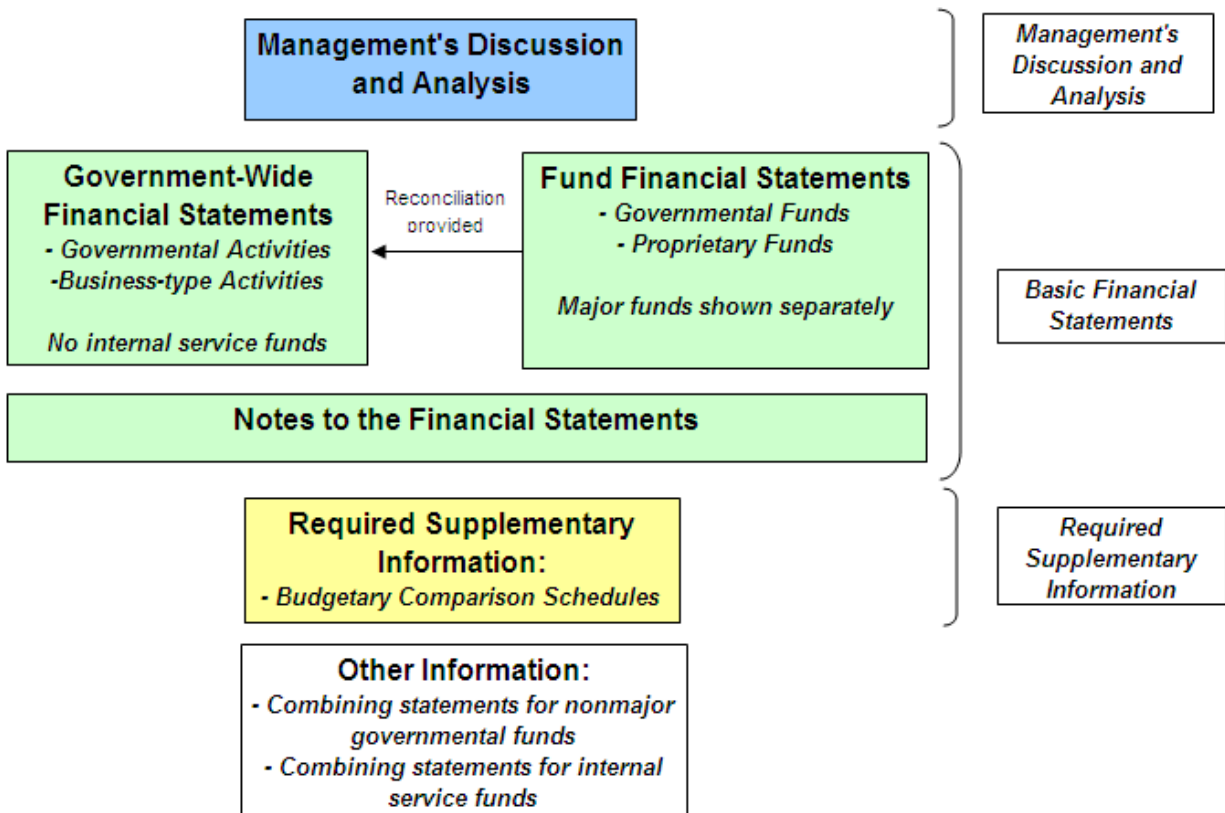


Figure 2

	-----Fund Statements-----		
	Government-wide Statements	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds
Scope	Entire City government	The activities of the City that are not proprietary, such as police, public works, and parks and recreation	Activities the City operates similar to private businesses: The utilities and the golf course
Required financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statement of net assets ▪ Statement of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Balance sheet ▪ Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Statement of net assets ▪ Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets ▪ Statement of cash flows
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Government-wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes *all* of the City’s assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net assets*. Over time, increases or decreases in the City’s net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively. To assess the overall health of the City, additional nonfinancial factors need to be considered, such as changes in the City’s tax base and the condition of the City’s infrastructure.

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into two categories:

Governmental activities – Most of the City's basic services are included here, such as the public safety, public works, parks and recreation, library services, and general administrative services. Sales and use taxes, property taxes, charges for services, and intergovernmental revenue finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities – The City charges user fees to customers to recover most of the costs of providing certain services. The City's water, wastewater, and storm water utilities as well as golf facilities are included here.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City's most significant *funds* – not the City as a whole. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants. Other funds are established by the City Council to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain taxes and grants.

All of the funds currently used by the City can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds:

- *Governmental funds* – Most of the City's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how *cash and other financial assets* can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed *short-term* view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statement is provided, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.
- *Proprietary funds* – Services for which the City charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long-term and short-term financial information.
 - The City's *enterprise funds* (one type of proprietary fund) are used to report its business-type activities and provide more detailed and additional information, such as cash flows.
 - *Internal service funds* (the other kind of proprietary fund) are used to report activities that provide services and asset replacement for the City's other programs and activities – such as the City's Fleet Management Fund. These funds are reported with governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Assets

As of December 31, 2009, the City's assets exceeded its liabilities by \$176.7 million (Figure 3). This amounts to an increase in combined net assets of \$0.8 million, or 0.5%, from 2008 to 2009. The largest portion of the City's net assets (81%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Figure 3
Schedule of Net Assets
(millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total % Of Change
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Current & Other Assets	\$ 26.9	\$ 27.6	\$ 14.7	\$ 15.2	\$ 41.6	\$ 42.8	-2.8%
Capital Assets - Net	88.7	87.0	74.4	74.9	163.1	161.9	0.7%
Total Assets	115.6	114.6	89.1	90.1	204.7	204.7	0.0%
Long-Term Debt Outstanding	7.3	7.8	12.1	13.5	19.4	21.3	-8.9%
Other Liabilities	6.4	5.6	2.2	1.9	8.6	7.5	14.7%
Total Liabilities	13.7	13.4	14.3	15.4	28.0	28.8	-2.8%
Net Assets:							
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	81.4	79.1	61.0	60.2	142.4	139.3	2.2%
Restricted	10.0	9.7	1.0	1.0	11.0	10.7	2.8%
Unrestricted	10.5	12.4	12.8	13.5	23.3	25.9	-10.0%
Total Net Assets	\$ 101.9	\$ 101.2	\$ 74.8	\$ 74.7	\$ 176.7	\$ 175.9	0.5%

Charges for services are the City's largest revenue source and account for 37% of all revenues (Figure 4). Charges for services are the main funding source for the City's business-type activities. Sales and use tax, the main funding source for the City's governmental activities, account for 34% of all revenues. The City's largest expenses come from business activities (Figure 5).

Figure 4

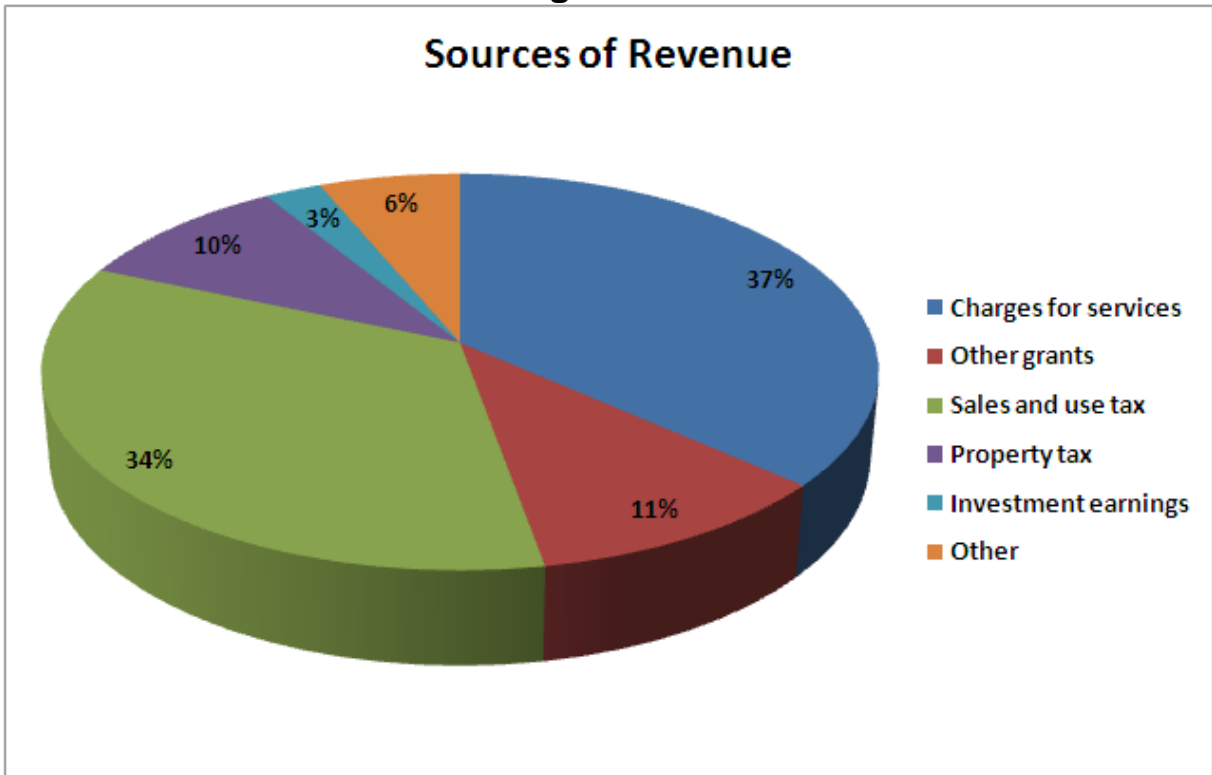
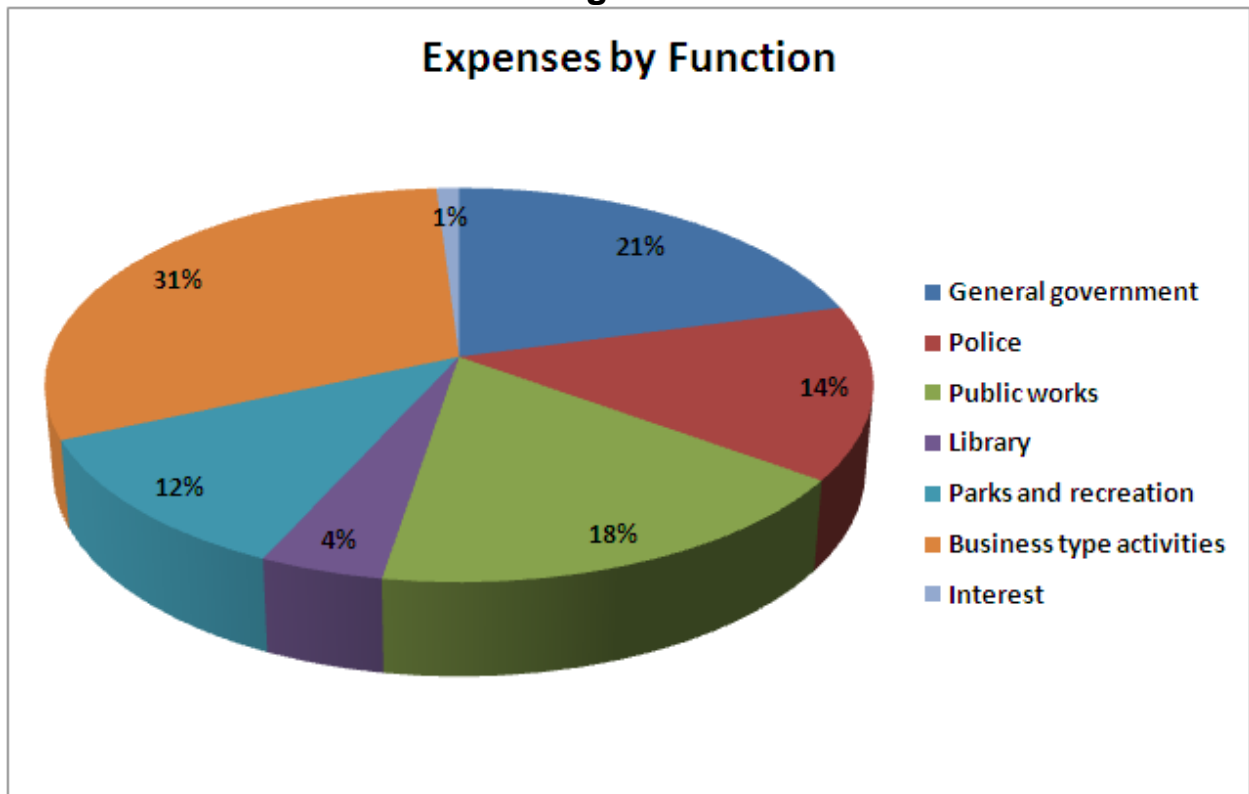


Figure 5



Changes in Net Assets

Governmental activities increased the City's net assets by \$0.7 million, thereby accounting for 87.5% of the total growth in net assets. Business-type activities increased the City's net assets by \$0.1 million, accounting for 12.5% of the total growth in net assets.

Figure 6
Schedule of Changes in Net Assets
(millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 2.5	\$ 3.1	\$ 8.2	\$ 8.8	\$ 10.7	\$ 11.9
Operating Grants & Contributions	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7
Capital Grants & Contributions	1.9	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.4	1.5
General Revenues:						
Sales & Use Taxes	10.1	10.6	-	-	10.1	10.6
Property Taxes	2.9	2.8	-	-	2.9	2.8
Investment Earnings	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.9
Other	1.8	1.9	-	-	1.8	1.9
Total Revenues	20.4	20.6	8.9	10.7	29.3	31.3
Expenses:						
General Government	4.7	2.4	-	-	4.7	2.4
Finance	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.3
Police	4.1	4.1	-	-	4.1	4.1
Public Works	5.0	4.7	-	-	5.0	4.7
Planning	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8
Library	1.2	1.3	-	-	1.2	1.3
Parks & Recreations	3.3	4.7	-	-	3.3	4.7
Interest on Long-Term Debt	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3
Water, Wastewater, & Stormwater	-	-	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.0
Golf	-	-	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
Solid Waste & Recycling	-	-	0.6	-	0.6	-
Total Expenses	19.8	18.6	8.7	7.9	28.5	26.5
Increase (decrease) in net assets before transfers	0.6	2.0	0.2	2.8	0.8	4.8
Transfers	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net assets	0.7	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.8	4.8

Financial Analysis of Funds

As the City completed the year, its governmental funds reported a *combined* fund balance of \$18.8 million, a decline of \$1.4 million (7.0%) from last year. Some items to be noted, within various funds are:

- The General Fund had a decline in fund balance of \$259,367. This was due to the economic downturn, which resulted in significant declines in sales and use taxes, lodging taxes, and construction-related permits. Fund revenue was under budget by \$881,623 (6.3%) and fund expenditures were under budget by \$555,696 (4.0%).
- The Conservation Trust-Land Acquisition Fund balance increased by \$311,266. Fund revenue was under budget by \$184,359 (10.2%) and fund expenditures were under budget by \$410,265 (23.9%).
- The Capital Projects Fund balance declined by \$1,201,971. Fund revenue was under budget by \$1,849,988 (29%) due to delays on grant-funded projects. Total expenditures for capital projects were under budget by \$4.1 million (40%) due to unfinished projects. Capital projects totaled \$6.3 million for the property acquisition, street improvements, Recreation Center improvements, and parks.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Due to the overall economic slowdown, General Fund revenue was under budget by \$881,623, or 6.3%. Sales tax collections were under budget by \$600,795 (10.4%) and use tax collections were under budget by \$148,416 (16.5%). Lodging tax was under budget by \$102,088 (25.5%). Licenses and permits came in under budget by \$250,762 (33.5%) due to declines in construction related permits. As a result of cost-cutting measures, total General Fund expenditures, excluding inter-fund transfers, were under budget by \$555,696 (4.0%).

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2009 the City had invested \$232.9 million (Figure 7) in a broad range of capital assets, including land, streets, and utility infrastructure. Net of accumulated depreciation, the City's capital assets total \$163.1 million.

Figure 7
Net Change in Capital Assets
(millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total % Of Change
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
Land, Easements, & CIP	\$ 30.1	\$ 30.6	\$ 4.3	\$ 4.3	\$ 34.4	\$ 34.9	-1.4%
Water Rights	-	-	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.4	-0.3%
Buildings	22.1	19.1	1.0	1.1	23.1	20.2	14.4%
Infrastructure	74.1	73.7	63.0	62.4	137.1	136.1	0.7%
Machinery & Equipment	5.3	7.4	2.7	3.3	8.0	10.7	-25.2%
Total	\$ 131.6	\$ 130.8	\$ 101.3	\$ 101.5	\$ 232.9	\$ 232.3	0.3%

During 2009, City staff conducted a comprehensive physical inventory of all fixed assets. This resulted in significant adjustments to all asset categories and accounts for a large portion of the changes shown above. Additional information on these adjustments and the City's capital assets can be found in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt

No new debt was issued in 2009. Principal payments of \$2.1 million were made during the year on the City's general obligation and special revenue debt (Figure 8).

Figure 8
Net Change in Long-Term Debt
(millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total % Of Change
	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 5.7	\$ 6.0	\$ 0.7	\$ 1.0	\$ 6.4	\$ 7.0	-8.6%
Revenue Bonds & Notes	1.6	2.0	12.3	13.4	13.9	15.4	-9.7%
Total	\$ 7.3	\$ 8.0	\$ 13.0	\$ 14.4	\$ 20.3	\$ 22.4	-9.4%

Additional information on the City's long-term debt is provided in Note 8 to the financial statements.

Bond Ratings

Since 2000, the City's general obligation bonds have been rated A1, upgraded from A3. The 2004 Library Limited Tax General Obligation Library Bonds were issued with an insured rating (MBIA) from Standard & Poor's of AAA and an underlying rating of AA-. In 2007, Standard & Poor's affirmed the underlying rating of AA-. Standard & Poor's unenhanced rating on the 2003 Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds is A+, which was affirmed in early 2010.

Limitations on Debt

The state limits the amount of general obligation debt the City can issue to 3 percent of the actual value of all taxable property within the City's corporate limits. The current debt limit is \$94.5 million.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- After a significant decline of 12% in 2006, sales tax revenue increased by 3.3% in 2007 and remained relatively steady in 2008. Due to the national and regional recessions, sales tax revenue for 2009, excluding the new Historical Preservation Sales Tax of 0.125%, declined by 7.0%. Due to the continued recession and the closing of Sam's Club and Safeway, sales tax revenue is projected to decline again in 2010 by 5%. Sales tax revenue is projected to increase at an average annual rate of just 1% from 2011 through 2015.
- Assessed valuation and related property tax revenue increased by 0.8% in 2009 and is projected to increase by 4.7% in 2010. Property tax revenue is projected to begin significant annual increases in 2013 because of the ConocoPhillips development.
- The City increased Water utility rates, Sewer utility rates, and Storm Water utility rates by 3%, 3%, and 22%, respectively, effective January 1, 2009. Effective January 1, 2010, the City increased Water utility rates by 1% and Storm Water utility rates by approximately 9%. Further rate increases are expected during the next five years.

- Total employee wages increased by 9% in 2009 over 2008 due to new positions in 2009, significant vacancies in 2008, and adjustments for some positions that survey data showed the City's compensation was significantly below the market. Total employee wages are projected to increase by 1% in 2010 and an average rate of 2% from 2011 through 2015.
- Because the City reduced health care benefits, and made changes so employees pay for a larger share of those benefits, total health care benefits are expected to decline by approximately 3% in 2010. Total employee benefit costs, lead by health insurance, are projected to decline by approximately 1% in 2010, but increase at an average annual rate of 5%-6% from 2011 through 2015.

The above indicators were taken into account when developing the budget for 2010. Total appropriations, excluding transfers, for 2010 are currently \$35.3 million, an increase of \$3.2 million (10%) over 2009 actual expenditures.

The City's major capital projects for 2010 are the South Boulder Road/Highway 42 Project (\$2.5 million), general street reconstruction (\$1.0 million), and the Remote Radio-Read Water Meter Project (\$1.4 million).

Subsequent Events

On March 2, 2010, the City Council authorized the execution of an Operating Management Services Agreement with Western Golf Properties for the operation and management of the Coal Creek Golf Course. Under this agreement, Western Golf Properties will retain all revenue generated by the golf course and will pay all expenses required to maintain and operate the golf course. In return, the City will receive an annual license fee.

On May 10, 2010, the City completed a defeasance of the remaining outstanding balance of its Golf Course General Obligation Bonds, Series 2002. The City deposited available funds of approximately \$772,000 into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent that, along with earnings on the escrowed funds, will be utilized to pay off the outstanding principal and interest of the bonds as they become due at various dates through 2012. The debt will be removed from the City's government-wide financial statements in 2010.

Contact Information

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors of the City of Louisville a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to City of Louisville, Finance Department, 749 Main Street, Louisville, Colorado 80027, (303) 335-4500.



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Basic Financial Statements



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City of Louisville, Colorado
Statement of Net Assets
December 31, 2009

	Primary Government			Prior Year Total
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,061,496	\$ 12,942,495	\$ 35,003,991	\$ 36,462,260
Restricted Cash	-	1,030,617	1,030,617	1,030,617
Receivables (net)				
Property Taxes	2,994,900	-	2,994,900	2,814,500
Sales and Use Taxes	1,082,845	-	1,082,845	1,079,627
Interest	123,897	77,188	201,085	229,767
Intergovernmental	109,553	-	109,553	46,358
Other	231,074	524,429	755,503	673,189
Inventories	10,503	65,842	76,345	72,804
Prepaid expenses	144,855	14,852	159,707	174,686
Deferred charges	110,566	7,993	118,559	139,791
Capital assets:				
Land, improvements, and water rights	30,120,933	34,629,681	64,750,614	65,289,990
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	58,624,006	39,769,788	98,393,794	96,694,004
Total assets	115,614,628	89,062,885	204,677,513	204,707,593
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,632,649	673,724	3,306,373	2,558,795
Unearned revenue	3,043,100	13,618	3,056,718	2,863,058
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	788,153	1,426,485	2,214,638	2,120,678
Due in more than one year	7,272,047	12,138,614	19,410,661	21,301,498
Total liabilities	13,735,949	14,252,441	27,988,390	28,844,029
Net assets				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	81,441,060	61,015,676	142,456,736	139,272,814
Restricted for:				
Emergency reserves	638,408	-	638,408	602,901
Debt service and operating reserves	-	1,030,617	1,030,617	1,030,617
Library debt service	623,422	-	623,422	478,404
Library construction	107,736	-	107,736	111,976
Northwest Parkway improvements	447,806	-	447,806	414,364
Land acquisition	7,778,967	-	7,778,967	7,467,700
Long-Term Advances	-	1,070,000	1,070,000	700,000
Permanently Restricted for:				
Permanent fund - perpetual care	332,564	-	332,564	613,857
Unrestricted	10,508,717	11,694,151	22,202,867	25,170,935
Total net assets	\$ 101,878,679	\$ 74,810,444	\$ 176,689,123	\$ 175,863,568

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Functions / Programs	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>
Primary government		
Governmental activities		
General government	4,743,094	\$ 87,300
Finance	416,179	-
Police	4,059,025	194,730
Public works	5,015,984	60,049
Planning	756,297	413,494
Library	1,207,838	59,848
Parks and recreation	3,279,120	1,728,663
Interest on long-term debt	288,172	-
Total governmental activities	<u>19,765,709</u>	<u>2,544,084</u>
Business-type activities		
Water & Wastewater	6,318,340	5,829,653
Golf	1,832,132	1,749,153
Solid Waste & Recycling	591,374	605,476
Total business-type activities	<u>8,741,846</u>	<u>8,184,282</u>
Total primary government	<u>28,507,555</u>	<u>\$ 10,728,366</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**Exhibit 2
(continued)**

Program Revenue		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			Prior Year Total
Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		Total	
		Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities		
-	\$ -	\$ (4,655,794)	\$ -	\$ (4,655,794)	\$ (2,275,359)
-	-	(416,179)	-	(416,179)	(350,868)
15,798	-	(3,848,497)	-	(3,848,497)	(3,918,641)
559,701	1,705,875	(2,690,359)	-	(2,690,359)	(3,570,453)
103,657	-	(239,145)	-	(239,145)	(69,302)
-	-	(1,147,990)	-	(1,147,990)	(1,197,229)
16,596	219,667	(1,314,194)	-	(1,314,194)	(2,762,596)
-	-	(288,172)	-	(288,172)	(304,554)
<u>695,752</u>	<u>1,925,542</u>	<u>(14,600,330)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,600,330)</u>	<u>(14,449,002)</u>
-	492,695	-	4,008	4,008	1,984,757
-	-	-	(82,979)	(82,979)	(26,450)
-	-	-	14,102	14,102	-
-	492,695	-	(64,869)	(64,869)	1,958,307
<u>\$ 695,752</u>	<u>\$ 2,418,237</u>	<u>\$ (14,600,330)</u>	<u>\$ (64,869)</u>	<u>\$ (14,665,199)</u>	<u>\$ (12,490,695)</u>
General revenues:					
Taxes:					
Property taxes		2,851,029	-	2,851,029	2,845,816
Sales tax		9,087,268	-	9,087,268	9,417,834
Use tax		964,036	-	964,036	1,159,510
Franchise tax		953,819	-	953,819	1,142,519
Other tax		483,320	-	483,320	541,135
Intergovernmental revenue		154,825	-	154,825	123,434
Investment earnings		482,370	260,568	742,938	1,973,092
Miscellaneous		253,519	-	253,519	95,982
Transfers		64,000	(64,000)	-	-
Total general revenues and transfers		<u>15,294,186</u>	<u>196,568</u>	<u>15,490,754</u>	<u>17,299,322</u>
Change in net assets		693,856	131,699	825,555	4,808,628
Net assets - beginning		<u>101,184,823</u>	<u>74,678,745</u>	<u>175,863,568</u>	<u>171,054,941</u>
Net assets - ending		<u>\$ 101,878,679</u>	<u>\$ 74,810,444</u>	<u>176,689,123</u>	<u>\$ 175,863,568</u>

**City of Louisville
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2009**

	<u>Major Special Revenue Funds</u>	<u>Major Capital Project Funds</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>	
	<u>Conservation Trust - Land Acquisition</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>			
<u>General</u>					
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,223,530	\$ 7,703,906	\$ 3,526,658	\$ 4,279,688	\$ 19,733,782
Receivables					
Property taxes	2,275,300	-	-	719,600	2,994,900
Sales and use taxes	642,382	115,985	288,436	36,042	1,082,845
Interest	23,752	43,268	14,738	28,507	110,265
Intergovernmental	70,443	-	39,110	-	109,553
Other	224,176	-	-	6,898	231,074
Inventories	10,503	-	-	-	10,503
Prepaid items	144,855	-	-	-	144,855
Total assets	\$ 7,614,941	\$ 7,863,159	\$ 3,868,942	\$ 5,070,735	\$ 24,417,777
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Accounts payable	\$ 613,430	\$ 64,446	\$ 767,465	\$ 781,934	\$ 2,227,275
Accrued liabilities	280,473	19,746	10,364	-	310,583
Deferred property taxes	2,275,300	-	-	719,600	2,994,900
Deferred revenue	41,410	-	6,790	-	48,200
Total liabilities	3,210,613	84,192	784,618	1,501,534	5,580,958
Fund Balances:					
Reserved for:					
Inventories	10,503	-	-	-	10,503
Prepaid items	144,855	-	-	-	144,855
Cemetery perpetual care	-	-	-	332,564	332,564
Open Space Acquisition & Maint	-	7,778,967	-	-	7,778,967
Northwest Parkway improvements	-	-	-	447,806	447,806
Library construction	-	-	-	107,736	107,736
Library debt service	-	-	-	623,422	623,422
Emergency reserves	638,408	-	-	-	638,408
Unreserved, undesignated in:					
General fund	3,610,562	-	-	-	3,610,562
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	2,057,673	2,057,673
Capital projects fund	-	-	3,084,324	-	3,084,324
Total fund balances	4,404,328	7,778,967	3,084,324	3,569,201	18,836,819
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 7,614,941	\$ 7,863,159	\$ 3,868,942	\$ 5,070,735	\$ 24,417,777

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**Exhibit 3
(continued)**

**City of Louisville
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Assets
December 31, 2009**

Balance sheet - total fund balances 18,836,819

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets (Exhibit 1) are different because:

Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The amount is \$89,744,939 less the internal service funds of \$487,512 88,257,427

Compensated absences are not recorded in government funds because they are not due and payable at year end. (756,321)

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as fleet, computer replacement and insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of certain internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net assets. 2,734,067

Some liabilities, including bonds payable (\$7,315,000), premium on bonds payable (\$40,607), cost of refunding debt \$51,728 and bond issuance costs of \$110,566 are not included in governmental funds. Both the premium and the cost of refunding will be amortized over the life of the bonds. (7,193,313)

Net assets of governmental activities \$ 101,878,679

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Major Special</u> <u>Revenue Funds</u>	<u>Major Capital</u> <u>Project Funds</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Governmental</u> <u>Funds</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Governmental</u> <u>Funds</u>
	<u>Conservation</u> <u>Trust - Land</u> <u>Acquisition</u>	<u>Capital</u> <u>Projects</u>		
<u>General</u>				
REVENUES				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 2,184,463	\$ -	\$ 666,565	\$ 2,851,029
Sales tax	5,189,855	975,854	2,597,516	9,087,268
Use tax	751,584	110,402	-	964,036
Lodging tax	297,912	-	-	297,912
Franchise tax	953,819	-	-	953,819
Other taxes	185,409	-	-	185,409
Licenses and Permits	498,038	-	150,016	648,054
Intergovernmental	836,990	-	1,748,376	2,776,119
Charges for services	1,538,238	-	32,400	1,570,638
Fines and forfeits	239,895	-	-	239,895
Miscellaneous				
Investment income	106,910	140,439	52,728	427,225
Other	297,085	2,691	21,672	321,467
Total revenues	<u>\$ 13,080,197</u>	<u>\$ 1,229,387</u>	<u>\$ 4,522,342</u>	<u>\$ 20,322,870</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	\$ 2,009,608	\$ 1,045,468	\$ 319,480	\$ 3,489,698
Finance	400,688	-	-	400,688
Police	3,945,723	-	-	3,945,723
Public works	2,774,586	-	-	2,774,586
Planning	755,699	-	-	755,699
Library services	1,052,295	-	-	1,052,295
Parks and Recreation	2,398,776	-	-	2,398,776
Capital outlay	-	262,586	5,500,126	6,306,370
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	385,000	690,000
Interest	-	-	66,488	281,465
Total expenditures	<u>13,337,374</u>	<u>1,308,055</u>	<u>6,271,093</u>	<u>22,095,300</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(257,177)</u>	<u>(78,668)</u>	<u>(1,748,751)</u>	<u>312,167</u> <u>(1,772,430)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from Sale of Assets	-	389,934	-	389,934
Transfers in	64,000	-	896,000	1,480,140
Transfers (out)	<u>(66,190)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(349,220)</u>	<u>(1,100,730)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(2,190)</u>	<u>389,934</u>	<u>546,780</u>	<u>(580,590)</u> <u>353,934</u>
Net change in fund balances	(259,367)	311,266	(1,201,971)	(268,424) (1,418,495)
Fund balances, January 1	4,663,694	7,467,701	4,286,295	3,837,624
Fund balances, December 31	<u>\$ 4,404,328</u>	<u>\$ 7,778,967</u>	<u>\$ 3,084,324</u>	<u>\$ 3,569,201</u> <u>\$ 18,836,819</u>

City of Louisville
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (1,418,495)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net activities (Exhibit 2) are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which net capital outlays \$5,030,412 exceeded depreciation (\$3,193,763) in the current period. 1,836,646

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (226,016)

Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. This is the amount of debt repayments. 690,000

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as fleet, computer replacement and insurance to individual funds. The aggregate net revenue of certain internal service funds is reported with governmental activities. (188,278)

Change in net assets of governmental activities \$ 693,856

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Statement of Net Assets
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2009

	<u>Enterprise Funds</u>				<u>Internal Service Funds</u>
	<u>Water & Wastewater</u>	<u>Golf Course</u>	<u>Solid Waste & Recycling</u>	<u>Total</u>	
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,021,687	\$ 8,329	\$ (87,521)	\$ 12,942,495	\$ 2,327,714
Receivables					
Interest	79,881	(1,263)	(1,430)	77,188	13,632
Accounts (net of allowance for doubtful accounts)	337,626	6,756	180,047	524,429	-
Inventories	-	65,842	-	65,842	-
Prepaid expenses	-	14,852	-	14,852	-
Total current assets	<u>13,439,194</u>	<u>94,516</u>	<u>91,096</u>	<u>13,624,806</u>	<u>2,341,346</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Cash restricted for debt service	1,030,617	-	-	1,030,617	-
Advances To Other Funds	1,070,000	-	-	1,070,000	-
Deferred charges	-	7,993	-	7,993	-
Capital assets:					
Property, plant and equipment:					
Land / land improvements	412,457	3,870,117	-	4,282,574	-
Buildings	170,295	813,007	-	983,303	-
Improvements other than buildings	294,074	1,691,317	-	1,985,391	-
Treatment / pumping plants	21,215,102	-	-	21,215,102	-
Reservoirs / storage facilities	6,072,151	-	-	6,072,151	-
Collection system	33,764,440	-	-	33,764,440	-
Machinery and equipment	2,034,307	580,732	-	2,615,039	2,136,292
Office furniture and fixtures	103,676	-	-	103,676	73,888
Water rights	30,347,107	-	-	30,347,107	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(25,137,449)</u>	<u>(1,831,865)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,969,314)</u>	<u>(1,722,669)</u>
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>69,276,161</u>	<u>5,123,308</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,399,469</u>	<u>487,512</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>71,376,778</u>	<u>5,131,301</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>76,508,079</u>	<u>487,512</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 84,815,972</u>	<u>\$ 5,225,817</u>	<u>\$ 91,096</u>	<u>\$ 90,132,885</u>	<u>\$ 2,828,858</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**Exhibit 5
(continued)**

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Water & Wastewater	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 310,857	\$ 28,842	\$ 82,799	\$ 422,498	\$ 94,791
Accrued liabilities	191,333	59,893	-	251,226	-
Deferred revenue	-	13,618	-	13,618	-
Compensated absences payable - current	19,944	-	-	19,944	-
General obligation bonds payable - current	-	240,000	-	240,000	-
Notes payable - current	1,126,667	-	-	1,126,667	-
Capital lease payable - current	39,875	-	-	39,875	-
Total current liabilities	<u>1,688,676</u>	<u>342,353</u>	<u>82,799</u>	<u>2,113,828</u>	<u>94,791</u>
Long-term liabilities:					
Advances From Other funds	-	1,070,000	-	1,070,000	-
Compensated absences payable	161,363	-	-	161,363	-
General obligation bonds payable	-	482,840	-	482,840	-
Notes payable	11,158,633	-	-	11,158,633	-
Capital lease payable	335,778	-	-	335,778	-
Total long-term liabilities	<u>11,655,774</u>	<u>1,552,840</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,208,614</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>13,344,449</u>	<u>1,895,193</u>	<u>82,799</u>	<u>15,322,441</u>	<u>94,791</u>
Net Assets					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	56,615,208	4,400,468	-	61,015,676	487,512
Restricted for debt service and future operations	1,030,617	-	-	1,030,617	-
Unrestricted	13,825,698	(1,069,845)	8,297	12,764,150	2,246,555
Total net assets	<u>\$ 71,471,523</u>	<u>\$ 3,330,624</u>	<u>\$ 8,297</u>	<u>\$ 74,810,444</u>	<u>\$ 2,734,067</u>

City of Louisville, Colorado
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Water & Wastewater	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Operating revenues					
Charges for services					
Water and wastewater sales	\$ 5,829,653	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,829,653	\$ -
Golf course sales	-	1,749,153	-	1,749,153	-
Solid waster and recycling sales	-	-	605,476	605,476	-
Other sales for services	-	-	-	-	231,716
Total operating revenues	5,829,653	1,749,153	605,476	8,184,282	231,716
Operating expenses					
Cost of sales and services	3,524,662	1,648,671	591,374	5,764,707	211,233
Administration	730,088	-	-	730,088	-
Depreciation and amortization	1,352,316	135,355	-	1,487,671	210,604
Total operating expenses	5,607,066	1,784,026	591,374	7,982,466	421,838
Operating income (loss)	222,587	(34,873)	14,102	201,817	(190,121)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)					
Investment income	273,876	(7,502)	(5,806)	260,568	55,146
Interest expense	(516,902)	(31,617)	-	(548,519)	-
Loss on asset write-off	(194,372)	(16,490)	-	(210,862)	(153,303)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(437,398)	(55,609)	(5,806)	(498,813)	(98,157)
Income before transfers, capital contributions	(214,811)	(90,482)	8,297	(296,996)	(288,278)
Capital contributions - tap fees and other	492,695	-	-	492,695	-
Transfers in (out)	(64,000)	-	-	(64,000)	100,000
Change in net assets	213,884	(90,482)	8,297	131,699	(188,278)
Net assets, January 1, (as previously reported)	70,557,639	4,121,106	-	74,678,745	-
Restatement of net assets (Note 14)	700,000	(700,000)	-	-	-
Net assets, January 1 (as restated)	71,257,639	3,421,106	-	74,678,745	2,922,345
Net assets, December 31	\$ 71,471,523	\$ 3,330,624	\$ 8,297	\$ 74,810,444	\$ 2,734,067

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	Water & Wastewater	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	Internal Service Funds
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers	\$ 5,911,429	\$ 1,755,547	\$ 426,859	\$ 8,093,835	229,935
Payments to suppliers	(1,819,477)	(1,703,208)	(508,575)	(4,031,259)	(116,442)
Payments to employees	(2,277,073)	-	-	(2,277,073)	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,814,879</u>	<u>52,339</u>	<u>(81,715)</u>	<u>1,785,502</u>	<u>113,493</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities					
Internal activity - payments to other funds	(434,000)	-	-	(434,000)	(100,000)
Internal activity - payments from other funds	-	370,000	-	370,000	200,000
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	<u>(434,000)</u>	<u>370,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(64,000)</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities					
Capital contributions	492,695	-	-	492,695	-
Purchases of capital assets	(956,912)	(196,322)	-	(1,153,235)	(218,054)
Principal paid on capital debt	(1,122,469)	(230,000)	-	(1,352,469)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(516,902)	(31,617)	-	(548,519)	-
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	<u>(2,103,588)</u>	<u>(457,939)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,561,527)</u>	<u>(218,054)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities					
Interest received	273,876	(7,502)	(5,806)	260,568	55,146
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(448,834)	(43,102)	(87,521)	(579,457)	50,584
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	14,501,138	51,431	-	14,552,569	2,277,130
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	<u>\$ 14,052,304</u>	<u>\$ 8,329</u>	<u>\$ (87,521)</u>	<u>\$ 13,973,112</u>	<u>\$ 2,327,714</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 222,587	\$ (34,873)	\$ 14,102	\$ 201,817	\$ (190,121)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,352,316	135,355	-	1,487,671	210,604
Change in assets and liabilities:					
Receivables	81,776	6,836	(178,617)	(90,005)	(1,782)
Inventories	-	(7,467)	-	(7,467)	-
Prepaid expenses	-	7,025	-	7,025	-
Compensated absences	25,891	-	-	25,891	-
Accounts payable	129,924	(76,569)	82,799	136,154	94,791
Accrued liabilities	2,385	22,033	-	24,417	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 1,814,879</u>	<u>\$ 52,340</u>	<u>\$ (81,715)</u>	<u>\$ 1,785,503</u>	<u>\$ 113,493</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.



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Notes to the Financial Statements

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City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies

The City of Louisville (City) was incorporated in 1882. The registered electors voted to become a home rule city on November 6, 2001 under the provisions of Article XX of the Constitution of the State of Colorado. The City is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and six-member council. The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting entity

The City applies the criteria set forth in *GASB Statement No.14, The Financial Reporting Entity*, to determine which governmental organizations should be included in the reporting entity. The inclusion or exclusion of component units is based on the elected officials' accountability to their constituents. The financial reporting entity follows the same accountability. In addition, the financial statements of the reporting entity should allow the user to distinguish between the primary government (including its blended component units, which are, in substance, part of the primary government) and discretely presented component units. Criteria for inclusion of an entity into the primary governmental unit (in blended or discrete presentation) includes, but is not limited to, legal standing, fiscal dependency, imposition of will, and the primary recipient-of services.

The City presently has one blended component unit included within the reporting entity; the Urban Revitalization District, which is presented as a special revenue fund. The City Council appoints the Louisville Revitalization Commission (LRC), which oversees the operations of the District. The City provides administrative and legal support services to the District. By Cooperation Agreement between the City and the LRC, the City Council must approve the District's budget, any expenditure not previously approved in the budget, the issuance of any debt, and the execution of any contractual obligations.

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges for interfund services that are reasonably equivalent to the services provided. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements (continued)

segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the City receives cash.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the City's primary operating fund. It is used to account for most of the day-to-day operations of the City, which are financed from sales taxes, property taxes, and other general revenues. Activities financed by the General Fund include those of line and staff departments within the City, except for activities of the enterprise funds.

The *Conservation Trust – Land Acquisition Fund* is a special revenue fund and accounts for a temporary sales and use tax of three-eighths percent (3/8%) to be in effect for ten years, beginning January 1, 1994. The voters extended this tax in 2002 for another ten years beginning January 1, 2004 and ending on December 31, 2013. Revenues from the three-eighths percent are used exclusively for the

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (continued)

acquisition and maintenance of land in and around Louisville for open space buffer zones, trails, wildlife habitats, wetlands preservation and future parks.

The *Capital Projects Fund* was created in 1985 to account for the service expansion fee and the major thoroughfare fee. These fees were collected through the building permit process and were restricted for construction or renovation of park and building facilities; improvements to streets, alleys, sidewalks, and trails; acquisitions of City trees, improvements to drainage system; and for capital equipment. This fund now accounts for the monies received from a one-percent (1%) sales tax, which began July 1, 1989. This one-percent sales tax funds various capital improvements and the debt service on sales tax revenue bonds issued in 2003.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the water and wastewater utilities, the golf course, and the solid waste enterprise funds, and of the City's internal service funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The utilities recognize the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system as operating revenue. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The *Water & Wastewater Fund* accounts for the operations and capital needs to provide water, wastewater, and storm water services within the boundaries of the City.

The *Golf Course Fund* accounts for the operations and capital needs of Coal Creek Golf Course, which is owned by the City.

The *Solid Waste & Recycling Fund* accounts for the operations of providing solid waste pickup and single-stream recycling.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Internal Service Funds account for fleet and technology replacements provided to all departments of the City. The building maintenance fund accounts for repairs and maintenance to City buildings. The activity of the Internal Service Funds has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (continued)

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as applied to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The City also applies Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its governmental and business-type activities at the government-wide financial reporting level and to its enterprise funds at the fund reporting level, provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The City has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources, then unrestricted resources as needed.

D. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity

1. Cash, cash equivalents and investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts in demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City. Investments are stated at fair value.

2. Interfund receivables/payables and advances

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances." Advances from other funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

3. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost, using the first-in/first-out method. The costs of inventories are recorded as an expense or expenditure when consumed rather than when purchased. The inventory balance, as reported in the fund financial statements, is offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity (continued)

4. Prepaid items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond year-end are recorded as prepaid items. The prepaid balances, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

5. Restricted assets

Restricted assets in the enterprise funds are cash set aside for the repayment of debt in compliance with bond covenants and cash restricted for future operations in compliance with escrow reserve agreements.

6. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks, traffic signals, trails, and similar items) purchased or constructed since 1980, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related assets, as applicable.

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period. In 2009, no interest was capitalized.

Property, plant, and equipment of the City are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	50
Building improvements	30
Streets and sidewalks	35
Water/sewer systems	50
Vehicles	3 - 7
Machinery and equipment	5 - 10
Computer equipment	3 - 10

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity (continued)

7. Compensated absences

Upon termination, employees are paid for all unused time in their paid leave bank and compensatory time bank. Accumulated paid leave and compensatory time for employees paid out of governmental funds are recorded as a fund liability when due. All unused time is recorded as a liability in the Governmental Activities column in the Statement of Net Assets. As the paid leave and compensatory time benefits accrue to employees of proprietary funds, an expense and liability is recorded in those funds.

8. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond discounts and issuance costs in the current period. Bond discounts and issuance costs for proprietary fund types are deferred and amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond discounts are presented as a reduction of the face amount of bonds payable, whereas issuance costs are recorded as deferred charges.

9. Deferred Revenues

Deferred revenues include grant funds that have been collected, but the corresponding expenditures have not been incurred. Property taxes levied for subsequent periods are also recorded as deferred revenue.

10. Net Assets/Fund balance

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans for future use of financial resources. In the government-wide financial statements, net assets are restricted when constraints placed on the net assets are externally imposed.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity (continued)

11. Contraband forfeitures

In accordance with the Colorado Contraband Forfeiture Act (CRS-16-13-501 to 511) forfeitures from the seizure of contraband are used for the specific purpose of law enforcement activities. These funds have been audited and are included in the City's General Fund.

12. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates that could affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

13. Comparative Data

Certain comparative total data for the prior year has been presented in the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in the City's financial position and operations. However, complete comparative data in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles has not been presented since its inclusion would make the financial statements unduly complex and difficult to read.

Note 2: Stewardship, compliance, and accountability

A. Budgetary information

Budgets for the governmental funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgets for the proprietary funds are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP, except that the budgeted expenditures also include capital outlay and bond principal payments and exclude depreciation. Council legally adopts all governmental and proprietary fund budgets. The level on which expenditures may not exceed appropriations is the legally adopted annual operating budget for each fund. All annual appropriations lapse at year end. The City Council may amend the budget by resolution. The City requires all governmental and all proprietary funds adopt an annual budget.

On or before the first day of September, each department director submits to the City Manager the department's proposed budget for the next fiscal year. On or before the third Tuesday in October, the City Manager submits to the Council the proposed budget for the next fiscal year. Within fourteen days after receiving the proposed budget from the City Manager, City Council sets the date and time for at least one public hearing on the proposed budget. On or before December 15, the

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 2: Stewardship, compliance, and accountability (continued)

A. Budgetary information (continued)

City Council adopts the budget by resolution.

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. Encumbrance accounting – under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation – is utilized in all funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end lapse and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be re-appropriated during the subsequent year.

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2009 expenditures exceeded appropriations in the Northwest Parkway Fund by \$12,378 and the Parking Improvement Fund by \$238. This may be a violation of Colorado State Statutes.

C. Deficit fund equity

The Parking Improvement Fund, a special revenue fund, has a deficit fund balance of \$45. This has been funded through inter-fund loans. It is anticipated that the Parking Improvement Fund will be receiving fees to offset this deficit in future years.

Note 3: Deposits and investments

A. Cash and deposits

As of December 31, 2009 the summary of the carrying values of deposits and investments is as follows:

Petty Cash	\$	5,994
Deposits		3,342,863
Investments		32,685,751
		<u>\$ 36,034,608</u>

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (“PDPA”) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by State regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits. The City has \$2,948,389 of collateralized deposits under PDPA as of December 31, 2009.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 3: Deposits and investments (continued)

B. Investments

The types of investments which are authorized to be made with City funds are controlled by state statutes and the investment policies of the City. Colorado statutes and the City's investment policies specify investments instruments meeting defined rating risk criteria in which the City may invest:

- Any security issued by, fully guaranteed by, or for which the full credit of the United States Treasury is pledged for payment.
- Any security issued by, fully guaranteed by, or for which the full credit of the following is pledged for payment: The Federal Farm Credit Bank, a Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Federal National Mortgage Association.
- Any security that is a general obligation of any state of the United States.
- Any interest in a local government investment pool.
- Any corporate bank security issued by a corporation or bank that is organized and operated within the United States.
- Any money market fund that is registered as an investment company under the federal "Investment Company Act of 1940".
- The purchase of any repurchase agreement of marketable securities.

At December 31, 2009, the City's investments are categorized as follows:

Account Description	Ratings	Maturity			Total
		< 1 Year	1-5 Years	5-10 Years	
LGIP - CSAFE	AAAm S&P	62,016	-	-	62,016
LGIP - COLOTRUST	AAAm S&P	6,836,519	-	-	6,836,519
U.S. Gov't Agency Securities	AAA/stable S&P	4,093,970	19,669,293	-	23,763,263
FirsTier Bank - CDARS	Federally Insured	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
First Community Bank - CDARS	Federally Insured	1,023,953	-	-	1,023,953
Total Investments		13,016,458	19,669,293	-	32,685,751

Local Government Investment Pool – At December 31, 2009, the City had \$62,016 and \$6,836,519 invested in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) and the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST), local government investment pools, respectively. The pools operate under the Colorado Revised Statutes (24-75-701) and are overseen by the Colorado Securities Commissioner. The pools invest in securities that are specified by the Colorado Revised Statutes (24-75-601). Authorized securities include U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agencies, commercial paper rated A1 or better and bank deposits (collateralized through PDPA). The pools operate similar to a 2a-7-like money market fund with a share value equal to \$1.00 and a maximum weighted average maturity of 60 days. The pools are rated AAAm by the Standards & Poor's Corporation. A custodial bank provides banking services and trust custody for securities held on behalf of the participating governments in the pools. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the participating governments.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 3: Deposits and investments (continued)

B. Investments (continued)

CDARS[®] is the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service that provides access to full FDIC insurance on deposits of up to \$50 million by placing funds into Certificates of Deposits issued by banks within the network in increments eligible for FDIC protection.

Interest Rate Risk – In accordance with the City's Investment Policy and State statutes, the City manages its exposure to declines in fair value losses arising from increased interest rates by limiting the maturity date of investment securities to five years from the date of purchase.

Credit Risk – The City's Investment Policy and Colorado statutes limit investments in money market funds to those that maintain a constant share price, with a maximum remaining maturity in accordance with Rule 2a-7, and either have assets of one billion dollars or the highest rating issued by a NRSRO. State statutes limit investments in U.S. Agency securities to the highest rating issued by at least two NRSROs.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City's Investment Policy and State statutes do not limit the amount the City may invest in one issuer. At December 31, 2009, the City's investments in Fannie Mae Notes represent 25% of total investments. The City's investments in Federal Home Loan Bank securities represented 19% of the City's total investments.

Note 4: Receivables

A. Property taxes

Property taxes are attached as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are certified by December 31, levied on January 1 and paid in either one installment on April 30, or two installments on February 28 and June 15. Boulder County bills and collects the City's property taxes. Property taxes are recognized as receivables and deferred revenues when a lien is placed on the property, and as revenue when due for collection in the following year.

B. Allowance for doubtful accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts in the Water and Wastewater Fund are based on what City management believes may not be collectible. The allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2009, was \$1,343.

Note 5: Inter-fund receivables/payables, advances, and transfers

The advances to/from other funds represent inter-fund loans. As of December 31, 2009, there was an outstanding interfund loan from the Water & Wastewater Utility

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 5: Inter-fund receivables/payables, advances, and transfers (continued)

Fund to the Golf Course Fund in the amount of \$1,070,000, of which \$700,000 was advanced in 2008 and \$370,000 was advanced in 2009. The Golf Course Fund is expected to repay the loan, with interest, with proceeds from the Operating Management Services Agreement (see Note 15). The interest rate is calculated annually and is based on the average rate of return on city investments. Complete repayment is not expected until 2024

Inter-fund transfers occurring in 2009 are as follows:

Transfers Out	General Fund	Parking Imprvmt Fund	Cemetery Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Building Maint Fund	Total
General Fund	-	-	66,190	-	-	66,190
Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	-	-	304,730	-	-	304,730
Capital Projects Fund	-	149,220	-	-	200,000	349,220
Impact Fee Fund	-	-	-	796,000	-	796,000
Water & Wastewater Utility Fund	64,000	-	-	-	-	64,000
Building Maintenance Fund	-	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Total	64,000	149,220	370,920	896,000	200,000	1,680,140

The General Fund makes an annual transfer to the Cemetery Fund to help cover the cost of Cemetery operations. The Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund makes an annual transfer to the Cemetery Fund to help cover the cost of operations. The annual transfer is equal to the interest earned in the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund. In 2009, the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund also made a one-time transfer to the Cemetery Fund to help cover the cost of the Cemetery Expansion Project.

The Capital Projects Fund made a one-time transfer to the Parking Improvement Fund in 2009 to reimburse the purchase of the Steinbaugh property. The Capital Project Fund also makes an annual transfer to the Building Maintenance Fund to cover costs for upgrades and replacements related to City facilities.

The Impact Fee Fund made a transfer to the Capital Project Fund to expend impact fee revenue for transportation, municipal facility, and parks projects.

The Water & Wastewater Fund makes an annual transfer to the General Fund to pay for administrative support costs.

The Building Maintenance Fund made a transfer back to the Capital Projects Fund to help cover the costs of improvements to the Recreation Center.

Note 6: Restricted assets

Under the terms of the loan agreement with the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority, the City is required to maintain an operations and maintenance reserve of an amount equal to three months of operation and

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 6: Restricted assets (continued)

maintenance expenses. At December 31, 2009, the balance in the reserve is \$1,030,617. In addition, the loan agreement requires the City's compliance with the rate covenant and the additional bonds test. At December 31, 2009, the City is in compliance with these covenants.

Note 7: Capital assets

A. Governmental Activities

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2009 is as follows:

Governmental Activities

	Balance at 1/1/2009	Adjustments	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 12/31/2009
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land and Easements	\$30,552,187	\$ (123,957)	\$ 82,638	\$ (389,934)	\$30,120,933
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>30,552,187</u>	<u>(123,957)</u>	<u>82,638</u>	<u>(389,934)</u>	<u>30,120,933</u>
Other capital assets:					
Buildings	19,085,840	2,053,796	983,885	-	22,123,521
Infrastructure improvements	73,724,912	(4,196,452)	4,585,874	-	74,114,334
Machinery and equipment	7,417,621	(2,329,998)	589,793	(409,597)	5,267,819
Total other capital assets at historical cost	<u>100,228,373</u>	<u>(4,472,654)</u>	<u>6,159,552</u>	<u>(409,597)</u>	<u>101,505,674</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(3,945,983)	(346,883)	(674,592)	-	(4,967,457)
Infrastructure improvements	(33,986,893)	1,966,264	(2,203,138)	-	(34,223,767)
Machinery and equipment	(5,793,540)	2,419,129	(598,051)	282,018	(3,690,444)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(43,726,416)</u>	<u>4,038,511</u>	<u>(3,475,781)</u>	<u>282,018</u>	<u>(42,881,668)</u>
Other capital assets, net	<u>56,501,957</u>	<u>(434,143)</u>	<u>2,683,771</u>	<u>(127,579)</u>	<u>58,624,006</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$87,054,144</u>	<u>\$ (558,101)</u>	<u>\$ 2,766,409</u>	<u>\$ (517,513)</u>	<u>\$88,744,939</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	115,152
Finance	469
Police	88,642
Public works	2,029,149
Library	175,890
Parks and recreation	784,461

In addition, depreciation on capital assets held by the City's internal service funds (see Exhibit 5) is charged to the various functions based on the percentage of contribution to the fund.

	210,604
Total governmental activities depreciation expense	<u>\$ 3,404,367</u>

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 7: Capital assets (continued)

B. Business-type activities

	Balance at 1/1/2009	Adjustments	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 12/31/2009
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 4,294,683	\$ (12,109)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,282,574
Water rights	<u>30,443,120</u>	<u>(126,013)</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,347,107</u>
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>34,737,803</u>	<u>(138,122)</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,629,681</u>
Other capital assets:					
Buildings	1,143,846	(160,544)	-	-	983,302
Infrastructure improvements	62,438,199	(109,707)	708,592	-	63,037,083
Machinery and equipment	<u>3,277,889</u>	<u>(966,418)</u>	<u>414,643</u>	<u>(7,398)</u>	<u>2,718,716</u>
Total other capital assets at historical cost	<u>66,859,934</u>	<u>(1,236,669)</u>	<u>1,123,235</u>	<u>(7,398)</u>	<u>66,739,102</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(562,024)	67,238	(34,926)	-	(529,713)
Infrastructure improvements	(23,460,428)	166,711	(1,258,017)	-	(24,551,734)
Machinery and equipment	<u>(2,645,435)</u>	<u>929,980</u>	<u>(179,810)</u>	<u>7,398</u>	<u>(1,887,867)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(26,667,887)</u>	<u>1,163,929</u>	<u>(1,472,754)</u>	<u>7,398</u>	<u>(26,969,314)</u>
Other capital assets, net	<u>40,192,047</u>	<u>(72,740)</u>	<u>(349,519)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,769,788</u>
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$74,929,850</u>	<u>\$ (210,862)</u>	<u>\$ (319,519)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$74,399,469</u>
Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:					
Business-type activities:					
Water & Wastewater			1,345,782		
Golf			<u>126,971</u>		
Total Business-type activities depreciation expense			<u>\$ 1,472,754</u>		

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 8: Long-term debt

A. Changes in long-term liabilities

	Balance at 1/1/2009	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/2009	Due within One Year
Governmental activities					
Bonds payable:					
<i>Sales tax refunding revenue bonds</i>					
2003 Sales Tax Bonds	\$ 2,040,000	\$ -	\$ (385,000)	\$ 1,655,000	\$ 395,000
Bond Premium	23,283	-	(4,656)	18,627	-
Loss on Refunding	(64,661)	-	12,933	(51,728)	-
	<u>1,998,622</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(376,723)</u>	<u>1,621,899</u>	<u>395,000</u>
<i>Library Long Term Debt GO Bonds</i>					
2004 Library Bonds	5,965,000	-	(305,000)	5,660,000	315,000
Bond Premium	23,550	-	(1,570)	21,980	-
	<u>5,988,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(306,570)</u>	<u>5,681,980</u>	<u>315,000</u>
Total bonds payable	<u>7,987,172</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(683,293)</u>	<u>7,303,879</u>	<u>710,000</u>
Other liabilities:					
<i>Compensated absences</i>	555,580	911,225	(710,484)	756,321	78,153
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 8,542,752</u>	<u>\$ 911,225</u>	<u>\$ (1,393,777)</u>	<u>\$ 8,060,200</u>	<u>\$ 788,153</u>
Business-type activities					
Bonds, notes, and leases payable:					
<i>Golf Course General obligation Bonds:</i>					
2002 G.O. Bonds	\$ 970,000	\$ -	\$ (230,000)	\$ 740,000	240,000
Deferred loss on refunding	(26,350)	-	6,588	(19,762)	-
Premium on note	3,470	-	(868)	2,602	-
	<u>947,120</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(224,280)</u>	<u>722,840</u>	<u>240,000</u>
<i>Water Notes Payable:</i>					
2003 Water CWRPDA Loan	11,200,000	-	(555,000)	10,645,000	565,000
Deferred loss on refunding	(55,929)	-	3,729	(52,200)	-
1992 Water CWRPDA Loan	2,222,500	-	(530,000)	1,692,500	561,667
	<u>13,366,571</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,081,271)</u>	<u>12,285,300</u>	<u>1,126,667</u>
Windy Gap Lease Payments	435,562	-	(37,469)	398,093	39,875
Deferred loss on refunding	(25,245)	-	2,805	(22,440)	-
	<u>410,317</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(34,664)</u>	<u>375,653</u>	<u>39,875</u>
Total bonds, notes, and leases payable	<u>14,724,008</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,340,215)</u>	<u>13,383,793</u>	<u>1,406,542</u>
Other liabilities:					
<i>Compensated absences</i>	155,416	225,020	(199,129)	181,307	19,944
Business-type activities long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 14,879,424</u>	<u>\$ 225,020</u>	<u>\$ (1,539,344)</u>	<u>\$ 13,565,100</u>	<u>\$ 1,426,486</u>

Compensated absences in both governmental and business-type activities are classified as long-term liabilities. The City estimates that the current portion of compensated absences is \$78,153 in the governmental funds and \$19,944 in the business type activity funds for a total of \$98,097. Compensated absences of the governmental activities are expected to be paid from the General Fund, Conservation Trust Land Acquisition Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 8: Long-term debt (continued)

B. Bonds payable – government activities

Bonds payable at December 31, 2009 are comprised of the following issues:

The 2.0% - 3.5%, Series 2003 Sales Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds mature annually beginning on December 1, 2004 through December of 2013. During the year ended December 31, 2009, pledged revenues derived from one-third (1/3) of the sales tax revenues in the Capital Improvement Fund totaling \$865,839 were available to pay annual debt service of \$449,940. Remaining debt service at December 31, 2009, was \$1,798,176.

The 2.0% - 4.25% Series 2004 Sales Limited Tax General Obligation Library Bonds mature annually beginning on December 1, 2004 through December 2023. Remaining debt service at December 31, 2009, was \$7,447,558.

C. Bonds payable – business-type activities

The 2.5% - 3.6%, 2002 General Obligation Refunding Golf Bonds mature annually through November 1, 2012. Remaining debt service at December 31, 2009, was \$792,610.

D. Notes payable - enterprise funds

The 2.0% - 4.125% 2003 Series Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority Water Resources Revenue Bonds mature annually on December 1 with semi-annual interest payments through December 1, 2024.

A note payable dated April 1, 1992 with the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority. The interest is tied to two bond issues of 3.8% to 6.7%, and is payable in monthly installments to an escrow account, with semi-annual distributions to the Authority beginning on May 1, 1992 through October 1, 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, net revenues of \$3,774,437 were available to pay annual debt service for these loans, of \$1,588,475. Remaining debt service at December 31, 2009, was \$15,935,664.

E. Capital lease payable - enterprise funds

On November 3, 1994, the City entered into a water rights lease with option to purchase with the City of Greeley, Colorado for \$708,457. The interest rate is 4.0% - 5.1%. Payments of both principal and interest are due on April 1st of each year, through 2017. Payments are calculated based on the debt service paid by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District. At the end of the lease, title to the three units of Windy Gap Water will transfer to the City. The lease is serviced by the Water Fund. Remaining debt service at December 31, 2009, was \$499,474.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 8: Long-term debt (continued)

F. Debt requirements to maturity

The annual debt service requirements for all bonds and notes outstanding as of December 31, 2009, are as follows:

Governmental Activities						
Year	Sales Tax Bonds			General Obligation Bonds		
	Principle	Interest	Total	Principle	Interest	Total
2010	395,000	54,938	449,938	315,000	207,353	522,353
2011	405,000	43,088	448,088	325,000	198,533	523,533
2012	420,000	29,925	449,925	335,000	188,783	523,783
2013	435,000	15,225	450,225	350,000	178,733	528,733
2014	-	-	-	360,000	167,533	527,533
2015-2019	-	-	-	2,030,000	638,273	2,668,273
2020-2024	-	-	-	1,945,000	208,350	2,153,350
Balance	<u>\$ 1,655,000</u>	<u>\$ 143,176</u>	<u>\$ 1,798,176</u>	<u>\$ 5,660,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,787,558</u>	<u>\$ 7,447,558</u>

Business - Type Activities						
Year	Notes			General Obligation Bonds		
	Principle	Interest	Total	Principle	Interest	Total
2010	1,126,667	459,451	1,586,118	240,000	25,675	265,675
2011	1,181,667	407,874	1,589,541	245,000	17,755	262,755
2012	1,124,166	359,499	1,483,665	255,000	9,180	264,180
2013	615,000	327,013	942,013	-	-	-
2014	630,000	308,563	938,563	-	-	-
2015-2019	3,480,000	1,217,289	4,697,289	-	-	-
2020-2024	4,180,000	518,475	4,698,475	-	-	-
Balance	<u>\$ 12,337,500</u>	<u>\$ 3,598,164</u>	<u>\$ 15,935,664</u>	<u>\$ 740,000</u>	<u>\$ 52,610</u>	<u>\$ 792,610</u>

<u>Capital Leases</u>		<u>Windy Gap</u>	
Year	Business - Type Activities	Year	Business - Type Activities
2010	61,970	2010	123,940
2011	61,970	2011	123,940
2012	62,022	2012	124,043
2013	62,024	2013	124,038
2014	61,997	2014	123,994
2015-2019	189,491	2015-2019	378,981
Total	499,474	Total	998,936
Interest	(101,381)	Interest	(202,749)
Balance	<u>\$ 398,093</u>	Balance	<u>\$ 796,187</u>

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 9: Retirement commitments – employee pension plan

The City provides a qualified defined contribution pension plan, administered by the ICMA Retirement Trust, for all regular full-time and regular part-time employees. At December 31, 2009, there were 152 plan members. This plan is provided through the ICMA Retirement Corporation Prototype 401(a) Money Purchase Plan and Trust. This plan does not meet the standards of generally accepted accounting principles for inclusion as part of the reporting entity.

In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Employees are required to participate from date of employment. The City requires the employee to contribute 4.5% of earnings with the City matching 5.0% for the plan year. Plan provisions and contribution requirements have been adopted by the City Council. Changes to the plan can be made by the City Manager.

Earnings include base pay, overtime, and any applicable bonuses. The City's matching contributions and earnings are vested as follows:

<u>Years of Service Completed</u>	<u>Specified Percent Vested</u>
Less than One	0%
One	50%
Two	100%

All administrative costs of the plan are borne by the participants of the plan. City contributions for, and interest forfeited by, employees who leave employment before partially or fully vested may be used to reduce future City contributions. The 2009 contributions were \$398,577 from employees and \$452,437 from the City for a total of \$851,014. Wages paid by the City in 2009 totaled \$9,787,997, with regular full-time and regular part-time benefited employees receiving \$8,887,860.

In addition, employees may participate in an Internal Revenue Code 457 Plan on a voluntary basis. (The City only makes contributions to the City Manager's 457 Plan, an amount equal to 10% of his base salary).

Note 10: Risk management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The City carries commercial insurance for the risks of loss, including worker's compensation and property/casualty loss insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. Limits of insurance coverage remain unchanged in the past three years.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 11: Commitments

A. Windy Gap

The Municipal Subdistrict, Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District (Subdistrict) was established July 6, 1970, pursuant to the Water Conservancy District Act. The Subdistrict is a political subdivision of the State of Colorado. In 1994, the City of Louisville entered into a lease purchase arrangement for three units of Windy Gap Water from the City of Greeley, Colorado. The Subdistrict currently provides a portion of the water supply for the cities of Boulder, Broomfield, Greeley, Longmont, Loveland, the Town of Estes Park, the Platte River Power Authority, and various other domestic water suppliers. The City's payments under the lease purchase agreement are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Payment</u>
2010	\$61,970
2011	61,970
2012	62,022
2013	62,024
2014	61,997
2015 – 2017	189,491
Total	<u>\$499,474</u>

In 2002, the City entered into an agreement with the Superior Metropolitan District No. 1 for the purchase of six units of Windy Gap Water. The Subdistrict was formed by six municipalities to develop supplemental water supplies. In 1981, the Subdistrict issued bonds to finance the cost of the Windy Gap Project. Under this agreement, the City is responsible for all the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District's continuing obligations for the payment of those assessments due and owing on the six units of Windy Gap Water beginning in 2003. The City's future payments under the contract are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Payment</u>
2010	\$123,940
2011	123,940
2012	124,043
2013	124,038
2014	123,994
2015 – 2017	378,981
Total	<u>\$998,936</u>

The governing board of the Subdistrict is a Board of twelve (12) directors appointed for four-year terms by the presiding State District Court Judges of each of the four judicial districts located wholly or partly within the boundaries of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District. Officers are elected by the Board of Directors at its annual meeting. The City and other participating entities have no direct control over the Subdistrict's budgeting or financing.

In 1997, the City of Louisville received final acceptance and entered into the Subdistrict. On August 23, 1995 the City entered into an allotment contract for capacity in the connecting pipeline from the main pipeline referenced above to the

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 11: Commitments (continued)

B. Windy Gap (continued)

Superior/Louisville pump station. From this point, Louisville has implemented, on their own, connections to their water treatment facilities.

The City had previously repaid \$344,400 for preliminary and final design, project administration, environmental evaluations and other necessary work. In addition, the City provided \$948,600 for construction of the pipeline itself.

On January 14, 1994, the City entered into an allotment contract with the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District (District), acting by and through the Southern Water Supply Project Water Activity Enterprise, for flow capacity in the Southern Water Supply Project Pipeline. The Southern Water Supply Project Pipeline begins below the Carter Lake Outlet Works and ends approximately 4 miles north of Louisville. Under this contract, the City, along with other Colorado governmental entities, has the perpetual exclusive right to use 2.58 million gallons per day of capacity in the Pipeline. The other entities and their flow capacity in the pipeline are the Cities of Broomfield (8.00), Fort Lupton (5.16), Fort Morgan (6.13), Longmont (8.71), the Towns of Berthoud (2.58), Erie (1.03), Hudson (1.03), and the Little Thompson/Central Weld County Water Districts (16.13). During 2001, the City purchased additional capacity in the Pipeline for \$374,315. This increased the City's capacity by an additional 80%.

C. Northwest Parkway

On February 18, 1999, the City entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Broomfield, the City of Lafayette, and the County of Boulder to create a comprehensive development plan for southeast Boulder County, South 96th Street, Dillon Road and US 287. This agreement planned for the Northwest Parkway and the surrounding area. The agreement provides that bonds will be sold by the Northwest Parkway Authority. Out of the proceeds, Louisville received \$5,000,000 towards the purchase of open space. This was paid directly from the Northwest Parkway Authority to Boulder County on Louisville's behalf in 2001 for the purchase of open space. An amendment to the agreement, dated January 16, 2001, identifies road priorities to be paid from the bond proceeds. This specifies that \$12,000,000 will be allocated to the South 96th Street improvements.

In 2002, the Northwest Parkway Authority paid to the City \$12,190,151 for the 96th Street improvements and accrued interest. The design phase of the South 96th Street improvements was completed in 2003. The contract for the construction was awarded in November of 2003 and the construction was completed in 2005. Final payout of the project has not been resolved as of the December 2009.

D. Redevelopment Agreement

In December 2006, the City established the Louisville Revitalization Commission and approved an urban renewal plan for certain blighted areas within the City. In 2008, the Urban Revitalization District began collecting tax increment revenues to finance improvements in the blighted areas. The agreement expires in December 2032.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 12: Contingent liabilities

Litigation

Various suits and claims are pending against the City as of December 31, 2009. Although the outcome of such suits and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the City believes that the final outcome of these matters will not materially affect the financial statements of the City and that adequate insurance coverage exists in most cases to cover any potential settlement.

Conduit Debt

In 2005, the City exercised its right to issue Revenue Bonds as authorized by the provisions of the County and Municipality Revenue Bond Act, article 3, title 29, C.R.S., to finance land, buildings or other improvements and properties suitable or used for or in connection with health-care purposes, all to the end that the City may be able to promote economic activity by inducing nonprofit corporation to locate, expand or remain in the State for the benefit of the inhabitants of the State for the promotion of their health, safety, welfare, convenience and prosperity.

The bonds are secured by the property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Neither the City, the State, or any other political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

As of December 31, 2009, one series of Tax Exempt Revenue Bonds were outstanding with a principal balance in the amount of \$556,998.

Note 13: Tax, spending, and debt limitations

At the November 3, 1992 general election, Colorado voters approved an amendment to the Colorado Constitution commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR). TABOR became effective December 31, 1992, and its provisions limit government taxes, spending revenues, and debt without electoral approval. Since this time several ballot issues have been presented to the Louisville citizens that impact the limitation.

1993 – Open space tax approved.

1994 – Open space bond issue and the use tax on residential building materials were approved.

1996 – Authorization was given for the City to receive and expend all sales and use tax revenues, exempting these revenues from the TABOR limitation.

1997 – A revenue-sharing intergovernmental agreement was approved, exempting these revenues from the TABOR limitations.

1998 – The City Council, by ordinance, declared the Golf Course Fund an enterprise under the TABOR definition.

1999 – Authorization to keep and spend the revenues collected and received during 1998 and each subsequent year from fees, state and local grants, developer contributions, intergovernmental revenues and payments in lieu of land dedications.

2001 – Approval allowing the City to keep the excess property taxes collected in 2000 and exempts all future property taxes from the TABOR limitations.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Note 13: Tax, spending, and debt limitations (continued)

2002 – Approval of a new Lodging Excise Tax in the amount of 3% and exempting these revenues from the TABOR limitations.

2002 – Extension of the open space tax for another ten years beginning on January 1, 1994 and ending on December 31, 2013 and exempting these revenues from the TABOR limitations.

2003 – Library bond issue and the additional mill levy not to exceed 1.581 were approved.

2005 – A use tax on personal tangible property was placed on the ballot in 2005 and failed.

2006 – A use tax on personal tangible property was placed on the ballot in 2006 and failed.

2006 – The City Council, by ordinance, declared the Storm Water Utility Fund an enterprise under the TABOR definition.

2008 – Approval of a 1/8% sales tax for historical preservation purposes for a period of ten years beginning January 1, 2009.

2009 – The City Council, by ordinance, declared the Solid Waste & Recycling Utility Fund an enterprise under the TABOR definition.

Under the TABOR Amendment, all taxes (except as previously noted), licenses and permits, charges for services, fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous revenue (except developer contributions and payments in lieu of land dedications) are part of the limitation calculation. Transfers into the fund and debt service (except the open space bond) are deducted. The remainder may increase by the combination of the local growth rate and the rate of inflation in the Denver/Boulder Area.

TABOR Amendment provisions require that annual property tax revenue changes be restricted to the same growth rate applicable to the City's general spending. In 2001 the voters approved exemption from this provision.

The TABOR Amendment also requires the local government to reserve three percent of total expenditures for emergencies in 1995 and years thereafter. (The definition of an "emergency," under TABOR is restricted to natural events, but excludes "economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or district salary or fringe benefit increase.") Accordingly, the City has reviewed the existing reserves and determined that a minimum of 3%, or \$638,408 existed at December 31, 2009, to comply with the provisions of the TABOR Amendment.

The TABOR Amendment excludes activities or funds considered to be "enterprises." The classification of an "enterprise" under the TABOR Amendment is based on three criteria: (1) the entity be considered a government-owned business; (2) the entity be authorized to issue its own revenue bonds; (3) the entity receive under 10% of its annual revenue in grants from all Colorado and local governments combined. The Water Utility Fund and Wastewater Utility Fund, as approved by Ordinance No. 1167 and 1168, Series 1994, were declared enterprises under the TABOR Amendment definition. These two funds were combined as one enterprise fund by Ordinance No. 1412, Series 2003. Storm water activities were added to the Water and Wastewater Utility Fund by Ordinance No. 1502, Series 2006. The Golf Course Fund, as approved by Ordinance No. 1280, Series 1998, was given enterprise status in 1998. The Solid Waste &

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2009

Recycling Fund, as approved by Ordinance No. 1554, Series 2009, was given enterprise status in 2009.

Note 14: Restatement of Enterprise Fund net assets

Beginning net assets of the City's Water & Wastewater Fund have been restated (increased) by \$700,000 with an offsetting restatement (decrease) to the beginning net assets of the City's Golf Course Fund in order to appropriately account for the transfer of \$700,000 between the funds in 2008 that should have been recorded as an interfund advance in accordance with a 2009 City ordinance.

Note 15: Subsequent Event

On May 10, 2010, the City completed a defeasance of the remaining outstanding balance of its Golf Course General Obligation Bonds, Series 2002. The City deposited available funds of approximately \$772,000 into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent that, along with earnings on the escrowed funds, will be utilized to pay off the outstanding principal and interest of the bonds as they become due at various dates through 2012. The debt will be removed from the City's government-wide financial statements in 2010.

On March 2, 2010, the City Council authorized the execution of an Operating Management Services Agreement with Western Golf Properties for the operation and management of the Coal Creek Golf Course. Under this agreement, Western Golf Properties will retain all revenue generated by the golf course and will pay all expenses required to maintain and operate the golf course. In return, the City will receive an annual license fee.



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Required Supplementary Information

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> Amounts	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget -</u> <u>Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Taxes:				
Property tax	\$ 2,174,400	\$ 2,174,400	\$ 2,184,463	\$ 10,063
Sales tax	5,790,650	5,790,650	5,189,855	(600,795)
Use tax	900,000	900,000	751,584	(148,416)
Lodging tax	400,000	400,000	297,912	(102,088)
Franchise tax	1,042,000	1,042,000	953,819	(88,181)
Other taxes	185,000	185,750	185,409	(341)
Licenses and permits	748,800	748,800	498,038	(250,762)
Intergovernmental	654,460	758,120	836,990	78,870
Charges for services	1,445,500	1,448,500	1,538,238	89,738
Fines and forfeits	199,000	199,500	239,895	40,395
Miscellaneous	298,500	314,100	403,994	89,894
Total revenues	<u>13,838,310</u>	<u>13,961,820</u>	<u>13,080,197</u>	<u>(881,623)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government	2,269,600	2,239,930	2,009,608	230,322
Finance	418,080	416,470	400,688	15,782
Police	4,130,380	4,107,880	3,945,723	162,157
Public works	2,748,680	2,751,730	2,774,586	(22,856)
Planning	782,420	775,890	755,699	20,191
Library services	1,125,490	1,154,000	1,052,295	101,705
Parks and Recreation	2,482,100	2,447,170	2,398,776	48,394
Total expenditures	<u>13,956,750</u>	<u>13,893,070</u>	<u>13,337,374</u>	<u>555,696</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(118,440)</u>	<u>68,750</u>	<u>(257,177)</u>	<u>(325,927)</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers In	64,000	64,000	64,000	-
Transfers Out	<u>(66,190)</u>	<u>(66,190)</u>	<u>(66,190)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(2,190)</u>	<u>(2,190)</u>	<u>(2,190)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (120,630)</u>	<u>\$ 66,560</u>	<u>(259,367)</u>	<u>\$ (325,927)</u>
Fund balances, January 1			<u>4,663,694</u>	
Fund balances, December 31			<u>\$ 4,404,328</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Conservation Trust - Land Acquisition Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget -</u> <u>Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Taxes:				
Sales tax	\$ 1,063,750	\$ 1,063,750	\$ 975,854	\$ (87,896)
Use tax	130,000	130,000	110,402	(19,598)
Miscellaneous	220,000	220,000	143,130	(76,870)
Sale of Assets	-	389,930	389,934	4
Total revenues	<u>1,413,750</u>	<u>1,803,680</u>	<u>1,619,321</u>	<u>(184,359)</u>
Expenditures				
General Government	1,068,240	1,126,270	1,045,468	80,802
Capital outlay	<u>467,550</u>	<u>592,050</u>	<u>262,586</u>	<u>329,464</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,535,790</u>	<u>1,718,320</u>	<u>1,308,055</u>	<u>410,265</u>
 Net change in fund balance	 <u>\$ (122,040)</u>	 <u>\$ 85,360</u>	 \$ 311,266	 <u>\$ 225,906</u>
 Fund balances, January 1			 <u>7,467,701</u>	
Fund balances, December 31			<u>\$ 7,778,967</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

December 31, 2009

Note 1: Budgets and budgetary accounting

The City Council follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. The City Manager submits a proposed operating budget to the Mayor and the City Council for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures of all funds and the means of financing them.
2. A public hearing is conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. Prior to the end of the fiscal year, the budget is legally adopted through passage of a resolution. An appropriation resolution, based on the adopted budget, is enacted on or before the last day of December.
4. Any revisions that alter the total appropriations of any fund must be approved by the City Council. The City's department heads may approve transfers within their department and the City Manager may approve transfers between departments.
5. The level on which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations is the legally adopted annual operating budget for each fund in total. All appropriations lapse at year-end.
6. Budgets for the general, special revenue, debt service, capital projects, and permanent funds are adopted on a basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).
7. Budgets for proprietary funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, except that the City excludes depreciation and amortization and includes debt service principal payments and capital outlay.
8. The City Council may legally amend the budget by resolution once it has been approved. Budgeted amounts, including all amendments, are shown as adopted by the City Council.



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Other Statements and Schedules



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NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes

Public Access TV Fund – This fund is was created in 2006 in response to Resolution No. 22, Series 2006, that approved an agreement between the City of Louisville and Citizens Community Access Cable Television Management.

Parking Improvement Fund – This fund is was created in 2000 to account for the downtown parking fee of \$10,500 per parking space established through Ordinance #1341. The fee was amended to \$3,600 per parking space in 2002 by Ordinance 1376.

McCaslin Interchange Improvement Fund – The McCaslin Interchange Improvement Fund was created in 1998 as the result of an intergovernmental agreement with the Town of Superior to improve the McCaslin and Highway 36 interchange.

Conservation Trust – Lottery Fund – The City of Louisville, through Resolution #14, dated July 16, 1974, established a Conservation Trust Fund. The City receives an annual distribution from the State of Colorado from the proceeds of the Colorado State Lottery. State law mandates that a Conservation Trust Fund be established to record revenues and expenditures and that these funds be restricted for the use in the acquisition, development, and maintenance of “new conservation sites” or for capital improvements or maintenance for recreational purposes on any public site.

Impact Fee Fund – The Impact Fee Fund was created in 2004 as a result of Ordinance No. 1436 Series 2003. This ordinance was to establish development impact fees for libraries, parks, trails, recreation, municipal facilities and transportation. As a result of the 2006 Impact Fee Study, the fee structures have been modified and Impact Fees are categorized as Municipal Facilities, Transportation, Library, Recreation, and Parks & Trails.

Northwest Parkway Fund – The Northwest Parkway Fund was created in 2002 to account for \$12 million in revenue received from the Northwest Parkway Authority as part of the Intergovernmental Agreement with the City of Broomfield, the City of Lafayette, and the County of Boulder to create a comprehensive development plan for southeast Boulder County, South 96th Street, Dillon Road, and US 287. Revenues from the Northwest Parkway Authority are used exclusively for the improvements to South 96th Street and the purchase of open space as identified in this agreement.

Cemetery Fund – The Cemetery Fund was created on November 3, 2008 by Ordinance 1542. Unlike the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund, all the revenue in the Cemetery Fund is unrestricted and can be used for both cemetery maintenance and capital improvements. Beginning in 2009, all the interest revenue earned in the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund is transferred to the Cemetery Fund for maintenance of the lots. In addition, the General Fund subsidizes the Cemetery Fund via annual interfund transfers..

Urban Revitalization District Fund – The Urban Revitalization District (URD) Fund was approved and established by City Council in 2006. Although the URD is a distinct and separate entity from the City, the City manages the URD's receipts and disbursements through the Urban Revitalization District Fund. The district itself is managed by the Louisville Revitalization Commission (LRC), which is appointed by City Council.

Historical Preservation Fund – On November 4, 2008, Louisville voters approved a temporary sales tax increase of 1/8% for ten years, beginning January 1, 2009. Revenue from this increase is restricted for historic preservation purposes within Old Town Louisville. The Historic Preservation Fund was created by Ordinance 1544, Series 2008. Resolution 20, Series 2009, enacted additional provisions regarding the administration, structure, and uses of the Historic Preservation Fund.

Capital Projects Funds

Capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

Library Construction Fund – This fund was established in 2004 to account for the construction of the new library. As this construction of the library is nearing completion, the remaining money if any, will transfer to the debt service fund for prepayment of debt.

Debt Service Fund

Library Debt Service Fund – The Debt Service Fund was established in 2004 to account for the debt service payments on bonds that were issued in 2004 for the construction of a new library. As approved by the voters at the general elections in 2003, the City imposed a mill levy, not to exceed 1.581 mills to offset the debt service payments for the bonded debt.

Permanent Fund

Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund – This fund is used to account for principal trust amounts received and related interest income. The interest portion of the trust is used to maintain the community cemetery.



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**City of Louisville, Colorado
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
December 31, 2009**

	Special Revenue Funds					
	Public Access TV	Parking Improvement	McCaslin Interchange	Conservation Trust - Lottery	Impact Fee	Northwest Parkway
ASSETS						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,088	\$ 1,702	\$ 708,509	\$ 644,927	\$ 386,875	\$ 1,042,303
Receivables:						
Property tax receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales tax receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue receivable	6,866	-	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	85	10	3,979	3,622	6,643	5,854
Total assets	<u>\$ 22,039</u>	<u>\$ 1,711</u>	<u>\$ 712,488</u>	<u>\$ 648,549</u>	<u>\$ 393,518</u>	<u>\$ 1,048,157</u>
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	-	1,757	-	138,002	-	600,351
Deferred property taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>1,757</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>138,002</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>600,351</u>
FUND BALANCE						
Reserved for cemetery perpetual care	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserved for library construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserved for debt service	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reserved for NW Parkway improvmts	-	-	-	-	-	447,806
Unreserved, undesignated	22,039	(45)	712,488	510,547	393,518	-
Total fund balances	<u>22,039</u>	<u>(45)</u>	<u>712,488</u>	<u>510,547</u>	<u>393,518</u>	<u>447,806</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 22,039</u>	<u>\$ 1,711</u>	<u>\$ 712,488</u>	<u>\$ 648,549</u>	<u>\$ 393,518</u>	<u>\$ 1,048,157</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report

Special Revenue Funds (cont'd)				Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Permanent Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Cemetery	Urban Revitalization	Historical Preservation	Special Revenue Total	Library Construction	Library Debt Service	Cemetery Perpetual Care	
\$ 111,463	\$ 23,650	\$ 287,052	\$ 3,221,568	\$ 107,505	\$ 619,909	\$ 330,707	\$ 4,279,688
-	49,820	-	49,820	-	669,780	-	719,600
-	-	36,042	36,042	-	-	-	36,042
-	-	-	6,866	-	32	-	6,898
626	133	1,612	22,564	604	3,482	1,857	28,507
<u>\$ 112,089</u>	<u>\$ 73,603</u>	<u>\$ 324,706</u>	<u>\$ 3,336,860</u>	<u>\$ 108,109</u>	<u>\$ 1,293,202</u>	<u>\$ 332,564</u>	<u>\$ 5,070,735</u>
40,340	-	1,110	781,561	373	-	-	781,934
-	49,820	-	49,820	-	669,780	-	719,600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>40,340</u>	<u>49,820</u>	<u>1,110</u>	<u>831,381</u>	<u>373</u>	<u>669,780</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,501,534</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-	332,564	332,564
-	-	-	-	107,736	-	-	107,736
-	-	-	-	-	623,422	-	623,422
-	-	-	447,806	-	-	-	447,806
71,749	23,783	323,596	2,057,673	-	-	-	2,057,673
<u>71,749</u>	<u>23,783</u>	<u>323,596</u>	<u>2,505,479</u>	<u>107,736</u>	<u>623,422</u>	<u>332,564</u>	<u>3,569,201</u>
<u>\$ 112,089</u>	<u>\$ 73,603</u>	<u>\$ 324,706</u>	<u>\$ 3,336,860</u>	<u>\$ 108,109</u>	<u>\$ 1,293,202</u>	<u>\$ 332,564</u>	<u>\$ 5,070,735</u>

City of Louisville, Colorado
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

Special Revenue Funds

	Public Access TV	Parking Improvement	McCaslin Interchange	Conservation Trust-Lottery	Impact Fee	Northwest Parkway
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sales taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses and permits	-	-	-	-	99,825	-
Intergovernmental	13,586	-	-	177,167	-	-
Charges for Services	-	32,400	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	341	(166)	13,359	9,785	14,856	45,820
Total revenues	<u>13,928</u>	<u>32,234</u>	<u>13,359</u>	<u>186,952</u>	<u>114,681</u>	<u>45,820</u>
EXPENDITURES						
General government	8,050	-	-	-	-	12,378
Capital outlay	3,360	82,638	-	200,803	-	-
Debt service:						
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>11,410</u>	<u>82,638</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200,803</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,378</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>2,518</u>	<u>(50,404)</u>	<u>13,359</u>	<u>(13,851)</u>	<u>114,681</u>	<u>33,442</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES(USES)						
Transfer In	-	149,220	-	-	-	-
Transfer Out	-	-	-	-	(796,000)	-
Total other financing sources(uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>149,220</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(796,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	2,518	98,816	13,359	(13,851)	(681,319)	33,442
Fund balances (deficit), January 1	<u>19,521</u>	<u>(98,862)</u>	<u>699,129</u>	<u>524,398</u>	<u>1,074,837</u>	<u>414,363</u>
Fund balances (deficit), December 31	<u>\$ 22,039</u>	<u>\$ (45)</u>	<u>\$ 712,488</u>	<u>\$ 510,547</u>	<u>\$ 393,518</u>	<u>\$ 447,806</u>

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

Special Revenue Funds (cont'd)				Capital Projects Fund	Debt Service Fund	Permanent Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Cemetery	Urban Revitalization	Historical Preservation	Special Revenue Total	Library Construction	Library Debt Service	Cemetery Perpetual Care	
\$ -	\$ 23,529	\$ -	\$ 23,529	\$ -	\$ 643,037	\$ -	\$ 666,565
-	-	324,042	324,042	-	-	-	324,042
25,174	-	-	124,999	-	-	25,017	150,016
-	-	-	190,753	-	-	-	190,753
-	-	-	32,400	-	-	-	32,400
-	-	19	19	-	-	-	19
9,189	279	8,418	101,881	4,887	21,958	(1,578)	127,148
34,363	23,808	332,479	797,623	4,887	664,995	23,438	1,490,944
85,805	25	8,884	115,142	-	-	-	115,142
247,729	-	-	534,529	9,129	-	-	543,658
-	-	-	-	-	305,000	-	305,000
-	-	-	-	-	214,978	-	214,978
333,534	25	8,884	649,671	9,129	519,978	-	1,178,777
(299,171)	23,783	323,596	147,953	(4,242)	145,017	23,438	312,167
370,920	-	-	520,140	-	-	-	520,140
-	-	-	(796,000)	-	-	(304,730)	(1,100,730)
370,920	-	-	(275,860)	-	-	(304,730)	(580,590)
71,749	23,783	323,596	(127,907)	(4,242)	145,017	(281,292)	(268,424)
-	-	-	2,633,386	111,977	478,405	613,856	3,837,624
\$ 71,749	\$ 23,783	\$ 323,596	\$ 2,505,479	\$ 107,736	\$ 623,422	\$ 332,564	\$ 3,569,201

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Public Access Television
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,586	\$ 13,586
Interest income	-	-	341	341
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,928</u>	<u>13,928</u>
Expenditures				
General government	-	19,500	8,050	11,450
Capital outlay	-	-	3,360	(3,360)
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>19,500</u>	<u>11,410</u>	<u>8,090</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (19,500)</u>	2,518	<u>\$ 22,018</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>19,521</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 22,039</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Parking Improvement Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget -</u> <u>Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Charges for services	-	32,400	32,400	-
Interest income	-	-	(166)	(166)
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>32,400</u>	<u>32,234</u>	<u>(166)</u>
Expenditures				
Capital outlay	-	82,400	82,638	(238)
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>82,400</u>	<u>82,638</u>	<u>(238)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>(50,000)</u>	<u>(50,404)</u>	<u>72</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	<u>149,220</u>	<u>149,220</u>	<u>149,220</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 149,220</u>	<u>\$ 99,220</u>	98,816	<u>\$ 72</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>(98,862)</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ (45)</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
McCaslin Interchange Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Interest income	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 13,359	\$ (6,641)
Total revenues	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>13,359</u>	<u>(6,641)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>13,359</u>	<u>(6,641)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	13,359	<u>\$ (6,641)</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>699,129</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 712,488</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

**City of Louisville, Colorado
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Conservation Trust - Lottery Fund
 For the Year Ending December 31, 2009**

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$ 190,000	\$ 246,060	\$ 177,167	\$ (68,893)
Interest income	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>9,785</u>	<u>(215)</u>
Total revenues	<u>200,000</u>	<u>256,060</u>	<u>186,952</u>	<u>(69,108)</u>
Expenditures				
Capital outlay	<u>190,100</u>	<u>457,480</u>	<u>200,803</u>	<u>256,677</u>
Total expenditures	<u>190,100</u>	<u>457,480</u>	<u>200,803</u>	<u>256,677</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 9,900</u>	<u>\$ (201,420)</u>	<u>(13,851)</u>	<u>\$ 187,569</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>524,398</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 510,547</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Impact Fee Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget -</u> <u>Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Licenses and permits	\$ 357,500	\$ 357,500	\$ 99,825	\$ (257,675)
Interest income	30,000	30,000	14,856	(15,144)
Total revenues	<u>387,500</u>	<u>387,500</u>	<u>114,681</u>	<u>(272,819)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>387,500</u>	<u>387,500</u>	<u>114,681</u>	<u>(272,819)</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out	<u>(796,000)</u>	<u>(796,000)</u>	<u>(796,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (408,500)</u>	<u>\$ (408,500)</u>	<u>(681,319)</u>	<u>\$ (272,819)</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>1,074,837</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 393,518</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Northwest Parkway Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Interest income	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 45,820	\$ 5,820
Total revenues	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>45,820</u>	<u>5,820</u>
Expenditures				
General government	-	-	12,378	(12,378)
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,378</u>	<u>(12,378)</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	<u>\$ 40,000</u>	33,442	<u>\$ (6,558)</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>414,363</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 447,806</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Cemetery Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Licenses and permits	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,174	\$ 174
Interest income	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>9,189</u>	<u>9,089</u>
Total revenues	<u>25,100</u>	<u>25,100</u>	<u>34,363</u>	<u>9,263</u>
Expenditures				
General government	86,190	85,190	85,805	(615)
Capital Outlay	<u>301,730</u>	<u>301,730</u>	<u>247,729</u>	<u>54,001</u>
Total expenditures	<u>387,920</u>	<u>386,920</u>	<u>333,534</u>	<u>53,386</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(362,820)</u>	<u>(361,820)</u>	<u>(299,171)</u>	<u>(44,124)</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	<u>370,920</u>	<u>370,920</u>	<u>370,920</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 8,100</u>	<u>\$ 9,100</u>	71,749	<u>\$ 62,649</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>-</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 71,749</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

**City of Louisville, Colorado
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Urban Revitalization District Fund
 For the Year Ending December 31, 2009**

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 27,300	\$ 27,300	\$ 23,529	\$ (3,771)
Intergovernmental	107,500	107,500	-	(107,500)
Interest income	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>79</u>
Total revenues	<u>135,000</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>23,808</u>	<u>(111,192)</u>
Expenditures				
General government	<u>135,000</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>134,975</u>
Total expenditures	<u>135,000</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>134,975</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	23,783	<u>\$ 23,783</u>
Fund balance, January 1			-	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 23,783</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

**City of Louisville, Colorado
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Historical Preservation Fund
 For the Year Ending December 31, 2009**

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Taxes:				
Sales tax	\$ -	\$ 340,000	\$ 324,042	\$ (15,958)
Miscellaneous	-	-	19	19
Interest income	-	-	8,418	8,418
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>340,000</u>	<u>332,479</u>	<u>(7,521)</u>
Expenditures				
General government	-	258,200	8,884	249,316
Capital outlay	-	60,000	-	60,000
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>318,200</u>	<u>8,884</u>	<u>309,316</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 21,800</u>	323,596	<u>\$ 301,796</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>-</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 323,596</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

**City of Louisville, Colorado
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Library Construction Project Fund
 For the Year Ending December 31, 2009**

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Interest income	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 4,887	\$ 4,387
Total revenues	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>4,887</u>	<u>4,387</u>
Expenditures				
Capital outlay	<u>5,000</u>	<u>114,500</u>	<u>9,129</u>	<u>105,371</u>
Total expenditures	<u>5,000</u>	<u>114,500</u>	<u>9,129</u>	<u>105,371</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (4,500)</u>	<u>\$ (114,000)</u>	(4,242)	<u>\$ 109,758</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>111,977</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 107,736</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Library Debt Service Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget -</u> <u>Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 640,100	\$ 640,100	\$ 643,037	\$ 2,937
Interest income	17,500	17,500	21,958	4,458
Total revenues	<u>657,600</u>	<u>657,600</u>	<u>664,995</u>	<u>7,395</u>
Expenditures				
Debt service:				
Principal	305,000	305,000	305,000	-
Interest	214,980	214,980	214,978	2
Total expenditures	<u>519,980</u>	<u>519,980</u>	<u>519,978</u>	<u>2</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 137,620</u>	<u>\$ 137,620</u>	145,017	<u>\$ 7,397</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>478,405</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 623,422</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Licenses and permits	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,017	\$ 17
Interest income	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>(1,578)</u>	<u>(21,578)</u>
Total revenues	<u>45,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>23,438</u>	<u>(21,562)</u>
Expenditures				
Capital outlay	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>45,000</u>	<u>45,000</u>	<u>23,438</u>	<u>(21,562)</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out	<u>(304,730)</u>	<u>(304,730)</u>	<u>(304,730)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (259,730)</u>	<u>\$ (259,730)</u>	<u>(281,292)</u>	<u>\$ (21,562)</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>613,856</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 332,564</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Capital Projects Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget -</u> <u>Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Taxes:				
Sales tax	\$ 2,800,330	\$ 2,800,330	\$ 2,597,516	\$ (202,814)
Use tax	228,350	228,350	102,050	(126,300)
Intergovernmental	2,882,000	3,238,250	1,748,376	(1,489,874)
Miscellaneous	20,400	50,400	21,672	(28,728)
Interest income	55,000	55,000	52,728	(2,272)
Total revenues	<u>5,986,080</u>	<u>6,372,330</u>	<u>4,522,342</u>	<u>(1,849,988)</u>
Expenditures				
General government	312,070	317,570	319,480	(1,910)
Capital outlay	9,075,450	9,649,760	5,500,126	4,149,634
Debt service:				
Principal	385,000	385,000	385,000	-
Interest	66,490	66,490	66,488	2
Total expenditures	<u>9,839,010</u>	<u>10,418,820</u>	<u>6,271,093</u>	<u>4,147,727</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(3,852,930)</u>	<u>(4,046,490)</u>	<u>(1,748,751)</u>	<u>2,297,739</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers In	796,000	896,000	896,000	-
Transfers Out	<u>(349,220)</u>	<u>(349,220)</u>	<u>(349,220)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>446,780</u>	<u>546,780</u>	<u>546,780</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (3,406,150)</u>	<u>\$ (3,499,710)</u>	<u>(1,201,971)</u>	<u>\$ 2,297,739</u>
Fund balance, January 1			<u>4,286,295</u>	
Fund balance, December 31			<u>\$ 3,084,324</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Individual Fund Budget Schedules

Water and Wastewater Fund – These funds account for the provision of water, sewer and storm water services to residents and some outside users. All activities that are necessary to providing such services are accounted for in these funds, including, but not limited to: administration, billing operations, environmental monitoring, capital outlay, and maintenance, financing and related debt.

Golf Course Fund – This fund accounts for the revenue and expenditure activities of the Coal Creek Golf Course, which is owned and operated by the City of Louisville. Through Western Golf Properties, a golf course management company, the City operates a facility; collects and disburses monies; employs all personnel; purchases and sells food, beverages, merchandise, supplies and services; and performs other day-to-day activities relative to the facility.

Solid Waste & Recycling Fund – This fund was created by Ordinance 1554, Series 2009, to account for the resources generated and the costs incurred to provide solid waste pickup and recycling services. The City contracts with Western Disposal to perform the pickup and recycling services.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Water & Wastewater Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> Amounts	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget -</u> <u>Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 6,679,900	\$ 6,679,900	\$ 5,811,069	\$ (868,831)
Tap fees	650,000	650,000	492,695	(157,305)
Miscellaneous	25,000	25,000	18,584	(6,416)
Interest income	412,500	412,500	273,876	(138,624)
Total revenues	<u>7,767,400</u>	<u>7,767,400</u>	<u>6,596,224</u>	<u>(1,171,176)</u>
Expenditures				
General operations	4,523,410	4,533,300	4,164,631	368,669
Capital outlay	3,565,270	3,617,270	1,047,031	2,570,239
Debt service	1,774,390	1,774,390	1,639,371	135,019
Transfer out	284,000	384,000	434,000	(50,000)
Total expenditures	<u>10,147,070</u>	<u>10,308,960</u>	<u>7,285,034</u>	<u>3,023,926</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ (2,379,670)</u>	<u>\$ (2,541,560)</u>	(688,809)	<u>\$ 1,852,751</u>
Reconciliation from Budget Basis Expenditures (non-GAAP) to GAAP:				
Add:				
Capitalized assets			956,912	
Advances to Other Funds			370,000	
Principal retired			1,122,469	
Subtract:				
Depreciation and amortization			(1,352,316)	
Loss on asset write-off			<u>(194,372)</u>	
Change in Net Assets, December 31 GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 213,884</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Golf Course Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 2,142,350	\$ 2,142,350	\$ 1,748,647	\$ (393,703)
Miscellaneous income	-	-	506	506
Interest income	-	-	(7,502)	(7,502)
Transfers In	<u>220,000</u>	<u>320,000</u>	<u>370,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Total revenues	<u>2,362,350</u>	<u>2,462,350</u>	<u>2,111,651</u>	<u>(350,699)</u>
Expenditures				
General operations	1,861,520	1,861,520	1,638,499	223,021
Capital outlay	238,000	238,000	206,495	31,505
Debt service	<u>262,810</u>	<u>262,810</u>	<u>261,617</u>	<u>1,193</u>
Total expenditures	<u>2,362,330</u>	<u>2,362,330</u>	<u>2,106,611</u>	<u>255,719</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ 20</u>	<u>\$ 100,020</u>	5,041	<u>\$ (94,979)</u>
Reconciliation from Budget Basis Expenditures (non-GAAP) to GAAP:				
Add:				
Capitalized assets			196,322	
Principal retired			230,000	
Subtract:				
Depreciation and amortization			(135,355)	
Advances from Other Funds			(370,000)	
Loss on asset write-off			<u>(16,490)</u>	
Change in Net Assets, December 31 GAAP Basis			<u>\$ (90,482)</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Solid Waste & Recycling Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ 608,580	\$ 603,613	\$ (4,967)
Miscellaneous income	-	1,500	1,863	363
Interest income	-	-	(5,806)	(5,806)
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>610,080</u>	<u>599,670</u>	<u>(10,410)</u>
Expenditures				
General operations	-	595,330	591,374	3,956
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>595,330</u>	<u>591,374</u>	<u>3,956</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,750</u>	<u>\$ 8,297</u>	<u>\$ (6,453)</u>

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the government and to other government units, on a cost reimbursement basis.

Building Maintenance Fund – In 2003, the City of Louisville established the Building Maintenance Fund for the purpose of accumulating funds for capital improvements to various City buildings.

Technology Management Fund – In 1999, the City of Louisville established the Technology Management Fund for the purpose of accumulating funds for the replacement of computer hardware and peripherals.

Fleet Management Fund – In 1991, the City of Louisville established the Fleet Management Fund for the purpose of accumulating funds for the replacement of capital assets such as machinery, equipment, and vehicles.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Combining Statement of Net Assets
Internal Service Funds
December 31, 2009

	Building Maintenance	Technology Management	Fleet Management	Total Internal Service Funds
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 557,685	\$ 428,793	\$ 1,341,236	\$ 2,327,714
Interest receivable	3,694	2,408	7,530	13,632
Total current assets	<u>561,379</u>	<u>431,201</u>	<u>1,348,766</u>	<u>2,341,346</u>
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets:				
Machinery and equipment	-	-	2,136,292	2,136,292
Office furniture and fixtures	-	73,888	-	73,888
Accumulated depreciation	-	(51,739)	(1,670,930)	(1,722,669)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>-</u>	<u>22,149</u>	<u>465,363</u>	<u>487,512</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>-</u>	<u>22,149</u>	<u>465,363</u>	<u>487,512</u>
Total assets	<u>561,379</u>	<u>453,350</u>	<u>1,814,129</u>	<u>2,828,858</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	-	94,791	-	94,791
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>94,791</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>94,791</u>
NET ASSETS				
Invested in capital assets	-	22,149	465,363	487,512
Unrestricted	561,379	336,410	1,348,766	2,246,555
Total net assets	<u>\$ 561,379</u>	<u>\$ 358,559</u>	<u>\$ 1,814,129</u>	<u>\$ 2,734,067</u>

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses,
and Changes in Net Assets
Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	<u>Building Maintenance</u>	<u>Technology Management</u>	<u>Fleet Management</u>	<u>Total Internal Service Funds</u>
Operating revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ 79,940	\$ 100,000	\$ 179,940
Miscellaneous	14,894	-	36,882	51,776
Total operating revenues	<u>14,894</u>	<u>79,940</u>	<u>136,882</u>	<u>231,716</u>
Operating expenses:				
Costs of sales and services	49,779	150,396	11,058	211,233
Depreciation	-	12,114	198,490	210,604
Total operating expenses	<u>49,779</u>	<u>162,511</u>	<u>209,548</u>	<u>421,838</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>(34,885)</u>	<u>(82,571)</u>	<u>(72,666)</u>	<u>(190,121)</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):				
Interest income	15,949	11,974	27,222	55,146
Loss on asset write-off	-	(68,600)	(84,703)	(153,303)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>15,949</u>	<u>(56,626)</u>	<u>(57,481)</u>	<u>(98,157)</u>
Income before transfers, capital contributions	(18,935)	(139,196)	(130,147)	(288,278)
Transfers in (out)	100,000	-	-	100,000
Change in net assets	81,065	(139,196)	(130,147)	(188,278)
Net assets, January 1	480,314	497,755	1,944,275	2,922,345
Net assets, December 31	<u>\$ 561,379</u>	<u>\$ 358,559</u>	<u>\$ 1,814,129</u>	<u>\$ 2,734,067</u>

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	<u>Building Maintenance</u>	<u>Technology Management</u>	<u>Fleet Management</u>	<u>Total Internal Service Funds</u>
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 13,121	\$ 78,667	\$ 138,147	\$ 229,935
Payments to suppliers	<u>(49,779)</u>	<u>(55,605)</u>	<u>(11,058)</u>	<u>(116,442)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>(36,658)</u>	<u>23,062</u>	<u>127,089</u>	<u>113,493</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities				
Internal activity - payments to other funds	(100,000)	-	-	(100,000)
Internal activity - payments from other funds	<u>200,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	<u>100,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities				
Purchases of capital assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(218,054)</u>	<u>(218,054)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities				
Interest	<u>15,949</u>	<u>11,974</u>	<u>27,222</u>	<u>55,146</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	79,291	35,036	(63,744)	50,584
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	<u>478,393</u>	<u>393,757</u>	<u>1,404,980</u>	<u>2,277,130</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	<u>\$ 557,685</u>	<u>\$ 428,793</u>	<u>\$ 1,341,236</u>	<u>\$ 2,327,714</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ (34,885)	\$ (82,571)	\$ (72,666)	\$ (190,121)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation expense	-	12,114	198,490	210,604
Change in assets and liabilities:				
Receivables	(1,773)	(1,273)	1,265	(1,782)
Accounts payable	<u>-</u>	<u>94,791</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>94,791</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ (36,658)</u>	<u>\$ 23,062</u>	<u>\$ 127,089</u>	<u>\$ 113,493</u>

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Building Maintenance Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Miscellaneous Income	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 14,894	\$ (106)
Interest Income	10,000	10,000	15,949	5,949
Transfers In	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Total revenues	<u>225,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>230,844</u>	<u>5,844</u>
Expenditures				
Cost of sales and services	150,000	150,000	49,779	100,221
Transfers Out	-	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	-
Total expenditures	<u>150,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>	<u>149,779</u>	<u>100,221</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ 75,000</u>	<u>\$ (25,000)</u>	<u>\$ 81,065</u>	<u>\$ 106,065</u>

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

**City of Louisville, Colorado
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Technology Management Fund
 For the Year Ending December 31, 2009**

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 124,530	\$ 79,940	\$ 79,940	\$ -
Interest income	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>11,974</u>	<u>6,974</u>
Total revenues	<u>129,530</u>	<u>84,940</u>	<u>91,914</u>	<u>6,974</u>
Expenditures				
Capital outlay	<u>225,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>150,396</u>	<u>74,604</u>
Total expenditures	<u>225,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>	<u>150,396</u>	<u>74,604</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ (95,470)</u>	<u>\$ (140,060)</u>	(58,482)	<u>\$ 81,578</u>
Reconciliation from Budget Basis Expenditures (non-GAAP) to GAAP:				
Add:				
Capitalized assets			-	
Subtract:				
Depreciation			(12,114)	
Loss on asset write-off			<u>(68,600)</u>	
Change in Net Assets, December 31 GAAP Basis			<u>\$ (139,196)</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Fleet Management Fund
For the Year Ending December 31, 2009

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u> <u>Final Budget -</u> <u>Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Miscellaneous income	-	-	36,882	36,882
Interest income	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>27,222</u>	<u>(12,778)</u>
Total revenues	<u>140,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>164,104</u>	<u>24,104</u>
Expenditures				
Capital outlay	<u>396,000</u>	<u>396,000</u>	<u>229,112</u>	<u>166,888</u>
Total expenditures	<u>396,000</u>	<u>396,000</u>	<u>229,112</u>	<u>166,888</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ (256,000)</u>	<u>\$ (256,000)</u>	(65,008)	<u>\$ 190,991</u>
Reconciliation from Budget Basis Expenditures (non-GAAP) to GAAP:				
Add:				
Capitalized assets			218,054	
Subtract:				
Depreciation			(198,490)	
Loss on asset write-off			<u>(84,703)</u>	
Change in Net Assets, December 31 GAAP Basis			<u>\$ (130,147)</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report



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COLORADO • SINCE 1882

Statistical Section

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Louisville’s comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the city’s overall financial health.

<i>Financial Trends</i> – These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the city’s financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	<i>Schedule 1 thru Schedule 4</i>
<i>Revenue Capacity</i> – These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the city’s ability to generate its property and sales taxes.	<i>Schedule 5 thru Schedule 12</i>
<i>Debt Capacity</i> – These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the city’s current levels of outstanding debt and the city’s ability to issue additional debt in the future.	<i>Schedule 13 thru Schedule 16</i>
<i>Demographics</i> – These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the city’s financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.	<i>Schedule 17 thru Schedule 19</i>
<i>Operating Information</i> – These schedules contain information about the city’s operations and resources to help the reader understand how the city’s financial information relates to the services the city provides and the activities it performs.	<i>Schedule 20 thru Schedule 21</i>

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year. The city implemented GASB Statement 34 in 2001; schedules presenting government-wide information include information beginning in that year.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Net Assets by Component,
Last Eight Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year							
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Governmental activities								
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 37,377,105	\$ 43,103,895	\$ 48,712,726	\$ 60,231,165	\$ 67,285,245	\$ 77,471,252	\$ 79,066,972	\$ 81,441,060
Restricted	16,184,895	14,187,124	13,143,559	8,504,909	7,439,484	10,119,161	9,689,202	9,928,902
Unrestricted	10,900,863	12,053,757	11,510,685	9,805,201	8,373,151	11,449,467	12,428,646	10,508,717
Total governmental activities net assets	<u>\$ 64,462,863</u>	<u>\$ 69,344,776</u>	<u>\$ 73,366,970</u>	<u>\$ 78,541,275</u>	<u>\$ 83,097,880</u>	<u>\$ 99,039,880</u>	<u>\$ 101,184,820</u>	<u>\$ 101,878,679</u>
Business-type activities								
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 58,396,167	\$ 59,890,140	\$ 58,590,616	\$ 59,371,078	\$ 59,309,326	\$ 59,598,864	\$ 60,205,842	\$ 61,015,676
Restricted	697,593	659,890	659,890	849,457	904,328	916,878	1,030,617	2,100,617
Unrestricted	7,231,298	6,714,438	7,586,872	7,634,139	9,195,984	11,499,311	13,442,285	11,694,151
Total business-type activities net assets	<u>\$ 66,325,058</u>	<u>\$ 67,264,468</u>	<u>\$ 66,837,378</u>	<u>\$ 67,854,674</u>	<u>\$ 69,409,638</u>	<u>\$ 72,015,053</u>	<u>\$ 74,678,744</u>	<u>\$ 74,810,444</u>
Primary government								
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 95,773,272	\$ 102,994,035	\$ 107,303,342	\$ 119,602,243	\$ 126,594,571	\$ 137,070,116	\$ 139,272,814	\$ 142,456,736
Restricted	16,882,488	14,847,014	13,803,449	9,354,366	8,343,812	11,036,039	10,719,819	12,029,519
Unrestricted	18,132,161	18,768,195	19,097,557	17,439,340	17,569,135	22,948,778	25,870,931	22,202,868
Total primary government net assets	<u>\$ 130,787,921</u>	<u>\$ 136,609,244</u>	<u>\$ 140,204,348</u>	<u>\$ 146,395,949</u>	<u>\$ 152,507,518</u>	<u>\$ 171,054,933</u>	<u>\$ 175,863,564</u>	<u>\$ 176,689,123</u>

City of Louisville, Colorado
Change in Net Assets
Last Eight Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year							
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Expenses								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 1,956,577	\$ 2,335,443	\$ 3,077,874	\$ 2,378,313	\$ 2,835,926	\$ 3,591,749	\$ 2,401,899	\$ 4,743,094
Finance	336,240	290,840	275,049	284,270	285,780	284,449	350,868	416,179
Police	3,225,412	3,312,506	3,486,421	3,555,925	3,661,022	3,820,474	4,055,906	4,059,025
Public Works	2,388,343	2,485,303	2,643,078	2,877,708	3,110,188	4,655,225	4,704,093	5,015,984
Planning	791,574	728,377	\$ 845,449	806,051	777,272	712,238	774,730	756,297
Library	892,843	920,086	922,011	931,615	1,047,748	1,064,353	1,269,493	1,207,838
Parks and recreation	3,525,909	3,823,153	3,991,436	4,049,684	3,985,487	3,632,168	4,707,323	3,279,120
Interest on long-term debt	253,189	119,923	352,833	388,999	366,358	298,680	304,554	288,172
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>13,370,087</u>	<u>14,015,631</u>	<u>15,594,151</u>	<u>15,272,565</u>	<u>16,069,782</u>	<u>18,059,336</u>	<u>18,568,866</u>	<u>19,765,709</u>
Business-type activities:								
Water & wastewater	\$ 4,973,637	\$ 5,293,963	5,458,361	\$ 5,490,281	\$ 5,656,769	\$ 5,489,166	\$ 6,072,983	\$ 6,318,340
Golf	1,934,022	1,779,663	1,759,640	1,721,051	1,839,518	2,002,573	1,947,782	1,832,132
Solid Waste & Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591,374
Total business-type activities	<u>6,907,659</u>	<u>7,073,626</u>	<u>7,218,001</u>	<u>7,211,332</u>	<u>7,496,287</u>	<u>7,491,739</u>	<u>8,020,765</u>	<u>8,741,846</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 20,277,746</u>	<u>\$ 21,089,257</u>	<u>\$ 22,812,152</u>	<u>\$ 22,483,897</u>	<u>\$ 23,566,069</u>	<u>\$ 25,551,075</u>	<u>\$ 26,589,631</u>	<u>\$ 28,507,555</u>
Program Revenues								
Governmental activities:								
Charges for services:								
General government	\$ 57,240	\$ 63,024	\$ 64,307	\$ 42,359	\$ 67,016	\$ 206,239	\$ 126,540	\$ 87,300
Police	152,500	143,710	147,579	167,320	187,057	130,692	137,265	194,730
Public works	-	-	106,566	131,764	195,694	878,496	387,877	60,049
Planning	484,927	638,450	723,038	684,857	496,868	701,694	600,428	413,494
Library	29,539	29,840	34,311	34,563	34,708	82,688	72,264	59,848
Parks and recreation	1,661,360	1,659,610	1,624,792	1,671,585	1,700,446	1,793,316	1,728,499	1,728,663
Operating grants and contributions	781,975	792,478	758,154	783,739	1,077,782	689,551	720,388	695,752
Capital grants and contributions	12,434,501	179,478	213,235	202,624	320,168	3,273,201	346,603	1,925,542
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>15,602,042</u>	<u>3,506,590</u>	<u>3,671,982</u>	<u>3,718,811</u>	<u>4,079,739</u>	<u>7,755,877</u>	<u>4,119,864</u>	<u>5,165,378</u>
Business-type activities:								
Charges for services:								
Water & wastewater	\$ 3,887,667	\$ 4,997,833	\$ 4,486,572	\$ 5,257,815	\$ 6,118,479	\$ 6,179,278	\$ 6,836,012	\$ 5,829,653
Golf	2,031,467	1,899,107	1,851,256	1,842,664	1,904,731	1,889,647	1,921,332	1,749,153
Solid Waste & Recycling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	605,476
Capital grants and contributions	1,682,738	981,971	244,272	1,005,669	582,828	1,409,453	1,221,728	492,695
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>7,601,872</u>	<u>7,878,911</u>	<u>6,582,100</u>	<u>8,106,148</u>	<u>8,606,038</u>	<u>9,478,378</u>	<u>9,979,072</u>	<u>8,676,977</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 23,203,914</u>	<u>\$ 11,385,501</u>	<u>\$ 10,254,082</u>	<u>\$ 11,824,959</u>	<u>\$ 12,685,777</u>	<u>\$ 17,234,255</u>	<u>\$ 14,098,936</u>	<u>\$ 13,842,355</u>

	Fiscal Year							
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Net(Expense)/Revenue								
Governmental activities	\$ 2,231,955	\$ (10,509,041)	\$ (11,922,169)	\$ (11,553,754)	\$ (11,990,043)	\$ (10,303,459)	\$ (14,449,002)	\$ (14,600,330)
Business-type activities	694,213	805,285	(635,901)	894,816	1,109,751	1,986,639	1,958,307	(64,869)
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 2,926,168</u>	<u>\$ (9,703,756)</u>	<u>\$ (12,558,070)</u>	<u>\$ (10,658,938)</u>	<u>\$ (10,880,292)</u>	<u>\$ (8,316,820)</u>	<u>\$ (12,490,695)</u>	<u>\$ (14,665,199)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets								
Governmental activities:								
Taxes:								
Property taxes	\$ 1,931,501	\$ 1,892,995	\$ 2,532,390	\$ 2,546,533	\$ 2,605,176	\$ 2,612,945	\$ 2,845,816	\$ 2,851,029
Sales tax	9,377,591	9,562,154	9,922,070	10,432,646	9,189,242	9,487,467	9,417,834	9,087,268
Use tax	1,735,532	1,540,387	1,195,430	1,109,727	1,033,177	1,392,689	1,159,510	964,036
Franchise tax	703,642	812,225	858,503	940,659	988,912	997,982	1,142,519	953,819
Other tax	183,337	425,707	493,305	503,675	528,472	550,097	541,135	483,320
General intergovernmental revenue	138,946	137,659	144,364	131,344	138,710	131,461	123,434	154,825
Investment earnings	814,273	331,527	628,297	523,386	822,472	912,032	1,203,708	482,370
Miscellaneous	383,197	624,300	110,909	476,089	254,583	97,422	95,982	253,519
Gain on sales of asset	-	-	-	-	921,904	-	-	-
Transfers	64,000	64,000	59,095	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000
Total Governmental activities	<u>15,332,019</u>	<u>15,390,954</u>	<u>15,944,363</u>	<u>16,728,059</u>	<u>16,546,648</u>	<u>16,246,095</u>	<u>16,593,938</u>	<u>15,294,186</u>
Business-type activities :								
Investment earnings	\$ 453,061	\$ 198,125	\$ 267,906	\$ 186,480	\$ 509,213	\$ 682,776	\$ 769,384	\$ 260,568
Special claims and judgement expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(64,000)	(64,000)	(59,095)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)
Total business-type activities	<u>389,061</u>	<u>134,125</u>	<u>208,811</u>	<u>122,480</u>	<u>445,213</u>	<u>618,776</u>	<u>705,384</u>	<u>196,568</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 15,721,080</u>	<u>\$ 15,525,079</u>	<u>\$ 16,153,174</u>	<u>\$ 16,850,539</u>	<u>\$ 16,991,861</u>	<u>\$ 16,864,871</u>	<u>\$ 17,299,322</u>	<u>\$ 15,490,754</u>
Change in Net Assets								
Governmental activities	\$ 17,563,974	\$ 4,881,913	\$ 4,022,194	\$ 5,174,305	\$ 4,556,605	\$ 5,942,636	\$ 2,144,936	\$ 693,857
Business-type activities	1,083,274	939,410	(427,090)	1,017,296	1,554,964	2,605,415	2,663,691	131,699
Total primary government	<u>\$ 18,647,248</u>	<u>\$ 5,821,323</u>	<u>\$ 3,595,104</u>	<u>\$ 6,191,601</u>	<u>\$ 6,111,569</u>	<u>\$ 8,548,051</u>	<u>\$ 4,808,627</u>	<u>\$ 825,555</u>

City of Louisville, Colorado
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
General Fund										
Reserved	\$ 57,599	\$ 48,110	\$ 56,074	\$ 55,426	\$ 59,908	\$ 64,324	\$ 630,573	\$ 745,360	\$ 770,140	\$ 793,766
Unreserved	2,382,563	2,586,845	2,481,211	3,033,684	2,820,289	3,374,861	3,050,120	4,613,436	3,893,555	3,610,562
Total general fund	<u>\$ 2,440,162</u>	<u>\$ 2,634,955</u>	<u>\$ 2,537,285</u>	<u>\$ 3,089,110</u>	<u>\$ 2,880,197</u>	<u>\$ 3,439,185</u>	<u>\$ 3,680,693</u>	<u>\$ 5,358,796</u>	<u>\$ 4,663,695</u>	<u>\$ 4,404,328</u>
All Other Governmental Funds										
Reserved	\$ 3,252,668	\$ 2,000,970	\$ 16,357,387	\$ 14,306,376	\$ 13,633,687	\$ 8,654,909	\$ 6,983,206	\$ 9,554,650	\$ 9,236,301	\$ 9,290,495
Unreserved, reported in:										
Special revenue funds	4,866	556,918	836,586	937,345	668,203	1,001,822	1,471,179	2,148,344	2,219,022	2,057,673
Capital projects funds	4,244,446	5,162,509	5,857,015	6,274,569	6,495,912	4,244,142	2,573,119	3,042,767	4,136,295	3,084,324
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 7,501,980</u>	<u>\$ 7,720,397</u>	<u>\$ 23,050,988</u>	<u>\$ 21,518,290</u>	<u>\$ 20,797,802</u>	<u>\$ 13,900,873</u>	<u>\$ 11,027,504</u>	<u>\$ 14,745,761</u>	<u>\$ 15,591,618</u>	<u>\$ 14,432,492</u>

City of Louisville, Colorado
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Revenues										
Taxes (see Schedule 5)	\$ 14,128,617	\$ 13,941,993	\$ 13,931,604	\$ 14,233,468	\$ 15,001,698	\$ 15,533,240	\$ 14,344,979	\$ 15,041,180	\$ 15,106,814	\$ 14,339,473
Licenses, fees, and permits	834,386	835,749	589,227	682,674	796,104	870,857	764,715	1,488,464	1,068,193	648,054
Intergovernmental	1,226,713	6,472,584	13,007,359	1,061,034	1,045,239	961,157	1,097,175	4,014,245	1,169,212	2,776,119
Charges for services	1,949,294	2,047,466	1,846,146	2,106,082	1,519,939	1,884,514	1,641,451	1,537,770	1,512,980	1,570,638
Fines and forfeits	144,923	175,144	182,024	173,545	181,876	201,908	221,818	170,643	186,993	239,895
Miscellaneous	1,167,041	1,141,163	1,313,702	554,487	921,200	895,517	3,034,285	1,545,173	1,266,937	748,691
Total Revenues	<u>19,450,974</u>	<u>24,614,099</u>	<u>30,870,062</u>	<u>18,811,290</u>	<u>19,466,056</u>	<u>20,347,193</u>	<u>21,104,423</u>	<u>23,797,475</u>	<u>20,311,129</u>	<u>20,322,870</u>
Expenditures										
General government	1,795,070	2,521,409	1,827,231	2,127,458	3,044,543	2,246,009	2,646,874	2,967,282	3,567,685	3,489,698
Finance	233,799	242,388	303,393	284,574	271,900	280,176	281,500	284,252	348,696	400,688
Police	2,893,393	3,038,826	3,196,238	3,276,385	3,379,625	3,460,502	3,579,830	3,765,004	3,867,488	3,945,723
Public works	4,521,505	2,059,552	2,139,339	2,182,744	2,262,036	2,273,114	2,311,702	2,376,136	2,602,796	2,774,586
Planning	634,689	652,239	766,553	725,021	845,199	805,010	776,036	714,330	777,449	755,699
Library services	714,959	749,734	802,195	814,557	830,345	839,301	936,909	1,062,772	1,103,086	1,052,295
Parks and recreation	4,077,690	2,880,458	3,060,645	3,033,578	3,156,211	3,010,774	3,029,910	2,843,613	2,499,768	2,398,776
Capital outlay	3,330,959	11,338,439	2,819,612	7,107,889	12,983,861	12,963,210	9,279,334	3,504,754	4,489,557	6,306,370
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	99,746	114,367	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service:										
Principal	490,000	505,000	535,000	285,000	650,000	620,000	635,000	655,000	670,000	690,000
Interest	301,275	276,845	250,935	119,923	352,833	342,893	323,189	291,973	297,847	281,465
Total Expenditures	<u>18,993,339</u>	<u>24,264,890</u>	<u>15,701,141</u>	<u>20,056,875</u>	<u>27,890,920</u>	<u>26,840,989</u>	<u>23,800,284</u>	<u>18,465,116</u>	<u>20,224,372</u>	<u>22,095,300</u>
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures	457,635	349,209	15,168,921	(1,245,585)	(8,424,864)	(6,493,796)	(2,695,861)	5,332,359	86,757	(1,772,430)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)										
Bonds issued	-	-	-	3,830,000	7,405,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389,934
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	-	(4,165,223)	31,368	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to escrow agent	-	-	-	47,145	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds premium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	1,117,828	784,632	433,811	315,051	309,600	590,873	89,369	96,561	1,983,933	1,480,140
Transfers out	(1,053,828)	(720,632)	(369,811)	(251,051)	(250,505)	(435,018)	(25,369)	(32,561)	(1,919,933)	(1,516,140)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>64,000</u>	<u>64,000</u>	<u>64,000</u>	<u>(224,078)</u>	<u>7,495,463</u>	<u>155,855</u>	<u>64,000</u>	<u>64,000</u>	<u>64,000</u>	<u>353,934</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ 521,635</u>	<u>\$ 413,209</u>	<u>\$ 15,232,921</u>	<u>\$ (1,469,663)</u>	<u>\$ (929,401)</u>	<u>\$ (6,337,941)</u>	<u>\$ (2,631,861)</u>	<u>\$ 5,396,359</u>	<u>\$ 150,757</u>	<u>\$ (1,418,495)</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	5%	6%	6%	3%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%

Note: The amount of Expenditures classified as capital outlay on a budget basis may not equal the amount reported as a reconciling item on Exhibit 4 because not all expenditures classified as capital outlay on a budget basis are capitalized.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Sales Tax	Use Tax	Franchise Tax	Lodging Tax	Other Tax	Total
2000	1,348,875	9,876,434	2,064,459	712,555	-	126,294	14,128,617
2001	1,458,094	9,674,604	1,890,482	777,529	-	141,284	13,941,993
2002	1,931,501	9,377,591	1,735,533	703,642	-	183,337	13,931,604
2003	1,892,995	9,562,154	1,540,387	812,225	254,905	170,802	14,233,468
2004	2,532,390	9,922,070	1,195,430	858,503	277,029	216,276	15,001,698
2005	2,546,533	10,432,646	1,109,727	940,659	297,122	206,553	15,533,240
2006	2,605,176	9,189,242	1,033,177	988,912	329,954	198,518	14,344,979
2007	2,612,945	9,487,467	1,392,689	997,982	356,701	193,396	15,041,180
2008	2,845,816	9,417,834	1,159,510	1,142,519	369,019	172,116	15,106,814
2009	2,851,029	9,087,268	964,036	953,819	297,912	185,409	14,339,473
Change 2000-2009	111.36%	-7.99%	-53.30%	33.86%		46.81%	1.49%

City of Louisville, Colorado
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Assesed Commercial Property	Assesed Residential Property	Assesed Industrial Property	Assesed Other Property	Less:	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate
					Assesed Tax-Exempt Property		
2000	120,731,767	129,696,740	58,961,263	6,870,650	4,081,530	316,260,420	0.000
2001	137,895,140	155,521,170	69,477,800	7,240,970	4,617,020	370,135,080	0.000
2002	125,523,152	155,893,817	72,554,204	16,850,536	20,344,772	370,821,709	0.000
2003	127,259,399	162,513,590	75,061,730	17,719,485	21,372,560	382,554,204	0.000
2004	131,149,472	163,269,580	77,369,050	15,054,055	25,192,640	386,842,157	1.526
2005	137,015,460	167,946,830	72,939,990	14,813,515	40,465,620	392,715,795	1.526
2006	123,755,980	169,250,290	86,315,640	15,065,590	40,587,330	394,387,500	1.526
2007	137,832,080	182,113,910	87,164,810	16,396,625	42,906,540	423,507,425	1.526
2008	137,287,590	183,113,180	90,622,040	15,843,260	46,629,180	426,866,070	1.526
2009	147,081,680	191,231,710	90,613,200	18,403,610	51,468,920	447,330,200	1.526

Fiscal Year	Actual Commercial Property	Actual Residential Property	Actual Industrial Property	Actual Other Property	Less:	Total Taxable Actual Value
					Actual Tax-Exempt Property	
2000	416,315,273	1,333,420,400	203,314,189	24,589,120	14,265,200	1,977,638,982
2001	476,329,365	1,699,564,800	239,578,359	25,987,920	17,181,300	2,441,460,444
2002	432,838,223	1,703,546,469	250,186,726	58,104,231	70,153,582	2,444,675,649
2003	438,823,500	2,041,527,500	258,833,300	61,101,170	73,697,595	2,800,285,470
2004	452,237,900	2,051,023,900	266,789,700	51,909,910	86,869,295	2,821,961,410
2005	472,465,000	2,109,644,400	251,516,900	51,080,965	139,535,895	2,884,707,265
2006	426,742,300	2,126,160,300	297,639,700	51,950,600	139,959,695	2,902,492,900
2007	475,280,800	2,287,757,100	300,567,800	56,539,600	161,219,395	3,120,145,300
2008	473,403,050	2,300,345,600	312,489,200	54,629,800	175,040,095	3,140,867,650
2009	507,174,600	2,402,389,600	312,458,400	63,461,400	188,688,195	3,285,484,000

Source: Boulder County Assessor's Office

**City of Louisville, Colorado
Property Tax Rates and Tax Levies
Direct and Overlapping Governments
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Mill Levies

Levy Year	Collection Year	City of Louisville			Boulder Valley Schools	Boulder County	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District	Louisville Fire District (1)	Northern Colorado Water	Total
		Operating	Debt Service	Road & Bridge						
1999	2000	4.603		0.040	50.356	21.762	0.676	3.186	1.000	77.020
2000	2001	4.767			44.000	19.682	0.583	3.186	1.000	68.451
2001	2002	5.184		0.108	42.890	19.835	0.594	3.186	1.000	67.613
2002	2003	5.184			34.807	17.621	0.521	3.186	1.000	57.135
2003	2004	5.184	1.526		38.524	20.087	0.531	3.186	1.000	64.854
2004	2005	5.184	1.526		38.255	20.088	0.533	3.186	1.000	64.588
2005	2006	5.184	1.526		37.423	21.267	0.538	3.186	1.000	64.940
2006	2007	5.184	1.526		39.564	22.467	0.542	6.686	1.000	71.785
2007	2008	5.184	1.526		37.865	22.467	0.507	6.686	1.000	70.051
2008	2009	5.184	1.526		39.113	23.067	0.528	6.686	1.000	71.920

Tax Levies

Levy Year	Collection Year	City of Louisville (2)	Boulder Valley Schools	Boulder County	Urban Drainage and Flood Control District	Louisville Fire District (1)	Northern Colorado Water	Total
1999	2000	1,359,803	122,176,389	72,751,467	1,577,962	984,488	3,136,775	201,986,884
2000	2001	1,507,615	126,008,817	78,053,932	1,706,603	1,062,242	3,330,459	211,669,668
2001	2002	1,958,759	111,929,873	78,183,325	1,642,246	1,242,877	3,679,989	198,637,069
2002	2003	1,922,340	125,399,588	90,859,290	1,695,961	1,236,363	3,762,094	224,875,636
2003	2004	2,566,939	127,737,793	94,356,356	1,746,793	1,275,228	4,035,582	231,718,691
2004	2005	2,595,711	125,759,422	100,896,978	1,777,428	1,283,405	4,352,070	236,665,014
2005	2006	2,635,123	133,570,367	108,354,720	1,855,614	1,299,537	4,538,972	252,254,333
2006	2007	2,646,340	140,792,830	112,630,364	1,902,890	2,742,042	4,593,229	265,307,695
2007	2008	2,840,053	150,815,108	124,745,065	1,993,702	2,930,608	5,062,766	288,387,302
2008	2009	2,862,189	156,938,470	129,119,905	2,100,059	2,950,539	5,416,619	299,387,781

Notes: (1) The Fire District passed a tax levy increase in 2005.

(2) The City of Louisville passed a tax levy increase in 2003 for the new library building debt service.

Source: Boulder County Assessor's Office (Summary of Levies)

**City of Louisville, Colorado
Principal Property Tax Payers
Current Year and Ten Years Ago**

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2000 Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
Storage Technology Corporation	Electronic Manufacturing	\$ 48,499,220	1	15.1%
Neoserv Co	Business Services	5,822,820	2	1.8%
Quantum Peripherals	Electronic Manufacturing	4,255,690	3	1.3%
Mack Cali Realty LP	Retail	3,563,870	4	1.1%
Electronic Data Systems Corp	Business Services	3,212,940	5	1.0%
Evoke	Internet Communications	3,183,640	6	1.0%
Fund IX Fund X Fund XI	Business Services	2,994,250	7	0.9%
Riggs & Company	Business Services	2,860,590	8	0.9%
Lou Court LLC	Business Services	2,714,400	9	0.8%
Neodata Services Inc	Business Services	2,474,190	10	0.8%
	Totals	\$ 79,581,610		24.8%

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2009 Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
Conoco Phillips Company	Energy Training and R&D Center	\$ 12,374,920	1	2.5%
MEPT Coal Creek Business Park	Office Park	7,787,410	2	1.6%
Neodata Services Inc.	Business Services	6,298,490	3	1.3%
Infinite Funding Company LLC	Commercial Real Estate	4,717,110	4	0.9%
Coherent Technologies	Laser-based technologies	4,151,120	5	0.8%
Boulder Road LLC	Unknown	3,892,230	6	0.8%
VTR Avista MOB LLC	Medical Offices	3,868,890	7	0.8%
Public Service Co of Colorado	Energy	3,741,430	8	0.8%
RLJ II-C Louisville CO LLC	Lodging	3,589,560	9	0.7%
Piedra Properties LLP	Property Management	3,026,490	10	0.6%
	Totals	\$ 53,447,650		10.7%

Source: Boulder County Assessor's Office

**City of Louisville, Colorado
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

<u>Levy Year</u>	<u>Collection Year</u>	<u>Total Tax Levy</u>	<u>Total Current Tax Collections (1)</u>	<u>Urban Revitalization District Current Tax Collections</u>	<u>City of Louisville Current Tax Collections (1)</u>	<u>Ratio of City Tax Collections to Total Tax Levy</u>
1999	2000	1,359,803	1,353,621		1,353,621	99.55%
2000	2001	1,507,615	1,486,975		1,486,975	98.63%
2001	2002	1,958,759	1,935,487		1,935,487	98.81%
2002	2003	1,922,340	1,892,995		1,892,995	98.47%
2003	2004	2,566,939	2,532,390		2,532,390	98.65%
2004	2005	2,595,711	2,546,533		2,546,533	98.11%
2005	2006	2,635,123	2,605,175		2,605,175	98.86%
2006	2007	2,646,340	2,612,945		2,612,945	98.74%
2007	2008	2,840,053	2,845,816	18,439	2,827,377	99.55%
2008	2009	2,862,189	2,851,029	23,529	2,827,500	98.79%

Notes:

(1) The Boulder County Treasurer's collection fees have not been deducted from these amounts.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Taxes Collected by Category
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Agriculture	3,615	3,692	4,146	4,105	11,418	11,126	9,864	10,288	14,692	15,483
Mining	11,144	1,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	12,399	7,445	30,220	28,819	31,506	35,048	23,958	28,251	23,760	9,991
Manufacturing	120,323	96,263	85,661	71,504	91,997	451,986	108,794	166,047	109,387	127,496
Trans/Comm/Utilities	882,491	1,092,226	1,074,307	1,232,536	1,272,749	1,449,739	1,472,573	1,525,889	1,611,432	1,398,287
Wholesale	47,428	60,937	14,431	35,333	44,598	63,981	108,836	143,823	165,215	107,963
Home Improvements Centers	2,091,336	1,765,676	1,863,021	1,939,912	2,064,371	2,010,061	1,336,629	1,259,846	1,163,491	1,112,998
General Merchandise	2,019,070	2,450,886	2,294,414	2,203,006	2,406,894	2,407,114	1,872,976	1,969,137	1,863,152	1,799,936
Grocery Stores	1,883,222	1,892,069	1,957,632	1,947,215	1,764,012	1,634,397	1,601,653	1,658,008	1,708,054	1,763,143
Automotive	15,107	132,113	148,890	163,158	189,245	188,766	115,704	142,765	90,709	47,134
Apparel/Accessory	8,839	19,011	6,207	2,994	1,605	1,672	15,054	15,471	21,067	37,480
Furniture	76,739	41,485	34,808	40,209	42,830	56,786	80,320	105,467	129,802	101,337
Eating/Drinking	1,232,386	1,241,925	1,194,008	1,195,952	1,291,388	1,252,591	1,162,927	1,199,902	1,232,279	1,253,253
Miscellaneous	600,880	211,641	78,212	92,535	101,528	64,799	530,644	398,081	311,289	254,702
Financial/Insurance	5,237	69,558	75,682	94,215	83,711	124,017	165,818	194,936	238,279	304,251
Services	1,071,588	598,219	509,072	481,665	536,715	680,988	583,492	576,696	676,867	708,817

**City of Louisville, Colorado
Direct and Overlapping Sales Tax Rates,
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>City of Louisville</u>	<u>County of Boulder</u>	<u>State of Colorado</u>	<u>Regional Transportation District</u>	<u>Cultural District</u>	<u>Football District</u>	<u>Baseball District</u>	<u>Total</u>
2000	3.375%	0.40%	3.00%	0.60%	0.10%	-	0.10%	7.575%
2001	3.375%	0.40%	2.90%	0.60%	0.10%	0.10%	-	7.475%
2002	3.375%	0.45%	2.90%	0.60%	0.10%	0.10%	-	7.525%
2003	3.375%	0.55% (1)	2.90%	0.60%	0.10%	0.10%	-	7.625%
2004	3.375%	0.55%	2.90%	0.60%	0.10%	0.10%	-	7.625%
2005	3.375%	0.65%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.10%	-	8.125%
2006	3.375%	0.65%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.10%	-	8.125%
2007	3.375%	0.65%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.10%	-	8.125%
2008	3.375%	0.65%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.10%	-	8.125%
2009	3.500% (2)	0.65%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.10%	-	8.250%

Notes: (1) Boulder County sales tax rate changed from .45 to .55 on July 1, 2002
(2) City of Louisville sales tax rate includes voter approved Historic Preservation tax of .125% on January 1, 2009

City of Louisville
Sales Tax Revenue Payers by Industry
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Taxpayer	Fiscal Year 2000				Fiscal Year 2009			
	Number of Filers (1)	Percent of Total	Sales Tax Revenue	Percentage of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Sales Tax Revenue	Percent of Total
Agriculture	N/A	N/A	\$ 3,615	0.0%	11	0.8%	\$ 15,483	0.2%
Mining	N/A	N/A	11,144	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Construction	N/A	N/A	12,399	0.1%	47	3.4%	9,991	0.1%
Manufacturing	N/A	N/A	120,323	1.2%	97	7.0%	127,496	1.4%
Trans/Comm/Utilities	N/A	N/A	882,491	8.8%	120	8.7%	1,398,287	15.5%
Wholesale	N/A	N/A	47,428	0.5%	79	5.7%	107,963	1.2%
Home Improvements Centers	N/A	N/A	2,091,336	20.7%	66	4.8%	1,112,998	12.3%
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	2,019,070	20.0%	43	3.1%	1,799,936	19.9%
Grocery Stores	N/A	N/A	1,883,222	18.7%	39	2.8%	1,763,143	19.5%
Automotive	N/A	N/A	15,107	0.1%	5	0.4%	47,134	0.5%
Apparel/Accessory	N/A	N/A	8,839	0.1%	26	1.9%	37,480	0.4%
Furniture	N/A	N/A	76,739	0.8%	25	1.8%	101,337	1.1%
Eating/Drinking	N/A	N/A	1,232,386	12.2%	59	4.3%	1,253,253	13.9%
Miscellaneous	N/A	N/A	600,880	6.0%	240	17.4%	254,702	2.8%
Financial/Insurance	N/A	N/A	5,237	0.1%	152	11.0%	304,251	3.4%
Services	N/A	N/A	1,071,588	10.6%	368	26.7%	708,817	7.8%
			<u>\$ 10,081,804</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>1,377</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 9,042,271</u>	<u>100%</u>

Notes:

(1) Number of filers was not available for year 2000. Also due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the City's revenue.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities			Total Primary Government	Ratio of G.O. Bonds to Actual Property Value	Net G.O. Bonds Per Capita	Ratio of Total Debt to Total Personal Income
	General Obligation Bonds	Sales Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds	General Obligation Bonds	Water Notes Payable	Windy Lease Payments				
2000	795,000	4,555,000	2,920,418	-	618,760	8,889,178	0.19	196	0.08
2001	550,000	4,295,000	2,576,072	-	643,407	8,064,479	0.13	165	0.07
2002	285,000	4,025,000	2,223,654	-	618,594	7,152,248	0.10	133	0.06
2003	-	3,830,000	2,020,000	18,211,667	592,344	24,654,011	0.07	107	0.21
2004	7,085,000	3,500,000	1,820,000	17,327,500	564,563	30,297,063	0.32	470	0.25
2005	6,820,000	3,145,000	1,615,000	16,408,333	535,188	28,523,521	0.29	440	0.22
2006	6,545,000	2,785,000	1,405,000	15,453,333	504,000	26,692,333	0.27	410	0.19
2007	6,260,000	2,415,000	1,190,000	14,458,333	470,812	24,794,145	0.24	382	0.17
2008	5,965,000	2,040,000	970,000	13,422,500	435,562	22,833,062	0.22	357	0.15
2009	5,660,000	1,655,000	740,000	12,337,500	398,093	20,790,593	0.19	330	N/A

Notes:

In 2003, the City incurred new debt for the purchase of water rights.

In 2004, the City incurred new debt for the new library building.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Computation of Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt
As of December 31, 2009

<u>Jurisdiction [1]</u>	<u>Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable to Louisville</u>	<u>Amount Applicable to Louisville</u>
Direct:			
City of Louisville	\$ <u>6,400,000</u>	100.00%	\$ <u>6,400,000</u>
Overlapping:			
Boulder Valley School District No. RE-2	385,285,000	9.11%	35,099,464
Colorado Tech Center Metropolitan District	13,199,786	100.00%	13,199,786
Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District	<u>4,154,461</u>	3.17%	<u>131,696</u>
Subtotal Overlapping Debt	<u>402,639,247</u>		<u>48,430,946</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt	<u>\$ 811,678,494</u>		<u>\$ 103,261,892</u>

Notes:

- (1) The following entities also overlap the City but have no general obligation debt outstanding:
Louisville Fire District, Boulder County, and Urban Drainage and Flood Control District.

Sources: Individual taxing entities

City of Louisville, Colorado
Computation of Legal Debt Margin
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Total estimated actual value	1,977,638,982	2,441,460,444	2,444,675,649	2,800,285,470	2,821,961,410	2,884,707,265	2,902,492,900	3,120,145,300	3,140,867,650	3,285,484,000
Debt limit: 3% of actual value	59,329,169	73,243,813	73,340,269	84,008,564	84,658,842	86,541,218	87,074,787	93,604,359	94,226,030	98,564,520
Total net amount of debt applicable to debt limit	2,925,000	2,580,000	2,215,000	2,020,000	8,905,000	8,435,000	7,950,000	7,450,000	6,935,000	6,400,000
Legal debt margin	56,404,169	70,663,813	71,125,269	81,988,564	75,753,842	78,106,218	79,124,787	86,154,359	87,291,030	92,164,520
Total net debt applicable to the limit	4.93%	3.52%	3.02%	2.40%	10.52%	9.75%	9.13%	7.96%	7.36%	6.49%

**City of Louisville, Colorado
Pledged-Revenue Coverage,
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Fiscal Year	Water Revenue Bonds						Total	Coverage
	Utility Service Charges (1)	Less: Operating Expenses (2)	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service				
				Principal	Interest			
2000	5,408,979	1,973,829	3,435,150	357,201	462,978	820,179	4.19	
2001	4,409,298	2,120,658	2,288,640	379,199	440,301	819,500	2.79	
2002	3,629,917	2,292,252	1,337,665	398,872	417,434	816,306	1.64	
2003	5,979,805	3,176,718	2,803,087	389,583	568,161	957,744	2.93	
2004 (3)	4,740,480	3,340,860	1,399,620	911,948	789,198	1,701,146	0.82	
2005	6,263,484	3,351,083	2,912,401	948,542	700,527	1,649,069	1.77	
2006	6,701,307	3,538,452	3,162,855	986,188	660,287	1,646,475	1.92	
2007	8,271,507	3,517,303	4,754,204	1,028,188	616,359	1,644,547	2.89	
2008	8,827,124	4,081,622	4,745,502	1,071,083	577,671	1,648,754	2.88	
2009	6,596,224	4,164,631	2,431,593	1,122,469	516,902	1,639,371	1.48	

Notes:

- (1) Gross revenues include all operating revenues. Also included is the portion of tap fees which are classified as capital contributions.
- (2) Total operating expenses exclusive of depreciation
- (3) Debt coverage slipped in 2004 due to excessive and unusual rains during the summer resulting in lower than expected charges for services. In addition, the City took on \$12 million in water bond debt.

**City of Louisville, Colorado
Principal Employers,
Current Year and Nine Years Ago**

Company	2000		
	Estimated Number of Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment (1)
Avista Hospital	500	3	N/A
Boulder Valley School District	448	4	N/A
Centrobe an E.D.S Company	2,500	2	N/A
City of Louisville	360	6	N/A
Dillion Companies, Inc. (King Soopers)	165	9	N/A
Evoke Communications	194	7	N/A
Home Depot	194	8	N/A
McKasson HBO	160	10	N/A
Ohmeda Medical Systems	400	5	N/A
Storage Technology Corporation	3,400	1	N/A

Company	2009		
	Estimated Number of Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment (1)
Avista Adventist Hospital	600	1	N/A
Balfour Senior Living	135	9	N/A
Cablelabs	160	7	N/A
City of Louisville	336	2	N/A
Fresca Foods	135	10	N/A
Gaiam	231	4	N/A
GHX	300	3	N/A
Lockheed Martin Coherent Tech	175	6	N/A
Medtronic	200	5	N/A
NetDevil	150	8	N/A

Source: City of Louisville Chamber of Commerce.

(1) Total City Employment not available for 2000 or 2009.

**City of Louisville, Colorado
Demographic and Economic Statistics,
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Population (1)</u>	<u>Personal Income (thousands of dollars) (2)</u>	<u>Per Capita Personal Income (2)</u>	<u>Median Age (1)</u>	<u>School Enrollment (3)</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate (4)</u>
2000	18,937	11,825,466	40,309	36	27,531	2.4
2001	18,931	12,085,925	40,218	36	27,953	3.7
2002	18,922	11,274,957	40,292	36	28,028	5.8
2003	18,897	11,684,857	40,759	36	28,292	5.8
2004	18,959	12,038,153	42,833	36	27,918	4.9
2005	19,187	13,189,768	46,753	36	27,924	4.5
2006	19,379	13,978,420	49,038	36	28,168	3.8
2007	19,488	14,841,031	51,388	36	28,471	3.4
2008	19,400	15,039,895	50,058	36	28,659	4.2
2009	19,400	-	-	36	28,861	6.4

Notes:

(1) Bureau of the Census / DRCOG estimates. DRCOG reviewing methodology of generating estimates and has not released estimates since 2007. Internal estimates used for 2008 and 2009.

(2) Bureau of Economic Analysis for Boulder County.

(3) Boulder Valley School District Enrollment Count.

(4) Colorado Department of Labor and Employment for Boulder County.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Full-time City Government Employees by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
	Full-Time	Full-Time	Full-Time	Full-Time	Full-Time	Full-Time	Full-Time	Full-Time	Full-Time	Full-Time
General Government										
City Management	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4
City Clerk	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (1)	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Human Resources	2	0 (3)	0 (3)	3	3	2	3	3	3	4
Finance and IT	10	12	15	9	9	9	9	8	9	11
Police	38	38	38	31	38	38	38	38	38	38
Public Works	41	41	41	42	42	42	42	42	45	45
Planning	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
Library	7	8	9	9	8	8	8	10	9	9
Recreation & Senior Services	24	25	25	15	15	14	14	13	11	11
Land Management	(2)	(2)	(2)	11	13	13	14	14	14	14
Total Full-Time Employees	<u>134</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>147</u>

Source:

Annual Budget reports.

Notes:

(1) City Clerk included in Finance and IT.

(2) Land Management was included with Recreation & Senior Services.

(3) Human Resources included with Finance and IT.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
General Government										
Building permits issued	944	821	909	1,033	3,469	2,210	889	924	919	1,059
Building inspections concluded	8,813	5,479	5,519	5,500	6,343	5,332	4,117	3,857	4,249	4,119
Police										
Physical arrests	719	766	453	407	310	367	317	279	446	407
Parking violations	643	405	156	113	144	116	263	198	178	223
Traffic violations	6,188	5,558	1,812	1,487	1,431	1,737	1,798	1,166	1,399	1,915
Other public works										
Street sweeping - miles per year	7,820	4,216	5,629	5,710	6,585	5,095	4,834	5,761	3,842	3,200
Potholes repaired	761	1,218	801	806	1,059	786	512	4,725	1,384	1,500
Snow and Ice - miles per year cleared	9,215	19,399	13,897	15,048	14,288	13,749	17,841	16,090	7,060	19,100
Square feet of buildings to maintain	42,918	44,178	44,178	44,178	44,178	44,170	39,964	39,964	39,964	39,964
Parks and Recreation										
Attendance	231,005	224,465	243,915	209,383	214,860	203,745	196,743	209,615	230,832	236,832
Athletic field permits issued	6	10	5	10	11	9	8	23	25	21
Library										
Volumes in collection	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	54,000	64,000	64,000	72,178	80,785	82,236
Water										
New connections	46	34	22	39	8	17	5	6	18	20
Water main breaks	6	6	8	8	6	5	10	5	6	9
Average daily consumption	4,250,834	4,093,867	3,001,065	3,315,119	2,883,022	3,417,234	3,780,421	3,589,147	3,775,740	3,207,000
Peak daily consumption	9,661,000	9,316,000	6,497,000	8,746,000	6,743,000	8,704,000	8,319,000	8,305,000	9,518,000	6,792,000
Wastewater										
Average daily sewage treatment	2.0 MGD	2.05 MGD	1.817 MGD	1.859 MGD	1.859 MGD	1.859 MGD	1.859 MGD	1.815 MGD	1.7 MGD	1.794 MGD

Source: Internally tracked departmental statistics

City of Louisville, Colorado
Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>
Police										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol Units	15	17	17	17	15	17	16	17	17	17
Public Works										
Streets and Highways (miles)	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	87
Parks and recreation										
Parks Acreage	125	150	160	160	160	160	178	178.11	178.11	178.11
Acres of Open space owned by the City and jointly	1707	1753	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
Playgrounds	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
Baseball/softball diamonds	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Soccer/football fields	6	6	6	6	13	13	13	14	14	14
Community centers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Water										
Water mains (miles)	110	114	115	115	115	115	127	127	127	127
Fire hydrants	920	950	1000	1000	1000	1118				
Storage capacity	8 MGD	8 MGD	8 MGD	8 MGD	8 MGD	8 MGD	8 MGD	8 MGD	8 MGD	8 MGD
Treatment capacity	13 MGD	13 MGD	13 MGD	13 MGD	13 MGD	13 MGD	13 MGD	13 MGD	13 MGD	13 MGD
Wastewater										
Sanitary sewers (miles)	80	82	83	83	87	87	87	87	87	87
Storm sewers (miles)								51	51	51
Treatment capacity (thousand of gallons)	3.4 MGD	3.4 MGD	3.4 MGD	3.4 MGD	3.4 MGD	3.4 MGD	3.4 MGD	3.4 MGD	3.4 MGD	3.4 MGD

Source: Internally tracked departmental statistics

The public report burden for this information collection is estimated to average 380 hours annually.

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT		City or County: City of Louisville
		YEAR ENDING : December 2009
This Information From The Records of the City of Louisville	Prepared By: Phone:	Barb Kelley 303-335-4504

I. DISPOSITION OF HIGHWAY-USER REVENUES AVAILABLE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

ITEM	A. Local Motor-Fuel Taxes	B. Local Motor-Vehicle Taxes	C. Receipts from State Highway-User Taxes	D. Receipts from Federal Highway Administration
1. Total receipts available				
2. Minus amount used for collection expenses				
3. Minus amount used for nonhighway purposes				
4. Minus amount used for mass transit				
5. Remainder used for highway purposes				

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Receipts from local sources:	
1. Local highway-user taxes	
a. Motor Fuel (from Item I.A.5.)	
b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.5.)	
c. Total (a.+b.)	
2. General fund appropriations	
3. Other local imposts (from page 2)	4,083,681
4. Miscellaneous local receipts (from page 2)	1,718,468
5. Transfers from toll facilities	
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes:	
a. Bonds - Original Issues	
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues	
c. Notes	
d. Total (a. + b. + c.)	0
7. Total (1 through 6)	5,802,149
B. Private Contributions	
C. Receipts from State government (from page 2)	
	765,234
D. Receipts from Federal Government (from page 2)	
	0
E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)	6,567,383

III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Local highway disbursements:	
1. Capital outlay (from page 2)	3,906,921
2. Maintenance:	998,239
3. Road and street services:	
a. Traffic control operations	66,106
b. Snow and ice removal	137,106
c. Other	0
d. Total (a. through c.)	203,212
4. General administration & miscellaneous	166,221
5. Highway law enforcement and safety	1,292,790
6. Total (1 through 5)	6,567,383
B. Debt service on local obligations:	
1. Bonds:	
a. Interest	
b. Redemption	
c. Total (a. + b.)	0
2. Notes:	
a. Interest	
b. Redemption	
c. Total (a. + b.)	0
3. Total (1.c + 2.c)	0
C. Payments to State for highways	
D. Payments to toll facilities	
E. Total disbursements (A.6 + B.3 + C + D)	6,567,383

IV. LOCAL HIGHWAY DEBT STATUS

(Show all entries at par)

	Opening Debt	Amount Issued	Redemptions	Closing Debt
A. Bonds (Total)				0
1. Bonds (Refunding Portion)				
B. Notes (Total)				0

V. LOCAL ROAD AND STREET FUND BALANCE

	A. Beginning Balance	B. Total Receipts	C. Total Disbursements	D. Ending Balance	E. Reconciliation
	0	6,567,383	6,567,383	0	0

Notes and Comments:

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT

STATE: City of
 Colorado Louisville
 YEAR ENDING (mm/yy):
 December 2009

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
A.3. Other local imposts:		A.4. Miscellaneous local receipts:	
a. Property Taxes and Assessments	1,693,517	a. Interest on investments	
b. Other local imposts:		b. Traffic Fines & Penalties	191,590
1. Sales Taxes	2,240,156	c. Parking Garage Fees	
2. Infrastructure & Impact Fees		d. Parking Meter Fees	
3. Liens		e. Sale of Surplus Property	
4. Licenses		f. Charges for Services	
5. Specific Ownership &/or Other	150,008	g. Other Misc. Receipts	39,624
6. Total (1. through 5.)	2,390,164	h. Other	1,487,254
c. Total (a. + b.)	4,083,681	i. Total (a. through h.)	1,718,468
	(Carry forward to page 1)		(Carry forward to page 1)

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
C. Receipts from State Government		D. Receipts from Federal Government	
1. Highway-user taxes	520,077	1. FHWA (from Item I.D.5.)	
2. State general funds		2. Other Federal agencies:	
3. Other State funds:		a. Forest Service	
a. State bond proceeds		b. FEMA	
b. Project Match		c. HUD	
c. Motor Vehicle Registrations	65,646	d. Federal Transit Admin	
d. Other (Specify) HAA	179,511	e. U.S. Corps of Engineers	
e. Other (Specify)		f. Other Federal	
f. Total (a. through e.)	245,157	g. Total (a. through f.)	0
4. Total (1. + 2. + 3.f)	765,234	3. Total (1. + 2.g)	
			(Carry forward to page 1)

III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL

	ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (a)	OFF NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (b)	TOTAL (c)
A.1. Capital outlay:			
a. Right-Of-Way Costs			0
b. Engineering Costs	149,804		149,804
c. Construction:			
(1). New Facilities			0
(2). Capacity Improvements			0
(3). System Preservation	3,757,117		3,757,117
(4). System Enhancement & Operation			0
(5). Total Construction (1)+(2)+(3)+(4)	3,757,117	0	3,757,117
d. Total Capital Outlay (Lines I.a. + I.b. + I.c.5)	3,906,921	0	3,906,921
			(Carry forward to page 1)

Notes and Comments: