City of Louisville
COLORADO • SINCE 1878

City Council

Agenda

Tuesday, June 16, 2020
6:00 PM

Electronic Meeting

This meeting will be held electronically. Residents interested in listening to the meeting or making public comments can join in one of two ways:

1) ***You can call in to 833 548 0282 (Toll Free), Webinar ID # 879 9123 9508.***
2) ***You can log in via your computer. Please visit the City's website here to link to the meeting:*** louisvilleco.gov/government/city-council

The Council will accommodate public comments during the meeting. Anyone may also email comments to the Council prior to the meeting at Council@LouisvilleCO.gov.

1. CALL TO ORDER & ROLL CALL

2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

3. PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA AND ITEMS ON THE CONSENT AGENDA

Council requests that public comments be limited to 3 minutes. When several people wish to speak on the same position on a given item, Council requests they select a spokesperson to state that position.

4. CONSENT AGENDA

The following items on the City Council Agenda are considered routine by the City Manager and shall be approved, adopted, accepted, etc., by motion of the City Council and roll call vote unless the Mayor or a City Council person specifically requests that such item be considered under "Regular Business." In such an event the item shall be removed from the "Consent Agenda" and Council action taken separately on said item in the order appearing on the Agenda. Those items so approved under the heading "Consent Agenda" will appear in the Council Minutes in their proper order.

A. Approval of Bills
B. Approval of Minutes: May 26, 2020; May 28, 2020; June 2, 2020
C. Approval of Special Meetings on July 21, 2020 and July 23, 2020
D. Approval of Resolution No. 46, Series 2020 – A Resolution Approving a Consent Agreement Regarding Use of Simple, Non-Compounding Annual Interest Rate for Reimbursement Payments Pursuant to the Southern Water Supply Project Allotment Agreements

Citizen Information

If you wish to speak at the City Council meeting, please fill out a sign-up card and present it to the City Clerk.

Persons with disabilities planning to attend the meeting who need sign language interpretation, assisted listening systems, Braille, taped material, or special transportation, should contact the City Manager's Office at 303 335-4533. A forty-eight-hour notice is requested.

5. COUNCIL INFORMATIONAL COMMENTS ON PERTINENT ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA (Council general comments are scheduled at the end of the Agenda.)

6. CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

7. REGULAR BUSINESS

A. BOULDER COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH UPDATE ON COVID-19

- Presentation

B. REVIEW OF MATTERS RELATED TO THE LOUISVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Staff Presentation
- Public Comments (Please limit to three minutes each)
- Council Questions & Comments
- Action

C. DISCUSSION/DIRECTION – 2020 CITIZEN SURVEY RESULTS

- Staff Presentation
- Public Comments (Please limit to three minutes each)
- Council Questions & Comments
- Action

D. DISCUSSION/DIRECTION – POTENTIAL BALLOT ISSUES FOR 2020 ELECTION

- Staff Presentation
- Public Comments (Please limit to three minutes each)
- Council Questions & Comments
- Action

8. CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT

9. COUNCIL COMMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, AND IDENTIFICATION OF FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

- **ECONOMIC VITALITY COMMITTEE**
- **FINANCE COMMITTEE**
- **LEGAL REVIEW COMMITTEE**
- **UTILITY COMMITTEE**
- **COLORADO COMMUNITIES FOR CLIMATE ACTION**
- **COMMUTING SOLUTIONS**
- **CONSORTIUM OF CITIES**

- **DOWNTOWN BUSINESS ASSOCIATION STREET FAIRE**
- **DENVER REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**
- **JOINT INTEREST COMMITTEES (SUPERIOR & LAFAYETTE)**
- **MAYORS & COMMISSIONERS COALITION**
- **METRO MAYORS CAUCUS**
- **REVITALIZATION COMMISSION**
- **XCEL ENERGY FUTURES**
- **ADVANCED AGENDA**

10. ADJOURN

CASH ACCOUNT: 001000 101001 WARRANT: 052820 05/28/2020

VENDOR	VENDOR NAME	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
14164	ALPINE BANK	#5300177601 SOLAR PANEL L	5,429.18
14164	ALPINE BANK	#5300089001 SOLAR PANEL L	3,729.33
10951	PINNACOL ASSURANCE	WORKERS COMP PREMIUM 5 OF	48,316.96
9105	POSTMASTER	JUNE 20 COMMUNITY UPDATE	2,538.00
10884	WORD OF MOUTH CATERING INC	SR MEALS PROGRAM 5/21-5/2	4,886.71
	5 INVOICES	WARRANT TOTAL	64,900.18

CASH ACCOUNT: 001000 101001 WARRANT: 060420 06/04/2020

VENDOR	VENDOR NAME	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
10365	AIR CARE COLORADO	EMMISIONS TEST	625.00
14154	ALLSTREAM	JUN 20 PHONE CIRCUITS	800.02
1280	COLORADO STATE TREASURER	132653-00-6-201 UNEMPLOYM	3,495.55
5255	FAMILY SUPPORT REGISTRY	Payroll Run 1 - Warrant 0	312.49
2475	HILL PETROLEUM	PARKS OIL #5388	95.51
8059	LOUISVILLE DOLPHINS SWIM TEAM	JAN 20 SWIM CLINIC	3,780.00
8059	LOUISVILLE DOLPHINS SWIM TEAM	FEB 20 SWIM CLINIC	4,256.00
99999	FRANCESCA GIONGO	ACTIVITY REFUND	50.50
99999	252 LOIS LLC	UTILITY REFUND 252 LOIS D	76.92
10884	WORD OF MOUTH CATERING INC	SR MEALS PROGRAM 5/28-6/3	5,576.32
3875	XCEL ENERGY	MAY 20 GROUP ENERGY	59,803.20
	11 INVOICES	WARRANT TOTAL	78,871.51

CASH ACCOUNT: 001000 101001 WARRANT: 061620 06/16/2020

VENDOR	VENDOR NAME	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
6866	4 RIVERS EQUIPMENT	UTILITIES#3420 BACK HOE	205.25
12890	ADAMSON POLICE PRODUCTS	EQUIPMENT ADVANCE KEVIN P	1,234.71
10832	AGFINITY INC	Spring fertilizer for app	3,615.80
10832	AGFINITY INC	Spring fertilizer for app	923.00
14906	AMERICAN LEAK DETECTION	DISTRO EQUIP	900.00
10801	BADGER METER INC	2020 Water Meters	4,113.39
14140	BLUE RIVER FORESTRY & TREE CAR	REMOVAL AND HERICIDE	1,650.00
640	BOULDER COUNTY	Hazardous Material Manage	2,196.00
640	BOULDER COUNTY	MAY 20 BOULDER COUNTY USE	41,223.89
7706	BRANNAN SAND & GRAVEL CO LLC	BULK WATER REFUND	2,500.00
7706	BRANNAN SAND & GRAVEL CO LLC	2020 Asphalt Purchases	192.60
7706	BRANNAN SAND & GRAVEL CO LLC	2020 Asphalt Purchases	242.55
7706	BRANNAN SAND & GRAVEL CO LLC	2020 Asphalt Purchases	449.55
7706	BRANNAN SAND & GRAVEL CO LLC	2020 Squeegee & Roadbase	1,493.01
7706	BRANNAN SAND & GRAVEL CO LLC	2020 Asphalt Purchases	125.84
7706	BRANNAN SAND & GRAVEL CO LLC	2020 Asphalt Purchases	147.49
14850	BRIDGEPAY NETWORK SOLUTIONS LL	MAY 20 CREDIT CARD FEES	21.10
5755	CENTENNIAL EQUIPMENT CO INC	WET END KITS	1,113.91
935	CENTENNIAL PRINTING CO	ENVELOPES HR	150.00
935	CENTENNIAL PRINTING CO	BUSINESS CARDS STREETS	25.00
13352	CGRS INC	REMOTE POLLING EQUIP REPA	246.33
14923	CHOICE SCREENING INC	BACKGROUND CHECKS	205.00
4785	CINTAS CORPORATION #66	UNIFORM RENTAL WTP	238.61
4785	CINTAS CORPORATION #66	UNIFORM RENTAL WTP	238.61
4785	CINTAS CORPORATION #66	UNIFORM RENTAL WTP	238.61
4785	CINTAS CORPORATION #66	UNIFORM RENTAL WTP	238.61
14011	CLOSE ASSOCIATES LLC	Tank Structural Evaluatio	4,749.75
14118	CLUB PROPHET SYSTEMS	2020 Club Prophet Subscri	610.00
14087	CNA SURETY	JULY20-21 CO BLANKET NOTA	255.00
1033	COAL CREEK COLLISION CENTER	2018 HAIL DAMAGE POLICE V	1,396.88
1033	COAL CREEK COLLISION CENTER	2018 HAIL DAMAGE POLICE V	1,962.04

CASH ACCOUNT: 001000 101001 WARRANT: 061620 06/16/2020

VENDOR	VENDOR NAME	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
1120	COLORADO ANALYTICAL LABORATORI	PROFESSIONAL LAB SERVICES	261.00
1120	COLORADO ANALYTICAL LABORATORI	PROFESSIONAL LAB SERVICES	231.30
1120	COLORADO ANALYTICAL LABORATORI	PROFESSIONAL LAB SERVICES	140.00
1120	COLORADO ANALYTICAL LABORATORI	PROFESSIONAL LAB SERVICES	156.60
1120	COLORADO ANALYTICAL LABORATORI	PROFESSIONAL LAB SERVICES	140.00
1120	COLORADO ANALYTICAL LABORATORI	PROFESSIONAL LAB SERVICES	216.00
1120	COLORADO ANALYTICAL LABORATORI	PROFESSIONAL LAB SERVICES	266.30
1120	COLORADO ANALYTICAL LABORATORI	PROFESSIONAL LAB SERVICES	157.50
1120	COLORADO ANALYTICAL LABORATORI	PROFESSIONAL LAB SERVICES	756.00
1120	COLORADO ANALYTICAL LABORATORI	PROFESSIONAL LAB SERVICES	65.60
13742	COLORADO DEPT OF LABOR & EMPLO	CY 2019 CIPSEA DATA	230.00
10056	COLORADO DOORWAYS INC	Replacement Door Locks in	804.16
10056	COLORADO DOORWAYS INC	Replacement Door Locks in	198.84
10056	COLORADO DOORWAYS INC	Replacement Door Locks in	6,976.56
10056	COLORADO DOORWAYS INC	Replacement Door Locks in	1,751.96
10056	COLORADO DOORWAYS INC	Replacement Door Locks in	6,418.48
14601	COLORADO GOLF ASSOCIATION	GOLF HANDICAP SERVICES	2,957.00
13162	CORE & MAIN LP	DISTRO PARTS	978.47
13162	CORE & MAIN LP	Water Main Utility Parts	352.08
13162	CORE & MAIN LP	Water Main Utility Parts	1,118.74
13162	CORE & MAIN LP	Water Main Utility Parts	714.00
13370	CRIBARI LAW FIRM, PC	PROSECUTING ATTORNEY SERV	4,127.50
1490	CUSTOM SERVICES OF COLO INC	RESEEDING GRADE SOIL PREP	2,450.00
14529	DE NORA WATER TECHNOLOGIES INC	FILTER HOUSING NWTP	198.46
13843	DIETZE AND DAVIS, PC	MAY 20 MUNICIPAL JUDGE SE	2,800.00
12392	DOOR TO DOOR PROMOTIONS	UNIFORMS	1,984.14
14920	E-Z-GO DIVISION OF TEXTRON INC	2020 Golf Cart Purchase	104,052.00
1780	EBSCO	ELECTRONIC DATABASE	220.00
14691	EEG ENTERPRISES INC	CLOSED CAPTIONING CHANNEL	299.00
11124	EJ USA INC	SEWER LIDS FOR MANHOLES	505.76
14574	EUROFINS EATON ANALYTICAL LLC	UCMR-LAB	750.00
6761	FARIS MACHINERY CO	ASPHALT ROLLER#3215	552.07
6761	FARIS MACHINERY CO	VACTOR UTILITIES#3419	48.45
6761	FARIS MACHINERY CO	VACTOR UTILITIES#3426	596.11

CASH ACCOUNT: 001000 101001 WARRANT: 061620 06/16/2020

VENDOR	VENDOR NAME	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
12270	FASTENAL COMPANY	SURGICAL MASKS	112.50
2070	FLOOD & PETERSON INSURANCE INC	2019 AUTO PREMIUM AUDIT	2,975.00
10623	FRONT RANGE LANDFILL INC	HAUL TO LANDFILL	618.64
13239	FRONTIER PRECISION INC	SOFTWARE MAINTENANCE SER#	149.00
6847	GENERAL AIR SERVICE & SUPPLY	CYLINDER RENTAL	84.63
13069	GLACIER CONSTRUCTION CO INC	VAULT LEAK REPAIR	2,282.00
13347	GLOBAL EQUIPMENT COMPANY INC	DRUM DOLLY	579.89
14936	GOLDEN AUTOMATION LLC	IDEC SOFTWARE	363.76
14123	GOLF SCORECARDS INC	SCORECARDS	1,050.00
2310	GRAINGER	FOUR WAY STEEL WATER KEY	19.74
2310	GRAINGER	FIRE EXTINGUISHER	95.58
2310	GRAINGER	THERMOMETER SPRAY HEADS W	183.97
2310	GRAINGER	SAFETY BOLLARD LIGHTING	117.86
2405	HACH COMPANY	TNT KITS PIPETTES	833.06
14507	HIRED GUN WEED & PEST CONTROL	NORTH PLANT SPRAYING	2,392.00
14815	HPM INC	Playground Replacement Pr	10,472.00
14815	HPM INC	Playground replacement pr	65,080.00
9710	INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CORP	Hydrochloric Acid for Wat	557.00
14719	INTECONNECT INC	SERVICE CALL WTP	1,140.00
2780	KAISER LOCK & KEY SERVICE INC	REKEY CYLINDERS CS	38.00
2780	KAISER LOCK & KEY SERVICE INC	REPAIR PUSH BAR GCC	145.96
2780	KAISER LOCK & KEY SERVICE INC	LA KEY SYSTEM ROOF ACCESS	891.00
2780	KAISER LOCK & KEY SERVICE INC	KEY COPIES MU	30.00
2780	KAISER LOCK & KEY SERVICE INC	OPEN SPACE	139.00
2360	KELLY PC	MAY 20 LEGAL SERVICES	32,508.00
11075	LEFT HAND TREE & LANDSCAPE LLC	SHRUB REMOVALS	952.00
9087	LORIS AND ASSOCIATES INC	42 Underpass Design	8,191.75
5432	LOUISVILLE FIRE PROTECTION DIS	MAY 20 FIRE PROTECTION FE	9,065.00
6939	MCCANDLESS TRUCK CENTER LLC	BATTERY BOX VEHICLE#3203	209.57
6939	MCCANDLESS TRUCK CENTER LLC	FIRE EXTINGUISHER DUMP TR	17.06

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VENDOR	VENDOR NAME	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
6168	MOTION & FLOW CONTROL PRODUCTS	DISTRO PARTS	1,097.07
6168	MOTION & FLOW CONTROL PRODUCTS	PARTS FOR LIFT STATION	2,410.43
6168	MOTION & FLOW CONTROL PRODUCTS	PARTS UTILITIES#3405	876.28
15015	MUNDING DESIGN, LLC	IRRIGATION AND LANDSCAPE	1,400.00
14649	MURRAYSMITH INC	SWQMP Consultant Contract	949.50
14649	MURRAYSMITH INC	SWQMP Consultant Contract	3,446.35
8016	NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER INC	Consultant services for C	8,010.00
13597	NORTH LINE GIS LLC	GIS Consulting Services	2,520.00
11342	OJ WATSON COMPANY INC	DISTRO PARTS STREETS #320	154.56
99999	PHYLLIS THOMAS	ACTIVITY REFUND COVID	48.00
99999	LAURA PORPORA	ACTIVITY REFUND COVID	118.00
99999	JONATHAN HENSLEY	ACTIVITY REFUND COVID	277.00
99999	MIKKO MATTILA	ACTIVITY REFUND COVID	230.00
14481	ONTOGOLF LLC	ANNUAL DISPENSER HARDWARE	1,195.21
13649	OVERDRIVE INC	STATE GRANT	512.21
13649	OVERDRIVE INC	STATE GRANT	357.06
13649	OVERDRIVE INC	STATE GRANT	404.96
13649	OVERDRIVE INC	STATE GRANT	350.31
6849	OVERHEAD DOOR COMPANY INC	WASH BAY OVERHEAD DOOR RE	1,259.48
13662	PATRIOT TREE COMPANY	TREE REMOVAL	2,360.00
14144	PING INC	2020 Resale Merchandise -	203.02
14160	PRECISE MRM LLC	MONTHLY SOFTWARE POOLED D	239.13
12840	QUALITY WATER BIOSYSTEMS INC	AERATION PARTS	572.00
12840	QUALITY WATER BIOSYSTEMS INC	AERATION PUMP PARTS	1,390.00
13837	RAFTELIS FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS	KPI Refinement Consultant	9,047.00
14844	REPUBLIC SERVICES INC #535	MAY 20 TRASH SERVICE	4,169.68
13419	ROADSAFE TRAFFIC SYSTEMS CORP	VARIOUS SIGNAGE	511.60
13419	ROADSAFE TRAFFIC SYSTEMS CORP	VARIOUS SIGNAGE	2,281.50
13428	ROBERT F DRESSLER	PRESERVATION GRANT	2,512.00
13428	ROBERT F DRESSLER	PRESERVATION GRANT	2,078.00
14942	SILVA CONSTRUCTION INC	Concrete Replacement Proj	1,276,238.55

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VENDOR	VENDOR NAME	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
14207	SMALL AXE TREE CARE	PRUNE BRANCHES	1,200.00
15020	STRUCTURAL TECHNOLOGIES LLC	TANK ROOF INVESTIGATION	1,600.00
14551	SWANNIES GOLF APPAREL CO	RESALE MERCHANDISE	1,109.00
14551	SWANNIES GOLF APPAREL CO	RESALE MERCHANDISE	34.00
14288	THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC LLC	LAB PUMP	543.17
6707	TRI STATE OIL RECLAIMERS INC	USED OIL PICKUP	175.00
14065	TYLER TECHNOLOGIES INC	Police & Courts RMS Syste	1,430.00
14065	TYLER TECHNOLOGIES INC	ADDITIONAL EASY DRAW LICE	1,690.00
14065	TYLER TECHNOLOGIES INC	WALL CHARGER ZEBRA PRINTE	102.00
4765	UNCC	MAR 20 LOCATES #48760	759.90
14532	UNITED REFRIGERATION INC	HVAC	375.00
14532	UNITED REFRIGERATION INC	HVAC GC CLUBHOUSE	206.18
13241	UNITED REPROGRAPHIC SUPPLY INC	OCE PRINTER PAPER	101.87
6509	USA BLUEBOOK	HYPOCHLORITE	120.00
6509	USA BLUEBOOK	HAND SANITIZER	179.94
4880	VALUE LINE PUBLISHING LLC	REFERENCE MATERIAL	1,103.00
13851	VELOCITY PLANT SERVICES LLC	DRAIN LINE NWTP	1,944.95
11053	WATER TECHNOLOGY GROUP	ACTUATOR ADJUSTMENT SWTP	888.13
11053	WATER TECHNOLOGY GROUP	SANDPIPER AOD PUMP NWTP	913.50
14373	WEIFIELD GROUP CONTRACTING INC	VFD SERVICE CALL NWTP	469.00
9511	WESTERN PAPER DISTRIBUTORS INC	GLOVES LI	92.43
9511	WESTERN PAPER DISTRIBUTORS INC	GLOVES LI	75.05
9511	WESTERN PAPER DISTRIBUTORS INC	SPRAY BOTTLES	13.14
9511	WESTERN PAPER DISTRIBUTORS INC	ROLL TOWEL CS	25.89
13790	ZAYO GROUP LLC	JUNE 20 INTERNET SERVICES	783.00

151 INVOICES WARRANT TOTAL 1,700,823.63

CITY OF LOUISVILLE
PURCHASE CARD SUMMARY
STATEMENT PERIOD 04/21/20- 05/20/20

SUPPLIER	SUPPLIER LOCATION	CARDHOLDER	DEPARTMENT	TRANS DATE	AMOUNT
ABC-NV	913-8954600	ZACH STEINBAUGH	WASTEWATER	05/12/2020	100.00
ABC-NV	913-8954600	GREG VENETTE	WATER	05/02/2020	100.00
ALL AROUND SOIL AND ST	BRIGHTON	STEVE ROELS	PARKS	05/07/2020	619.20
ALLDATA CORP #8601	ELK GROVE	MASON THOMPSON	OPERATIONS	05/02/2020	125.00
AMAZON.COM AMZN.COM/BI	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/14/2020	-12.19
AMAZON.COM*5V1K88TY3 A	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	04/22/2020	26.04
AMAZON.COM*AE1JZ1GM3 A	AMZN.COM/BILL	DRUSILLA TIEBEN	PARKS	05/09/2020	24.58
AMAZON.COM*EE1RP2UH3 A	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	04/29/2020	13.02
AMAZON.COM*MC13L4BZ1 A	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/11/2020	12.19
AMAZON.COM*MC5QT29Y0 A	AMZN.COM/BILL	EMILY HOGAN	CITY MANAGER	05/14/2020	35.23
AMAZON.COM*MK7OS7B33 A	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	04/22/2020	491.26
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION F	615-3203203	BRIDGET BACON	LIBRARY	05/15/2020	5.00
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION F	615-3203203	BRIDGET BACON	LIBRARY	05/08/2020	5.00
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION F	NASHVILLE	BRIDGET BACON	LIBRARY	05/08/2020	118.00
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION F	615-3203203	BRIDGET BACON	LIBRARY	04/24/2020	5.00
AMERICAN PLANNING A	3124319100	LISA RITCHIE	PLANNING	05/18/2020	-490.00
AMERICAN PLANNING A	3124319100	ROBERT ZUCCARO	PLANNING	05/17/2020	-962.00
AMZN MKTP US*1R4NG5HA3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	05/08/2020	31.02
AMZN MKTP US*5K6528SJ3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DRUSILLA TIEBEN	PARKS	05/07/2020	64.99
AMZN MKTP US*7S3CB2UJ3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DRUSILLA TIEBEN	PARKS	05/09/2020	17.99
AMZN MKTP US*BO3869VD3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DRUSILLA TIEBEN	PARKS	05/09/2020	40.00
AMZN MKTP US*EN85E6XL3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/04/2020	78.90
AMZN MKTP US*F87G35F63	AMZN.COM/BILL	MEAGAN BROWN	HUMAN RESOURCES	04/30/2020	44.98
AMZN MKTP US*MC20312F0	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/13/2020	83.97
AMZN MKTP US*MC7L02770	AMZN.COM/BILL	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	05/13/2020	44.99
AMZN MKTP US*NY5VJ2ET3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	05/06/2020	108.99
AMZN MKTP US*UA0O05BB3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	05/06/2020	129.95
AMZN MKTP US*UZ0IE5E33	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	04/30/2020	27.48
AMZN MKTP US*UZ20E9PG3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	04/24/2020	71.52
AMZN MKTP US*3K2BY1Z73	AMZN.COM/BILL	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	04/22/2020	51.35
AMZN MKTP US*3X34234Q3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	04/23/2020	35.92
AMZN MKTP US*5G2W63NV3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	05/07/2020	128.00
AMZN MKTP US*5O4OX0NT3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	04/21/2020	100.77
AMZN MKTP US*8132I1DM3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	04/23/2020	35.90
AMZN MKTP US*BJ96U7PK3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	05/09/2020	363.00
AMZN MKTP US*C29KQ0A73	AMZN.COM/BILL	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	04/29/2020	81.46
AMZN MKTP US*DW4PX34N3	AMZN.COM/BILL	KERRY HOLLE	PUBLIC WORKS	04/21/2020	51.96
AMZN MKTP US*EF0YW5403	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	05/02/2020	68.99

SUPPLIER	SUPPLIER LOCATION	CARDHOLDER	DEPARTMENT	TRANS DATE	AMOUNT
AMZN MKTP US*G13SU1O23	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	04/22/2020	67.95
AMZN MKTP US*HS3OU6GX3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DRUSILLA TIEBEN	PARKS	04/30/2020	423.98
AMZN MKTP US*IZ66I3EE3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	04/22/2020	70.01
AMZN MKTP US*K393B64P3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/04/2020	27.96
AMZN MKTP US*LE73I5V23	AMZN.COM/BILL	KATIE TOFTE	REC CENTER	05/11/2020	70.88
AMZN MKTP US*M71SK5F91	AMZN.COM/BILL	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	05/17/2020	11.74
AMZN MKTP US*M758V8TW1	AMZN.COM/BILL	DRUSILLA TIEBEN	PARKS	05/19/2020	8.99
AMZN MKTP US*MC1L389N1	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	05/14/2020	37.48
AMZN MKTP US*MC46132Q1	AMZN.COM/BILL	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/13/2020	57.29
AMZN MKTP US*MC4SV6RI2	AMZN.COM/BILL	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	05/18/2020	49.95
AMZN MKTP US*MC4UO5RF2	AMZN.COM/BILL	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	05/18/2020	159.98
AMZN MKTP US*MC5D80710	AMZN.COM/BILL	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/14/2020	15.99
AMZN MKTP US*MC6MO5S21	AMZN.COM/BILL	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/12/2020	25.51
AMZN MKTP US*MC8DF3Y82	AMZN.COM/BILL	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/18/2020	64.27
AMZN MKTP US*NZ7HK2263	AMZN.COM/BILL	KERRY HOLLE	PUBLIC WORKS	04/24/2020	80.95
AMZN MKTP US*OE7HH7WD3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	04/28/2020	299.87
AMZN MKTP US*ON1GN2DI3	AMZN.COM/BILL	MEAGAN BROWN	HUMAN RESOURCES	04/23/2020	65.99
AMZN MKTP US*QA3DB7Z93	AMZN.COM/BILL	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	05/08/2020	28.11
AMZN MKTP US*U12397OY3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	05/03/2020	293.52
AMZN MKTP US*VI0QO8SU3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JEN KENNEY	POLICE	05/07/2020	116.82
AMZN MKTP US*WQ6SW1EW3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	04/30/2020	32.00
AMZN MKTP US*X23MR69A3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	04/30/2020	45.05
AMZN MKTP US*X95P33VY3	AMZN.COM/BILL	KERRY HOLLE	PUBLIC WORKS	05/06/2020	74.95
ANIXTER/CLARK/TRI-ED	GLENVIEW	DANIEL WOOLDRIDGE	IT	04/27/2020	271.94
APPLE.COM/BILL	866-712-7753	ERIK SWIATEK	PARKS	05/16/2020	-10.35
APPLE.COM/BILL	866-712-7753	ERIK SWIATEK	PARKS	05/13/2020	10.35
APPLE.COM/BILL	866-712-7753	ERIK SWIATEK	PARKS	05/01/2020	-.63
APPLE.COM/US	800-676-2775	GINGER CROSS	GOLF COURSE	05/06/2020	-3.61
ARKANSAS VALLEY SEED	303-320-7500	DANIEL PEER	PARKS	05/19/2020	690.00
ARKANSAS VALLEY SEED	303-320-7500	CATHERINE JEPSON	PARKS	04/22/2020	396.54
ATT*TECH SUPPORT 360	877-88TS360	DANIEL WOOLDRIDGE	IT	05/11/2020	10.00
AMAZON PRIME*AL72S7IP3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JESSE DEGRAW	REC CENTER	04/23/2020	119.00
AMAZON.COM	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/01/2020	-17.99
AMAZON.COM*476KH7WD3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/07/2020	217.32
AMAZON.COM*664UP2633	AMZN.COM/BILL	PATRICIA MORGAN	REC CENTER	05/06/2020	58.08
AMAZON.COM*CN9BA7Y63	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	04/20/2020	50.00
AMAZON.COM*GW8PR16F3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DRUSILLA TIEBEN	PARKS	05/12/2020	32.73
AMAZON.COM*K71OU0RL3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	04/23/2020	33.98
AMAZON.COM*L176G1FI3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	04/22/2020	57.98
AMAZON.COM*MC17A7YC1	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/16/2020	35.25
AMAZON.COM*MC2ID8H62	AMZN.COM/BILL	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/13/2020	39.46
AMAZON.COM*MC78Z3H41	AMZN.COM/BILL	DANIEL WOOLDRIDGE	IT	05/10/2020	88.53

SUPPLIER	SUPPLIER LOCATION	CARDHOLDER	DEPARTMENT	TRANS DATE	AMOUNT
AMAZON.COM*MC7I77R11	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/15/2020	37.63
AMAZON.COM*MG87V12B2	AMZN.COM/BILL	PATRICIA MORGAN	REC CENTER	05/01/2020	19.86
AMAZON.COM*QP23U4MC3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	05/07/2020	45.05
AMAZON.COM*RI2B09CO3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/11/2020	45.82
AMAZON.COM*T85KW81R3	AMZN.COM/BILL	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	04/27/2020	54.52
AMAZON.COM*UR38O62Q3	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	04/20/2020	17.99
AMAZON.COM*XK37R7D13	AMZN.COM/BILL	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/01/2020	37.55
B&H PHOTO 800-606-6969	800-2215743	EMILY HOGAN	CITY MANAGER	05/15/2020	-40.38
B&H PHOTO 800-606-6969	800-2215743	EMILY HOGAN	CITY MANAGER	04/29/2020	568.26
BESTBUYCOM806019988469	888-BESTBUY	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/19/2020	121.32
BIOBOT ANALYTICS	SOMERVILLE	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	05/08/2020	480.00
BIZWEST-DIGITAL	FORT COLLINS	ROBERT ZUCCARO	PLANNING	05/12/2020	7.00
BK TIRE	FREDERICK	MASON THOMPSON	OPERATIONS	05/14/2020	201.18
BLACKSTRAP INDUSTRIES	BEND	ERIK SWIATEK	PARKS	05/19/2020	411.50
BROOMFIELD RENTALS INC	BROOMFIELD	JAMES VAUGHAN	REC CENTER	04/24/2020	154.00
BUGSANDBEYOND.NET	LONGMONT	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/01/2020	50.00
CANVA* 02681-9491006	8778877815	GLORIA HANDYSIDE	CITY MANAGER	05/05/2020	12.95
CDW GOVT #XTK0467	800-808-4239	DANIEL WOOLDRIDGE	IT	05/11/2020	410.08
CENTENNIAL PRINTING CO	303-6650388	LARISSA COX	REC CENTER	05/15/2020	44.40
CENTENNIAL PRINTING CO	303-6650388	LANA FAUVER	REC CENTER	05/04/2020	37.00
CENTENNIAL PRINTING CO	303-6650388	CATHERINE JEPSON	PARKS	04/22/2020	160.00
CENTURYLINK/SPEEDPAY	800-244-1111	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	04/28/2020	2,097.83
CERTIFIED LABORATORIES	9724380831	CONNOR POWERS	GOLF COURSE	04/21/2020	386.35
CGFOA	LITTLETON	PENNEY BOLTE	SALES TAX	05/11/2020	50.00
COAL CREEK GOLF COURSE	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/08/2020	-39.00
COAL CREEK GOLF COURSE	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/08/2020	39.00
COAL CREEK GOLF COURSE	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	04/28/2020	49.00
COLORADO GOLF AND TURF	LITTLETON	SAM WHITE	GOLF COURSE	05/15/2020	172.59
COLORADO MUNICIPAL LEA	303-8316411	DAWN BURGESS	CITY MANAGER	05/11/2020	-397.00
COMCAST CABLE COMM	800-COMCAST	KATHERINE ZOSS	CITY MANAGER	05/13/2020	109.95
COMCAST CABLE COMM	800-COMCAST	JIM GILBERT	PARKS	04/28/2020	504.80
COMCAST DENVER CS 1X	800-266-2278	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/15/2020	298.13
COMCAST DENVER CS 1X	800-266-2278	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/05/2020	33.93
COMCAST DENVER CS 1X	800-266-2278	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	04/22/2020	298.13
CORNWELL TOOLS	DACONO	CALVIN MCCARTY	OPERATIONS	05/13/2020	329.90
CPI*COLEPARMERINSTRUMT	800-323-4340	ZACH STEINBAUGH	WASTEWATER	04/22/2020	196.39
CPS DISTRIBUTORS	WESTMINSTER	NORMAN MERLO	GOLF COURSE	05/19/2020	305.77
CPS DISTRIBUTORS	WESTMINSTER	NORMAN MERLO	GOLF COURSE	05/11/2020	124.04
CPS DISTRIBUTORS	3033503236	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	04/29/2020	36.05
CPS DISTRIBUTORS	3033503236	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	04/29/2020	32.50
CPS DISTRIBUTORS	3033503236	ZACH STEINBAUGH	WASTEWATER	04/29/2020	193.90
DAILY CAMERA	3034443444	CHERYL KELLER	POLICE	04/21/2020	13.89

SUPPLIER	SUPPLIER LOCATION	CARDHOLDER	DEPARTMENT	TRANS DATE	AMOUNT
DBC IRRIGATION SUPPLY	BROOMFIELD	DAVID ALDERS	PARKS	05/19/2020	194.74
DBC IRRIGATION SUPPLY	BROOMFIELD	MATT LOOMIS	PARKS	05/14/2020	494.68
DBC IRRIGATION SUPPLY	BROOMFIELD	DAVID ALDERS	PARKS	05/13/2020	249.60
DBC IRRIGATION SUPPLY	BROOMFIELD	MATT LOOMIS	PARKS	05/12/2020	20.10
DBC IRRIGATION SUPPLY	BROOMFIELD	MATT LOOMIS	PARKS	05/07/2020	22.86
DBC IRRIGATION SUPPLY	BROOMFIELD	MATT LOOMIS	PARKS	05/05/2020	343.46
DBC IRRIGATION SUPPLY	BROOMFIELD	MATT LOOMIS	PARKS	04/23/2020	97.36
DBC IRRIGATION SUPPLY	DENVER	MATT LOOMIS	PARKS	04/20/2020	46.71
DOLLAR TREE	LAFAYETTE	KATIE BEASLEY	REC CENTER	05/07/2020	20.00
DROPBOX*V7VFR55GW8YQ	DROPBOX.COM	EMILY HOGAN	CITY MANAGER	05/18/2020	11.99
E 470 EXPRESS TOLLS	303-5373470	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/06/2020	22.35
EB TURN YOUR IN-PERSO	8014137200	MEAGAN BROWN	HUMAN RESOURCES	04/27/2020	5.13
ECO PROMOTIONAL PRODUC	847-520-1771	KATIE BAUM	CITY MANAGER	05/07/2020	228.44
ENVATO 52879268	61383766284	GINGER CROSS	GOLF COURSE	05/15/2020	31.00
FACEBK 73YQER6G82	MENLO PARK	GLORIA HANDYSIDE	CITY MANAGER	05/20/2020	8.85
FACEBK RE9TTPJFN2	MENLO PARK	GINGER CROSS	GOLF COURSE	04/30/2020	1.16
FACEBK XTHFBSEF82	MENLO PARK	GLORIA HANDYSIDE	CITY MANAGER	04/21/2020	175.00
FASTENAL COMPANY 01COB	507-453-8920	JACK MANIAN	OPERATIONS	05/19/2020	77.66
FASTENAL COMPANY 01COB	507-453-8920	MASON THOMPSON	OPERATIONS	05/05/2020	-61.92
FASTENAL COMPANY 01COB	507-453-8920	MASON THOMPSON	OPERATIONS	05/05/2020	68.27
FASTENAL COMPANY 01COB	507-453-8920	MASON THOMPSON	OPERATIONS	05/04/2020	95.46
FASTENAL COMPANY 01COB	507-453-8920	CALVIN MCCARTY	OPERATIONS	04/20/2020	55.84
FASTENAL COMPANY 01COB	507-453-8920	CALVIN MCCARTY	OPERATIONS	04/20/2020	55.84
FASTENAL COMPANY 01COB	507-453-8920	CALVIN MCCARTY	OPERATIONS	04/20/2020	55.84
FASTENAL COMPANY 01COB	507-453-8920	CALVIN MCCARTY	OPERATIONS	04/20/2020	55.84
FASTENAL COMPANY 01COB	507-453-8920	CALVIN MCCARTY	OPERATIONS	04/20/2020	111.68
FEDEX OFFIC74200007427	LOUISVILLE	DAVID D HAYES	POLICE	05/14/2020	510.30
FIRST CHOICE-BOYER S C	303-9649400	SAM WHITE	GOLF COURSE	05/13/2020	138.35
FIRST CHOICE-BOYER S C	303-9649400	DAWN BURGESS	CITY MANAGER	04/22/2020	162.18
FIRST CHOICE-BOYER S C	303-9649400	SAM WHITE	GOLF COURSE	04/22/2020	162.10
GENERAL AIR SERVICE &	BOULDER	THOMAS CZAJKA	OPERATIONS	05/19/2020	146.15
GLENS GARAGE	LAKEWOOD	CONNOR POWERS	GOLF COURSE	04/24/2020	160.00
GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFF	CHICAGO	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/18/2020	150.00
GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFF	CHICAGO	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	04/18/2020	-395.00
GRAFFITI SOLUTIONS INC	6517770849	ERIK SWIATEK	PARKS	05/07/2020	340.00
GREEN CO2 SYSTEMS	FORT COLLINS	PAUL BORTH	REC CENTER	05/04/2020	878.08
GREEN SPOT INC	LONGMONT	MICHAEL TOWERS	PARKS	05/12/2020	520.00
GREEN VALLEY TURF CO	LITTLETON	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	04/28/2020	622.48
GUITARCENTER.COM INTER	8776874242	EMILY HOGAN	CITY MANAGER	04/29/2020	434.52
HILLYARD INC DENVER	3033211227	SAM WHITE	GOLF COURSE	05/15/2020	80.28
HILLYARD INC DENVER	3033211227	SAM WHITE	GOLF COURSE	05/01/2020	336.56
HOMEDEPOT.COM	800-430-3376	JEN KENNEY	POLICE	05/06/2020	-16.51

SUPPLIER	SUPPLIER LOCATION	CARDHOLDER	DEPARTMENT	TRANS DATE	AMOUNT
HOMEDEPOT.COM	800-430-3376	JEN KENNEY	POLICE	04/21/2020	207.45
IN *1-2-1 MARKETING	407-3954701	SAM WHITE	GOLF COURSE	05/05/2020	199.00
IN *ARROWHEAD SCIENTIF	913-8948388	ERICA BERZINS	POLICE	04/30/2020	389.21
IN *AVID4 ADVENTURE, I	720-2492412	AMANDA PERERA	REC CENTER	05/15/2020	-500.00
IN *BIOBAG USA	727-7891646	ERIK SWIATEK	PARKS	05/15/2020	822.00
IN *NATURE"S EDUCATOR	720-9009245	CATHERINE JEPSON	PARKS	05/11/2020	100.00
IN *VAN GO AUTO GLASS	303-4641500	MASON THOMPSON	OPERATIONS	04/23/2020	280.00
IN *YBA SHIRTS	801-7853331	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/01/2020	2,499.00
INSTANT IMPRINTS LOUIS	LOUISVILLE	GINGER CROSS	GOLF COURSE	05/07/2020	720.00
INSTANT IMPRINTS LOUIS	LOUISVILLE	GINGER CROSS	GOLF COURSE	05/07/2020	130.00
JAX RANCH & HOME	LAFAYETTE	DANIEL PEER	PARKS	05/07/2020	99.98
JAX RANCH & HOME	LAFAYETTE	CATHERINE JEPSON	PARKS	05/04/2020	80.00
JAX RANCH & HOME	LAFAYETTE	CATHERINE JEPSON	PARKS	05/01/2020	100.00
JAX RANCH & HOME	LAFAYETTE	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	04/27/2020	419.77
JOANN STORES*JOANN.COM	888-739-4120	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/12/2020	29.31
JOANN STORES*JOANN.COM	888-739-4120	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/11/2020	-39.79
JOANN STORES*JOANN.COM	888-739-4120	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/09/2020	102.50
JOANN STORES*JOANN.COM	888-739-4120	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/09/2020	67.13
JOHN ELWAY CHEVROLET	303-7896294	CALVIN MCCARTY	OPERATIONS	04/20/2020	59.24
JOHNSTONE SUPPLY - DEN	DENVER	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	04/20/2020	45.04
KING SOOPERS #0013	LOUISVILLE	LINDSEY WITTY	REC CENTER	05/10/2020	63.00
LAFAYETTE LUMBER COMPA	LAFAYETTE	STEVE ROELS	PARKS	05/12/2020	832.91
LANCE PFEIFER SNAP ON	FIRESTONE	CALVIN MCCARTY	OPERATIONS	05/18/2020	444.00
LANDS END BUS OUTFITTE	8003324700	JEN KENNEY	POLICE	04/30/2020	77.77
LES MILLS US TRADING	6308285949	LINDSEY WITTY	REC CENTER	05/05/2020	274.50
LEWAN TECHNOLOGY	DENVER	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/14/2020	77.17
LEWAN TECHNOLOGY	DENVER	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/14/2020	961.67
LEWAN TECHNOLOGY	DENVER	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/14/2020	1,639.00
LEWAN TECHNOLOGY	DENVER	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/14/2020	743.62
LL JOHNSON DIST CO	DENVER	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	04/24/2020	388.98
LOGMEIN*GOTOMEETING	LOGMEIN.COM	JEFFREY FISHER	POLICE	05/10/2020	49.00
LORENTE INTERNATIONAL	FARMERS BRANC	SAM WHITE	GOLF COURSE	05/18/2020	808.53
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/19/2020	77.73
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/19/2020	71.55
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/19/2020	-77.73
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	CONNOR POWERS	GOLF COURSE	05/18/2020	20.86
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/13/2020	70.26
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/13/2020	33.96
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	05/13/2020	27.22
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	CONNOR POWERS	GOLF COURSE	05/12/2020	16.08
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	05/11/2020	19.23
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/10/2020	33.94

SUPPLIER	SUPPLIER LOCATION	CARDHOLDER	DEPARTMENT	TRANS DATE	AMOUNT
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	05/07/2020	185.82
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/07/2020	48.32
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	05/06/2020	16.82
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/05/2020	5.98
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	05/03/2020	77.70
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	05/01/2020	51.92
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	SAM WHITE	GOLF COURSE	05/01/2020	37.94
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	04/30/2020	22.50
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	04/29/2020	138.75
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	MICHAEL MCINTOSH	POLICE	04/28/2020	29.95
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	04/25/2020	9.64
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	04/24/2020	108.64
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	CONNOR POWERS	GOLF COURSE	04/23/2020	12.52
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	CONNOR POWERS	GOLF COURSE	04/23/2020	16.95
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	04/23/2020	135.91
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	MIKE MILLER	POLICE	04/23/2020	-39.90
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	04/21/2020	75.46
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	04/21/2020	-79.46
LOWES #00220*	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	04/20/2020	79.42
MAILCHIMP *MONTHLY	MAILCHIMP.COM	GLORIA HANDYSIDE	CITY MANAGER	05/18/2020	194.65
MBS STANDOFFS	TAMPA	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	05/04/2020	234.68
MEDEXSUPPLY.COM	888-4332300	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	04/30/2020	600.00
MILE HIGH TURFGRASS LL	3039880969	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	05/08/2020	930.20
MILE HIGH TURFGRASS LL	3039880969	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	05/08/2020	382.75
MSFT * E0500AX7ZR	MSFT AZURE	DANIEL WOOLDRIDGE	IT	05/01/2020	116.59
MURPHY EXPRESS 8723	LAFAYETTE	MASON THOMPSON	OPERATIONS	05/05/2020	10.41
MESSAGE MEDIA	SAN FRANCISCO	GLORIA HANDYSIDE	CITY MANAGER	05/14/2020	100.00
NAPA AUTO PART 0026903	LOUISVILLE	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/14/2020	260.01
NAPA AUTO PART 0026903	LOUISVILLE	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/14/2020	3,431.61
NAPA AUTO PART 0026903	LOUISVILLE	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/05/2020	-10.60
NAPA AUTO PART 0026903	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	04/28/2020	47.99
NAPA AUTO PART 0026903	LOUISVILLE	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	04/22/2020	10.60
NAPA AUTO PART 0026903	LOUISVILLE	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	04/20/2020	203.29
NAPA AUTO PART 0026903	LOUISVILLE	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	04/20/2020	2,330.06
NORTHWEST PARKWAY LLC	303-9262500	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/06/2020	35.15
NORTHWEST PARKWAY LLC	303-9262500	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/06/2020	3.00
O MEARA FORD	NORTHGLENN	MASON THOMPSON	OPERATIONS	05/05/2020	-75.00
O MEARA FORD	NORTHGLENN	MASON THOMPSON	OPERATIONS	04/29/2020	232.22
OFFICE DEPOT #1080	800-463-3768	ELIZABETH SCHETTLER	PLANNING	05/05/2020	37.79
OFFICEMAX/DEPOT 6616	SUPERIOR	CONNOR POWERS	GOLF COURSE	05/18/2020	32.99
OFFICEMAX/DEPOT 6616	SUPERIOR	CHAD ROOT	BUILDING SAFETY	05/15/2020	187.96
PACKAGING SUPPLIERS OF	DENVER	ERICA BERZINS	POLICE	05/15/2020	148.95

SUPPLIER	SUPPLIER LOCATION	CARDHOLDER	DEPARTMENT	TRANS DATE	AMOUNT
PAYFLOW/PAYPAL	8888839770	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/04/2020	19.95
PAYFLOW/PAYPAL	8888839770	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/04/2020	59.95
PAYPAL *AJSREFRIGER	4029357733	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/07/2020	810.00
PAYPAL *BHIGGS44 EBAY	4029357733	CHAD ROOT	BUILDING SAFETY	04/22/2020	39.41
PAYPAL *CHARGERCITY EB	4029357733	CHAD ROOT	BUILDING SAFETY	05/17/2020	34.12
PAYPAL *GETOUTLIFT	4029357733	DAVID DEAN	GOLF COURSE	04/20/2020	109.40
PAYPAL *GP RED GP RED	4029357733	AMANDA PERERA	REC CENTER	04/24/2020	59.00
PIONEER SAND CO 15	BROOMFIELD	NICHOLAS POTOPCHUK	PARKS	05/06/2020	71.88
PIONEER SAND CO 15	BROOMFIELD	NICHOLAS POTOPCHUK	PARKS	05/05/2020	167.12
PIONEER SAND CO 15	BROOMFIELD	MASON THOMPSON	OPERATIONS	04/22/2020	55.30
PLUG N PAY TECHNOLOGIE	631-8707735	JULIE SEYDEL	REC CENTER	05/05/2020	30.00
PRAIRIE MOUNTAIN MEDIA	8884549588	BOBBIEJO TREGAY	FINANCE	05/14/2020	430.76
PROFESSIONAL PLASTICS	FULLERTON	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	05/11/2020	1,645.50
PROJECT MGMT INSTITUTE	610-3564600	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	04/25/2020	-275.00
PROJECT MGMT INSTITUTE	610-3564600	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	04/22/2020	275.00
PROJECT MGMT INSTITUTE	610-3564600	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	04/22/2020	275.00
REDNECK TRAILER SUP 9	FREDERICK	VICKIE ILKO	OPERATIONS	04/23/2020	306.69
REXEL 3252	LONGMONT	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	05/06/2020	68.55
SAFEWAY #2812	LOUISVILLE	BEN REDARD	POLICE	05/17/2020	48.25
SAFEWAY #2812	LOUISVILLE	DAVID BARIL	GOLF COURSE	05/05/2020	3.49
SAFEWAY #2812	LOUISVILLE	DAVID D HAYES	POLICE	04/26/2020	19.99
SHERWIN WILLIAMS 70348	LAFAYETTE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	05/08/2020	219.95
SHOWCASES	CAPE CANAVERA	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/01/2020	423.66
SHRED-IT	8666474733	CHERYL KELLER	POLICE	05/11/2020	30.00
SIP.US LLC	800-566-9810	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	05/10/2020	28.57
SOURCE OFFICE - VITAL	GOLDEN	JIM GILBERT	PARKS	05/15/2020	81.90
SOURCE OFFICE - VITAL	GOLDEN	MEREDYTH MUTH	CITY MANAGER	05/08/2020	54.80
SOURCE OFFICE - VITAL	GOLDEN	MEREDYTH MUTH	CITY MANAGER	05/01/2020	-282.76
SPLASHTOP.COM	408-861-1088	DAVID ALDERS	PARKS	04/28/2020	240.00
SPLASHTOP.COM	408-861-1088	DANIEL WOOLDRIDGE	IT	04/23/2020	288.00
SQ *FOOTHILLS STONE SU	GOLDEN	KERRY KRAMER	PARKS	05/04/2020	550.00
STAPLS7307055209000001	877-8267755	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/07/2020	38.34
STAPLS7307411125000001	877-8267755	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/05/2020	753.00
STAPLS7307475070000001	877-8267755	CHERYL KELLER	POLICE	05/06/2020	87.69
STK*SHUTTERSTOCK	8666633954	EMILY HOGAN	CITY MANAGER	05/15/2020	99.00
TARGET 00017699	SUPERIOR	LISA RITCHIE	PLANNING	05/07/2020	99.98
TARGET.COM *	800-591-3869	JILL SIEWERT	LIBRARY	05/19/2020	76.18
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/15/2020	119.00
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/15/2020	10.16
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	CATHERINE JEPSON	PARKS	05/14/2020	15.65
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/14/2020	55.11
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/14/2020	74.96

SUPPLIER	SUPPLIER LOCATION	CARDHOLDER	DEPARTMENT	TRANS DATE	AMOUNT
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	CRAIG DUFFIN	PUBLIC WORKS	05/14/2020	44.91
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MICHAEL TOWERS	PARKS	05/12/2020	24.97
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/12/2020	132.32
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	KERRY KRAMER	PARKS	05/11/2020	28.02
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	JUSTIN ELKINS	WASTEWATER	05/08/2020	110.15
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	THOMAS CZAJKA	OPERATIONS	05/08/2020	102.71
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	ROSS DAVIS	OPERATIONS	05/07/2020	71.30
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	CATHERINE JEPSON	PARKS	05/07/2020	55.60
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	JAMES VAUGHAN	REC CENTER	05/06/2020	66.90
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	DAVID D HAYES	POLICE	05/06/2020	50.94
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	PHIL LIND	FACILITIES	05/05/2020	74.78
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	JAMES VAUGHAN	REC CENTER	05/01/2020	9.97
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	DAVID D HAYES	POLICE	05/01/2020	21.97
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/01/2020	40.90
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/01/2020	67.17
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	04/30/2020	35.06
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	THOMAS CZAJKA	OPERATIONS	04/29/2020	13.24
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	ZACH STEINBAUGH	WASTEWATER	04/29/2020	20.49
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	ZACH STEINBAUGH	WASTEWATER	04/29/2020	29.08
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	04/29/2020	39.02
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	AARON GRANT	PARKS	04/24/2020	19.98
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	04/24/2020	115.99
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	04/24/2020	39.16
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	THOMAS CZAJKA	OPERATIONS	04/23/2020	190.69
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	VICKIE ILKO	OPERATIONS	04/23/2020	32.11
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	04/23/2020	11.50
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	CATHERINE JEPSON	PARKS	04/22/2020	155.98
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	MATT LOOMIS	PARKS	04/22/2020	10.82
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	JAMES VAUGHAN	REC CENTER	04/21/2020	29.91
THE HOME DEPOT #1506	LOUISVILLE	DANIEL PEER	PARKS	04/21/2020	38.90
THE HOME DEPOT 1506	LOUISVILLE	GREG VENETTE	WATER	05/18/2020	625.94
THE HOME DEPOT 1506	LOUISVILLE	STEVE ROELS	PARKS	05/12/2020	209.11
THE HOME DEPOT 1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	05/11/2020	100.66
THE HOME DEPOT 1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	04/27/2020	289.00
THE HOME DEPOT 1506	LOUISVILLE	MIKE KARBGINSKY	FACILITIES	04/23/2020	89.43
THE HOME DEPOT PRO	8565333261	ERIK SWIATEK	PARKS	05/12/2020	259.48
THE HOME DEPOT PRO	8565333261	ERIK SWIATEK	PARKS	04/27/2020	437.82
THE UPS STORE 4487	DENVER	MEAGAN BROWN	HUMAN RESOURCES	05/07/2020	11.61
TOSHIBA BUSINESS SOLUT	LAKE FOREST	AMANDA PERERA	REC CENTER	05/18/2020	97.20
TRACTOR SUPPLY #2105	LAFAYETTE	THOMAS CZAJKA	OPERATIONS	05/07/2020	48.78
TRANSWEST GMC	HENDERSON	CALVIN MCCARTY	OPERATIONS	05/14/2020	85.77
TURF ADDICT	8558248016	CONNOR POWERS	GOLF COURSE	04/27/2020	-27.29

SUPPLIER	SUPPLIER LOCATION	CARDHOLDER	DEPARTMENT	TRANS DATE	AMOUNT
ULINE *SHIP SUPPLIES	800-295-5510	SAM WHITE	GOLF COURSE	05/16/2020	62.17
USA BLUE BOOK	8004939876	ZACH STEINBAUGH	WASTEWATER	05/18/2020	25.04
USA BLUE BOOK	8004939876	DAVID SZABADOS	FACILITIES	05/06/2020	228.99
USA BLUE BOOK	8004939876	ZACH STEINBAUGH	WASTEWATER	05/04/2020	56.97
USA BLUE BOOK	8004939876	ZACH STEINBAUGH	WASTEWATER	04/22/2020	38.10
USA BLUE BOOK	8004939876	ZACH STEINBAUGH	WASTEWATER	04/21/2020	133.90
USA BLUE BOOK	8004939876	ZACH STEINBAUGH	WASTEWATER	04/21/2020	267.02
USPS PO 0756700237	SUPERIOR	BENJAMIN WHITE-PATARINO	PARKS	04/27/2020	4.10
VENNGAGE.COM	TORONTO	EMILY HOGAN	CITY MANAGER	05/15/2020	19.00
VZWRLSS*MY VZ VB P	800-922-0204	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	05/02/2020	3,030.81
VZWRLSS*MY VZ VB P	800-922-0204	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	04/22/2020	705.05
VZWRLSS*MY VZ VB P	800-922-0204	DIANE M KREAGER	FINANCE	04/22/2020	1,237.61
WAYTEK INC	800-3282724	CONNOR POWERS	GOLF COURSE	04/20/2020	33.30
WEST MARINE #193	HIGHLANDS RCH	GREG VENETTE	WATER	05/14/2020	920.96
WRAP LLC	3052030901	KERRY HOLLE	PUBLIC WORKS	05/01/2020	160.46
WRAP LLC	3052030901	JIM GILBERT	PARKS	04/30/2020	416.92
ZOOM.US	8887999666	PAULA KNAPEK	HUMAN RESOURCES	05/18/2020	16.28
ZOOM.US	8887999666	ROBERT ZUCCARO	PLANNING	05/16/2020	59.73
ZOOM.US	8887999666	CHRISTOPHER NEVES	IT	05/14/2020	532.09
ZOOM.US	8887999666	ROBIN BROOKHART	HUMAN RESOURCES	05/06/2020	-6.52
ZOOM.US	8887999666	KATIE BEASLEY	REC CENTER	05/05/2020	16.28
ZOOM.US	8887999666	KATHLEEN HIX	HUMAN RESOURCES	04/22/2020	16.28
ZORO TOOLS INC	855-2899676	KATHY MARTIN	REC CENTER	04/11/2020	-57.24
		CREDITS APPLIED & USED		05/20/2020	1,562.14
TOTAL					**$ 64,066.90**

CITY OF LOUISVILLE				
EXPENDITURE APPROVALS $25,000.00 - $99,999.99				
MAY 2020				
DATE	**P.O. #**	**VENDOR**	**DESCRIPTION**	**AMOUNT**
5/19/2020	2020112	Radiation Pros LLC	Water Treatment Plant Sludge Hauling	$45,000.00
			Aluminum sulfate is used as part of the water treatment process and	
			accumulates in the sludge. The sludge is removed from the process	
			and discharged to various locations including the SCWTP lower pond,	
			HBWTP drying bed and chemical holding tanks. Periodically, the	
			sludge must be manually removed and disposed of in accordance with	
			CDPHE and EPA regulations. Staff completed a formal bid process to	
			contract for this disposal. Bids were received from Radiation Pros	
			and Veris Environmental. Radiation Pros submitted the lowest bid.	

City of Louisville
COLORADO • SINCE 1878

City Council

Meeting Minutes

May 26, 2020
Electronic Meeting
6:00 PM

Call to Order – Mayor Stolzmann called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. **Roll Call** was taken and the following members were present:

City Council:	***Mayor Ashley Stolzmann*** ***Mayor Pro Tem Dennis Maloney*** ***Councilmember Kyle Brown*** ***Councilmember J. Caleb Dickinson*** ***Councilmember Deborah Fahey*** ***Councilmember Chris Leh*** ***Councilmember Jeff Lipton***
Staff Present:	***Heather Balser, City Manager*** ***Megan Davis, Deputy City Manager*** ***Rob Zuccaro, Planning & Building Safety Director*** ***Dave Hayes, Police Chief*** ***Megan Pierce, Economic Vitality Director*** ***Meredyth Muth, City Clerk***
Others Present:	***Kathleen Kelly, City Attorney***

Mayor Stolzmann noted that because of the COVID-19 emergency the meeting is being held electronically. She gave information on how the meeting process will work and directions for those dialing in on how to participate when it is time for public comments.

RESOLUTION NO. 36, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF PORTIONS OF MAIN STREET IN DOWNTOWN LOUISVILLE FOR OUTDOOR DINING AREAS (EXPANDED OUTDOOR DINING PROGRAM)

Director Pierce stated this is a proposal for the closure of Main Street for an expanded summer dining program. The local restaurants have been severely impacted with the closure requirements of the COVID 19 pandemic. New regulations allow them to open for indoor seating tomorrow however strict social distancing requirements are in place including extra spacing of tables and sanitization requirements. The proposed closure would allow restaurants to expand into the street to allow for more seating capacity while still meeting those rules.

Director Pierce noted there are four component of the program:

- Closure of Main Street to vehicular traffic for an extended period;
- Designation of curbside take-out areas for Downtown food and beverage establishments;
- Potential “food hall areas” in City-owned parking lots; and
- Streamlined process for food and beverage establishments outside of Main Street to designate additional outdoor seating capacity.

Staff is recommending the closure of Main Street from Elm to Walnut leaving the east-west streets open. The start and end dates of the program have not yet been determined. The closure would not commence until all State guidance has been finalized and all participating businesses have been approved. At this time we are seeking a 24/7 closure, but the hours of operation will be further refined. The annual Downtown Patio Program, which deploys approximately 26 12-foot patios as “parklets” on Main and Front Streets between late April and early November, is unfortunately not feasible with meeting physical distancing needs. The exact layout will be determined when we know which restaurants will be participating.

Staff is asking for approval of the closure and administrative ability to approve the street layout and other details. The only hesitation restaurants had about the street closure was where to have curbside pick up areas. Restaurants are really dependent on take out right now so the layout needs to include access for people to pick up those orders.

The potential for food halls will be reviewed once the closure is fully in place and then staff can decide if the food halls are needed. The food hall concept would require more work from the City for oversight and sanitization and other details will need to be worked out if this moves forward.

Director Pierce noted expanded seating is not just for Downtown food and beverage establishments. The City Clerk’s office has already been reaching out to those establishments with liquor licenses about the process to add seating on sidewalk areas and in parking lots. Staff will assist food and beverage establishments in other areas with site plans, determining the number of tables and required spacing, and ensure there is appropriate emergency access and fire lanes. Please note that for these businesses, they will need to have proof of permission to use any adjacent area; if the establishment is in a strip mall with shared parking, they will need to obtain permission from the property owner.

Staff will create a communications plan for this program and align that with all current safety rules.

While many details will have to be worked out, staff is confident this program can be successful and staff recommends approval of the resolution.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney asked how handicap parking will be addressed. Director Pierce stated the details have not been solidified but the layout will need to include handicap accessibility for both parking and table access.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney asked how many downtown businesses will be included this this plan. Director Pierce stated most all have stated they support the program, including retail stores, but final participation is yet to be determined.

Councilmember Leh asked if Fire and Police had been involved in this discussion. Director Pierce stated they have been involved and feel it is all workable. As the layout and details are confirmed public safety will continue to be involved. Councilmember Fahey agreed emergency access must be considered.

Councilmember Lipton asked if any changes are needed to the sign code to support this. Director Pierce stated the City is currently allowing some flexibility in temporary signs for the next few months and that should be sufficient.

Public Comments

Mark Cathcart, 1763 Sweet Clover Lane, stated he would like bicycle parking included in the layout and he asked why a closure can't be done on Front Street as well.

CJ Roffis, Eyeworks, stated his business would be heavily impacted by this and he does not support the closure in front of their office. He stated he needs the parking open for his elderly patients. He asked that the block south of Pine Street not be closed. He stated a closure will cost him thousands of dollars.

Sarah Lynch, 541 Adams Avenue and owner of Assorted Goods, stated she supports the closure noting parking problems could happen but it would be offset by drawing people to downtown.

Rick Kron, President of the DBA, stated the DBA is very interested in this and they have been working closely with the businesses downtown and almost everyone is in support of this. He suggested an end date for the program be as late in the year as possible. He hopes the DBA can work with Eyeworks to accommodate them.

Erica and Jeremy Carlson, 929 La Farge Avenue, stated they both support the closure.

Mayor Stolzmann noted the Council has received a number of comments from residents and those have been included in the public record.

Councilmember Leh stated he supports the closure and giving staff the leeway to determine the details.

Councilmember Leh moved to approve the resolution; seconded by Councilmember Lipton. Councilmember Leh and Councilmember Lipton agreed to an end date of September 30 or until lifted by City Council

Councilmember Dickinson supports the resolution and wants staff to have flexibility to work out the details to make this work. He stated he knows this will impact the neighbors and thanked them for their continued support.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney stated he supports the resolution and thinks it is a great idea. He noted that approving this for 2020 does not set a precedent for 2021.

Mayor Stolzmann stated she supports this to help the restaurants and to help them reopen in a safe way. She agreed it won't be easy for everyone but feels it is what is needed now. Councilmember Fahey agreed.

Councilmember Dickinson gave a friendly amendment to make the end date October 5 so it includes a full week. Councilmember Leh and Councilmember Dickinson agreed to the amendment.

Roll Call Vote: motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

RESOLUTION NO. 37, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING APPLICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY MODIFICATIONS OF LIQUOR LICENSED PREMISES TO BE ADMINISTRATIVELY APPROVED

Clerk Muth stated that staff anticipates many of the local restaurants may want to expand their licensed premises into parking lots or streets to help give them additional seating that meets social distancing requirements during the COVID-19. A restaurant cannot extend its liquor service area outside of its defined premises without approval from both the Local Licensing Authority and the State Liquor Enforcement Division

In normal circumstances, the temporary modification of premise application is submitted to the City Clerk's Office. Staff holds the application until the next Local Licensing Authority (LLA) meeting and once approved by the LLA the application is sent to the State for their approval.

The proposed resolution would change this process to allow the Secretary to the LLA to approve temporary modification of premises applications administratively without a hearing from the LLA. Should the Secretary deny an application, the applicant may request a hearing in front of the LLA. This would significantly shorten the time it takes to get local approval for such an application.

Councilmember Fahey stated her support.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney asked if there would be an end date for this change. Muth stated as written this is a permanent change, but Council can put in an end date if desired.

Councilmember Leh stated he supports an end date in the resolution, perhaps tied to the emergency declaration. Councilmember Lipton agreed.

Public Comments – None.

Rick Kron, President of the DBA, stated he supports this resolution to give businesses more clarity and efficiency in this process.

Mayor Stolzmann stated she supports the resolution as written. The change would give staff the ability to act quickly on what are routine applications in an administrative process. She feels the permanent change makes sense.

Councilmember Leh moved to approve the resolution, Councilmember Dickinson seconded.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney stated he prefers an end date as this is being done specifically to address the pandemic so it should align with that.

Mayor Stolzmann made a friendly amendment to strike the second whereas to remove the discussion of the change being made for the pandemic. Councilmember Leh did not agree to the motion.

Councilmember Lipton stated he is supportive of an end date.

Councilmember Dickinson stated the end date should be far enough out to cover the length of the pandemic emergency.

Councilmember Leh made a friendly amendment that the resolution end 30 days after the Council lifts the State of Emergency, Councilmember Dickinson agreed to the amendment.

Motion passed by unanimous roll call vote.

Members decided to switch the next two items and discuss in-person meetings first.

DISCUSSION/DIRECTION – CONSIDERATION OF IN-PERSON MEETINGS DURING COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS

Clerk Muth stated staff and the Legal Review Committee have been looking into what options there are for holding public hearings during the COVID-19 outbreak while there are strict limitations on in-person gatherings. At this time, staff plans to hold meetings electronically for the foreseeable future as the Safer at Home regulations ask people to

minimize the number of in-person meetings. She noted that legislative bodies are exempt from the 10 person limit.

After considering a large number of ideas and requirements staff is recommending that when the time comes for in-person hearings they be broadcast meetings (Channel 8 and web stream) that also have a phone-in option for public comments. Staff has ordered the equipment necessary to broadcast from the Recreation Center should Council Chambers be too small a room to use.

Staff looked closely at if a Zoom component could be integrated into an in-person meeting and determined there are technical issues. The phone-in option, however, allows people to stay home and watch the meeting and still participate in the meeting. This option is one way to make people feel safe while still participating. Additionally, if the Council were to meet in the Recreation Center (in either the Brooks/Crown Room or the Gym) there would be enough space to allow some people to participate in person.

Using this option all of the standard Council processes will still apply. Public comments would be limited to specific times on the agenda and everyone who is interested can have a chance to speak (either in person or on the phone) for three minutes.

Many logistical details still need to be worked out for this and staff does not foresee a shift to this process in the immediate future.

It should be noted that having City Council meetings in-person does not resolve the issue regarding those items that are subject to referendum. The current Safer at Home public health order does not prohibit circulation of referendum petitions, but recommended social distancing practices may present practical difficulties. Council should take this into consideration when the City is ready to proceed with in-person meetings.

The Legal Review Committee discussed this item at their May 20 meeting and recommended the City Council consider the in-person meetings for public hearings, except for those matters subject to referendum.

Councilmember Leh stated the Legal Committee really did not have a strong recommendation but wanted the Council to discuss this quickly.

Councilmember Brown stated he hears from residents who do not have the technological ability to join electronic meetings; they would prefer an in-person option. In-person meetings would enhance transparency and allow work to continue.

Councilmember Fahey noted many people really like the electronic meetings so they don’t have to attend in-person.

Councilmember Brown stated the Committee would support in-person meetings for those items subject to referendum once petition circulating could happen safely.

Councilmember Lipton noted petition circulation is not prohibited; however, it is not recommended due to health issues. He asked if municipal initiatives could move forward electronically as the governor has allowed state ones to. City Attorney Kelly stated that the City's home rule charter does not allow for electronic circulation unless or until the General Assembly changes those regulations in Title 31.

Councilmember Lipton stated the Council can't indefinitely postpone land use hearings that are subject to referendum.

Councilmember Leh stated the Council needs to address public meetings for non-quasi-judicial items first and then address those subject to referendum.

Mayor Stolzmann suggested having in-person meetings for all public hearings and for all other items continue to meet electronically.

Councilmember Lipton asked what exactly is included in public hearings. City Attorney Kelly stated generally it is those items that require prior notice to the public, it is mostly land use, historic preservation items, and ordinances.

Councilmember Lipton stated unless there is a real urgency he is very reluctant to meet in person. He is concerned about inadvertent exposure to the virus. He would like to wait and see what happens over the next 30-60 days. Any item that can be addressed electronically should be.

Councilmember Dickinson stated he supports finding a way to have having in-person meetings when needed.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney stated he wants to see City business continue; but we can't rush the process back to in-person meetings until the referendum question is settled.

Councilmember Brown stated we need to find a way forward for in-person meetings when necessary.

Public Comments

Mark Cathcart, 1763 Sweet Clover Lane, stated he is a person with underlying conditions and he has concerns about attending an in-person meeting, but he also has a great issue with the electronic meetings and feels there is no meaningful participation for the public that way.

John Leary, 1116 LaFarge Avenue, stated he is concerned about those items subject to referendum. While signature gathering is not prohibited it is highly discouraged for health reasons. He stated the right to referendum is constitutional. He noted that property rights

are important but he feels that shouldn't trump health and constitutional rights. The City should see if there is a way to resolve these issues.

Mayor Stolzmann wanted to clarify for everyone that if there were in-person meetings there would still be a way for people to watch from home and participate by phone. She stated she supports an in-person option for anyone who wants to attend that way with an electronic option for those who don't. She stated she supports all public hearings be held at in-person meetings and continuing with electronic meetings for topics without a public hearing.

Councilmember Lipton stated his concern that if some Council members are in person and some at home it would leave those people at home on unequal footing. We should try to handle as much business as possible electronically. He added things could change quickly in the next few months.

Mayor Stolzmann stated she supports an in-person option for public hearings and she doesn't support moving forward with public hearings without that option.

Councilmember Lipton stated many items with public hearings can take place electronically. He strongly objects to requiring in-person meetings for any public hearing item.

Councilmember Leh asked the City Attorney if an in-person meeting is required for public hearings. City Attorney Kelly stated that in her interpretation, neither the Charter nor Code does requires public hearings be held in-person.

Mayor Stolzmann stated she feels to be totally accessible there needs to be an in-person option.

Councilmember Leh stated this issue needs to be resolved soon. We take public participation very seriously and want to meet the needs of everyone. Councilmember Leh asked City Attorney Kelly to research if the City has a legal duty to hold public hearings in-person.

Mayor Stolzmann asked members who would be comfortable meeting in-person.

Councilmembers Brown and Councilmember Dickinson were comfortable to meet in-person.

Councilmember Lipton stated he is not comfortable meeting in-person as he is in the high risk category for COVID-19. He noted three members of Council are in this position and he finds it discriminatory the others would meet in-person without them.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney stated he is cautious of in-person meetings as well but we need to resolve this to keep the City's business moving ahead.

Councilmember Fahey stated she too is high risk; she would be willing to meet in-person only if there was no other way to hold the hearing.

Councilmember Leh stated all members of Council have an equal voice and he is concerned there would be some kind of stigma against those not attending in-person. He stated whether or not to have in-person meetings should be driven by what the law requires. He would like to see what the City Attorney's findings are before proceeding.

Mayor Stolzmann stated she does not think the electronic meetings are a reasonable replacement for in-person meetings. There are audio and technical issues with the electronic meetings. Some other Councils are making in-person meetings work. There are other alternatives. We can't continue with only electronic meetings until there is a vaccine. We need to find an in-person option.

Councilmember Dickinson stated this may continue for 18 months so we need to figure it out. We have to figure out what an acceptable level of risk is and what an acceptable meeting format is and how to make sure everyone is on equal footing. We need to keep moving the conversation forward.

Councilmember Leh noted this disease has a disparate impact on people over 60 and we need to figure out a way to involve everyone.

Members agreed to send this back to the Legal Committee for additional discussion and to bring a recommendation.

RESOLUTION NO. 38, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION AMENDING PROCEDURES TO BE UTILIZED FOR QUASI-JUDICIAL HEARINGS AT MEETINGS CONDUCTED BY ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION

Mayor Stolzmann introduced the item. City Attorney Kelly stated the Council previously adopted Resolution No. 30 which authorized quasi-judicial meetings to be held by electronic participation. Following that there was some desire by staff to seek Council clarification regarding which types of specific applications and hearings the Council wanted to be held by appointed bodies and the Council.

This resolution specifically enumerates the types of applications and what types of hearings can be held. The other addition is new information about accessibility to meet ADA requirements and requests for accommodations for those who need them.

The resolution gives discretion to the City Manager, the Mayor, or chair of an appointed body to determine if technological or other issues are preventing proper due process at an electronic hearing. If that is the case, the hearing will be vacated or continued to a later date when it could be held at an in-person meeting.

Public Comments – None.

Councilmember Brown suggested one amendment to the resolution: adding to Section 1A1 that Public Meetings before City Council held by Electronic participation under this Section 1. A. 1. must also include an in-person participation option. He stated he feels strongly that people need an in-person option for attending public hearings.

Councilmember Brown moved for approval with the one amendment he suggested; Mayor Pro Tem Maloney seconded.

Councilmember Lipton was concerned this is overly broad as it requires all land use applications, even minor ones, have an in-person component.

Councilmember Leh asked if Councilmember Brown wants to add this as he feels the in-person component is legally required. Councilmember Brown stated he is suggesting the change because he hears from people in the community that they want a way to comment in-person on land use cases. It is important to them to have that option.

Councilmember Leh stated he has concerns with Section 1A2. He does not want items subject to referendum to be heard in an electronic meeting by either the City Council or the Planning Commission. He would also like more discussion on accessibility for electronic meetings and additional procedures for quasi-judicial hearings.

Mayor Stolzmann stated she supports the motion. The resolution doesn't solve the problem of in-person meetings but does expand the ability to conduct business once that is resolved. She noted that if the Council doesn't approve this we can't address any of these types of business. It is a good move in the right direction.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney stated he supports this resolution as it clarifies how we handle certain items and having public input is at the heart of our Charter.

Councilmember Lipton stated that as amended this is saying that all land use applications must be held in–person and with an electronic component and if that is the intent it is not clear nor is it good policy. He stated in his ward he has not gotten requests for in-person meetings to resume. He suggested it go back to Legal Committee for more discussion.

City Manager Balser stated staff brought this to get clarification not just for quasi-judicial hearings before City Council but also that those could happen at Planning Commission. There are meetings in the queue for Planning Commission and staff would like it to be clear we can have those meetings electronically. What staff heard previously is that those items not subject to referendum should be able to come forward through the electronic process and this would clarify that.

Councilmember Fahey stated that at both the earlier Council meeting and the Legal Committee meeting the goal was to make sure that quasi-judicial items, not subject to

referendum, could come through the process with electronic meetings for the Council and boards and commissions.

Councilmember Fahey made a substitute motion to approve the resolution as originally presented without Councilmember Brown's amendment; Councilmember Dickinson seconded the motion.

Councilmember Dickinson stated he agrees with the goal of allowing items to proceed with electronic meetings for all items not subject to referendum.

Councilmember Leh gave a friendly amendment to approve the resolution as written but insert in Section 1A2 the words "and Planning Commission" so the paragraph reads: "Land use applications the final decision regarding which is subject to referendum: Public hearings before all Appointed Bodies may be held by Electronic Participation, but City Council and Planning Commission hearings must be held at an in-person meeting. These types of applications include, but are not limited to, zoning and rezoning applications, including applications for General Development Plans and amendments thereto."

Councilmember Fahey accepted the amendment; Councilmember Dickinson accepted.

Councilmember Brown stated he still supports that all land use applications have an in-person component.

Roll Call Vote: motion passed 4-3 (Councilmember Brown, Mayor Stolzmann, and Leh voting no).

ADJOURN

Members adjourned at 9:44 pm.

_____
Ashley Stolzmann, Mayor

_____
Meredyth Muth, City Clerk

City of Louisville
COLORADO • SINCE 1878

City Council

Special Meeting Minutes

May 28, 2020
Electronic Meeting
4:00 PM

Call to Order – Mayor Stolzmann called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m. The following members were present:

City Council:	***Mayor Ashley Stolzmann***
	Mayor Pro Tem Dennis Maloney
	Councilmember Kyle Brown
	Councilmember J. Caleb Dickinson (arrived 4:10 pm)
	Councilmember Deborah Fahey
	Councilmember Chris Leh
	Councilmember Jeff Lipton
Staff Present:	***Heather Balser, City Manager***
	Megan Davis, Deputy City Manager
	Dave Hayes, Police Chief
	Meredyth Muth, City Clerk
Others Present:	***Kathleen Kelly, City Attorney***

EXECUTIVE SESSION

PENDING LITIGATION (Louisville Charter, Section 5-2(d) – Authorized Topics – Consultation with an attorney representing the City with respect to pending litigation, and C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)(b) for a conference with the City Attorney for the purpose of legal advice on specific legal questions concerning pending litigation

The Mayor introduced the item and City Attorney Kelly stated she is requesting the City Council convene an executive session for the purpose of consultation with the City Attorney for the purpose of legal advice on specific questions concerning pending litigation pursuant to Section 5-2(d) of the City's Home Rule Charter and C.R.S. § 24-6-402(4)(b).

The City Clerk read Section 2.80.130 of the Louisville Municipal Code which outlines the topics permitted for discussion in an executive session.

City Attorney Kelly stated the authority to conduct this executive session is in the Home Rule Charter Section 5-2(d) which authorizes an executive session for the purpose of

consultation with an attorney to discuss pending litigation or situations where the person believes a lawsuit may result. Authorization also allowed by the Colorado Open meetings law in C.R.S. 24-6-402(4)(b).

MOTION: Mayor Stolzmann moved the City Council adjourn to executive session for the purpose of consultation with an attorney regarding pending litigation, and that the executive session include the City Council, City Manager, City Attorney, and Police Chief. Seconded by Councilmember Brown

Roll call vote: Motion carried by unanimous roll call vote. (Councilmember Dickinson absent)

The City Council adjourned to executive session at 4:06 pm.

REGULAR BUSINESS ITEMS SUSPENDED

The City Council meeting reconvened at 4:54 pm.

REGULAR BUSINESS ITEMS CONTINUED

REPORT – DISCUSSION/DIRECTION/ACTION – REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS

City Attorney Kelly reported the executive session was for the purpose of consultation with the City Attorney regarding pending litigation. No further action is needed in follow up to the executive session.

ADJOURN

Members adjourned at 4:56 pm.

_____
Ashley Stolzmann, Mayor

_____
Meredyth Muth, City Clerk

City of Louisville
COLORADO • SINCE 1878

City Council

Meeting Minutes

June 2, 2020
Electronic Meeting
6:00 PM

Call to Order – Mayor Stolzmann called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. **Roll Call** was taken and the following members were present:

City Council: ***Mayor Ashley Stolzmann***
Mayor Pro Tem Dennis Maloney
Councilmember Kyle Brown
Councilmember J. Caleb Dickinson
Councilmember Deborah Fahey
Councilmember Chris Leh (arrived 7:05)
Councilmember Jeff Lipton

Staff Present: ***Heather Balser, City Manager***
Megan Davis, Deputy City Manager
Kevin Watson, Finance Director
Nathan Mosely, Parks, Recreation, & Open Space Director
Kurt Kowar, Public Works Director
Rob Zuccaro, Planning & Building Safety Director
Felicity Selvoski, Planner I
Chris Neves, Information Technology Director
Sharon Nemechek, Library Director
Dave Hayes, Police Chief
Megan Pierce, Economic Vitality Director
Kathleen Hix, Human Resources Director
Emily Hogan, Assistant City Manager for Communications & Special Projects
Meredyth Muth, City Clerk

Others Present: ***Kathleen Kelly, City Attorney***

Mayor Stolzmann noted that because of the COVID-19 emergency the meeting is being held electronically. She gave information on how the meeting process will work and directions for those dialing in on how to participate when it is time for public comments.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Mayor Stolzmann called for changes to the agenda and hearing none she asked for a motion. Councilmember Lipton moved to approve the agenda; seconded by Councilmember Dickinson. All in favor.

PUBLIC COMMENTS ON ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA AND THE CONSENT AGENDA

Paul Crowder, 296 South Buchanan Circle, asked how the Louisville Police Department would handle a contact with someone like George Floyd. Specifically, he was seeking assurances that such a death would never happen in Louisville. He asked to hear about the controls the Department has in place. He also asked for a statement from the Police Chief and City Manager.

APPROVAL OF THE CONSENT AGENDA

Mayor Stolzmann noted a request from Councilmember Leh to move Item E to the regular agenda. She asked for a motion to approve the consent agenda as amended. Councilmember Dickinson moved to approve the agenda as amended; seconded by Councilmember Brown. All in favor.

A. ***Approval of Bills***
B. ***Approval of Minutes: May 19, 2008***
C. ***Approval of June 9, 2020 as a Special Meeting***
D. ***Approval of Proclamation Declaring June 5th to be National Gun Violence Awareness Day***
E. ***Approval of Economic Vitality Strategic Plan –*** *moved to regular agenda*
F. ***Approval of Resolution No. 44, Series 2020 – A Resolution Approving a First Amendment to a Lease Agreement with Avid4Adventure***

COUNCIL INFORMATIONAL COMMENTS ON PERTINENT ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Mayor Stolzmann stated our country has a dark history of racism and hate and this history has led up to the murder of George Floyd last week. We've seen a growing number of individuals protesting the excessive and unreasonable force that was used by law enforcement. She thanked everyone for speaking their minds about the incident. We must not detract from this important message and the call to action by engaging with violence. She noted the commitment of the Louisville Police Department to the community and the quality of service they provide to the public. The City is dedicated to maintaining peace.

Mayor Stolzmann called for a moment of silence to honor George Floyd's memory and to reflect.

Mayor Stolzmann asked City Manager Balser for a few comments. City Manager Balser stated she agreed strongly with the Mayor's comments. She noted the City and Police Department are committed and dedicated to providing police services for all without discrimination. She asked Chief Hayes for his comments.

10:00

Chief Hayes stated the Police Department is dedicated to providing excellent police services for all according the City's mission, vision, and values. Our officers are trained annually on a number of topics and exceed state training mandates on both explicit and implicit bias and use of force. He offered a future discussion with Council on this topic and to take community feedback. He noted their use of force policy requires officers to use only the amount of force that is objectionably reasonable to effect an arrest, prevent an escape, or defend themselves or another from bodily harm, or preserve the peace. The department has a policy requiring officers to intervene if another officer is using more force than is objectionably reasonable under the circumstances and report it to their superior. He noted it is the policy of the department to enforce the law equally, fairly, and without discrimination.

Councilmember Fahey agreed with the earlier comments and stated this is a real concern nationally and every person is entitled to be treated like every other person and that should be the goal of all of us.

Councilmember Dickinson noted he will be an ally with everyone standing up for human rights across the country. Everyone should stand up for ending racist policies locally and nationally.

Councilmember Brown stated we should all strive to end systemic racism in our society. He is committed to making sure something like this would never happen in our community. Everyone is welcome and treated equally with respect in Louisville.

Councilmember Leh stated he is committed to making sure everyone in the community is treated equally under the law and noted there is no place for racism, sexism, and hate in Louisville.

CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

City Manager Balser asked Director Pierce to update everyone on the downtown dining program. Director Pierce stated staff continues to work on the details of the Main Street closure for expanded dining. Staff hopes to have this underway by the end of next week. Staff is also working with those restaurants not on Main Street to see ways they can expand seating as well.

Deputy City Manager Davis reported that City Hall is now open to the public for Tuesday and Thursday mornings for services by appointment only. Everyone is able to contact staff online for services as well.

REGULAR BUSINESS

LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER, AND QUEER PRIDE MONTH PROCLAMATION JUNE 2020

Councilmembers Dickinson and Brown read the proclamation.

ORDINANCE NO. 1794, SERIES 2020 – AN EMERGENCY ORDINANCE EXTENDING TO JUNE 30, 2020 THE REQUIREMENT TO WEAR FACE COVERINGS WITHIN THE CITY – 1ST AND FINAL READING – PUBLIC HEARING – Adoption as Emergency Ordinance

Mayor Stolzmann introduced the item and opened the public hearing. City Attorney Kelly stated that on May 5th, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Council passed an emergency ordinance requiring face coverings within the City when inside businesses or outside when a six-foot distance can't be maintained. That ordinance is set to expire on June 5. Boulder County's ordinance with this requirement has been extended to now expire on June 30th. If the Council would like the City's ordinance to align with that date the Council can approve this ordinance tonight extending the Louisville rules to June 30, 2020.

Public Comments – None.

Councilmember Dickinson stated he supports this current extension but would like further discussion on the efficacy of this if the Council wants to extend this beyond June 30th.

Councilmember Lipton moved to approve the ordinance; Councilmember Leh seconded the motion.

Public Comments – None.

Mayor Stolzmann closed the public hearing.

Roll Call Vote: Ordinance passed by unanimous roll call vote.

RESOLUTION NO. 39, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION DESIGNATING THE MANCINI HOUSE LOCATED AT 908 REX STREET A HISTORIC LANDMARK

Mayor Stolzmann opened the public hearing. Planner Selvoski stated this request is for the landmarking of 908 Rex Street. The house meets both the architectural significance

and physical integrity criteria in the code and staff recommends approval. The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) also recommends approval and has approved an alteration certificate for an addition on the property.

Public Comments - None

Councilmember Brown asked how an addition can be approved on a landmarked property. Selvoski stated the preservation program allows for additions that do not take away from the historic integrity on the original structure. Additions are encouraged to be on the rear of a property and involve the least amount of removal of historic materials. The goal is to allow for additions to fit modern life but also keep the historic fabric of the building.

Councilmember Lipton moved to approve the resolution; seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Maloney.

Mayor Stolzmann closed the public hearing.

Roll Call Vote: Resolution passed by unanimous roll call vote.

833 JEFFERSON AVENUE LANDMARK AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANT

RESOLUTION NO. 40, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION DESIGNATING THE LA SALLE HOUSE LOCATED AT 833 JEFFERSON AVENUE A HISTORIC LANDMARK

RESOLUTION NO. 41, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION APPROVING A PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION GRANT FOR WORK ON THE LA SALLE HOUSE LOCATED AT 833 JEFFERSON AVENUE

Mayor Stolzmann opened the public hearing. Planner Selvoski stated this request is for the landmarking of 833 Jefferson Avenue and approval of a Historic Preservation grant. The house meets both the architectural significance and physical integrity criteria in the code. The Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) recommends approval. The HPC also approved an alteration certificate for a minimal addition on the rear of the property as well as moving windows back to their original location.

The grant has two aspects. This first request is for approximately $17,000 for restoration work. The second request is for $15,000 in matching funds for a new construction grant. This is available to those who limit the mass and scale of an addition on a property. The maximum floor area ratio (FAR) for this property is 0.55 (2,577 SF); the FAR for the property following the addition proposed by the applicants is 1,340 SF.

Staff recommends approval of both resolutions.

Public Comments – None.

Councilmember Lipton moved to approve resolution 40; seconded by Councilmember Dickinson.

Mayor Stolzmann closed the public hearing.

Roll Call Vote: Resolution passed by unanimous roll call vote.

Councilmember Lipton moved to approve resolution 41; seconded by Councilmember Fahey.

Roll Call Vote: Resolution passed by unanimous roll call vote.

RESOLUTION NO. 42, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION APPROVING A BUSINESS ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH EMERGY, INC. FOR AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE

Mayor Stolzmann introduced the item. Director Pierce stated Emergy Foods is a spin-out of the University of Colorado Boulder and they manufacture alternative protein products. They are currently looking at sites in the CTC to expand to. They are also considering two other Colorado cities for this project location. They plan to employ 25 people at move-in and grow the employee base to 85 people within 5 years

The company meets the program criteria by bringing quality development and creating new jobs in the City. It also represents job diversity and is part of a growing industry.

Director Pierce stated this is a proposed 50% rebate of Building Permit Fees and Construction Use Tax, capped at $46,000 and a proposed 40% rebate on new Consumer Use Tax, capped at $181,000. The agreement stipulates the project must be completed by March 31, 2022 and it must remain in Louisville for 7 years.

Staff recommends approval.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney asked why staff is recommending a seven-year requirement to stay in town. Director Pierce stated she based that on the amount of money the City would be investing in the company. This is a substantial investment from us. The company has agreed to these terms.

Councilmember Lipton moved to approve the resolution; seconded by Councilmember Dickinson.

Public Comments – None.

Roll Call Vote: Resolution passed by unanimous roll call vote.

RESOLUTION NO. 43, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION APPROVING A BUSINESS ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH LOXO ONCOLOGY, INC. FOR AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE

Mayor Stolzmann introduced the item. Director Pierce stated Loxo Oncology was created in December 2019 and is a biotech and pharma firm developing new medicines for people with cancer. The company was acquired by Lilly in early 2019. Currently they have employees in Boulder and are seeking a site for a new laboratory and office. They are seeking to construct a 70,000 square foot facility for laboratory and office for over 100 FTEs. The company is currently considering two other sites in their nationwide selection process and they anticipate a decision in June.

This agreement meets the BAP criteria by bringing high quality development; complementing existing Louisville businesses; creating new jobs in the City, and bringing job diversity.

Director Pierce stated this is a proposed 50% rebate of Building Permit Fees and Construction Use Tax capped at $385,000; and a proposed 40% rebate on new Consumer Use Tax capped at $360,000. The project must be completed by January 1, 2022 and the business must remain in Louisville for 10 years.

Public Comments – None.

Councilmember Brown asked what other cities are being considered. Director Pierce stated locations in Connecticut and Georgia are also being considered.

Councilmember Leh asked how important the labor pool is to why they are considering locating here. Director Pierce stated it is probably a major reason they are looking here.

Councilmember Lipton moved to approve Resolution No. 43, seconded by Councilmember Leh.

Roll Call Vote: Resolution passed by unanimous roll call vote.

RESOLUTION NO. 45, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION AMENDING THE 2020 BUDGET BY AMENDING APPROPRIATIONS IN THE GENERAL FUND, OPEN SPACE & PARKS FUND, CONSERVATION TRUST – LOTTERY FUND, CEMETERY FUND, HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND, RECREATION FUND, CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND, WATER UTILITY FUND, WASTEWATER UTILITY FUND, STORM WATER UTILITY FUND, AND GOLF COURSE FUND FOR CARRY FORWARD OF APPROPRIATIONS AND ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS WITHIN SUCH FUNDS AND ADJUSTING BUDGETED REVENUE IN THE GENERAL FUND, OPEN SPACE & PARKS FUND, AND CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

Mayor Stolzmann introduced the item and opened the public hearing. Director Watson stated this is the first amendment of what will be many this year; this is the carry forward amendment and will carry forward moneys not spent last year; budget for a few items that were not anticipated; and adjust some revenues. Director Watson reviewed the amendments. The fiscal impact of these amendments is to add $17.1 million in expenditures and $3.7 million to revenues. This was reviewed by the Finance Committee at their last meeting.

Public Comments – None.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney stated the Finance Committee supports this amendment. He stated he is a bit concerned about the large amount of carryforward and he hopes that is addressed in this year's budget process.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney moved to approve Resolution 45; seconded by Councilmember Lipton.

Mayor Stolzmann noted the downtown tree grate project has been removed from the budget and she asked Council if staff could ask the LRC to look at paying for that.

Members discussed some of the projects that are being postponed in this amendment.

Councilmember Lipton stated this is a good time to identify the projects we might want to ask the LRC to help fund.

Mayor Stolzmann confirmed that with this motion the Council is asking the City Manager to reach out to the LRC to see if they are interested in helping fund some projects that affect the urban renewal area.

Roll Call Vote: Resolution passed by unanimous roll call vote.

RECONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTION NO. 38, SERIES 2020 AMENDING PROCEDURES TO BE UTILIZED FOR QUASI-JUDICIAL HEARINGS AT MEETINGS CONDUCTED BY ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION

Mayor Stolzmann introduced the item. City Attorney Kelly stated staff understands some members of City Council would like to reconsider Resolution No. 38 that was approved May 26th. For a reconsideration to happen a motion for reconsideration must be made by a member of the Council from the prevailing side and it also requires a 2/3 majority for reconsideration to occur. She noted that if reconsideration is approved the next item on the agenda would be that topic; if a motion to reconsider is not made or does not pass the next item will be null and void.

Public Comments – None.

Mayor Stolzmann stated she does not support the reconsideration and is happy with what was approved last week.

Councilmember Fahey moved to reconsider Resolution No. 38, seconded by Mayor Pro Tem Maloney.

Roll Call vote: Motion passed 5-2 (Mayor Stolzmann and Councilmember Brown voting no)

RESOLUTION NO. 38, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION AMENDING PROCEDURES TO BE UTILIZED FOR QUASI-JUDICIAL HEARINGS AT MEETINGS CONDUCTED BY ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION

Mayor Stolzmann introduced the item. City Attorney Kelly stated staff understands there may be Councilmembers who wish to revise this resolution. Any member who wishes to do so may make a motion to revise the language.

Public Comments - None

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney moved to approve Resolution No. 38 but striking the words “and Planning Commission” from Section 1A2; seconded by Councilmember Fahey.

Mayor Stolzmann stated she believes having an in-person meeting option is important for her for these types of hearings and she also would like to make sure we figure out how to help people who do not have a computer to access electronic meetings. She would rather bodies that are not legislative be identified as essential so they can meet in-person and would like us to lobby for that with the Governor. The issue of signature collection for referendum items also needs to be addressed.

Councilmember Brown stated he supports the intent of the resolution as previously approved so that the Planning Commission cannot hold electronic hearings on items subject to referendum.

Councilmember Leh stated that last week he thought the ten-person limit did not apply to the Planning Commission and they could meet in-person. Having learned that is not the case he supports the resolution as amended this evening. He added it is a valid concern that some people do not have computer access for an electronic meeting and the City should address this. He suggested the City provide access to a computer at the library for anyone who requests it.

Councilmember Lipton asked if Planning Commission items are subject to referendum. City Attorney Kelly stated the power of referendum is reserved for City Council actions that are legislative in nature.

Councilmember Lipton stated given that information he supports allowing the Planning Commission to hold electronic hearings for these items. Also, given that people can watch the meetings from home on Channel 8 and call in with questions he is less concerned about accessibility.

Mayor Stolzmann noted her concern that some people cannot participate via computer and as the phone number is posted online some people cannot call in.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney noted the Council has been handling ordinances in electronic meetings without issue. This is an unprecedented time and we need to be able to handle City business as best we can. He stated that at the meeting last week he should have asked for better clarification on what the motion was before he voted as he was unclear.

Councilmember Dickinson noted accessibility is an issue but for some people this is a better process. We can't solve this for everyone and shouldn't set the bar too high. He stated many people don't want to come to in-person meetings and may not want to for a long time. We will have to figure out how to address this for as many people as possible and for a long time. He supports making changes to allow for digital signature collection for referenda.

Councilmember Fahey stated this is another step in how we handle City business during the pandemic. She stated we are moving forward and taking small reasoned steps as we can.

Councilmember Brown stated he will be voting no as he feels there is a way to have a safe, in-person option for people to attend meetings when quasi-judicial matters are being heard. We need to be available to our constituent's in-person.

Mayor Stolzmann stated she will not support this until there is a better plan to address all of the issues raised here this evening.

City Manager Balser stated staff is continuing to look at ways to better engage the public in meetings and address these issues.

Councilmember Leh agreed accessibility issues need to be addressed and we need to keep working on that

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney stated staff is working on solutions and those may change again as the pandemic continues. This is a short-term item and it will be reconsidered as needed.

Councilmember Lipton stated things could get better or worse and electronic meetings may be needed. He noted he is very uncomfortable meeting in-person if there is a chance of exposure. He is also concerned that a meeting with some people in-person and some remote is not an equal experience for everyone. We need to continue meeting

electronically and moving City business forward as best we can. We can consider it again in a few weeks and see where we are.

Councilmember Leh offered a friendly amendment that the in-person meeting requirement for Planning Commission be revisited in 8 weeks. Mayor Pro Tem Maloney did not accept the friendly amendment. He stated we will have to address this anyway and we don't need a date certain in the resolution.

Roll Call vote: motion passed 5-2 (Mayor Stolzmann and Councilmember Brown voting no.)

APPROVAL OF ECONOMIC VITALITY STRATEGIC PLAN – *moved from consent*

Director Pierce stated this is Council's review of the purpose and objectives of the new Economic Vitality Committee as well as a look at their vision statement and strategic goals. While this is a long-term look, currently the Committee is focusing on the immediate needs of businesses.

Councilmember Dickinson stated the committee members feel this is a good plan and they are getting good feedback from businesses. If further discussion is warranted, Council is welcome to do that.

Councilmember Leh stated he would like Council to have further discussion about the goals of the plan and he would like it to include more short-term issues related to COVID. He recommends adding it to a future agenda for a more broad discussion and revision of the goals to address short-term issues. He would like this added to an agenda in three months.

Public Comments – None.

Mayor Stolzmann moved to approve the plan as presented; seconded by Councilmember Dickinson.

Councilmember Dickinson stated that with what is happening currently the committee and staff do not have the time to be analyzing strategy right now. That will come at a later date for sure, but for now this plan is a good step in the right direction.

Councilmember Leh made a friendly amendment to revisit the goals in three to six months. He would like a commitment on the time frame.

Mayor Stolzmann did not accept the friendly amendment. She stated she likes the plan as written, but is happy to have a conversation about amendments if Councilmember Leh has any specific amendments to offer this evening

Councilmember Leh stated he would prefer setting his to a future date; he feels tonight is not the time to have that conversation. He feels this document is not ready to guide us for the next few years without a full debate of the details. This is not ready for prime time and we are not ready to have this conversation. He stated he will raise the issues later.

Roll Call vote approved 6-0 (Councilmember Leh abstained).

CITY ATTORNEY'S REPORT

None.

COUNCIL COMMENTS, COMMITTEE REPORTS, AND IDENTIFICATION OF FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

ECONOMIC VITALITY COMMITTEE no report

FINANCE COMMITTEE no report

LEGAL REVIEW COMMITTEE – will be looking at the quasi-judicial rules for meetings at next week's meeting.

UTILITY COMMITTEE – no report

COLORADO COMMUNITIES FOR CLIMATE ACTION – no report

COMMUTING SOLUTIONS – no report

CONSORTIUM OF CITIES – meeting tomorrow night

DOWNTOWN BUSINESS ASSOCIATION STREET FAIRE – with this year's cancelation now working on how to limit financial damage and how best to support downtown this summer.

DENVER REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS – Mayor Stolzmann stated the bill for oversight of RTD has been withdrawn in the legislature but there is talk about a committee to work on that.

JOINT INTEREST COMMITTEES (SUPERIOR & LAFAYETTE) – no report

MAYORS & COMMISSIONERS COALITION – meeting this week

METRO MAYORS CAUCUS – no report

REVITALIZATION COMMISSION – no report

XCEL ENERGY FUTURES – no report

ADVANCED AGENDA

Councilmember Brown would like to take up the offer from Chief Hayes to learn more about the training the Police Department receives.

Mayor Pro Tem Maloney would like fiscal model 101 added to the June 23 meeting.

Councilmember Lipton would like some placeholders in the advanced agenda for some of the items we discussed tonight.

ADJOURN

Members adjourned at 9:05 pm.

_____
Ashley Stolzmann, Mayor

_____
Meredyth Muth, City Clerk

CITY COUNCIL COMMUNICATION
AGENDA ITEM 4C

SUBJECT: **APPROVAL OF SPECIAL MEETINGS ON JULY 21, 2020 AND JULY 23, 2020**

DATE: **JUNE 16, 2020**

PRESENTED BY: **MEREDYTH MUTH, CITY CLERK**

SUMMARY:
Staff requests Council approve changing the July 21 Study Session to a Special Meeting to consider a number of landmark and preservation grant items.

Staff requests Council approve a special meeting on Thursday, July 23 at 11 am for a City Council Budget Retreat.

FISCAL IMPACT:
None

RECOMMENDATION:
Approve special meetings.

ATTACHMENT(S):
None

SUBJECT: **APPROVAL OF RESOLUTION NO. 46, SERIES 2020 – A RESOLUTION APPROVING A CONSENT AGREEMENT REGARDING USE OF SIMPLE, NON-COMPOUNDING ANNUAL INTEREST RATE FOR REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENTS PURSUANT TO THE SOUTHERN WATER SUPPLY PROJECT ALLOTMENT AGREEMENTS**

DATE: **JUNE 16, 2020**

PRESENTED BY: **KURT KOWAR, PUBLIC WORKS**

SUMMARY:
The SWSP Enterprise operates the Southern Water Supply Project (SWSP) pipeline, which is a network of water pipelines that supply untreated water for municipal purposes from Carter Lake to a number of municipalities and water districts. The City of Louisville is a participant in the SWSP allowing for the transfer of the City's CB-T and Windy Gap water rights. The SWSP Allotment Contracts allow for additional pipelines within the existing rights-of-way (ROW), provided the SWSP Participants are compensated as dictated in those Contracts.

The Town of Erie is seeking the use of the SWSP ROW for the installation of a municipal water line. The attached agreement provides the City of Louisville's consent to Erie's use of the ROW.

The SWSP is divided in to various segments as shown in the map below.

Each entity has a financial obligation based on their percentage of the total water flow capacity for each segment that they use. Some segments, like the section directly out of Carter Lake (noted as B1), are shared by all entities. Other segments, may only serve a single entity which incurs the entire financial obligation. The Compensation for use of the ROW goes to those entities with the financial obligation.

FISCAL IMPACT:
The segment associated with this proposed consent agreement is shared by Erie and Broomfield (B6). As a result, Louisville has no interest in this section and will not receive a compensation payment nor have a financial obligation.

PROGRAM/SUB-PROGRAM IMPACT:
Ensure safe, reliable, great tasting water, properly treated wastewater; effective Stormwater control; successfully manage solid waste; and competitive prices for all services. The consent agreement is an effective exercise of the City's contractual rights associated with a major water conveyance structure.

RECOMMENDATION:
Adopt Resolution No. 46, Series 2020 approving the Consent to Agreement to Pay for Rights-of-Way as Provided by Southern Water Supply Project Allotment Agreements.

ATTACHMENT(S):
1. Resolution
2. Agreement

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

☐	**Financial Stewardship & Asset Management**	☒	**Reliable Core Services**
☐	**Vibrant Economic Climate**	☐	**Quality Programs & Amenities**
☐	**Engaged Community**	☐	**Healthy Workforce**
☐	**Supportive Technology**	☐	**Collaborative Regional Partner**

RESOLUTION NO. 46
SERIES 2020

A RESOLUTION APPROVING A CONSENT AGREEMENT REGARDING USE OF SIMPLE, NON-COMPOUNDING ANNUAL INTEREST RATE FOR REIMBURSEMENT PAYMENTS PURSUANT TO THE SOUTHERN WATER SUPPLY PROJECT ALLOTMENT AGREEMENTS

WHEREAS, the City of Louisville ("City") and the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District acting by and through the Southern Water Supply Project Water Activity Enterprise ("SWSP Enterprise") previously entered into an Allotment Contract for the City's participation in the Southern Water Supply Project ("SWSP"); and

WHEREAS, the SWSP Allotment Contract allows parties to seek the right to use a portion of the Project right-of-way upon payment of one-half of the actual costs of acquisition of the permanent Pipeline right-of-way, plus carrying costs including interest at nine percent (9%) from the date of acquisition of the right-of-way through the date of conveyance; and

WHEREAS, Erie and Broomfield, Participants in the SWSP and parties to SWSP Allotment Contracts, have requested clarification the the interest to be paid shall be calculated as a simple, non-compounding annual interest rate; and

WHEREAS, a Consent Agreement has been drafted to effectuate such clarification, a copy of which Consent Agreement accompanies this resolution, and the City Council desires to approve such Consent Agreement, authorize its execution by the City Manager, and further authorize execution of future consent agreements by the City Manager, so long as the essential terms and conditions of the SWSP Allotment Contract are not altered.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE, COLORADO:

Section 1. The proposed Consent Agreement between the City of Louisville, other Participants in the Southern Water Supply Project, the SWSP Enterprise, and the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District, is hereby approved in essentially the same form as the copy of such Consent Agreement accompanying this Resolution.

Section 2. The City Manager is authorized to execute the Consent Agreement on behalf of the City and the City Manager is hereby granted the authority to negotiate and approve such revisions to said Consent Agreement and to execute future consent agreements, as the City Manger determines are necessary or desirable for the protection of the City, so long as the essential terms and conditions of the Consent Agreement or SWSP Allotment Contract are not altered.

Section 3. The City Manager and City Staff are further authorized to do all things necessary on behalf of the City to perform the obligations of the City under such Consent Agreement.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 16th day of June, 2020.

_____
Ashley Stolzmann, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Meredyth Muth, City Clerk

CONSENT AGREEMENT

This Consent Agreement ("Agreement") is entered into this ____ day of _____, 2020, by and between the Town of Berthoud, the City of Broomfield, the Town of Erie, the City of Fort Lupton, the City of Fort Morgan, the Town of Hudson, Little Thompson Water District, Central Weld County Water District, the City of Longmont, the City of Louisville, Morgan County Quality Water District, Platte River Power Authority, Superior Metropolitan Water District, and Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. (collectively, "SWSP Participants"); and the Southern Water Supply Project Water Activity Enterprise ("SWSP Enterprise"), a government-owned business within the meaning of Article X, Section 20(2)(d) of the Colorado Constitution, that is organized pursuant to C.R.S. §§ 37-45.1-101, et seq. and owned by the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District (a quasi-municipal entity and political subdivision of the State of Colorado, hereinafter described as "Northern"), and whose address is 220 Water Ave., Berthoud, Colorado, 80513.

RECITALS

A. WHEREAS, Erie and Broomfield are among the Participants in the Southern Water Supply Project ("SWSP"), a project conducted by the Enterprise to construct a pipeline to convey Colorado-Big Thompson Project and Windy Gap Project water supplies from the Carter Lake outlet works to Participants' service areas ("SWSP Pipeline");

B. WHEREAS, in 1994, the SWSP Participants entered into individual, but substantially similar, allotment contracts with the Enterprise, under which each Participant was allocated capacity in the SWSP Pipeline subject to certain terms and conditions, and as amended in 2003 ("SWSP Allotment Contracts");

C. WHEREAS, paragraph 4(e)(ii) of the SWSP Allotment Contracts provides that the rights-of-way acquired in connection with the SWSP Pipeline ("Project ROW") are retained by the Enterprise; however, an entity may secure a right to use a portion of the Project ROW for purposes not related to the SWSP upon approval of Northern's Board of Directors and reimbursement payment to the Participant(s) which paid for the portion of the Project ROW for such use;

D. WHEREAS, paragraph 4(e)(ii) of the SWSP Allotment Contracts provide that an entity seeking a right to use a portion of the Project ROW for purposes not related to the SWSP shall pay either a) the appraised value of the right to so use the Pipeline right-of-way at that time, or b) one-half of the actual cost of acquisition of the permanent Pipeline right-of-way plus all carrying costs including interest at nine percent (9%) from the date of acquisition of the right-of-way through the date of conveyance;

E. WHEREAS, paragraph 4(e)(ii) of the SWSP Allotment Contracts does not specify whether the nine percent interest described therein is to be calculated based on a compounding annual 9% interest rate, or a simple non-compounding annual 9% interest rate;

F. WHEREAS, Erie currently seeks the right to use a portion of the Project ROW ("Erie ROW") within which it will construct a pipeline to be used as part of Erie's municipal water supply system;

G. WHEREAS, the Erie ROW will be located within a portion of the Project ROW associated with SWSP Pipeline Segment B6 ("Segment B6"), as defined in the SWSP Allotment Contracts, the capacity of which segment of pipeline is allocated only to Erie and Broomfield under the SWSP Allotment Contracts

H. WHEREAS Erie and Broomfield desire to calculate any reimbursement payments for the grant of right-of-ways to one another within Segment B6 ("Segment B6 ROWs") based on applying a simple non-compounding, annual 9% interest rate to one half of the original cost of acquiring the Segment B6 ROW, rather than a compounding annual 9% interest rate.

I. WHEREAS, Erie, Broomfield, and the Enterprise desire to obtain the SWSP Participants' consent to those terms for any conveyances of Segment B6 ROWs.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, the sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the SWSP Participants and the Enterprise hereby agree as follows:

1. Consent to Use of Simple, Non-Compounding Annual Interest rate. The SWSP Participants and the Enterprise hereby consent to Erie and Broomfield

applying and interpreting the 9% interest rate described in paragraph 4(e)(ii) of the SWSP Allotment Contracts as a simple non-compounding, annual 9% interest rate rather than a compounding annual 9% interest rate, for any conveyances of Segment B6 ROWs.

2. No modification. Nothing herein modifies the SWSP Allotment Contracts.

3. Consent Limited. The consent granted under this Agreement shall be strictly limited to the terms described herein, and shall not be deemed as consent to any segments of the SWSP Pipeline except Segment B6.

4. Miscellaneous.

a. Warranty of authority. The signatories hereto warrant that they are authorized to execute this agreement on behalf of their respective SWSP Participant entity, and to bind said entity to the terms agreed upon in this agreement.

b. Governing law. This Agreement will be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Colorado.

c. Counterparts and electronic signatures. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which will be deemed to be an original, and all of which will constitute one and the same instrument. This Agreement may be executed and delivered by email transmission, and counterparts executed and delivered in such a manner will be fully binding and enforceable as if an original had been executed and delivered.

5. Binding effect. This Agreement, with the burdens and benefits it imposes, is binding upon the parties and their representatives, successors, and assigns.

SOUTHERN WATER SUPPLY PROJECT WATER ACTIVITY ENTERPRISE **By:**_____ **Name:**_____ **Title:**_____ **Date:**_____	**TOWN OF BERTHOUD** **By:**_____ **Name:**_____ **Title:**_____ **Date:**_____
TOWN OF HUDSON **By:**_____ **Name:**_____ **Title:**_____ **Date:**_____	**TOWN OF ERIE** **By:**_____ **Name:**_____ **Title:**_____ **Date:**_____
CITY OF FORT LUPTON **By:**_____ **Name:**_____ **Title:**_____ **Date:**_____	**CITY OF FORT MORGAN** **By:**_____ **Name:**_____ **Title:**_____ **Date:**_____
LITTLE THOMPSON WATER DISTRICT By:_____ Name:_____ Title:_____ Date:_____	**CENTRAL WELD COUNTY WATER DISTRICT** By:_____ Name:_____ Title:_____ Date:_____

CITY OF LOUISVILLE By:_____ Name:_____ Title:_____ Date:_____	**PLATTE RIVER POWER AUTHORITY** By:_____ Name:_____ Title:_____ Date:_____
MORGAN COUNTY QUALITY WATER DISTRICT By:_____ Name:_____ Title:_____ Date:_____	**TRI-STATE GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION ASSOCIATION, INC.** By:_____ Name:_____ Title:_____ Date:_____
SUPERIOR METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT By:_____ Name:_____ Title:_____ Date:_____	**CITY OF LONGMONT, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, ACTING BY AND THROUGH ITS WATER UTILITY ENTERPRISE** By:_____ Name:_____ Title:_____ Date:_____

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF BROOMFIELD,
a Colorado municipal corporation and county

_____
Mayor
One Descombes Drive
Broomfield, CO 80020

ATTEST:

_____
City & County Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
City & County Attorney

City of Louisville
COLORADO • SINCE 1878

CITY COUNCIL COMMUNICATION
AGENDA ITEM 7A

SUBJECT: **BOULDER COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH UPDATE ON COVID-19**

DATE: **JUNE 16, 2020**

PRESENTED BY: **MEGAN DAVIS, DEPUTY CITY MANGER**
GUEST PRESENTER: JEFF ZAYACH, BOULDER COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTOR

SUMMARY:
Boulder County Public Health Director Jeff Zayach will provide an update on the status of the coronavirus in Boulder County, and the current data around the pandemic.

Director Zayach will also share information about the current state and county public health orders, the efficacy of public health safety measures in reducing the spread of coronavirus, and share any plans and projections for the County moving forward.

Attached is Director Zayach's most recent communication to local government partners as of the time of this document. There will be a presentation for this agenda item. In order to provide the most up-to-date data with daily COVID-19 figures, the City will post the presentation immediately prior to the City Council meeting as an addendum to the packet.

In addition, attached are two other documents that may be of interest to City Council. Attachment 2 is the most recent State of Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment modelling report, and attachment 3 is an overview of all COVID-19 update meetings and calls that are available to counties and municipal governments.

FISCAL IMPACT:
This is an information item and has no fiscal impact.

PROGRAM/SUB-PROGRAM IMPACT:
The scope and scale of the pandemic has had an impact on all City program/subprogram areas.

RECOMMENDATION:
Informational item.

ATTACHMENT(S):
1. June 8, 2020 Update to Agency Administrators
2. CDPHE Modelling Presentation
3. State of Colorado Communications Guide

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

☐	Financial Stewardship & Asset Management	☐	Reliable Core Services
☐	Vibrant Economic Climate	☐	Quality Programs & Amenities
☒	Engaged Community	☐	Healthy Workforce
☐	Supportive Technology	☒	Collaborative Regional Partner

COVID-19

Public Health Directors Coronavirus Disease Update to Administrators

Boulder County Response to COVID-19 June 8, 2020

Boulder County Call Center: **720.776.0822**
Boulder County Covid-19 website: https://www.bouldercounty.org/families/disease/covid-19/

Background

The purpose of this document is to provide weekly updates on Tuesday mornings for Boulder County Administrators. This will include new information from the last week that is important to share with this group.

Boulder County Public Health is working actively with the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE), the Colorado Association of Local Public Health Officials (CALPHO) and our Front Range counties including:

- Adams
- Arapahoe
- Boulder
- Broomfield
- Denver
- Douglas
- Jefferson
- Larimer
- Weld

We have worked diligently to ensure that the approaches we are taking across the Front Range are aligned and consistent to the maximum extent possible. This is especially true for the Metro Denver Partnership for Health, a standing public health partnership that includes: Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties. Metro public health directors have partnered closely with CDPHE and the Governor's Office to ensure coordinated efforts to limit and slow the spread of this disease.

New Information This Week

Safer at Home and in the Vast Great Outdoors

- The Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment Safer at Home website, which includes updated guidance on the movement from "Safer at Home" to "Safer at Home and in the Vast Great Outdoors", can be accessed here: https://covid19.colorado.gov/safer-at-home
    - There were numerous changes in the last week from CDPHE and the Governor's Office subject to the new and 6th Public Health Order which can be accessed here.

- Our data trends remain positive in Boulder County and we are continuing to watch weekly for outbreaks or indications across the state of where there are events or hotspots that we need to worry about. The modeling form the Colorado School of Public Health is indicating that the greatest potential for a second surge is in the fall.
    - One of the things that Public Health is beginning to focus on now is the importance of getting your flu shot in the fall so we are doing everything we can to minimize surge impacts in the fall and winter on hospitals.

- Boulder County Public Health is continuing with our demobilization plan as we move into the weeks ahead. We are looking to make sure the services we are providing in response to COVID-19 are sustained at the appropriate level within our organizational structure in a way that can continue to support the necessary needs in our community.

- We have received multiple requests for variances and are meeting internally with our legal staff early this week to determine a process for evaluating and managing those requests.

- New: Graduation ceremonies are currently being covered by the guidance falling under Houses of Worship & Life-Rite Ceremonies .

Presentations and Public Information

- You can track our data daily on the BCPH website here:.
- You can track state level data daily here: https://covid19.colorado.gov/data/case-data

A good video from 9News
on why it is important to stay home
to prevent the spread of this disease.

COVID-19 Modeling Update

- **Jill Hunsaker Ryan**, Executive Director
- **Dr. Rachel Herlihy**, State Epidemiologist
- **Dr. Jonathan Samet**, Dean of the Colorado School of Public Health

Modeling data: 5/29/2020

COLORADO'S GOALS

- Slow down virus spread so we don't exceed hospital capacity and run out of hospital beds/ventilators.
- Get kids back to school in the fall.
- Prevent having to return to Stay at Home.

The more the virus is circulating, the harder it will be and the longer it will take to get back to "normal"

AS RESTRICTIONS ARE LOOSENED

As restrictions are loosened on a state and county level:

- We still ask people to stay home as much as possible and avoid social interactions.
- We ask older adults (65+) and people at risk of severe illness from COVID-19 to stay at home except to perform necessary activities and outdoor recreation.
- People are still encouraged to stay within their county of residence or employment as much as possible.
- Coloradans are advised to wear non-medical cloth face coverings when in public.
- When going out, people should stay physically distanced from others by 6 ft.

MODELING DATA INTRO

"The current state of COVID-19 in Colorado and projected course of the epidemic in the coming weeks"

Prepared by the Colorado COVID-19 Modeling Group

Colorado School of Public Health: Andrea Buchwald, Elizabeth Carlton, Debashis Ghosh, Jonathan Samet; University of Colorado School of Medicine: Kathryn Colborn; University of Colorado-Boulder Department of Applied Mathematics: David Bortz; University of Colorado-Denver: jimi adams; Colorado State University: Jude Bayham

5/29/2020

COVID-19 MODELING GROUP

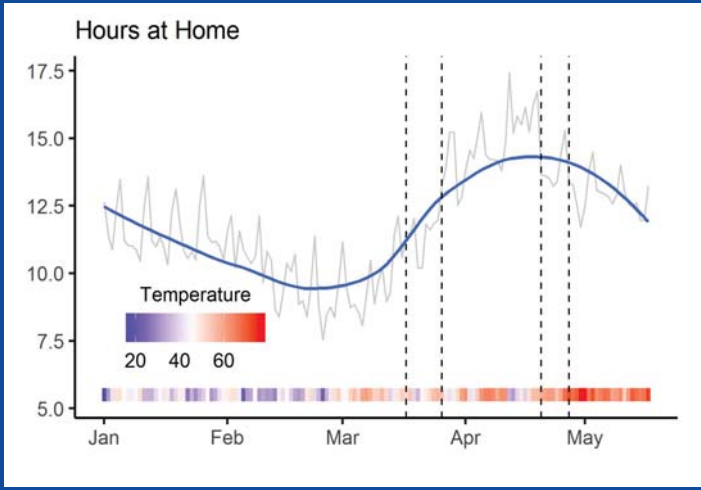
ColoradoSPH, UC SOM, UC Denver and Boulder, CSU

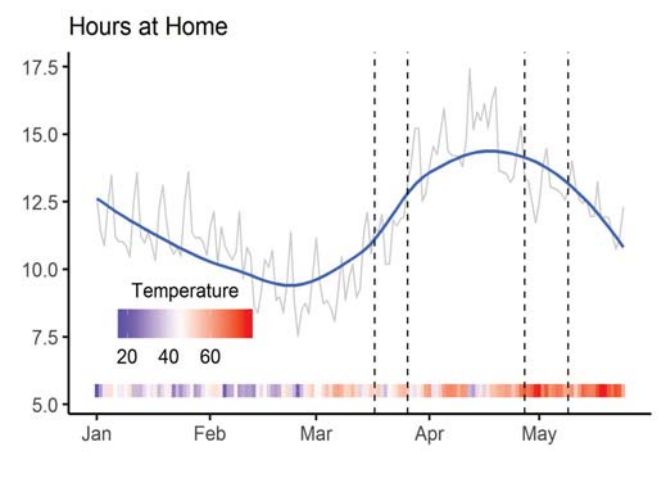
THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL DISTANCING

- A measure of the extent to which contacts have been reduced among individuals.
  - Consider a range from freely mixing to complete isolation.
- The model estimates the social distancing parameter, which reflects other changes that influence transmission of infection.
  - Changes in behavior.
  - Changes in hygiene,
- Mobility is one surrogate.

MOBILITY DATA

Time at home decreasing since April:



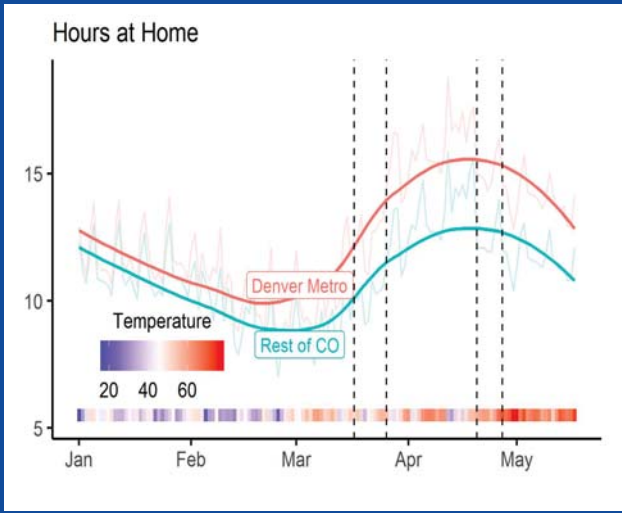


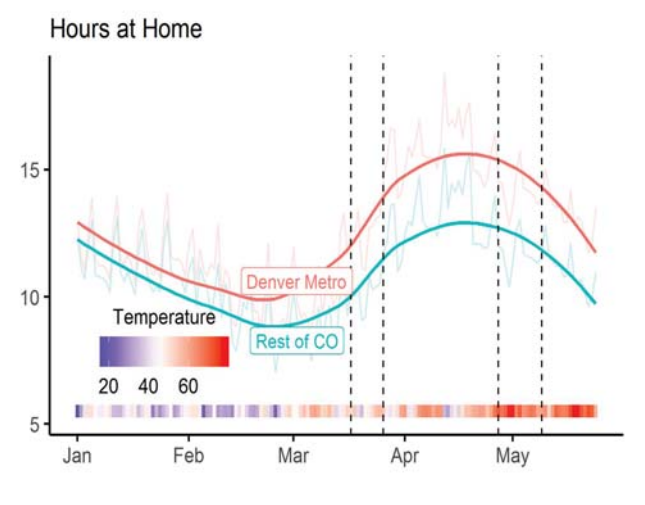
Based on data through 5/17/2020

Based on data through 5/24/2020

MOBILITY DATA

Patterns vary across the state





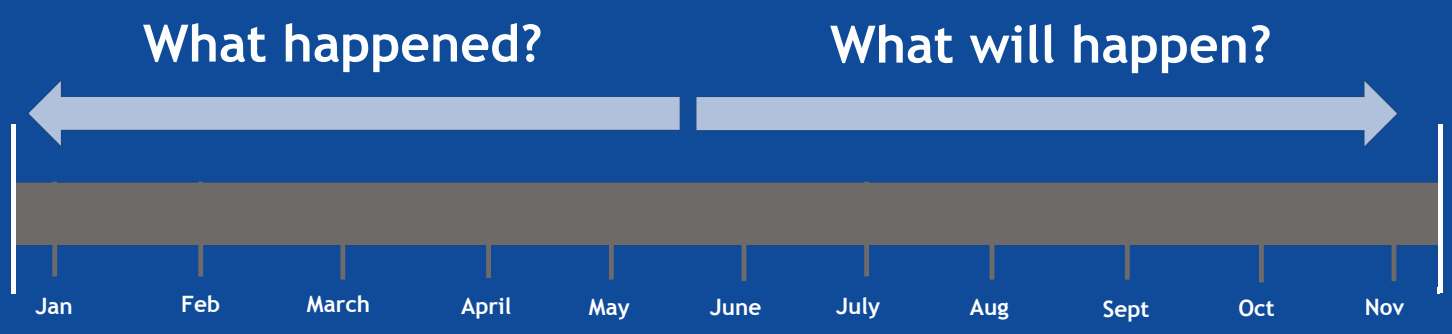
Based on data through 5/17/2020

Based on data through 5/24/2020

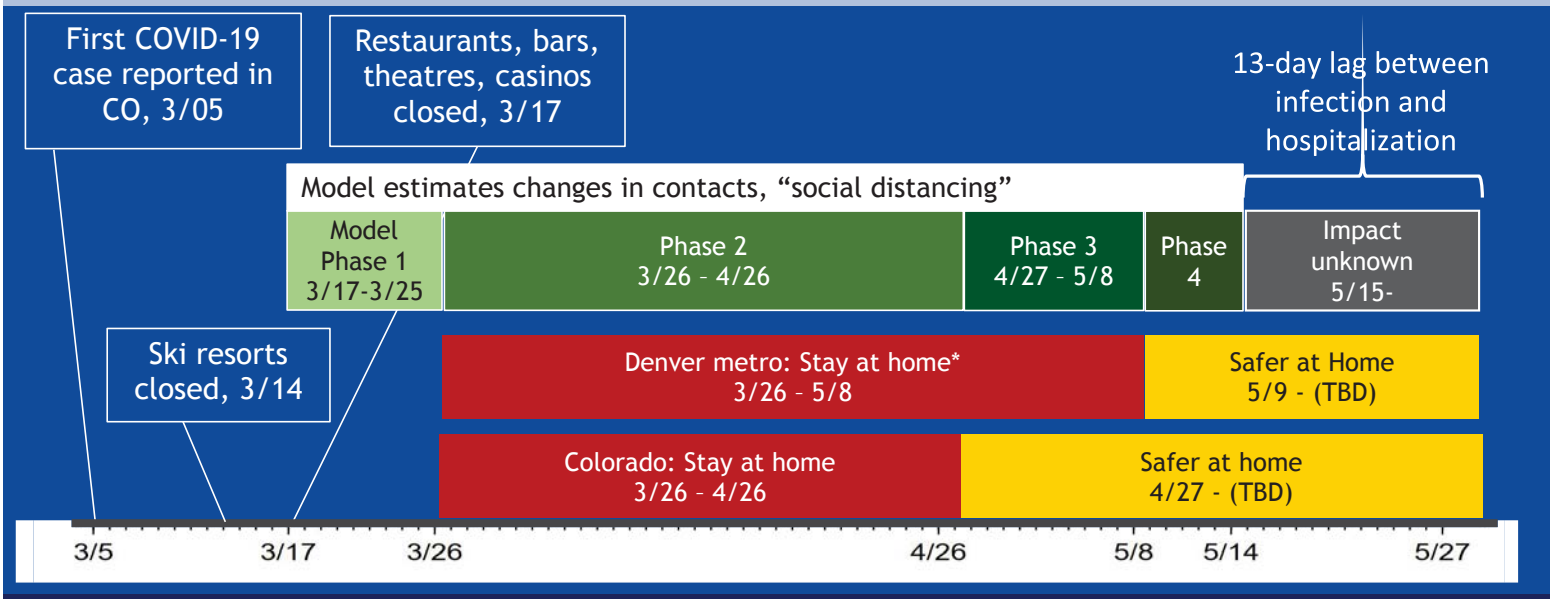
We vary:

- Social distancing
- Behavior by age
- Use of masks
- Epidemiological control
- Adding contact tracing

USING MODELS TO LOOK BACKWARDS AND FORWARDS



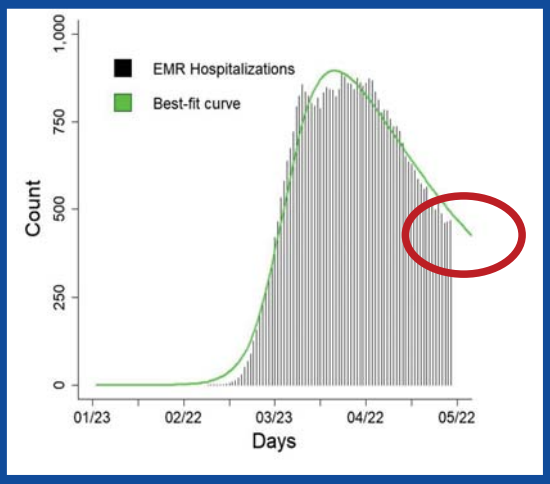
ESTIMATING WHAT HAS HAPPENED



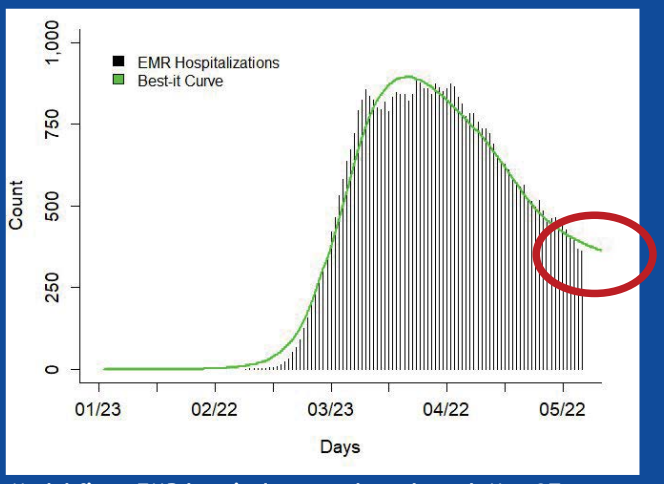
*Approximately 50% of the CO population was included in the extended Denver-metro region Stay at Home order.
Model also includes mask wearing and some isolation of symptomatic cases.

HOSPITALIZATIONS

Hospitalizations are declining, but the rate of decline is slowing.



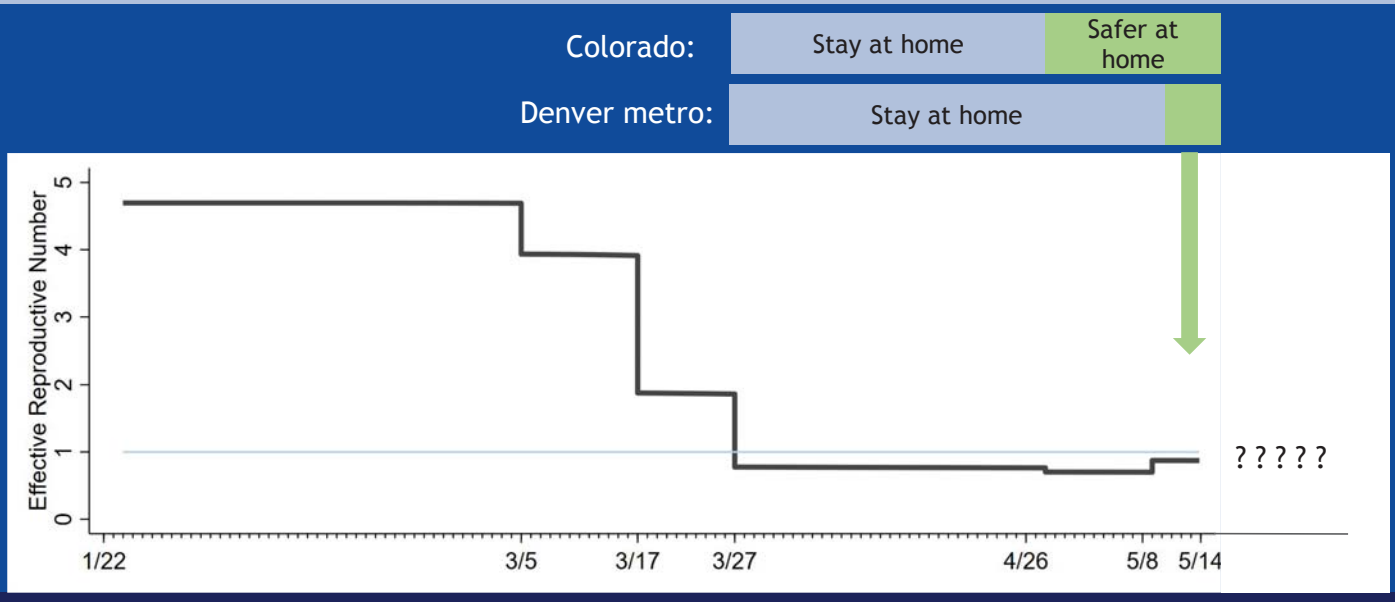
Model fit to EMR hospital census data through May 19



Model fit to EMR hospital census data through May 27

13 days from infection to hospitalization, on average.
Hospitalizations through 5/27 reflect infections through approximately 5/14

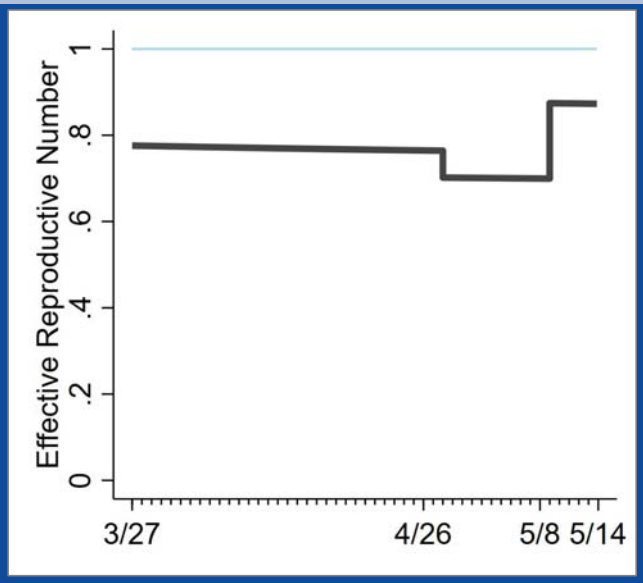
THE REPRODUCTIVE NUMBER HAS INCREASED



Because of the 13-day lag between infection and hospitalization, on average, we can currently estimate the reproductive number through May 14.

REPRODUCTIVE NUMBER AND INFECTIONS

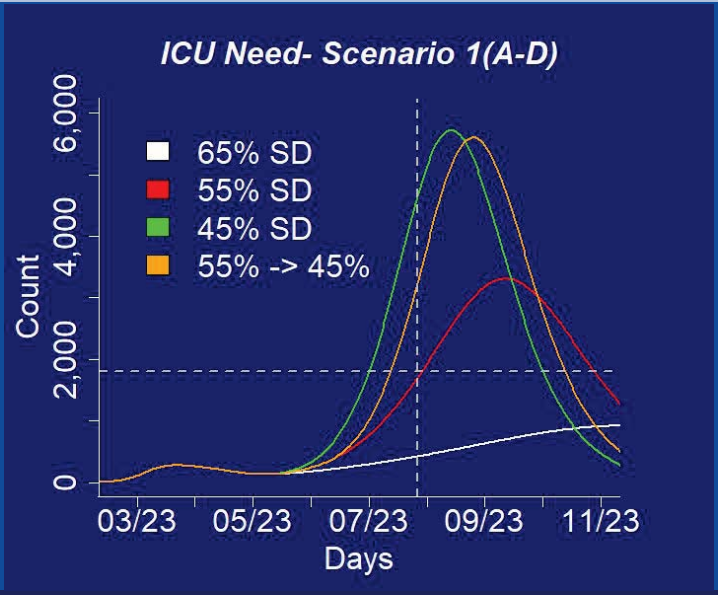
When the reproductive number exceeds 1, infections will increase.



} Safe zone

MODELING PROJECTIONS- ALL AGES

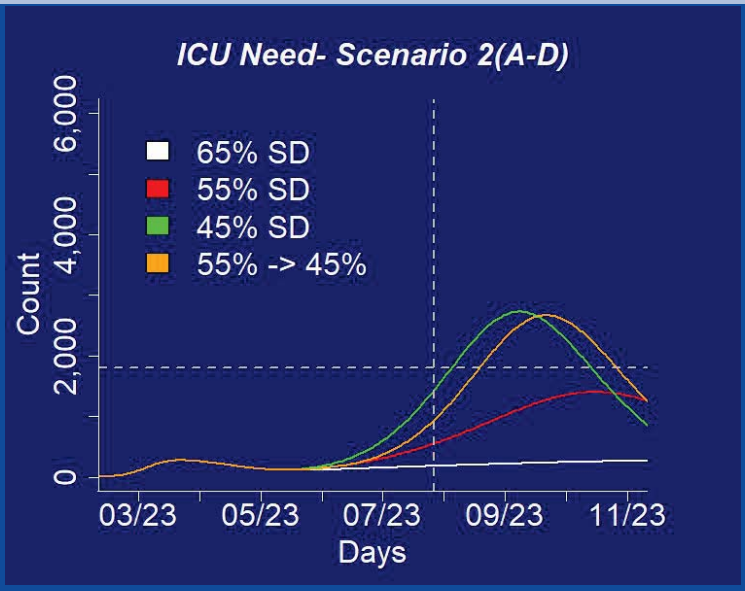
Relax social distancing across the population starting May 27.



All scenarios assume mask wearing continues, case detection and isolation increases 5% per week, 65% social distancing 5/15 - 5/26

MODELING PROJECTIONS- ALL 60+

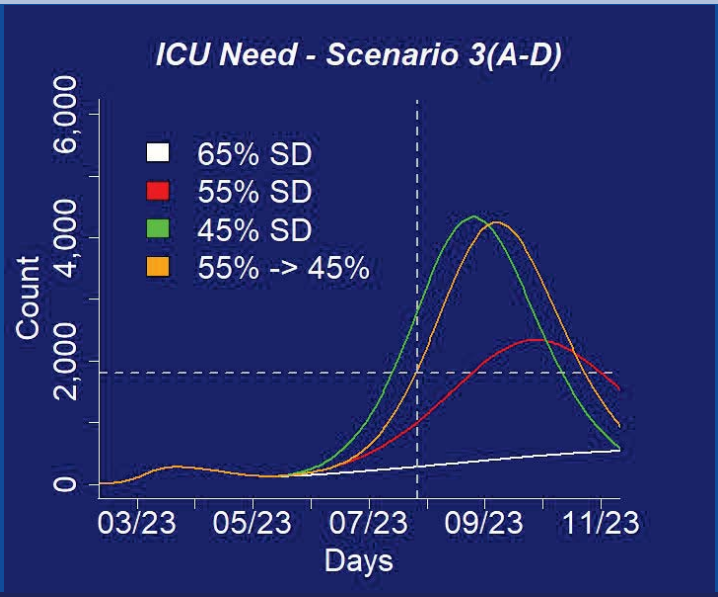
Relax social distancing and all 60+ maintain high social distancing.



Scenarios assume adults 60+ maintain levels of social distancing seen during Stay at Home (80%).

MODELING PROJECTIONS- HALF 60+

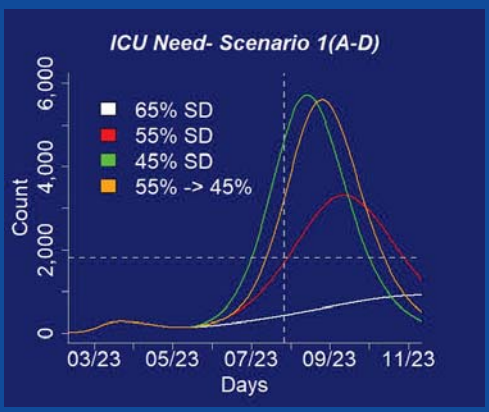
Relax social distancing and half of 60+ maintain high social distancing.



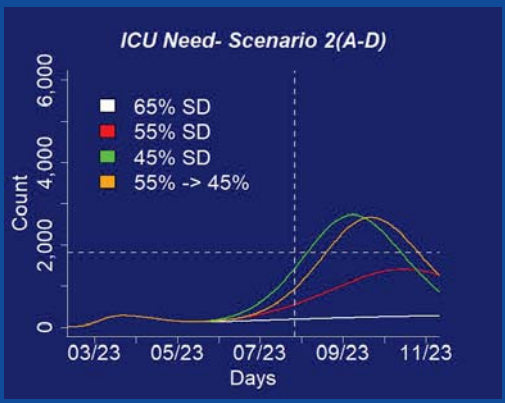
Scenarios assume half of adults 60+ maintain levels of social distancing seen during Stay at Home (80%)

SOCIAL DISTANCING SCENARIOS

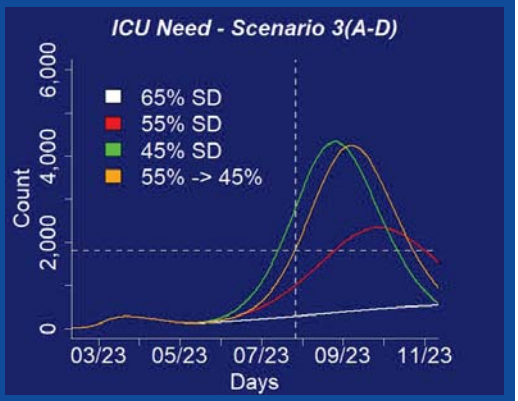
All populations at same level of social distancing



All older populations at high social distancing (80%)



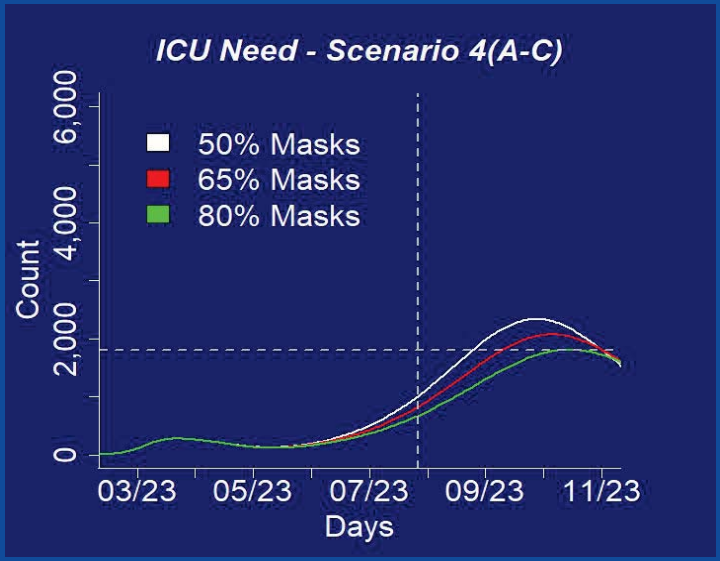
Half of older populations at high social distancing (80%)



SOCIAL DISTANCING SCENARIOS

- High levels of social distancing (60-65%) will be needed, along with mask wearing and increases in case detection and isolation, in order to avoid exceeding hospital capacity.
- Older adults maintaining high levels of social distancing is critical.
- At low levels of social distancing (45%) we risk exceeding hospital capacity by this summer, even if older adults maintain high levels of social distancing.
- Around mid-August, the date at which schools generally open, the epidemic curves under all scenarios are rising.
- In most scenarios, we expect the next peak to be larger than the April peak.

PROJECTED BENEFITS OF MASK WEARING

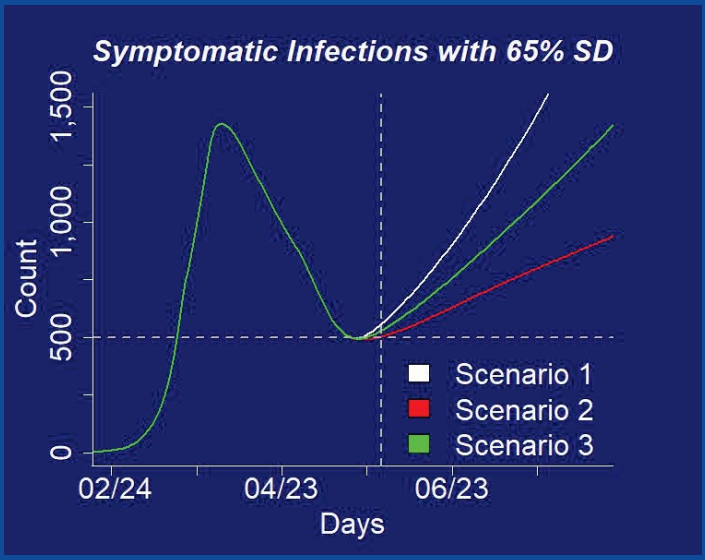


Projected total hospitalizations (left) and ICU needs (right) if mask wearing is held at 50% (white line), increased to 65% on 5/27 (red line), or 80% on 5/27 (green line). These projections assume 55% social distancing of individuals under 60 starting 5/27, half of individuals over 60 maintaining high (80%) social distancing, and case detection and isolation is increased 5% per week up to 80% of symptomatic cases isolating.

CONTACT TRACING NEED

Implications for contact tracing need – currently about 500 new cases per day. Projected to increase.

The projected number of incident (new) symptomatic cases per day, with dotted grey horizontal line to indicate projected capacity of contact tracing (500 cases per day) at 65% social distancing by all individuals (Scenario 1A, white line), 65% social distancing and all adults age 60+ maintain high levels of social distancing (Scenario 2A, red line), and 65% social distancing and half of adults age 60+ maintain high levels of social distancing (Scenario 3A, green line).



ESTIMATED TOTAL INFECTIONS TO DATE

- We estimate that approximately 171,000 people in Colorado have been infected with SARS-CoV-2 through 5/15, or approximately 2.9% of the Colorado population.
- We estimate that the proportion of symptomatic infections reported to CDPHE in the past two weeks is 52%.

CONCLUSIONS- part 1

- Mobility data show a continued decline in time spent at home, likely reflecting the change from Safe at Home to Safer at Home.
- The updated model findings, which cover the period through 5/14, indicate that **COVID-19 continues to decline in Colorado, but the declines have begun to slow**.
- **The reproductive number remains below 1, indicating the number of new cases per day is declining.**
- However, the extent of social distancing dropped to 75% across 5/9 through 5/14 as the entire state moved to Safer at Home and the reproductive number has increased.

CONCLUSIONS- part 2

- Modeling projections that extend into the summer and through November 2020 continue to indicate a need for social distancing of at least 65% unless most people 60 years and older maintain high levels of social distancing as seen during the Stay at Home period (80%).
- Relaxation of social distancing to lower levels (45%) is predicted to lead to a surge in sick people in excess of hospital capacity by mid-summer, **even if implemented with mask wearing, increased case detection and isolation, and higher levels of social distancing by all older adults.**
- In most scenarios, we predict the next peak to be larger than the April peak.

CONCLUSIONS- part 3

- Model findings indicate that **increased mask wearing would be beneficial** for controlling the COVID-19 epidemic. We lack needed data on the extent of mask use by Coloradans.
- We estimate approximately 171,000 Coloradans have been infected with SARS-CoV-2, approximately 2.9% of the population. The proportion of symptomatic infections detected and reported to state surveillance systems appears to be increasing.

KEY MESSAGES AS MAY ENDS

- We are still at a very uncertain and critical moment, but have done well.
- Social distancing has dropped but R is still below 1 as of May 14.
- Greater distancing among older people is critical.
- Enhanced mask wearing should be encouraged.

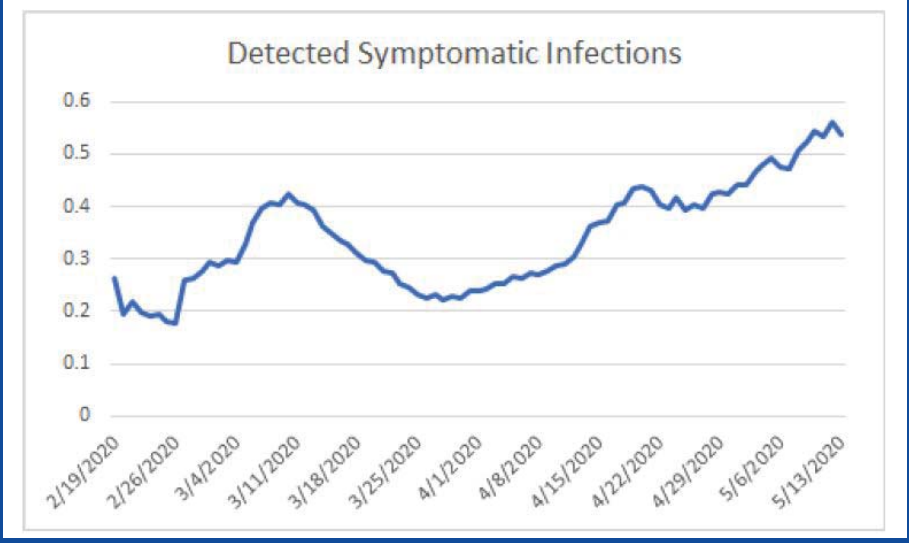
TRANSLATING MODEL RESULT TO ACTION

The modeling work identifies 3 key actions for Coloradans:

1. Get tested.
2. Wear a mask or cloth face covering.
3. Practice social distancing, especially older adults and other people who are at risk of severe illness due to COVID-19.

TESTING

- Currently ~52% of symptomatic infections are detected.
- Investigation and contact tracing efforts only reach half of symptomatic cases.
- Goal is 80%+.
- With more testing, more isolation and quarantine.



WHO SHOULD BE TESTED?

- Symptomatic individuals:
  - Fever or chills
  - Cough
  - Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
  - Fatigue
  - Muscle or body aches
  - New loss of taste or smell
  - Sore throat, congestion, or runny nose
  - Nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea
- Asymptomatic contacts to cases- 7 days after exposure.
- Certain asymptomatic high-risk workers with employer guidance.

Masks can decrease transmission, hospitalizations, ICU admissions.

WEAR MASKS/CLOTH FACE COVERINGS

- Slow spread of the virus.
- Important role in preventing spread by those without symptoms.
- For use in public where other social distancing measures may be difficult to maintain.

WEAR MASKS CORRECTLY

- Wash hands before and after putting a facial covering in place.
- Do not touch the facial covering again until you remove it.
- Masks should be positioned so there is no need to adjust or otherwise touch the face frequently.
- If your mask becomes soiled or hard to breathe through, remove and launder.
- Remove your mask to eat and drink; if it is still in good repair, you may continue to use it.
- Instructions for making masks can be found at the Colorado Mask Project.

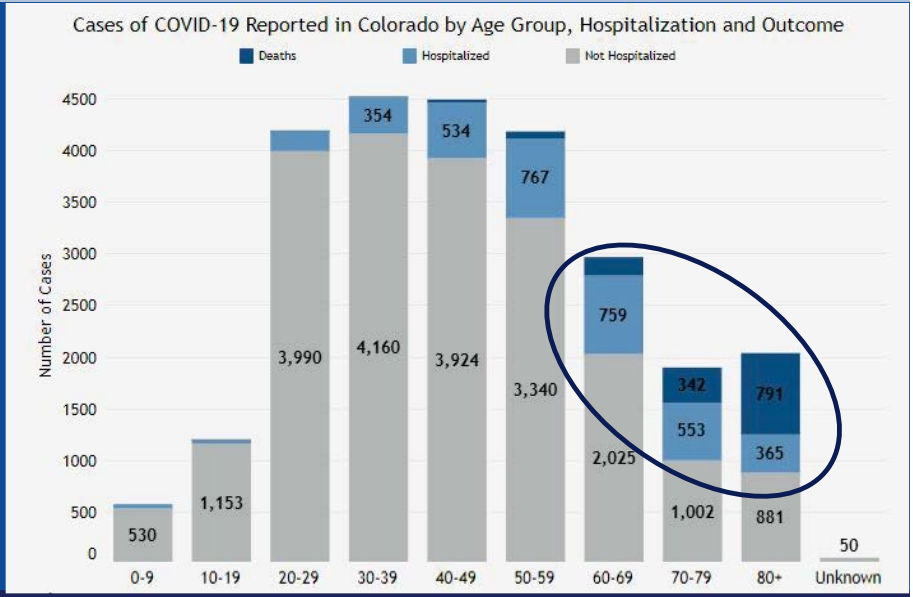
Continued social distancing at 65% will prevent our health care system from being overwhelmed.

It is especially important for older adults to practice social distancing.

AGE AS A FACTOR FOR COVID-19 RISK

Older adults and people with serious underlying medical conditions are at greatest risk of severe disease and death due to COVID-19.

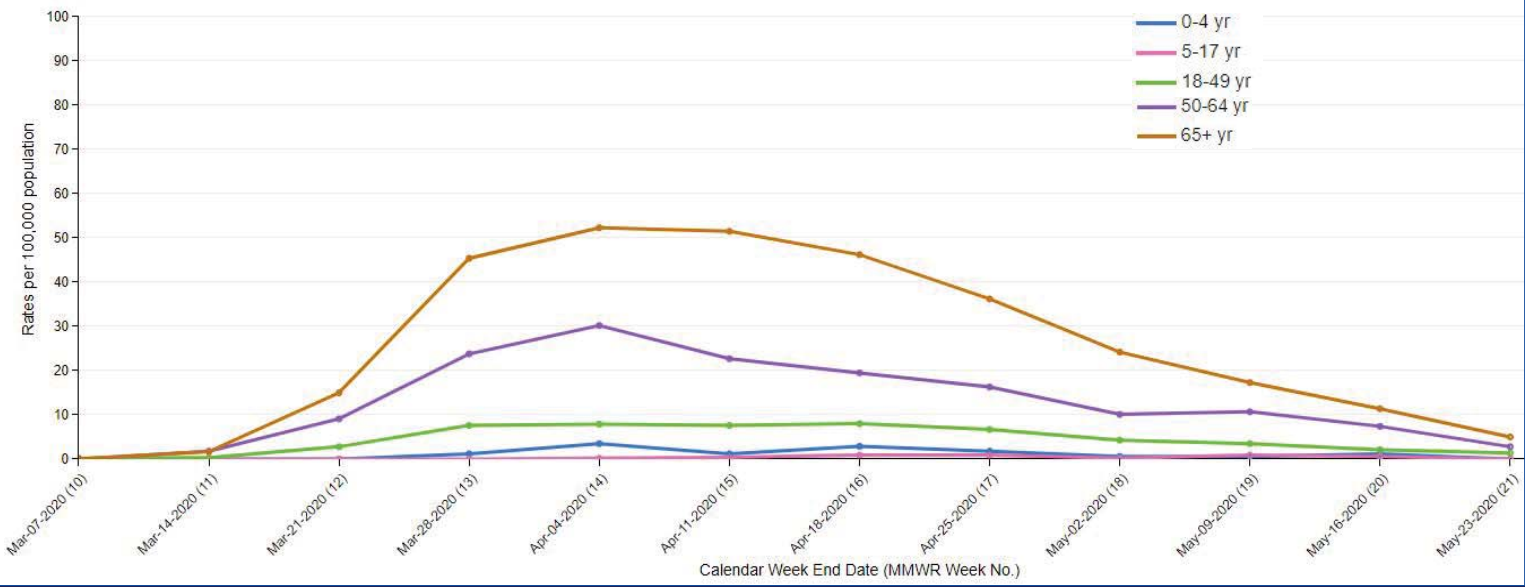
source: CDC - cdc.gov/coronavirus



Older Coloradans have the highest risk of COVID-19 hospitalization.

Adults age 60+ account for approximately 50% of hospitalizations in Colorado to date, but only 21% of the Colorado population.

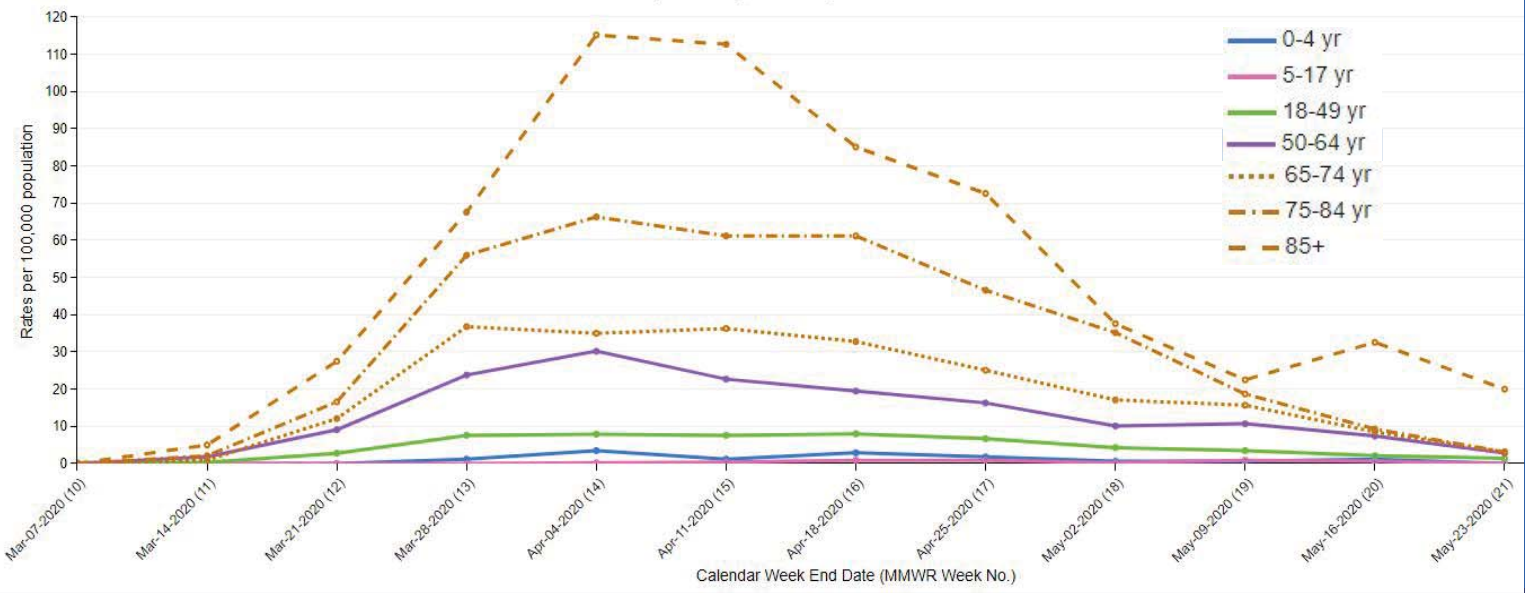
COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATION RATES BY AGE GROUP, COLORADO*



*From CDC COVID-NET, 5 County Denver Metro Area
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html#hospitalizations

Risk of hospitalization is even higher for Coloradan who are 75 years old and older.

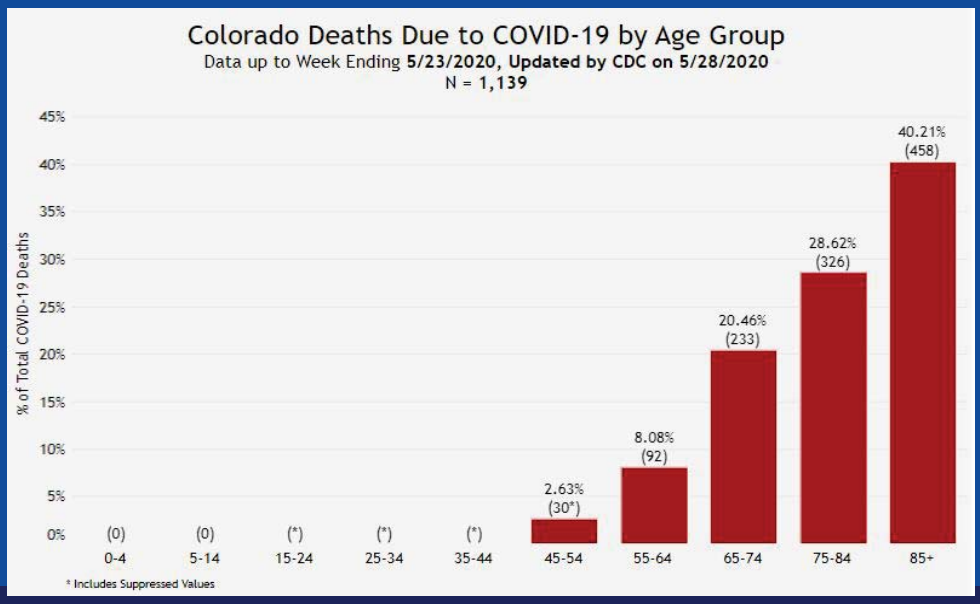
COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATION RATES BY AGE GROUP, COLORADO*



*From CDC COVID-NET, 5 County Denver Metro Area
https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covidview/index.html#hospitalizations

9 out of 10 COVID-19 deaths in Colorado have occurred in adults 60 years old and older.

DEATHS DUE TO COVID-19



TO MAINTAIN ONGOING SOCIAL DISTANCING

Older adults need support from family, friends, community, and health care providers.

SUMMARY

- To protect older Coloradans and save lives, we all need to do our part.
- 3 key actions for Coloradans are:
  - Get tested.
  - Wear masks.
  - Practice social distancing.
- While older adults are most at-risk, severe illness is also occurring in younger people.
  - 50% of hospitalizations are among those less than 60
  - New impacts of the virus are being discovered, such as Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in children (MIS-C).

Q & A

- **Jill Hunsaker Ryan**, Executive Director
- **Dr. Rachel Herlihy**, State Epidemiologist
- **Dr. Jonathan Samet**, Dean of the Colorado School of Public Health

COLORADO
Governor Jared Polis

COVID-19 Communications Guidance

TO: Counties & Municipal Governments
FROM: Maria De Cambra, Communications and Community Engagement Team

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OVERVIEW: We have received inquiries about how communications is currently taking place between the state, counties and municipal governments. This document aims at providing you with clarity about the various communications channels. We encourage you to contact your local public health authorities and emergency managers for the latest updates.

LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTORS' CALLS:

- Every Tuesday at 2:30pm, CDPHE Executive Director Jill Hunsaker Ryan provides the latest COVID-19 response updates to all the public health directors, takes feedback and answers questions.
- CDPHE Incident Commander Scott Bookman meets with directors in regional groups on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 3:00pm to provide IC updates and answer questions.
- If your public health director is not aware of the calls above please have them contact Aislinn Barnett: aislinn.barnett@state.co.us

EPIDEMIOLOGY CALLS:

- Every Tuesday and Thursday at 12:30PM CDPHE'S Communicable Disease Branch holds a call with communicable disease staff at local public health agencies, some directors and senior staff also attend.
- The calls provide a situational update on the epidemic, as well as updates on clinical guidance and various disease investigation processes. We also invite LPHAs to share their experiences and best practices.
- If your public health agency is not aware of the call please have them contact Deborah Monaghan: deborah.monaghan@state.co.us

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC) CALLS:

Every Wednesday at 3:00PM, the SEOC has a coordination call with local emergency managers and representatives from various agencies, including: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, National Weather Service, Human Services, Education, Higher Education, Agriculture, Transportation, Corrections, National Guard, Local Affairs, Healthcare Policy and Finance, Personnel and Administration, Labor and Employment, Information Technology Network Support, Information Technology Public Safety Communications,

Economic Development and International Trade, Treasury, Revenue, State Patrol, Public Safety, Colorado Emergency Prepared Partnership, Governor's Office, Office of Emergency Management - Field Services, and the Joint Information Center. The call closes with leadership from CDPHE, DHSEM and/or CDPS. During the call everyone provides a brief update on the latest information available.

Every morning at 0800, the SEOC conducts a Daily Stand-up Brief. This brief is available in person at the SEOC and remotely to State emergency response coordinators and local emergency managers on Google Meets. The brief covers daily SEOC objectives, select epidemiological data and a statewide all-hazards situation update.

- If your EM is not aware of these calls please have them contact their Regional Field Manager, contact view contact information click here.
- The Regional Field Manager is the local connection back to the State Emergency Operations Center and can assist with immediate issues. Local officials are encouraged to reach out to the Regional Field Managers through their local emergency manager.

DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL AFFAIRS CALL:

- Every Wednesday and Friday at 11:00AM DOLA, state agencies and local governments have a call where the latest updates are provided and questions and concerns are answered.
- DOLA has also set up a google form that allows local governments to ask questions at any time, and have them triaged to the appropriate state program for quick response. You can view all of these questions and their responses here.
- If you are not on this call and would like more information please contact: Rachel Harlow-Schalk at rachel.harlow_schalk@state.co.us.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES CALL:

- Every Monday and Wednesday, DHS holds a call with local human service agencies, along with Healthcare Policy and FInance (HCPF). If you would like to be included on this call, please reach out to Anne-Marie Braga (anne-marie.braga@state.co.us).

STATEWIDE JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) CALL:

- There is a statewide PIO call with local, state and federal PIO's every Wednesday at 1:30PM where JIC representatives provide an update and answer any questions.
- If your PIO would like to participate on the call please contact Micki Trost at micki.trost@state.co.us

TRIBAL LEADERSHIP CALLS

- The Lieutenant Governor and Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs Program Manager, Morgan Ferris, host as-needed calls with tribal leadership and CDPHE and DHSEM leadership

LAW ENFORCEMENT, FIRE AND PROSECUTION CALLS

- CDPS Executive Director hosts calls with Colorado Chief's of Police (CACP), County Sheriff's of Colorado (CSOC) and the Executive Director of the Colorado District Attorney's Council (CDAC). Those calls are to both inform and hear concerns.
- CDPS has developed a system of notifications to CACP, CSOC, CO Fire Chiefs and CDAC of expected Emergency Orders, Public Health Orders or Guidance documents when they specifically impact those constituent groups. That system identifies points of contact to share messages with the entirety of those associations.
- The Colorado State Patrol (CSP) set up a call center specific to Chiefs, Sheriffs, DA's and the Commercial Motor Carrier industry to answer calls about enforcement questions and access questions from truck drivers and trucking companies (supply chain).

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CDPS)

- DCJ Staff has as-needed calls with community corrections providers throughout the state concerning infection concerns within programs, furloughs and interface with the Department of Corrections. (Community Corrections programs have a board of community leaders and elected officials.)

SUBJECT: **REVIEW OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE LOUISVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT**

DATE: **JUNE 16, 2020**

PRESENTED BY: **DAVID HAYES, CHIEF OF POLICE**

SUMMARY: The purpose of this communication is to provide City Council and the Louisville community an update on the Louisville Police Department in terms of critical policies and procedures, including use of force, bias-based policing, professional standards, accreditation, body cameras, and mental health services. In addition, this communication will cover how the Department is addressing the "8 Can't Wait" Movement.

First and foremost, the Louisville Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, objectively and without discrimination toward any individual or group consistent with the City's Mission and Values.

This is reinforced through the organizational culture that values diversity and human life. This starts with every new officer before they put on a Louisville Police Department uniform for the first time. Specifically, the Louisville Police Department Command Staff meets with each new officer, and engages in conversations about the City's Mission and Values, and what it looks like for our officers to meet those expectations. This is an in-depth, collaborative conversation with the message being we want to leave every encounter and call we go on better than we found it. This is reinforced for current Department members during incident de-briefs, Department-wide meetings, and during collective policy reviews. The way we help ensure understanding and conformance to our Mission, Values and Department Polices, is through on-going discussions, training, and testing.

To that end, officers are educated on such topics during onboarding and participate in ongoing training. Specific training includes implicit bias, anti-bias for law enforcement, civil rights, Constitutional and Community Policing, proper use of force, report writing, less-lethal weapons, defensive tactics, code enforcement, and policy review. The Department also has specific contemporary policies in place to maintain peace in the community and ensure equality and justice. The City's Police Department policy manual can be found on the City's website at https://www.louisvilleco.gov/residents/police-554.

DEPARTMENT POLICIES:

Use of Force – Response to Resistance (Policy 300 in Police Manual)

The City's Use of Force policy prohibits the "use of chokeholds and strangleholds (absent a deadly force situation), require de-escalation, require warning before shooting (where feasible), exhaust all other means before shooting, have a duty to intervene, ban shooting at moving vehicles, require an even more contemporary model of the use of force continuum, the Critical Decision-Making Model (CDM), and require comprehensive reporting." Below is a summary of the current policy:

- The Police Department utilizes the CDM in training officers to evaluate critical incidents, including those in which they may use force. The four elements at the core of CDM include: ethics, department mission/values, concept of proportionality and sanctity of all human life
- De-escalation tactics and techniques are actions used by officers, when safe and without compromising law enforcement priorities, that seek to minimize the likelihood of the need to use force during an incident and increase the likelihood of voluntary compliance.
- An officer shall use de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to higher levels of force consistent with his/her training whenever possible and appropriate before resorting to force and to reduce the need for force.
- Whenever possible and when such delay will not compromise the safety of the officer or another and will not result in the destruction of evidence, escape of a suspect, or commission of a crime, an officer shall allow an individual time and opportunity to submit to verbal commands before force is used.
- An officer shall use only the force reasonable, necessary, and proportionate to effectively bring an incident or person under control, while protecting the lives of the officer or others.
- Officers shall only use objectively reasonable force, proportional to the threat or urgency of the situation, when necessary, to achieve a law enforcement objective. The force used must comply with federal and state law and Louisville Police Department policies, training, and rules for specific instruments and devices. Once it is safe to do so and the threat is contained, the force must stop.
- Sometimes the use of force is unavoidable, and an officer must exercise physical control of a violent, assaultive, or resisting individual to make an arrest, or to protect members of the public and officers from risk or harm.
- An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately

apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

- Unless deadly force is justified, a member shall not apply pressure to a person's neck that is sufficient to make breathing difficult or impossible, including, but not limited to, any pressure to the throat or windpipe that may prevent or hinder breathing or reduce intake of air (chokehold).
- Discharging a firearm at an occupant of a moving vehicle is only authorized when the officer is authorized to use deadly force against that occupant and the officer reasonably believes that the risk to the officer or others created by discharging a firearm is outweighed by the need to apprehend the suspect(s) without delay.
- Officers shall not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle unless a person is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force. Discharging a firearm at a vehicle, whether or not it is moving, with the sole intent of disabling the vehicle, is prohibited unless the officer is authorized to use deadly force against all occupants of the vehicle.
- In addition to the reporting requirements described below, the Department also voluntarily reports any use of force that results in serious bodily injury to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI), who in turn reports this information the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In 2019, and 2020 year to date, the Department has not had any use of the force that resulted in serious bodily injury.
- Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report.
- The officer should include at least the following in his or her narrative report: the threat perceived, or underlying basis for the application of force, including the severity of the threat or security problem; subject's level of resistance; force applied; subject's response to each application of force; and extent of injuries to subject and/or officer(s) involved, if any, and any medical aid rendered
- Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law must promptly report these observations to a supervisor.
- The officer shall verbally report such force to a supervisor as soon as practical, and provide a written report within 24 hours. The report is to include the date, time, and place of the occurrence; the identity and/or description of the participants; and a description of the events and the force used. Supervisors must immediately report any such allegation to the Staff Duty Officer.

<u>Bias-Based Policing (Policy 401 in Police Manual)</u>

Below is a summary of the Department's Bias-Based Policing policy:

- Bias-based policing is strictly prohibited. However, nothing in the policy is intended to prohibit an officer from considering protected characteristics in combination with credible, timely and distinct information connecting a person or people of a specific characteristic to a specific unlawful incident, or to specific unlawful incidents, specific criminal patterns or specific schemes.
- Every member of the Department shall perform his/her duties in a fair and objective manner and is responsible for promptly reporting any suspected or known instances of racial- or bias-based profiling to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any biased-based actions by another member.
- Officers contacting a person shall be prepared to articulate sufficient reason for the contact, independent of the protected characteristics of the individual. To the extent that written documentation would otherwise be completed (e.g., arrest report, Field Interview (FI) card), the involved officer should include those facts giving rise to the contact, as applicable.
- Each year, the Operations Division Commander should review the efforts of the Department to provide fair and objective policing and submit an annual report, including public concerns and complaints, to the Chief of Police. The annual report should not contain any identifying information about any specific complaint, citizen or officers. It should be reviewed by the Chief of Police to identify any changes in training or operations that should be made to improve service.

Professional Standards Policy (Policy 1010 in Police Manual)

Below is a summary of the Department's Professional Standards Policy:

- The intent of the Professional Standards policy is to maintain the integrity of the Department by "conducting thorough and impartial investigations of complaints of member misconduct, to protect the community from member misconduct and to protect members from false or malicious allegations.
- The Police Department takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the Department and the conduct of its members. The Department accepts and addresses all complaints of misconduct in accordance with this policy and applicable federal, state and municipal statutes and ordinances
- It is also the policy of the Department to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

Body Cameras

Portable Audio/Visual Recorders Policy (Policy 423 in Police Manual)

All Police officers have been equipped with body cams since 2017. In July 2020, the Police Department is moving to a new vendor for Body-cam Services, UTILITY. All

Louisville Police Officers, Code Enforcement Officers and Open Space Rangers will be equipped with body cams. UTILITY offers many Officer Safety Features including automatic activation under certain identified conditions.

Accreditation

In 2018, the Police Department became accredited by the Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) and the County Sheriffs of Colorado (CSOC). As part of the accreditation process, the Department implemented policies that are consistent with the standards set forth by the CACP and CSOC, and applicable state and federal law.

As part of the accreditation process, the Department routinely updates its policies as laws and conditions change.

Mental Health Services

In 2019, the Police Department, through a grant obtained from the State of Colorado Department of Local Affairs (DOLA), began a partnership with Community Reach Center of Adams County to bring a co-responder program to the community.

Community Reach Center is a non-profit behavioral health and wellness provider established in 1957 that serves people of all ages at seven outpatient offices and more than 100 community-based sites throughout Adams County. The Center employs more than 500 highly skilled professionals committed to health and wellness, currently serving more than 22,000 individuals annually.

The Center's comprehensive continuum of care includes all supportive services necessary to help children and adults achieve and sustain wellness, including: case management, peer specialists, care navigators, school-based programs, residential treatment, vocational services, medical services, substance use disorders treatment, 24/7/365 crisis services, in-home services and a broad, diverse array of outpatient individual and group treatment modalities. In support of the Center's mission to "enhance the health of our community," Community Reach Center provides no-cost Mental Health First Aid courses throughout the north metro Denver area.

Through our partnership, Community Reach Center provides a clinician to respond in collaboration with Louisville Police Officers to incidents that involve a known or suspected behavioral health issue at peak call times. The clinician also provides consultation to officers regarding appropriate response, treatment service coordination and referrals, and communication with external entities. This allows both clinicians and officers to function at the height of their expertise while creating more efficient use of time and resources.

The clinician not only provides mental health services, but also older adult services to citizens, addictions treatment resources, and referral services as needed.

As of Oct. 14, 2019, the clinician has been on-site at the Louisville Police Department and is working side-by-side with law enforcement to provide the best level of care and support for the community.

Community Policing and Partnerships

The Police Department is also out in the community at city-wide events, in response to specific issues of interest and engages regularly with residents and businesses. In addition the Police Department has many partnerships with area agencies such as the Boulder County District Attorney's Office, International and Colorado Association of Police Chiefs, the Louisville Fire Protection District, Boulder Valley School District, other Boulder County law enforcement agencies, community groups, churches, and more. The Chief can speak to these community engagement opportunities at the meeting.

8 CAN'T WAIT

There has been discussion regarding the "8 Can't Wait Movement" which identifies eight policies (listed below) that could dramatically reduce police violence.
According to the author, research shows that these eight policies have demonstrated the ability to decrease police violence by 72%. The policies are as follows:

1. Ban chokeholds and strangleholds
2. Require de-escalation
3. Require warning before shooting
4. Exhaust all other means before shooting
5. Duty to intervene
6. Ban shooting at moving vehicles
7. Require use of force continuum
8. Require comprehensive reporting.

The Department's current policies and procedures speak to each of these policies and as a result, staff finds that the City is in compliance and its current policies reflect strategies to reduce police violence.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The legislation being considered in the Colorado legislature (SB 217 – Enhance Law Enforcement Integrity) currently contains a number of policy requirements for police departments. There have been significant amendments to the bill. Below is a summary of some of the more significant amendments.

- Peace Officers to have body cameras by July 1, 2023, and a timeline during which body cam footage must be publicly released (21 days), and clarification of instances in which blurring and/or redaction is permitted.

- Division of Criminal Justice reporting requirements are to be in place by January 1, 2023.
- The bill bans the firing of kinetic projectiles at the head, back or pelvis or indiscriminately into a crowd and the use of tear gas, pepper spray or other irritants to disperse a crowd without first giving an order and time to disperse.
- Use of physical force is only permitted in certain circumstances and deadly force is not permitted in the apprehension of persons suspected of minor or nonviolent offenses. Chokeholds are prohibited. Deadly force is only permitted in making an arrest if all other means are impractical AND the arrest is for felony conduct including the use or threatened use of deadly physical force; there is substantial risk that the person arrested will cause death or serious bodily injury if apprehension is delayed; and the force employed does not create substantial risk of injury to innocent persons. The peace officer must identify him/herself as such and provide verbal warning of intent to use deadly physical force with sufficient time for suspect to observe unless doing so would place peace officers at risk, create a risk of death or injury to others, or be clearly inappropriate or ineffective under the circumstances.
- The bill also creates a peace officer's duty to intervene, stop or prevent use of force exceeding the degree permitted and specifies how reporting must take place. Failure to intervene can result in discipline including termination and decertification.
- Governmental entities accused of employing patterns or practices that deprive constitutional rights will have sixty days to change or eliminate that practice or policy or the AG may file a civil suit.

Any change resulting from bill passage will be addressed in future Department policy updates. It should be noted that many of these areas are already addressed in the City's current policies.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Any members of the public in attendance are encouraged to share their stories of interaction with the Louisville Police Department or share any feedback related to the City's policies and procedures. This is an opportunity to be proactive and prevent racial issues from developing in our community. It is critical that the City hear from the public in regards to our efforts, so that we may take appropriate action to ensure a safe, anti-racist and welcoming community for all, which is a top priority for the City.

PROGRAM/SUB-PROGRAM IMPACT:
Continued efforts to provide proactive services to the community, and to fulfill the expectations of the residents.

Meeting objectives of the Public Safety and Justice Programs to work with the community to help ensure safety. As well as our sub-program to "maintain community safety and a low crime rate through community engagement, effective patrol, and efficient response times."

RECOMMENDATION:
Review policies and procedures in the Police Department and consider any changes as well as in response to any new Federal and State Laws.

ATTACHMENT(S):
1. Use of Force – Response To Resistance Policy
2. Bias-Based Policing Policy
3. Professional Standards Policy
4. Portable Audio/Video Recorders Policy
5. Presentation

Use of Force - Response to Resistance

300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the reasonable use of force as a response to resistance. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of reasonable force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and objectively reasonable manner.

300.2 POLICY

It is the policy of the Louisville Police Department for officers to comply with the laws of the State of Colorado and use only the amount of physical force that is objectively reasonable to affect an arrest, prevent an escape, defend themselves or another from bodily harm, or preserve the peace. The Department recognizes that officers will encounter infinitely variable situations in the performance of their duties. Variables in size, strength, and fighting skill will be encountered between officers and potential adversaries. Persons against whom force may be used can be under the influence of alcohol or drugs and may suffer from mental illness. Their willingness to comply with an officer's directions will vary widely and can change quickly.

In light of these factors, the Department recognizes that objectively reasonable force used by officers cannot always begin with the lowest levels of force. Further, because of differences in size, strength, age, and gender between officers, different levels of force may be objectively reasonable for different officers in similar situations.

The Department's use of force training regimen instills in officers the capability to assess the potential harm that might result from use of force actions. The Department teaches officers a variety of tactics and skills including the use of verbal tactics, control holds, conducted energy devices, chemical agents, strikes and kicks, less-lethal impact weapons, and firearms. Using the Critical Decision-Making Model, officers continually assess situations and their own abilities and training and select the tactics and level of force that they believe is proportional to the need to successfully resolve the situation.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons, or methods provided by the Department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be objectively reasonable and utilized only to the degree that reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

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An officer's commitment to public safety includes the welfare of members of the public, the officer, and fellow officers, with an emphasis on respect, professionalism, and protection of human life, even when force is necessary.

Officers who violate those values by using objectively unreasonable force degrade the confidence of the community, violate the rights of individuals upon whom unreasonable force is used, and may expose the Department and fellow officers to legal and physical hazards.

Conversely, officers who fail to use timely and adequate force when it is necessary may endanger themselves, the community, and fellow officers.

These decisions are then subject to the Department's review and may also be reviewed by criminal and civil courts.

Refer also to Vehicle Pursuits policy.

300.3 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Active Aggression/Assault: An active attempt to inflict bodily injury against another person or an officer. An assault against a peace officer is considered an elevated risk because of the possibility that the person committing the assault may get possession of one of the officer's weapons and use it against the officer or another person.

Active Resistance: A refusal to comply with instructions accompanied by physical action that is intended to injure, thwart a lawful arrest, or to interfere or overcome an attempt by an officer to lawfully subdue the resisting individual or another person.

Deadly Force: Any use of force that is reasonably likely to cause death.

De-escalation: Taking action to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the situation. De-escalation tactics and techniques are actions used by officers, when safe and without compromising law enforcement priorities, that seek to minimize the likelihood of the need to use force during an incident and increase the likelihood of voluntary compliance.

Defensive Resistance: Refusal to comply with instructions accompanied by resistance that does not yet rise to the level of active resistance but through word or body posture, a person demonstrates an intention or willingness to cause or to attempt to cause injury to another person.

Immediate: An event or action that is taking place.

Imminent: An event or action that is about to happen or occur.

Non-deadly Force: Any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force. This includes any physical strike or instrumental contact with a person, any attempted or threatened physical strike or instrumental contact that does not take effect, or any significant physical contact that restricts the movement of a person beyond escorting or un-resisted handcuffing, intended to overcome the resistance of another.

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Objectively Reasonable: The reasonableness of a particular use of force is based on the totality of circumstances known by the officer at the time of the use of force, and weighs the actions of the officer against the rights of the subject, in light of the circumstances surrounding the event. It must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must allow for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second decisions in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, dynamic and rapidly evolving, about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. The reasonableness inquiry in an excessive-force case is an objective one: whether the officers' actions are objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation.

Passive Resistance: For the purpose of this policy, the term refers to a type of resistance encountered by officers where a person refuses to comply with instructions but does not offer any type of physical resistance outside of having their body go limp, stiffening their body or refusing to move. The term also refers to resistance by non-violent methods to a government, an occupying power, or specific laws, as in refusing to comply, demonstrating in a protest, or fasting.

Proportional: The level of force applied must reflect the totality of circumstances surrounding the situation, including the presence of imminent danger to officers or others. Proportional force does not require officers to use the same type or amount of force as the subject. The more immediate the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater the level of force that may be objectively reasonable and necessary to counter it.

Use of Force: Use of any control holds or restraint techniques beyond non-resisted handcuffing, which may include hand control, chemical sprays, conducted energy devices, strikes, kicks, impact weapons, threatened use of deadly force (including the pointing of a firearm at an individual), and any on-duty, non-training related, discharge of a firearm. For purposes of this policy, use of force does not include any escort techniques or holds on a compliant, non-resistive subject.

Verbal Non-compliance: An individual ignores instructions and/or refuses to comply with instructions, but does not offer any type of physical resistance.

Warning Shot: Discharge of a firearm for the purpose of compelling compliance from an individual, but not intended to cause physical inijury.

300.4 CRITICAL DECISION-MAKING MODEL

The Louisville Police Department utilizes the Critical Decision-Making Model (CDM) in training officers to evaluate critical incidents, including those in which they may use force. The Critical Decision-Making Model is a five-step critical thinking process. All five steps are built around the core values of the Department and the policing profession.

At the center of the CDM is an ethical core that provides grounding and guidance for the entire process. The four elements of the CDM core are:

- Ethics

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- Department mission and values
- Concept of proportionality
- Sanctity of all human life

Every step of the process is connected to this core, and the core informs and guides officers throughout the five steps. Everything an officer does within the CDM must support the ideals in the center, and no action can go against those standards. The five steps are:

- **Collect information**
- **Assess the situation, threats, and risks**
- **Consider police powers and agency policy**
- **Identify options and determine the best course of action**
- **Act, review, and re-assess**

See attachment: Critical Decision-Making Model.pdf

The CDM provides officers with a logical, easy-to-use thought process for quickly analyzing and responding appropriately to a range of incidents effectively and safely.

300.5 DE-ESCALATION

De-escalation tactics and techniques are actions used by officers, when safe and without compromising law enforcement priorities, that seek to minimize the likelihood of the need to use force during an incident and increase the likelihood of voluntary compliance.

An officer shall use de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to higher levels of force consistent with his/her training whenever possible and appropriate before resorting to force and to reduce the need for force.

Whenever possible and when such delay will not compromise the safety of the officer or another and will not result in the destruction of evidence, escape of a suspect, or commission of a crime, an officer shall allow an individual time and opportunity to submit to verbal commands before force is used.

Examples of de-escalation include:

- Placing barriers between an uncooperative subject and an officer
- Containing a threat
- Moving from a position that exposes officers to potential threats to a safer position
- Decreasing the exposure to potential threat by using
    - Distance
    - Cover
    - Concealment

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- Communication from a safe position intended to gain the subject's compliance using:
  - Verbal persuasion
  - Advisements
  - Warnings
- Avoidance of physical confrontation, unless immediately necessary (for example, to protect someone, or stop dangerous behavior)
- Using verbal techniques to calm an agitated subject and promote rational decision making
- Calling extra resources to assist or officers to assist:
  - More officers
  - CIT officers
  - Officers equipped with less-lethal tools
- Any other tactics and approaches that attempt to achieve law enforcement objectives by gaining the compliance of the subject.

300.6 USE OF FORCE

An officer shall use only the force reasonable, necessary, and proportionate to effectively bring an incident or person under control, while protecting the lives of the officer or others.

In other words, Officers shall only use objectively reasonable force, proportional to the threat or urgency of the situation, when necessary, to achieve a law enforcement objective. The force used must comply with federal and state law and Louisville Police Department policies, training, and rules for specific instruments and devices. Once it is safe to do so and the threat is contained, the force must stop.

Sometimes the use of force is unavoidable, and an officer must exercise physical control of a violent, assaultive, or resisting individual to make an arrest, or to protect members of the public and officers from risk or harm. In doing so:

- Officers should recognize that their conduct prior to the use of force, including the display of a weapon, may be a factor which can influence the level of force necessary in a given situation.
- Officers should take reasonable care that their actions do not precipitate an unnecessary, unreasonable, or disproportionate use of force, by placing themselves or others in jeopardy, or by not following policy or training.
- Officers should continually assess the situation and changing circumstances to determine what force is necessary.

300.6.1 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

The reasonableness of a particular use of force is based on the totality of the circumstances known by the officer at the time of the use of force, and weighs the actions of the officer against the rights

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of the subject, in light of the circumstances surrounding the event. It must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. Factors to be considered in determining the objective reasonableness of force include, but are not limited to:

(a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.

(b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.

(c) Officer/subject factors (age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers available vs. subjects).

(d) The effects of drugs or alcohol.

(e) Subject's mental state or capacity.

(f) Proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.

(g) The degree to which the subject has been effectively restrained and his/her ability to resist despite being restrained.

(h) The availability of other options and their possible effectiveness.

(i) Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.

(j) Training and experience of the officer.

(k) Potential for injury to officers, suspects and others.

(l) Whether the person appears to be resisting, attempting to evade arrest by flight, or is attacking the officer.

(m) The risk and reasonable foreseeable consequences of escape.

(n) The apparent need for immediate control of the subject or a prompt resolution of the situation.

(o) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.

(p) Prior contact with the subject or awareness of any propensity for violence.

(q) Any other exigent circumstances.

300.6.2 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

In general, officers may use reasonable force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. However, officers are discouraged from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband. In the instance when force is used, officers should not intentionally use any technique that restricts blood flow to the head, restricts respiration, or which creates a reasonable likelihood that blood flow to the head or respiration would be restricted.

300.6.3 USE OF FORCE - WHEN PROHIBITED

An officer may not use physical force:

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- To punish or retaliate
- Against individuals who only verbally confront them, unless the vocalization impeded a legitimate law enforcement function
- On restrained subjects (e.g. including handcuffed or contained in a police vehicle), except in exceptional circumstances when the subject's actions must be immediately stopped to prevent injury, escape, or destruction of property. Subjects who refuse to get out of a Department vehicle may be removed from the vehicle after reasonable attempts to gain voluntary compliance have failed.

300.7 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances:

(a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.

(b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible. Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes any of the following:

1. The person has a weapon or is attempting to access one and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to use it against the officer or another.
2. The person is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to do so.

300.7.1 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants.

Discharging a firearm at an occupant of a moving vehicle is only authorized when the officer is authorized to use deadly force against that occupant and the officer reasonably believes that the risk to the officer or others created by discharging a firearm is outweighed by the need to apprehend the suspect(s) without delay.

Officers shall not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle unless a person is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force.

Discharging a firearm at a vehicle, whether or not it is moving, with the sole intent of disabling the vehicle, is prohibited unless the officer is authorized to use deadly force against all occupants of the vehicle.

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It is understood that the policy in regards to discharging a firearm at or from a moving vehicle may not cover every situation that may arise. In all situations, Department members are expected to act with intelligence and exercise sound judgment, attending to the spirit of this policy and to the Department's use of force principles. Any deviations from the provisions of this policy shall be examined rigorously on a case-by-case basis. The involved officers must be able to articulate clearly the reasons for the use of deadly force, such as whether the officer's life or the lives of others were in immediate peril and/or if there was no reasonable or apparent means of escape.

300.7.2 WARNING SHOTS
Warning shots are prohibited.

300.7.3 CHOKEHOLDS
Unless deadly force is justified, a member shall not apply pressure to a person's neck that is sufficient to make breathing difficult or impossible, including, but not limited to, any pressure to the throat or windpipe that may prevent or hinder breathing or reduce intake of air (chokehold) (CRS § 18-1-707).

300.8 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE
Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report.

The officer should include at least the following in his or her narrative report:

- The threat perceived, or underlying basis for the application of force, including the severity of the threat or security problem;
- The subject's level of resistance;
- The force applied;
- The subject's response to each application of force;
- The extent of injuries to the subject and/or officer(s) involved, if any, and any medical aid rendered.

For each incident, a Use of Force - Response to Resistance form will be completed listing all involved officers and subjects and will be provided to the on-duty supervisor before the officer ends his or her shift. The supervisor who receives the Use of Force - Response to Resistance form is responsible for ensuring that the form is complete and distributed via the chain of command.

Each officer who uses force, or witnesses the use of force, is responsible for completing a narrative report detailing his or her involvement and observations.

Pointing a firearm at a person is a reportable use of force. Officers shall document all incidents in which they point a firearm at a person with a narrative report as well as a Use of Force - Response to Resistance form.

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Officers shall not exhibit a drawn firearm unless the circumstances surrounding the incident create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use the firearm in conformance with this policy on the use of firearms.

Officers who use a firearm to euthanize either a domestic or non-domestic animal will document the use of force in a Response to Resistance form, as well as a case report.

To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure, or law.

300.8.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

Supervisory notification shall be made as soon as practicable following the application of force in any of the following circumstances:

(a) The application caused a visible injury.

(b) The application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort.

(c) The individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain.

(d) The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation.

(e) Any application of an Conducted Energy Device or control device.

(f) Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles, or belly chains.

(g) The individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious.

(h) An individual was struck or kicked.

(i) An individual alleges any of the above has occurred.

Supervisors must then immediately report any such incident to the Staff Duty Officer.

300.8.2 DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law must promptly report these observations to a supervisor, pursuant to CRS §18-8-802.

The officer shall verbally report such force to a supervisor as soon as practical, and provide a written report within 24 hours. The report is to include the date, time, and place of the occurrence; the identity and/or description of the participants; and a description of the events and the force used. Supervisors must immediately report any such allegation to the Staff Duty Officer.

300.9 MEDICAL CONSIDERATION

Prior to booking or release, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress, who has sustained visible injury, expresses a complaint of injury or continuing

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pain, or who was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until he/she can be medically assessed.

If a subject sustains visible or suspected injuries, he or she will be evaluated at the hospital emergency room prior to incarceration, regardless of whether or not he or she refuses treatment.

If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, impaired respiration).

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called “excited delirium”), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away if appropriate.

300.10 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

When a supervisor responds to an incident in which there has been a reported application of force, the supervisor is expected to:

(a) Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.

(b) Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.

(c) When possible, separately obtain a recorded interview with the subject upon whom force was applied. If this interview is conducted without the person having voluntarily waived his/her *Miranda* rights, the following shall apply:

1. The content of the interview should not be summarized or included in any related criminal charges.
2. The fact that a recorded interview was conducted should be documented in a property or other report.
3. The recording of the interview should be distinctly marked for retention until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

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(d) Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. Additional follow-up photographs may need to be taken of injuries after the initial incident. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.

(e) Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.

(f) Review and approve all related reports.

(g) Determine if there is any indication that the subject may pursue civil litigation.

1. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a memorandum outlining a potential claim through the chain of command.

(h) Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

300.10.1 SHIFT SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITY

The Shift Supervisor shall review each use of force by any personnel within his/her command to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues. The shift supervisor will communicate any perceived training needs or other issues to the Command Staff in a timely manner.

300.11 TRAINING

Officers will receive periodic training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding.

Training in the application of force shall include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

(a) De-escalation tactics and strategies;

(b) Reasonable alternatives;

(c) Critical Decision-Making Model;

(d) Determining the appropriate force response to a perceived threat;

(e) Articulation of force application, documentation, and reporting; and

(f) Current laws, including statutory, constitutional, and applicable case law.

300.12 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

At least annually, the Operations Division Commander should prepare an analysis report on use of force incidents. The report should be submitted to the Chief of Police. The report should not contain the names of officers, suspects, or case numbers and should include:

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(a) The identification of any trends in the use of force by members.

(b) Training needs recommendations.

(c) Equipment needs recommendations.

(d) Policy revision recommendations.

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Attachments

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Critical Decision-Making Model.pdf

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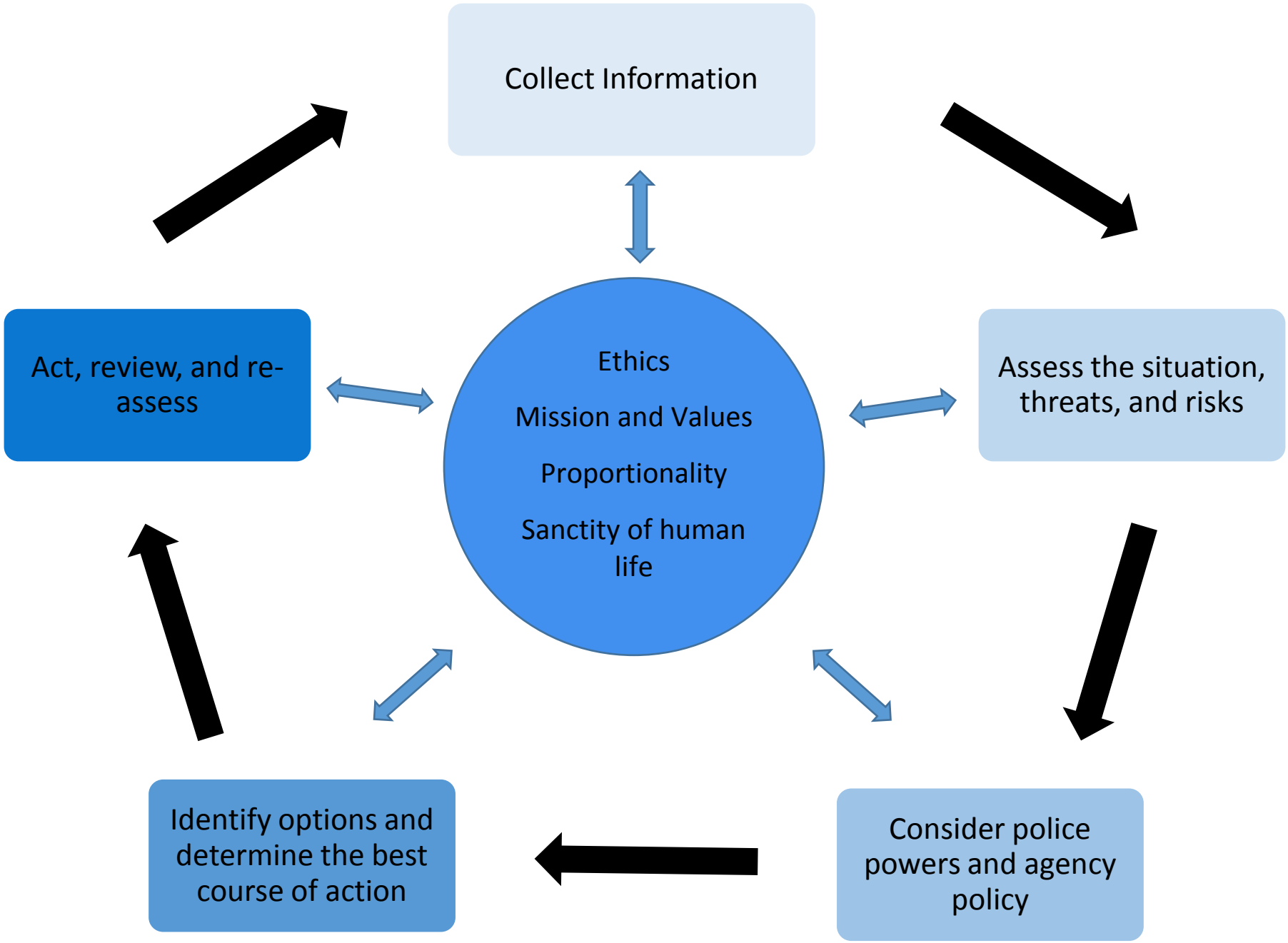
Critical Decision-Making Model



Bias-Based Policing

401.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidance to department members that affirms the Louisville Police Department 's commitment to policing that is fair and objective.

Nothing in this policy prohibits the use of specified characteristics in law enforcement activities designed to strengthen the department's relationship with its diverse communities (e.g., cultural and ethnicity awareness training, youth programs, community group outreach, partnerships).

401.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

Bias-based policing - An inappropriate reliance on characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability or affiliation with any non-criminal group (protected characteristics) as the basis for providing differing law enforcement service or enforcement (CRS § 24-31-309).

401.2 POLICY

The Louisville Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, objectively and without discrimination toward any individual or group.

401.3 BIAS-BASED POLICING PROHIBITED

Bias-based policing is strictly prohibited.

However, nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit an officer from considering protected characteristics in combination with credible, timely and distinct information connecting a person or people of a specific characteristic to a specific unlawful incident, or to specific unlawful incidents, specific criminal patterns or specific schemes.

401.4 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Every member of this department shall perform his/her duties in a fair and objective manner and is responsible for promptly reporting any suspected or known instances of racial- or bias-based profiling to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any biased-based actions by another member.

Officers shall provide, without being asked, a business card to any person who was detained in a traffic stop and was not cited or arrested. The business card shall include identifying information including, but not limited to, the officer's name, division, precinct and badge or other identification number and a telephone number that may be used, if necessary, to report any comments, either positive or negative, regarding the traffic stop (CRS § 24-31-309(4)(a)).

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401.4.1 REASON FOR CONTACT

Officers contacting a person shall be prepared to articulate sufficient reason for the contact, independent of the protected characteristics of the individual.

To the extent that written documentation would otherwise be completed (e.g., arrest report, Field Interview (FI) card), the involved officer should include those facts giving rise to the contact, as applicable.

Except for required data-collection forms or methods, nothing in this policy shall require any officer to document a contact that would not otherwise require reporting.

401.5 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervisors should monitor those individuals under their command for compliance with this policy and shall handle any alleged or observed violations in accordance with the Personnel Complaints Policy. Supervisors should ensure that the identity of a person filing a bias-based profiling complaint is kept confidential to the extent permitted by law or unless necessary for further processing of the complaint (CRS § 24-31-309).

(a) Supervisors should discuss any issues with the involved officer and his/her direct supervisor in a timely manner.

    1. Supervisors should document these discussions, in the prescribed manner.

(b) Supervisors should periodically review MAV recordings, portable audio/video recordings, Mobile Data Center, (MDC) data and any other available resource used to document contact between officers and the public to ensure compliance with this policy.

    1. Supervisors should document these periodic reviews.

    2. Recordings that capture a potential instance of bias-based policing should be appropriately retained for administrative investigation purposes.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate investigations of any actual or alleged violations of this policy.

(d) Supervisors should take prompt and reasonable steps to address any retaliatory action taken against any member of this department who discloses information concerning bias-based policing.

401.6 STATE REPORTING

The Department shall compile, on at least an annual basis, any information derived from complaints of profiling that are received due to the distribution of business cards as provided in this policy. The information shall be made available to the public but shall not include the names of officers or the names of persons alleging profiling (CRS § 24-31-309).

401.7 ADMINISTRATION

Each year, the Operations Division Commander should review the efforts of the Department to provide fair and objective policing and submit an annual report, including public concerns and complaints, to the Chief of Police. The annual report should not contain any identifying information

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about any specific complaint, citizen or officers. It should be reviewed by the Chief of Police to identify any changes in training or operations that should be made to improve service.

Supervisors should review the information compiled from complaints, as provided in this policy and the annual report, and discuss the results with those they are assigned to supervise.

401.8 TRAINING

Training on fair and objective policing and review of this policy should be conducted as directed by the Administrative Services Division.

All certified members will attend regular training on the subject of bias-based policing (CRS § 24-31-309). All newly employed officers should receive a copy of this policy and initial training on the subject of bias-based policing.

401.9 PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Operations Division Commander will ensure that this policy is made available to the public for inspection during business hours (CRS § 24-31-309).

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Professional Standards

1010.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the reporting, investigation and disposition of complaints regarding the conduct of members of the Louisville Police Department. This policy shall not apply to any questioning, counseling, instruction, informal verbal admonishment or other routine or unplanned contact of a member in the normal course of duty, by a supervisor or any other member, nor shall this policy apply to a criminal investigation.

1010.2 POLICY

The intent of this policy is to maintain the integrity of the department by conducting thorough and impartial investigations of complaints of member misconduct, to protect the community from member misconduct and to protect members from false or malicious allegations.

The Louisville Police Department takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the Department and the conduct of its members.

The Department will accept and address all complaints of misconduct in accordance with this policy and applicable federal, state and municipal statutes and ordinances..

It is also the policy of this department to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

1010.3 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

Professional standards complaints include any allegation of misconduct or improper job performance that, if true, would constitute a violation of department policy or of federal, state or municipal statutes or ordinances. Complaints may be generated internally or by the public. The Deputy Chief is responsible for supervising and controlling the professional standards investigations within the department and reports directly to the Chief of Police.

Professional standards investigations should remain confidential and are generally not of public concern, nor are they of concern to non-involved members of the organization. Due to the importance in maintaining confidentiality the professional standards files will be kept secured in the Deputy Chief's office.

1010.3.1 COMPLAINT CLASSIFICATIONS

Personnel complaints shall be classified in one of the following categories:

Class 1 Professional Standards Investigation - the allegation is serious in nature and/or serious discipline may result if the allegation is sustained. It may also include allegations of great concern to the community. Normally the Deputy Chief conducts the investigation.

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Class 2 Professional Standards Investigation - the allegation is non-serious in nature and any resulting discipline may not exceed a permanent letter of reprimand. Normally the investigation is conducted by the affected member's immediate supervisor.

Referral - the allegation is not based on a member's intentional misconduct, but rather a complaint of a minor performance or protocol issue. A formal investigation is not conducted; however, the affected member's immediate supervisor is notified and makes the appropriate disposition decision.

Inquiry - questions as to the propriety of policy and procedures or issues with regulations or actions of other agencies that are resolved by appropriate referral and not subject to a Professional Standards investigation, supervisory review or referral.

1010.3.2 SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS
The following applies to the source of complaints:

(a) Individuals from the public may make complaints in any form, including in writing, by email, in person or by telephone.

(b) Any department member becoming aware of alleged misconduct shall immediately notify a supervisor.

(c) Supervisors shall initiate a complaint based upon observed misconduct or receipt from any source alleging misconduct that, if true, could result in disciplinary action.

(d) Anonymous and third-party complaints should be accepted and investigated to the extent that sufficient information is provided.

(e) Tort claims and lawsuits may generate a personnel complaint.

1010.4 AVAILABILITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF COMPLAINTS

1010.4.1 COMPLAINT FORMS
Personnel complaint forms will be maintained in a clearly visible location in the public area of the police facility and be accessible through the department website.

Personnel complaint forms in languages other than English may also be provided, as determined necessary or practicable.

1010.4.2 ACCEPTANCE
All complaints will be courteously accepted by any department member and promptly given to the appropriate supervisor. Although written complaints are preferred, a complaint may also be filed orally, either in person or by telephone. Such complaints will be directed to a supervisor. If a supervisor is not immediately available to take an oral complaint, the receiving member shall obtain contact information sufficient for the supervisor to contact the complainant. The supervisor, upon contact with the complainant, shall complete and submit a complaint form as appropriate.

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Although not required, complainants should be encouraged to file complaints in person so that proper identification, signatures, photographs or physical evidence may be obtained as necessary.

1010.5 DOCUMENTATION

Supervisors shall ensure that all formal and informal complaints are documented on a complaint form. The supervisor shall ensure that the nature of the complaint is defined as clearly as possible.

All complaints and inquiries should also be documented in a log that records and tracks complaints. The log shall include the nature of the complaint and the actions taken to address the complaint. On an annual basis, the Department should audit the log and send an audit report to the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1010.6 BASIS FOR PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS INVESTIGATIONS

Any time the department determines that it is necessary to investigate events or circumstances that may lead to disciplinary action, a Professional Standards investigation is initiated. Member misconduct may be either minor or serious depending on the specific alleged act(s) and the likelihood of a consequence of non-serious discipline.

A. Serious misconduct includes allegations which charge criminal misconduct, serious deviations from rules or general orders, or repeated less serious deviations and which involve the likely consequence of serious discipline if sustained.

1. Some examples of serious misconduct are:

(a) Any violation of law which would impair a member's ability to fulfill his/her duties or would jeopardize public safety. such criminal misconduct includes, but is not limited to;

1. Felony - The commission of any felony is considered criminal misconduct.

2. Controlled Substance Violation - Any violation of laws governing controlled substances or any use of controlled substances without medical supervision is considered misconduct.

3. Negative Impact Offense - The commission of a crime with negative consequence to persons or property or the commission of which reflects unfavorably on the department because of the individual's status as a member, is considered criminal misconduct.

(b) Intoxication while on duty.

(c) Acceptance of a bribe.

(d) Misuse of police powers.

(e) Unauthorized release of confidential information.

(f) Use of excessive force.

2. Serious misconduct complaints are handled as Class 1 investigations. Complaints alleging serious misconduct are investigated regardless of time

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elapsed, unless the amount of time makes investigation of the allegation impractical.

B. Minor misconduct includes allegations which are determined to be appropriate for review but which appear to involve the likely consequence of non-serious discipline if sustained.

1. Examples include, but are not limited to, discourtesy or other lesser violations of rules or general orders.

2. Minor misconduct may be investigated by the Deputy Chief, or referred to the member's supervisor for investigation as a Class 2 Professional Standards investigation. Traffic accidents involving members driving city-owned vehicles are normally investigated as a Class 2 Professional Standards investigation. Complaints alleging non-serious misconduct which occurred more than six months prior to receiving the complaint are handled as supervisory referrals.

C. Minor complaints in reference to job performance rather than intentional misconduct may be classified as a referral to a member's supervisor for disposition, Unless otherwise instructed, supervisors provide follow-up or disposition information to the Deputy Chief for the referral record. The Deputy Chief maintains a record of a referral for a period of three years.

D. Inquiries from the public as the propriety of policies or procedures or general questions about department activities are not the subject of a Professional Standards investigation or supervisory review. Supervisors are encouraged to answer questions from the public concerning department operations.

1. If the basis for a community member's complaint appears to be an objection to a policy or procedure with an identified member, the supervisor of the identified member should be notified.

2. The supervisor should inform the complainant of the propriety of the member's actions.

E. Complaints against another agency's members or policies made mistakenly to this department are referred to the appropriate agency, if it can be identified.

1010.7 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIONS

Allegations of misconduct will be administratively investigated as follows.

1010.7.1 SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A supervisor who becomes aware of alleged misconduct shall take reasonable steps to prevent aggravation of the situation.

The responsibilities of supervisors include, but are not limited to:

(a) Ensuring that upon receiving or initiating any formal complaint, a complaint form is completed.

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(a) The original complaint form will be directed to the Shift Supervisor of the accused member, via the chain of command, who will take appropriate action and/or determine who will have responsibility for the investigation.

(b) In circumstances where the integrity of the investigation could be jeopardized by reducing the complaint to writing or where the confidentiality of a complainant is at issue, a supervisor shall orally report the matter to the member's Division Commander, Deputy Chief or the Chief of Police, who will initiate appropriate action.

(b) Responding to all complaints in a courteous and professional manner.

(c) Ensuring that upon receipt of a complaint involving allegations of a potentially serious nature, the Shift Supervisor, Deputy Chief and Chief of Police are notified via the chain of command as soon as practicable.

1010.7.2 NOTIFICATION TO COMPLAINANT

After completion of the Internal Affairs Investigation and final disposition and taking into account any restrictions provided by Colorado law, the Deputy Chief shall provide notification to the complainant and the employee of the outcome of the investigation.

Complainants will not be advised of the specific disciplinary action taken unless authorized by the Chief of Police.

1010.7.3 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Whether conducted by a supervisor or a member of the Professional Standards, the following applies to employees:

(a) Interviews of an accused employee shall be conducted during reasonable hours and preferably when the employee is on-duty. If the employee is off-duty, he/she shall be compensated.

(b) Unless waived by the employee, interviews of an accused employee shall be at the Louisville Police Department or other reasonable and appropriate place.

(c) No more than two interviewers should ask questions of an accused employee.

(d) Prior to any interview, an employee should be informed of the nature of the investigation.

1. This should be provided in written form and include the employee’s rights and responsibilities relative to the investigation.

2. The employee should be informed of the ranks, names and commands of the person in charge of the interview and of all other persons to be present during the interview.

(e) All interviews should be for a reasonable period and the employee's personal needs should be accommodated.

(f) No employee should be subjected to offensive or threatening language, nor shall any promises, rewards or other inducements be used to obtain answers.

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(g) Any employee refusing to answer questions directly related to the investigation may be ordered to answer questions administratively and may be subject to discipline for failing to do so.

1. An employee should be given an order to answer questions in an administrative investigation that might incriminate the member in a criminal matter only after the member has been given a *Garrity* advisement. Administrative investigators should consider the impact that compelling a statement from the employee may have on any related criminal investigation and should take reasonable steps to avoid creating any foreseeable conflicts between the two related investigations. This may include conferring with the person in charge of the criminal investigation (e.g., discussion of processes, timing, implications).

2. No information or evidence administratively coerced from an employee may be provided to anyone involved in conducting the criminal investigation or to any prosecutor.

(h) The interviewer should record all interviews of employees and witnesses. The employee may also record the interview. If the employee has been previously interviewed, a copy of that recorded interview should be provided to the employee prior to any subsequent interview.

1. Upon request, the employee shall be provided copies of recordings, transcriptions and reports made of an interview session.

(i) All employees subjected to interviews that could result in their discipline have the right to have an uninvolved representative present during the interview. However, in order to maintain the integrity of each individual's statement, involved employees shall not consult or meet with a representative or attorney collectively or in groups prior to being interviewed.

(a) Attorneys or representatives present during interviews shall not be required to disclose any information received from the employee during the administrative investigation.

(j) All employees shall provide complete and truthful responses to questions posed during interviews.

(k) No employee may be compelled to submit to a deception detection device examination. An employee's refusal to submit to such examination may not be grounds for disciplinary action.

Information concerning administrative interviews shall not be released to the public unless approved by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

1010.7.4 DISPOSITIONS

Each personnel complaint shall be classified with one of the following dispositions:

Unfounded - When the investigation discloses that the alleged acts did not occur or did not involve department members. Complaints that are determined to be frivolous will fall within the classification of unfounded. When the complainant admits to false allegation; the charges were found to be false, the member was not involved in the incident; or the complainant has voluntarily

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withdrawn the complaint prior to the conclusion of an investigation and a decision is made not to continue the investigation.

Exonerated - When the investigation discloses that the alleged act occurred but that the act was justified, lawful and/or proper.

Exonerated with Commendation - When the incident occurred, but the member's actions were justified, lawful and proper under cases of exceptional circumstances.

Not sustained - When the investigation discloses that there is insufficient evidence to sustain the complaint or fully exonerate the member.

Sustained - When an allegation is supported by a preponderance of the evidence.

No Finding - Cases that are, with the approval of the Chief of Police, handled in an alternative manner or cases in which a subject member resigns and the department elects not to continue the investigation.

If an investigation discloses misconduct or improper job performance that was not alleged in the original complaint, the investigator shall take appropriate action with regard to any additional allegations. The Chief of Police has the authority to address department members and discuss the professional standards investigation, in general terms and with limited details, when he/she determines it would be beneficial to the department as a whole.

1010.7.4 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION FORMAT

Formal investigations of personnel complaints shall be thorough, complete and essentially follow this format:

Introduction - Include the identity of the members, the identity of the assigned investigators, the initial date and source of the complaint.

Synopsis - Provide a brief summary of the facts giving rise to the investigation.

Summary - List the allegations separately, including applicable policy sections, with a brief summary of the evidence relevant to each allegation. A separate recommended finding should be provided for each allegation.

Evidence - Each allegation should be set forth with the details of the evidence applicable to each allegation provided, including comprehensive summaries of member and witness statements. Other evidence related to each allegation should also be detailed in this section.

Conclusion - A recommendation regarding further action or disposition should be provided.

Exhibits - A separate list of exhibits (e.g., recordings, photos, documents) should be attached to the report.

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1010.7.5 COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATIONS

Every investigator or supervisor assigned to investigate a personnel complaint or other alleged misconduct shall proceed with due diligence in an effort to complete the investigation in a timely manner.

Generally, Professional Standards investigations are generally completed within 60 calendar days after the initial receipt of the complaint, and supervisory reviews are generally completed within 30 calendar days after the initial receipt of the complaint. Extensions may be granted by the Chief of Police for good cause. In the event that an extension is granted, the member requesting the extension should notify the subject member as soon as practical.

Time constraints contained in this policy have been established to expedite the investigation and disposition of complaints against members and to minimize the strain and frustration of members and the public while awaiting investigation results. Occasionally, more time will be needed to properly investigate and reach disposition of a complaint. The failure to meet an established deadline and/or notification to the subject member shall not be the cause for dismissing a case or reversing or amending disciplinary action.

1010.8 ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCHES

Assigned lockers, storage spaces and other areas, including desks, offices and vehicles, may be searched as part of an administrative investigation upon a reasonable suspicion of misconduct.

Such areas may also be searched any time by a supervisor for non-investigative purposes, such as obtaining a needed report, radio or other document or equipment.

1010.9 ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE

When a complaint of misconduct is of a serious nature, or when circumstances indicate that allowing the accused to continue to work would adversely affect the mission of the Department, the Chief of Police or the authorized designee may temporarily assign an accused employee to administrative leave. Any employee placed on administrative leave:

(a) May be required to relinquish any department badge, identification, assigned weapons and any other department equipment.

(b) Shall be required to continue to comply with all policies and lawful orders of a supervisor.

(c) May be temporarily reassigned to a different shift, generally a normal business-hours shift, during the investigation. The employee may be required to remain available for contact at all times during such shift, and will report as ordered.

1010.10 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Where a member is accused of potential criminal conduct, a separate supervisor or investigator shall be assigned to investigate the criminal allegations apart from any administrative investigation. Any separate administrative investigation may parallel a criminal investigation.

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The Chief of Police shall be notified as soon as practicable when a member is accused of criminal conduct. The Chief of Police may request a criminal investigation by an outside law enforcement agency.

A member accused of criminal conduct shall be provided with all rights afforded to a civilian. The member should not be administratively ordered to provide any information in the criminal investigation.

The Louisville Police Department may release information concerning the arrest or detention of any member, including an officer, that has not led to a conviction.

No disciplinary action should be taken until an independent administrative investigation is conducted.

1010.11 POST-ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Upon completion of a formal investigation, an investigation report should be forwarded to the Chief of Police through the chain of command. Each level of command should review and include their comments in writing before forwarding the report. The Chief of Police may accept or modify any classification or recommendation for disciplinary action.

1010.11.1 DIVISION COMMANDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any completed personnel investigation, the Division Commander of the involved member shall review the entire investigative file, the member's personnel file, and any other relevant materials.

The member's supervisors, to include Corporals, Sergeants, Division Commanders, and Deputy Chief makes recommendations regarding the disposition of any allegations and the amount of discipline, if any, to be imposed.

Prior to forwarding recommendations to the Chief of Police, the Division Commander may return the entire investigation to the assigned investigator or supervisor for further investigation or action.

1010.11.2 FORMS OF DISCIPLINE

The following methods may be considered for correcting poor job performance or misconduct:

(a) Training

(b) Counseling

1. Counseling may be administered by the Chief of Police, Division Commander or other supervisor depending on the severity of the matter.
2. The supervisor or staff member administering the counseling shall document the purpose and effect of the counseling.

(c) Verbal warning

(d) Written warning

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(e) Suspension

(f) Involuntary demotion

(g) Termination

The order of the above listed methods does not imply a required sequence. The Chief of Police should determine the method of correction by considering the actions of the member.

1010.11.3 CHIEF OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

Upon receipt of any written recommendation for disciplinary action, the Chief of Police shall review the recommendation and all accompanying materials. The Chief of Police may modify any recommendation and/or may return the file to the Division Commander for further investigation or action.

Once the Chief of Police is satisfied that no further investigation or action is required by staff, the Chief of Police shall determine the amount of discipline, if any, that should be imposed. In the event disciplinary action is proposed, the Chief of Police shall provide the member with a written notice and the following:

(a) Access to all of the materials considered by the Chief of Police in recommending the proposed discipline.

(b) An opportunity to respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police within five days of receiving the notice.

1. Upon a showing of good cause by the member, the Chief of Police may grant a reasonable extension of time for the member to respond.

2. If the member elects to respond orally, the presentation shall be recorded by the Department. Upon request, the member shall be provided with a copy of the recording.

Once the member has completed his/her response or if the member has elected to waive any such response, the Chief of Police shall consider all information received in regard to the recommended discipline. The Chief of Police shall render a timely written decision to the member and specify the grounds and reasons for discipline and the effective date of the discipline. Once the Chief of Police has issued a written decision, the discipline shall become effective.

1010.12 PRE-DISCIPLINE EMPLOYEE RESPONSE

The pre-discipline process is intended to provide the accused employee with an opportunity to present a written or oral response to the Chief of Police prior to imposition of any discipline. The employee shall consider the following:

(a) The response is not intended to be an adversarial or formal hearing.

(b) Although the employee may be represented by an uninvolved representative or legal counsel, the response is not designed to accommodate the presentation of testimony or witnesses.

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(c) The employee may suggest that further investigation could be conducted or the employee may offer any additional information or mitigating factors for the Chief of Police to consider.

(d) In the event that the Chief of Police elects to cause further investigation to be conducted, the employee shall be provided with the results prior to the imposition of any discipline.

(e) The employee may thereafter have the opportunity to further respond orally or in writing to the Chief of Police on the limited issues of information raised in any subsequent materials.

1010.13 RESIGNATIONS/RETIREMENTS PRIOR TO DISCIPLINE

In the event that a member tenders a written resignation or notice of retirement prior to the Chief of Police's findings/imposition of discipline, it shall be noted in the file. The tender of a resignation or retirement in and of itself shall not serve as grounds for discontinuing any pending investigation or findings from the Chief of Police.

1010.14 POST-DISCIPLINE APPEAL RIGHTS

Non-probationary employees have the right to appeal discipline using the procedures established by the City personnel rules.

1010.15 RETENTION OF PERSONNEL INVESTIGATION FILES

All personnel complaints shall be maintained in accordance with the established records retention schedule and as described in the Personnel Records Policy.

Records and evidence of sustained violations resulting in disciplinary action are purged 10 years after the subject member's retirement or separation from the department.

Records and evidence from allegations resulting in dispositions of not sustained, exonerated or unfounded, and records generated from referrals not resulting in discipline, are purged after five years.

All Class 1 Investigations into allegations of excessive force or criminal misconduct, not resulting in discipline, are maintained throughout an employee's career.

In no instance are records or evidence related to pending civil or criminal cases (including appeal or statue of limitation periods) purged, regardless of allegation or disposition. The City Manager and City Attorney will be consulted before records pertaining to civil matters are purged.

1010.16 BRADY DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Brady Disclosure Requirements, as required by Brady v. Maryland 373 U.S. 83 (1963) and Giglio v. U.S. 405 U.S. 150 (1972).

(a) The Louisville Police Department shall exercise due diligence to ensure that any material of possible Brady relevance is made known, and available, to the 20th Judicial District Attorney’s Office, as soon as reasonably possible when a finding

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of untruthfulness – or any other relevant exculpatory evidence that requires Brady disclosure – by any officer or employee who may be called to give testimonial evidence, has been substantiated in any internal investigation.

(b) The Chief of Police will ensure proper notification is made, in writing, to the District Attorney's Office. A copy of the Brady Notification Memorandum shall be provided to the subject employee, with additional copies placed into their personnel file and the corresponding IA file.

(c) Department members are responsible for informing their supervisor about any elements of their employment or any information that they may reasonably believe could affect their credibility as a witness and could be subject to Brady disclosure.

1010.17 PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INTERNAL INVESTIGATIVE FILES

(a) A completed internal investigation that examines in-uniform or on-duty conduct of a peace officer involving alleged misconduct with a member of the public shall be made available for public inspection upon request within the constraints of §24-72-303, C.R.S, as amended from time to time.

(b) Completed internal investigations that do not involve (1) an in-uniform or on-duty conduct by a peace officer, and (2) a member of the public, are not available for public disclosure except pursuant to a court order or as otherwise required by law mandating disclosure.

(c) If criminal charges are pending, an internal affairs investigation will generally not be considered completed until the final disposition of the criminal prosecution.

(d) Public disclosure of a completed internal investigative file under a criminal justice records request shall only be made after the statutorily-required redactions, if any, have been made.

(e) This section (1010.17) only applies to internal investigations that commence on or after April 12, 2019.

1010.18 DISCLOSURE OF FILES TO OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH C.R.S. §24-33.5-115

(a) Department members, or former Department members, who interview for a peace officer position with another law enforcement agency in Colorado, will be required to execute a written waiver that explicitly authorizes the Department to release such member's personnel files, including IA investigations, to the interviewing agency.

(b) The Department will disclose such files to other law enforcement agencies in accordance with the requirements of C.R.S. § 24-33.5-115, as amended from time to time.

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1010.19 NOTIFYING THE P.O.S.T. BOARD OF UNTRUTHFUL STATEMENTS MADE BY A DEPARTMENT MEMBER IN ACCORDANCE WITH C.R.S. §24-31-305(2.5) (EFFECTIVE AUGUST 2, 2019.)

(a) Pursuant to the requirements of C.R.S. § 24-31-305(2.5), as amended from time to time, the Department shall notify the P.O.S.T. Board when it has determined, by a clear and convincing standard of evidence, that a Department member knowingly made an untruthful statement concerning a material fact or knowingly omitted a material fact on an official criminal justice record, while testifying under oath, or during an internal affairs investigation or other administrative investigation and disciplinary process.

(b) Notification to the P.O.S.T. Board shall be made only after the Department has completed an administrative investigation and the Department member has elected not to exercise, or has exhausted, his or her appeal rights (if any) set forth in this Manual or the City's Personnel Guidelines.

(c) If a Department member who is being investigated under this section, resigns or refuses to cooperate in the investigation, the Department will complete the investigation with or without the Department member's participation.

(d) Upon notification to the P.O.S.T. Board, a Department member's P.O.S.T. certification may be revoked by the P.O.S.T. Board.

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Portable Audio/Video Recorders

423.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines for the use of portable audio/video recording devices by members of this Department while in the performance of their duties. Portable audio/video recording devices include all recording systems, whether body-worn, hand-held or integrated into portable equipment.

This policy does not apply to mobile audio/video recordings, interviews or interrogations conducted at any Louisville Police Department facility, authorized undercover operations, wiretaps or eavesdropping (concealed listening devices).

423.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Body-worn Camera (BWC) System - Any hardware device designed to be worn on one's person that captures audio and video for storage.

Body-worn Camera (BWC) System Administrator - Department member assigned by the Chief of Police to administer the BWC program.

Digital Evidence - Electronic data containing probative information that is stored in a digital format.

Digital Evidence Storage - A device or service that can read, write, or store information represented in numerical form (e.g. computer hard drive, CDs/DVDs, magnetic tape, floppy disk, flash drive, memory stick, cloud storage, etc.)

423.2 POLICY

The Louisville Police Department equips uniformed officers with a body-worn camera (BWC) system. The BWC system is designed to assist officers in the performance of their duties and is used to record certain duty-related activities, thereby creating a visual and/or audio record of the incident as a supplement to the officer's report and enhance the record of an event or incident. It is recognized that a BWC recording does not constitute a complete or exhaustive record of an event or incident and an officer's recounting of an incident or event particularly under acute stress, may differ or vary from the recording based upon scientifically-validated psychological factors and/or limitations. BWC footage is only one component of an event or incident and is not given more or less weight than any other investigative component.

It is the purpose of this policy to provide officers with guidelines for the use of BWC recording devices, but is not intended to describe every possible situation where the system may be used.

The use of recorders is intended to enhance the mission of the Department by accurately capturing contacts between members of the Department and the public.

423.3 SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR

The Chief of Police or the authorized designee should designate a system administrator responsible for:

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(a) Establishing procedures for the security, storage and maintenance of data and recordings.

(b) Establishing procedures for accessing data and recordings.

(c) Establishing procedures for logging or auditing access.

(d) Establishing procedures for transferring, downloading, tagging or marking events.

423.4 MEMBER PRIVACY EXPECTATION

All recordings made by members on any department-issued device at any time, and any recording made while acting in an official capacity, regardless of ownership of the device it was made on, shall remain the property of the Department. Members shall have no expectation of privacy or ownership interest in the content of these recordings.

423.5 MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Users of the BWC system shall be trained on their proper use and policy requirements prior to the utilization and deployment of a BWC device outside of a training environment.

Prior to going into service, each uniformed member will be responsible for making sure that he/she is equipped with a portable recorder issued by the Department, and that the recorder is in good working order. This includes:

- Verifying that the camera/recording device is functional and that the lens is clean and the microphone openings are free of debris;
- Verifying that device has adequate power/charge;
- Ensuring that the device is properly placed/affixed for optimal use.

If the recorder is not in working order or the member becomes aware of a malfunction at any time, the member shall promptly report the failure to his/her supervisor or BWC administrator and obtain a functioning device as soon as reasonably practicable. Uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

Any member assigned to a non-uniformed position may carry an approved portable recorder at any time the member believes that such a device may be useful. Unless conducting a lawful recording in an authorized undercover capacity, non-uniformed members should wear the recorder in a conspicuous manner when in use or otherwise notify persons that they are being recorded, whenever reasonably practicable.

When using a recorder, the assigned member shall record his/her name, LPD identification number and the current date and time at the beginning and the end of the shift or other period of use, regardless of whether any activity was recorded. This procedure is not required when the recording device and related software captures the user's unique identification and the date and time of each recording.

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Members should document the existence of a recording in any report or other official record of the contact, including any instance where the recorder malfunctioned or the member deactivated the recording. Members should include the reason for deactivation.

423.5.1 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITIES
Supervisors will monitor and verify that officers are properly using their BWC units as prescribed by departmental policy and training.

423.6 ACTIVATION OF THE AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDER

This policy is not intended to describe every possible situation in which the recorder should be used, although there are many situations where its use is appropriate. Members should activate the recorder any time the member believes it would be appropriate or valuable to record an incident.

The recorder should be activated in any of the following situations:

(a) All enforcement and investigative contacts including stops and field interview (FI) situations

(b) Traffic stops including, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist assistance, all crime interdiction stops, and vehicle searches

(c) DUI investigations, including field sobriety maneuvers

(d) Vehicle pursuits

(e) Self-initiated activity in which an officer would normally notify the Communications Center

(f) Arrests

(g) Any contact within the confines of the jail, Addiction Recover Center (ARC), Juvenile Detention Center, Courts, etc. in which a use of force, beyond compliant handcuffing, may be reasonably expected to occur

(h) Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording.

Members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise sound discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording. Requests by members of the public to stop recording should be considered using this same criterion. Recording should resume when privacy is no longer at issue unless the circumstances no longer fit the criteria for recording.

When an officer is going to an emergency call it is required/recommended they turn on their BWC prior to arrival. At no time is a member expected to jeopardize his/her safety in order to activate a portable recorder or change the recording media. However, the recorder should be activated in situations described above as soon as reasonably practicable.

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423.6.1 EXAMPLES

If a request is made for a BWC to be turned off by a party being contacted, the officer shall take into account the overall circumstances, and what is most beneficial to all parties involved, before deciding whether to honor the request. In all instances, the request to terminate the recording should be captured by the BWC. Extenuating circumstances must exist for an officer to grant the request to terminate the recording and must be articulated on the recording prior to terminating it. Some instances in which an officer may deactivate the recorder are:

(a) When a crime victim requests not to be recorded

(b) In situations where medical or patient privacy is warranted.

  (a) When in a health care facility officers will avoid, when possible, recording people who are unrelated to the police purpose. Additionally, officers will take into account HIPAA considerations when dealing with medical and psychiatric patients. Officers should normally turn their camera off when at a medical facility and when a clinician is interviewing a subject.

(c) When on the premises of any public or private elementary or secondary school, unless the member is responding to an imminent threat to life or health or where there is potential for enforcement or criminal investigation

(d) When an individual requests to remain anonymous or is a confidential informant

(e) When personal information is being relayed that is not case related

(f) When discussing administrative, tactical or management issues

(g) During the processing of a crime scene for evidence

423.6.2 CESSATION OF RECORDING

Once activated, the portable recorder should remain on continuously until the member reasonably believes that his/her direct participation in the initial incident that caused the activation has concluded or the situation no longer fits the criteria for activation. Recording may be stopped during significant periods of inactivity such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in the incident.

For purposes of this section, conclusion of the incident occurs when the exchange of substantive communication with citizens related to law enforcement activities has concluded.

It is understood that not all incidents will clearly start out as needing to be documented by a BWC, or having a clear ending when the BWC is no longer needed or required.

If there is a break in the recording of a case-related incident, when known, the officer's report or documentation shall explain why that break occurred on the recording or in the associated report. Examples of such breaks in recording include but are not limited to:

- There is a malfunction to or accidental deactivation of the device;
- The officer is on a related assignment that has no investigative purposes, such as a scene security post, scene processing, traffic post, etc.;

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- Activity such as a transport or change of venue where there is no incident-related law enforcement activity occurring;
- Once an event has been stabilized, if it is necessary to discuss issues surrounding the investigation with a supervisor or another officer in private.

Prior to ending the recording, the officer should verbally articulate the general reason for turning it off.

423.6.3 SURREPTITIOUS USE OF THE AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDER

Colorado law permits an individual to surreptitiously record any conversation in which one party to the conversation has given his/her permission (CRS § 18-9-303).

Members may surreptitiously record any conversation during the course of a criminal investigation in which the member reasonably believes that such a recording will be lawful and beneficial to the investigation.

Members shall not surreptitiously record another member of this agency or any other law enforcement, without a court order unless lawfully authorized by the Chief of Police or the authorized designee, for the purpose of conducting an investigation or administrative function.

423.6.4 EXPLOSIVE DEVICE

Many portable recorders, including body-worn cameras and audio/video transmitters, emit radio waves that could trigger an explosive device. Therefore, these devices should not be used where an explosive device may be present.

423.7 PROHIBITED USE OF PORTABLE RECORDERS

Members are prohibited from using department-issued portable recorders and recording media for personal use and are prohibited from making personal copies of recordings created while on-duty or while acting in their official capacity.

Members are also prohibited from retaining recordings of activities or information obtained while on-duty, whether the recording was created with department-issued or personally owned recorders. Members shall not duplicate or distribute such recordings, except for authorized legitimate department business purposes. All such recordings shall be retained at the Department.

Members are prohibited from using personally owned recording devices while on-duty without the express consent of the Shift Supervisor. Any member who uses a personally owned recorder for department-related activities shall comply with the provisions of this policy, including retention and release requirements, and should notify the on-duty supervisor of such use as soon as reasonably practicable.

Recordings shall not be used by any member for the purpose of embarrassment, harassment or ridicule.

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423.8 IDENTIFICATION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDINGS

(a) Uploading or downloading of digital evidence from a BWC will be done in accordance with manufacturer specifications, training, and this policy.

(b) BWC recordings will be treated as evidence.

1. BWC evidence will be stored in a secured manner at all times to maintain the integrity of the digital evidence and chain-of-custody.

2. Officers are not authorized to duplicate, delete, modify, edit, or otherwise manipulate digital evidence or data from the BWC device under any circumstance.

(c) BWC recordings that are associated with a departmental case report number should be marked or tagged with the case number and will have a property/evidence entry made into the NetRMS report, just as if physical evidence was being submitted to Property & Evidence.

(d) BWC recordings that are not associated with a case report number should be marked with a summons number and have a notation made on any corresponding documentation (e.g. Jail IR reports, traffic summonses, FI cards, etc.) that the contact was recorded.

(e) All BWC recordings should be periodically uploaded or downloaded, but no later than the end of the officer's shift. If there is an extenuating circumstance when this cannot be accomplished, a supervisor must be notified and approve the delay.

To assist with identifying and preserving data and recordings, members should download, tag or mark these in accordance with procedure and document the existence of the recording in any related case report.

A member should transfer, tag or mark recordings when the member reasonably believes:

(a) The recording contains evidence relevant to potential criminal, civil or administrative matters.

(b) A complainant, victim or witness has requested non-disclosure.

(c) A complainant, victim or witness has not requested non-disclosure but the disclosure of the recording may endanger the person.

(d) Disclosure may be an unreasonable violation of someone’s privacy.

(e) Medical or mental health information is contained.

(f) Disclosure may compromise an undercover officer or confidential informant.

Any time a member reasonably believes a recorded contact may be beneficial in a non-criminal matter (e.g., a hostile contact), the member should promptly notify a supervisor of the existence of the recording.

Digital evidence produced by the BWC system is only to be maintained and stored in accordance with the LPD's cloud storage system.

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423.9 CLASSIFICATION AND RETENTION OF RECORDINGS

(a) After recording an encounter, the officer shall classify the recording by tagging the video with the pertinent information prescribed by the BWC training program lesson plan.

(b) Any BWC recording classification may be changed by the BWC Administrator to another classification or have its retention status changed for the benefit of an investigation, organizational needs, or modified retention.

1. In general, classification changes will be made by the BWC Administrator as part of their record retention and management duties; however, the involved officer or any supervisor may request the classification be upgraded to result in a longer video retention period.

2. Downgrading the classification to a shorter retention period requires the approval of the BWC Administrator or Chief of Police.

(c) Classifications, descriptions and retention times are as follows:

1. Incident Only/Uncategorized - Activation of the system where there may be a future short-term need to review the event.These recordings should be available for a period of time to address any complaints or issues that could be resolved by reviewing the recording. Retention period will be thirty (30) days. The incident-only classification is the default classification for all videos.

   (a) Examples may include moving items from the roadway, motorist assists, traffic control, general citizen contacts, or contacts in which there was a violation of the law but the officer chose to issue a warning.

2. Contacts - Stops involving a citizen, vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, etc., where the officer issues a penalty-assessment citation. Retention will be one hundred eighty (180) days.

3. Case Report/Criminal Action - Anytime a BWC recording of evidentiary value has been made during an investigation and a case report has been generated, or when a summons or arrest has been made on any misdemeanor or felony. These recordings are subject to general policy and procedure regarding the retention of case-related evidence. It is the responsibility of the involved officer or detective to request, in writing to the BWC Administrator, that any related BWC footage be preserved and reclassified once an arrest is made, if the original BWC footage was not tagged under this classification.

4. Restricted - Any BWC recording that documents an incident which is deemed sensitive in nature - whether evidentiary or for purposes of mutual accountability- may have its access restricted to designated personnel only.

   (a) This classification may be assigned by any supervisor, and is entered by the BWC Administrator. The requesting supervisor or BWC Administrator must identify the individuals or sections that are authorized to have view-access to the recording.

   (b) Examples include, but are not limited to, cases involving use of force resulting in death or SBI, officer-involved shootings, allegations of criminal

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actions by an officer or by a citizen with an officer as a victim, and investigations alleging misconduct.

5. Outstanding warrant - Any BWC recording that is associated with a case in which an outstanding warrant has been issued by the courts. The retention period will be indefinite or until approval from the District Attorney's Office for these recordings.

All recordings shall be retained for a period consistent with the requirements of the organization's records retention schedule.

423.9.1 RELEASE OF AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDINGS

Requests for the release of audio/video recordings shall be processed in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy and Evidence Policy, as well as the rules set forth in the Colorado Criminal Justice Records Act.

BWC recordings may not be released on social media or other public websites without the authorization of the Chief of Police. The Deputy Chief will determine what, if any, redactions must be made to comply with all applicable laws.

BWC recordings that depict or involve members of other law enforcement agencies will be made available, un-redacted, to those law enforcement agencies upon request.

423.10 REVIEW OF RECORDED MEDIA FILES

All recordings and related digital evidence are the property of the Louisville Police Department.

(a) Recordings may be reviewed in any of the following situations:

1. By an officer when preparing their written report or other case-related documentation that does not involve a use of force;

2. When the BWC footage captures a use of force, officers are authorized to review their BWC footage after completing their initial report, or, in the case of a force investigation (i.e. after an officer-involved shooting), after their initial interview is completed.

(a) The LPD recognizes that under the Graham v. Conner standard of objective reasonableness applied in a use of force analysis, it is critical to obtain detailed information as to the officer's perceptions and decision-making in a use of force encounter. Therefore, it is critical to obtain and memorialize an officer's independent memory prior to reviewing any footage, as the objectively reasonable standard is judged upon the on-scene perspective of the officer and not by using the 20/20 vision of hindsight.

1. If, after reviewing a BWC recording, an officer's recollection is enhanced and they recall additional information beyond their independent recollection, that information is to be memorialized.That additional recalled information can be memorialized by:

(a) Completion of a supplemental report.

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(b) Continuation of an interview;

(c) The same report narrative, but only after qualifying the additional recalled information as having come from a review of BWC recordings;

2. In light of the inability to predict all possible circumstances in policy, upon articulable cause, the Chief of Police may authorize an officer to review BWC footage prior to completing their report or providing a formal interview.

3. Supervisors are authorized to review relevant recordings any time they are investigating alleged misconduct or reports of meritorious conduct or whenever such recordings would be beneficial in reviewing the member's performance.

4. Upon approval by a supervisor, by any member of the Department who is participating in an official investigation, such as a personnel complaint, administrative investigation or criminal investigation.

5. Pursuant to lawful process or by court personnel who are otherwise authorized to review evidence in a related case.

6. By media personnel with permission of the Chief of Police or the authorized designee.

7. To assess proper functioning of BWC systems and proper classification of BWC recordings.

8. For training purposes.

   (a) If an involved officer objects to showing a recording, his/her objection will be submitted to the Chief of Police to determine if the training value outweighs the officer's objection.

      1. In no event shall any recording be used or shown for the purpose of ridicule or embarrassing any employee.

9. An officer who is captured on or referenced in the video and/or audio recording may review the recording and use it for any purpose relating to his/her employment, unless otherwise restricted (e.g. for use in incident debriefings and training)

10. In compliance with a public records request, if permitted, and in accordance with the Records Maintenance and Release Policy.

All recordings should be reviewed by the Custodian of Records prior to public release (see the Records Maintenance and Release Policy). Recordings that unreasonably violate a person's privacy or sense of dignity should not be publicly released unless disclosure is required by law or order of the court.

It is recognized that there are limitations to any recorded BWC footage. As such a BWC recording will only be used to supplement an event analysis and will not be used in isolated consideration.

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Examples of known limitations of any camera device include, but are not limited to: the fact that a camera recording only captures an event in a two-dimensional view, from a single perspective; danger cues observed by an officer may not always be captured or visible on the recording; and cameras are unable to accurately capture what the human eye sees, particularly in low-light conditions.

No member of this agency may show a recording to anyone outside of law enforcement without supervisor approval.

Members shall not retain personal copies of recordings. Members should not use the fact that a recording was made as a reason to write a less detailed report.

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Louisville Police Department

CITY COUNCIL MEETING

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 2020

Department Commitment

The Louisville Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural or other differences of those served.

It is the policy of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly, objectively and without discrimination toward any individual or group consistent with the City's Mission and Values.

Department Commitment

Our organizational culture values diversity and human life, and that starts with every new Officer before he/she puts on a Louisville Police Department uniform for the first time. The Command Staff meets with each new officer, and engage in conversations about the City's Mission and Values, and what it looks like to meet those expectations. We strive to leave every encounter and call we go on better than we found it.

This is reinforced with current Department members during incident de-briefs, Department-wide meetings, and during collective policy reviews. We help ensure understanding and conformance to our Mission, Values and Department Polices through our on-going discussions, training, and testing.

Education & Training

Officers are educated on such topics during onboarding and participate in ongoing training. The Department also has specific contemporary policies in place to maintain peace in the community and ensure equality and justice. The City's Police Department Policy Manual can be found on the City's website at https://www.louisvilleco.gov/residents/police-554.

Use of Force – Resistance to Response

In 2019, The Department adopted the Critical Decision Making Model (CDM) as the contemporary standard, replacing the more long-standing Use of Force Continuum. In moving to this model, the Department reviewed research and recommendations from the Police Executive Research Foundation (PERF), and the Internal Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

The Police Department utilizes the CDM in training officers to evaluate critical incidents, including those in which they may use force. The four elements at the core of CDM include: ethics, department mission/values, concept of proportionality and sanctity of all human life

Use of Force – Resistance to Response

De-escalation tactics and techniques are actions used by officers, when safe and without compromising law enforcement priorities, that seek to minimize the likelihood of the need to use force during an incident and increase the likelihood of voluntary compliance.

An officer shall use de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to higher levels of force consistent with his/her training whenever possible and appropriate before resorting to force and to reduce the need for force.

Whenever possible and when such delay will not compromise the safety of the officer or another and will not result in the destruction of evidence, escape of a suspect, or commission of a crime, an officer shall allow an individual time and opportunity to submit to verbal commands before force is used.

Use of Force – Resistance to Response

An officer shall use only the force reasonable, necessary, and proportionate to effectively bring an incident or person under control, while protecting the lives of the officer or others.

In other words, officers shall only use objectively reasonable force, proportional to the threat or urgency of the situation, when necessary, to achieve a law enforcement objective. The force used must comply with federal and state law and Louisville Police Department policies, training, and rules for specific instruments and devices. Once it is safe to do so and the threat is contained, the force must stop.

Sometimes the use of force is unavoidable, and an officer must exercise physical control of a violent, assaultive, or resisting individual to make an arrest, or to protect members of the public and officers from risk or harm.

Use of Force – Resistance to Response

An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

Use of Force – Resistance to Response

Unless deadly force is justified, a member shall not apply pressure to a person's neck that is sufficient to make breathing difficult or impossible, including, but not limited to, any pressure to the throat or windpipe that may prevent or hinder breathing or reduce intake of air (chokehold).

Use of Force – Resistance to Response

Discharging a firearm at an occupant of a moving vehicle is only authorized when the officer is authorized to use deadly force against that occupant and the officer reasonably believes that the risk to the officer or others created by discharging a firearm is outweighed by the need to apprehend the suspect(s) without delay.

Officers shall not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle unless a person is immediately threatening the officer or another person with deadly force.

Discharging a firearm at a vehicle, whether or not it is moving, with the sole intent of disabling the vehicle, is prohibited unless the officer is authorized to use deadly force against all occupants of the vehicle.

Use of Force – Resistance to Response

In addition to the reporting requirements described below, the Department also voluntarily reports any use of force that results in serious bodily injury to the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI), who in turn reports this information the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In 2019, and 2020 year to date, the Department has not had any use of the force that resulted in serious bodily injury.

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report.

Use of Force – Resistance to Response

The officer should include at least the following in his or her narrative report:

The threat perceived, or underlying basis for the application of force, including the severity of the threat or security problem;

The subject's level of resistance;

The force applied;

The subject's response to each application of force;

The extent of injuries to the subject and/or officer(s) involved, if any, and any medical aid rendered.

Use of Force – Resistance to Response

Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law must promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

The officer shall verbally report such force to a supervisor as soon as practical, and provide a written report within 24 hours. The report is to include the date, time, and place of the occurrence; the identity and/or description of the participants; and a description of the events and the force used. Supervisors must immediately report any such allegation to the Staff Duty Officer.

Bias-Based Policing

Bias-based policing is strictly prohibited. Every member of the Department shall perform his/her duties in a fair and objective manner and is responsible for promptly reporting any suspected or known instances of racial- or bias-based profiling to a supervisor. Members should, when reasonable to do so, intervene to prevent any biased-based actions by another member.

Officers contacting a person shall be prepared to articulate sufficient reason for the contact, independent of the protected characteristics of the individual. To the extent that written documentation would otherwise be completed (e.g., arrest report, Field Interview (FI) card), the involved officer should include those facts giving rise to the contact, as applicable.

Professional Standards

The intent of the Professional Standards policy is to maintain the integrity of the Department by "conducting thorough and impartial investigations of complaints of member misconduct, to protect the community from member misconduct and to protect members from false or malicious allegations.

The Police Department takes seriously all complaints regarding the service provided by the Department and the conduct of its members. The Department accepts and addresses all complaints of misconduct in accordance with this policy and applicable federal, state and municipal statutes and ordinances

It is also the policy of the Department to ensure that the community can report misconduct without concern for reprisal or retaliation.

Portable Audio Video Recorders

Officers should activate recorders any time they believe it would be appropriate or valuable to record an incident.

The recorder should be activated in any of the following situations:

All enforcement and investigative contacts including stops and field interview (FI)

situations

Traffic stops including, but not limited to, traffic violations, stranded motorist

assistance, all crime interdiction stops, and vehicle searches

DUI investigations, including field sobriety maneuvers

Vehicle Pursuits

Portable Audio Video Recorders

Self-initiated activity in which an officer would normally notify the Communications Center

Arrests

Any contact within the confines of the jail, Addiction Recover Center (ARC), Juvenile Detention Center, Courts, etc. in which a use of force, beyond compliant handcuffing, may be reasonably expected to occur

Any other contact that becomes adversarial after the initial contact in a situation that would not otherwise require recording.

Portable Audio Video Recorders

Members should remain sensitive to the dignity of all individuals being recorded and exercise sound discretion to respect privacy by discontinuing recording whenever it reasonably appears to the member that such privacy may outweigh any legitimate law enforcement interest in recording.

Requests by members of the public to stop recording should be considered using this same criterion.

Recording should resume when privacy is no longer at issue unless the circumstances no longer fit the criteria for recording.

Portable Audio Video Recorders

Once activated, the portable recorder should remain on continuously until the officer reasonably believes that their direct participation in the initial incident that caused the activation has concluded or the situation no longer fits the criteria for activation. Recording may be stopped during significant periods of inactivity such as report writing or other breaks from direct participation in the incident.

“8 Can’t Wait” Movement

According to the author, research shows that eight policies have demonstrated the ability to decrease police violence by 72%.

1 - Ban chokeholds and strangleholds

2 - Require de-escalation

3 - Require warning before shooting

4 - Exhaust all other means before shooting

5 - Duty to intervene

6 - Ban shooting at moving vehicles

“8 Can’t Wait” Movement

7 – Require use of force continuum

8 – Require comprehensive reporting

The Department’s current policies and procedures speak to each of these policies and as a result, the City is in compliance and doing its part to reduce police violence.

Questions & Comments

Public Feedback

Louisville POLICE

Safety | Quality of Life | Community

\SUBJECT: **DISCUSSION/DIRECTION – 2020 CITIZEN SURVEY RESULTS**

DATE: **JUNE 16, 2020**

PRESENTED BY: **EMILY HOGAN, ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER FOR COMMUNICATIONS & SPECIAL PROJECTS**
MEGAN DAVIS, DEPUTY CITY MANAGER
HEATHER BALSER, CITY MANAGER

SUMMARY:
In February 2020, the City hired National Research Center (NRC) to conduct the 2020 Citizen Survey (also known as the Community Survey). The intent of the survey is to provide updated data regarding community satisfaction with the City. The City typically conducts the survey every 4 years. The final survey results are attached as well as a presentation to be provided by Laurie Urban with NRC. Key highlights include:

- Exceptional quality of life continues
- Safety remains high and is a priority
- City government performance rated positively and improving since 2016
- The expanded and updated Recreation and Senior center is appreciated
- Environmental sustainability and outdoor spaces are important
- The City's transportation system is praised but still supportive of funding improvements

In addition to providing comprehensive feedback on the City's delivery of services and programs, the survey informs the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), which measure the City's progress in achieving its goals and objectives. It also offers the opportunity to solicit feedback from residents on a few policy-related matters.

SURVEY PROCESS:
Following approval of the draft survey by City Council on March 3rd, the consultant identified households to receive the survey. All households within the boundaries of the City were eligible to receive the survey. NRC selected 2,500 households at random to receive the survey.

The consultant developed the final survey and mailing materials, which included:

- A pre-notification postcard, informing the household that they were selected to participate in the survey. The postcard contained a web link where the survey could be taken online. The postcard arrived a week before the survey packet.
- The survey containing a cover letter from Mayor Stolzmann inviting the household to participate one week after the pre-notification postcard. The cover letter also included a private web link so that the survey could be taken online.

- A reminder letter and second survey one week after the first survey arrived. The reminder letter asks those who have not completed the survey to do so and those who already had to refrain from turning it in again.

Completed surveys were returned to NRC, scanned electronically and entered into an electronic database. NRC weighted the data to reflect the demographic profile of all adults (18 years or older) in Louisville. Weighting is an important method to adjust for potential non-response bias.

The City had a 38% response rate with 928 residents responding. The response rate is an important measure of the quality of the survey and should always be reported for transparency and credibility.

The consultant analyzed and reported on the data, which consisted of computing basic frequencies of responses for each question (Appendix A) and cross-tabulating data by demographics (Appendix B). The consultant also compared resulted to the City's historical data and peer communities (Appendix D).

Additionally, the City opted to conduct an open participation survey so that everyone in the community would have the opportunity to engage. A public web link was shared through the City's communication channels, including the website and social media. A total of 122 residents submitted responses to the open participation survey.

Lastly, NRC recently partnered with Polco and now offers an online community engagement platform. The consultant will provide the online platform next month to share with the public. The weighted results of the survey and benchmarking comparison against peer communities will be featured.

The schedule for the survey process was as follows:

- Contract executed – February 4th
- Council approved survey – March 3rd
- Materials printed – week of March 9th
- Materials mailed – March 13th-March 27th
- Data collected – through April 24th
- Data analyzed – through May 20th
- Draft report delivered – May 20th
- City review of draft report – through May 27th
- Report finalized – June 3rd

NEXT STEPS:
As for next steps, staff will share the results with all departments and incorporate the findings in the KPI data update for this year. Additionally, staff will publish a link to the

online engagement platform on the City's website once it is ready and promote the results through various communication channels.

FISCAL IMPACT
The City has budgeted $30,000 for the Citizen Survey in 2020 and the cost to conduct a 5-page survey with NRC is $30,250 (this includes the additional $550 for larger pre-notification postcards printed in color).

PROGRAM/SUB-PROGRAM IMPACT:
The objectives for the Governance and Administration Sub-Program focus on a thorough understanding of the community's diverse interests and support for informed policy-making. The Citizen Survey aims to solicit input from the community and determine how well the City's programs are meeting goals and addressing the needs of residents, furthering the objectives of the Governance and Administration Sub-Program.

ATTACHMENT(S):
1. Final 2020 Community Survey Report
2. Open Participation Results
3. Presentation

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

☐	**Financial Stewardship & Asset Management**	☐	**Reliable Core Services**
☐	**Vibrant Economic Climate**	☐	**Quality Programs & Amenities**
☒	**Engaged Community**	☐	**Healthy Workforce**
☐	**Supportive Technology**	☐	**Collaborative Regional Partner**

City of Louisville, CO

2020 Community Survey

Report of Results

June 2020

Prepared by:

NRC
POWERED BY POLCO

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Boulder, CO 80531
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Executive Summary

Survey Background and Methods

The Louisville Community Survey gives residents the opportunity to rate their satisfaction with the quality of life in the city, the community's amenities and satisfaction with local government. The survey gathers community-wide feedback on what is working well and what is not and helps map out residents' priorities for community planning and resource allocation. It serves as a consumer report card for Louisville; providing a check-in with residents to make sure City policies and services are on course. This is the fifth time National Research Center, Inc. (NRC) has conducted the Louisville Community Survey and the eighth iteration in a series of citizen survey projects completed by the City of Louisville since 1990.

The Louisville Community Survey was administered by mail to 2,500 randomly selected households within the city. Of those households receiving the survey, 928 residents responded to the mailed questionnaire, giving a high response rate of 38%. The margin of error is plus or minus three percentage points around any given percentage for all survey respondents. Survey results were weighted so that the characteristics of gender, age, tenure (rent versus own), housing unit type (attached versus detached) and Council Ward are represented in proportions reflective of the entire city.

Comparisons are made between 2020 responses and those from prior years, when possible. Louisville's results also are compared to those of other jurisdictions around the nation as well as to those of other Front Range jurisdictions. These comparisons were made possible through NRC's national benchmark database. This database contains resident perspectives gathered in citizen surveys from approximately 700 jurisdictions.

Key Findings

Quality of life in Louisville continues to be exceptional.

- Virtually all respondents felt that the overall quality of life in Louisville was excellent or good (98%), a rating that was similar to previous years. Compared to other jurisdictions across the nation and communities in the Front Range, Louisville's overall quality of life ratings were much higher than both sets of benchmarks.
- Nearly all participants gave high marks to Louisville as a place to live (99% excellent or good) and as a place to raise children (97%). At least three-quarters of respondents rated the community as a place to retire and to work as excellent or good. Ratings for all general aspects of quality of life remained stable from 2016 to 2020.
- Ratings for general aspects of quality of life were much higher in Louisville than in national and Front Range comparison communities.
- Regarding community characteristics of Louisville, at least 9 in 10 respondents rated recreational opportunities, quality of overall natural environment, overall appearance of the city, and opportunities to participate in special events and community activities as excellent or good. Additionally, about 8 in 10 respondents favorably rated opportunities to participate in community matters, the overall economic health of Louisville, preservation of the historic character of old town, and openness and acceptance of the community towards diverse people.
- Out of the 13 community characteristics listed, ratings for three items increased from 2016 to 2020 (recreational opportunities, openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds, and employment opportunities). Ratings for the remaining items were stable.

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- Most ratings for community characteristics were much higher when compared to the national and Front Range benchmarks. Only ratings for the availability of affordable quality housing were much lower than jurisdictions elsewhere in the country and the Front Range.

Safety is a priority and perceptions of safety remain high.

- When asked to rate how much of a priority if any, they felt the City should place on 11 different aspects of Louisville, about 9 in 10 residents indicated that Public Safety should be a high or medium priority.
- Almost all Louisville residents indicated they felt safe from violent crime and felt safe in Louisville's downtown area, in their neighborhood, and in City parks. Nearly 9 in 10 also reported they felt safe from property crimes. All perceptions of safety in 2020 were similar to those observed in 2016, where trends were available.
- Almost all safety ratings for which benchmark comparisons were available were much higher than those given by residents in other communities across the nation and in the Front Range, except for feeling safe in their neighborhood, which was similar.
- Most public safety services were given favorable assessments, with the highest ratings given to the visibility of patrol cars and the overall performance of the Louisville Police Department. When comparisons could be made, all ratings of police services were higher or much higher than the national and Front Range benchmarks.

Residents are pleased with City of Louisville government performance, with some ratings improving since 2016.

- At least 8 in 10 survey participants rated the overall customer service of City Administration, overall performance of Louisville City government, information about official City meetings, and the Louisville website as excellent or good. About three-quarters rated the City's response to citizen complaints or concerns, and information about City's strategic plan and budget highly.
- Ratings in 2020 for government performance were similar to or higher than those given in previous years. Evaluations of the overall performance of City government and City response to citizen complaints or concerns increased since 2016, returning to levels similar to those observed in 2012.
- Of the three items that could be compared to the national benchmarks (programming on Louisville cable TV, the Louisville website and overall customer service), ratings were similar to or higher than the averages. Only one item, overall customer service, could be compared to the Front Range benchmarks and this rating was higher.

Ratings for City services continue to shine, with the new Senior and Recreation Center a particularly bright spot.

- More than 9 in 10 Louisville residents rated the overall quality of City services as excellent or good, which was similar to ratings awarded in previous years and much higher than both benchmarks.
- Almost all residents were pleased with various aspects of and services provided by the new Louisville Recreation and Senior Center. At least 95% of respondents awarded excellent or good ratings to the overall performance of, overall quality of, and overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center; overall quality of and overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center; current recreation programs for youth; and current programs and services for seniors.
- Residents' approval of the new recreation facility is apparent in the ratings changes observed from 2016 to 2020: increases in ratings were seen for the overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center

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(a noteworthy 29% increase), overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center, current recreation programs for youth, current programs and services for seniors, current recreation programs for adults, and Recreation Center fees in Louisville. It is especially noteworthy that Louisville's score for the Recreation Center was #1 out of 283 municipalities in the national benchmark database that asked a similar question and #1 out of 19 Front Range communities.

- Virtually all Louisville residents gave favorable ratings to Louisville Public Library programs, the Louisville Public Library building, services at the Library, Library services online, overall customer service at the Library, and the overall performance of the Library. All of these ratings remained stable over time except for Louisville Public Library materials and collections, which increased in 2020. The overall performance of the Louisville Public Library was evaluated much higher than the national and Front Range benchmarks.
- For the Public Works Department, about 9 in 10 residents rated waste water, quality of City water, and storm drainage as excellent or good. At least 8 in 10 respondents also awarded positive marks for overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department, overall customer service, solid waste/trash service, and street lighting, signage and street markings. Most ratings for public works services remained stable from 2016 to 2020 and most of the services for which benchmark comparisons could be made received ratings that were higher or much higher.

Environmental sustainability and maintaining pristine outdoor spaces are priorities for Louisville residents.

- To help the City prioritize potential projects in 2020, residents were asked to rate how much of a priority, if any, they felt the City should place on 11 different aspects of Louisville. About 9 in 10 residents or more rated Open Space and Trails, Parks, and Environmental Sustainability as high or medium priorities. At least 5 in 10 respondents felt each of the listed items were high priorities.
- When asked to select their top three priorities from the list of 11, Open Space and Trails and Environmental Sustainability were near the top of the list, with about 4 in 10 residents selecting these as one of their top three priorities.
- Survey respondents rated the quality of 10 services provided by the Parks and Open Space Divisions and more than 8 in 10 gave positive reviews to all aspects (ranging from 86% excellent or good for maintenance of medians and street landscaping to 95% for maintenance of parks, e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, and picnic areas). Ratings in 2020 improved for maintenance of parks and maintenance of open space; other scores remained stable since 2016.
- Residents evaluated a list of aspects related to Louisville's vision for sustainability and indicated whether they thought each was a high, medium or low/not a priority. Virtually all residents rated encouraging water efficiency and water quality efforts as a high or medium priority, and about 9 in 10 felt that reducing energy consumption and increasing use of clean energy should be priorities, with about two-thirds identifying these as high priorities.
- When asked to indicate their level of support for a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville in an effort to achieve the City's Sustainability Action Plan goal of zero waste, residents indicated a high degree of support for this measure: more than half of residents strongly supported a charge on single-use carryout bags and another one-quarter somewhat supported this.
- About three-quarters of Louisville residents supported a tax initiative that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources, with about 4 in 10 in strong support. Only about one-quarter opposed it.

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While Louisville residents give exceptionally high ratings to the City's transportation system, they are also in support of funding improvements.

- About 9 in 10 residents gave excellent or good scores to ease of walking, car travel, and bicycle travel in Louisville, while more than 8 in 10 were pleased with the overall safety and quality of Louisville's Transportation System. About 8 in 10 survey respondents gave excellent or good ratings to traffic flow on major streets and two-thirds gave favorable marks to the ease of bus travel in the City. Compared to other jurisdictions across the nation and in the Front Range, Louisville's scores were much higher.
- Street maintenance in Louisville was one of the lower-rated services, with about 6 in 10 giving excellent or good reviews. Additionally, compared to 2016, ratings in 2020 decreased and have been declining since 2012. However, evaluations of street maintenance in Louisville tended to be much higher compared to national and Front Range peers.
- When prioritizing aspects of the community for the City to focus on, about 9 in 10 residents rated Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system) as a high or medium priority, with about 5 in 10 saying it was a high priority.
- Residents of Louisville were asked to indicate their level of support for a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement a number of transportation projects in the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). About three-quarters of residents supported a property tax increase for this purpose, with about one-third in strong support; only about one-quarter of residents opposed this tax increase.

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Survey Background

Survey Purpose

The Louisville Community Survey gives residents the opportunity to rate their satisfaction with the quality of life in the city, the community's amenities and satisfaction with local government. The survey gathers community-wide feedback on what is working well and what is not and helps map out residents priorities for community planning and resource allocation. It serves as a consumer report card for Louisville; providing a check-in with residents to make sure the City policies and services are on course.

This is the fifth time National Research Center, Inc. (NRC) conducted the Louisville Community Survey and the eighth iteration in a series of citizen survey projects completed by the City of Louisville since 1990.

Survey Methods

The Louisville Community Survey was administered by mail beginning in March 2020 to 2,500 randomly selected households within the City of Louisville. Each household received three mailings. Completed surveys were collected over the following five weeks. The first mailing was a prenotification postcard announcing the upcoming survey. Over the following two weeks, two survey mailings were sent to residents; each contained a letter from the Mayor inviting the household to participate in the 2020 Louisville Community Survey, a five-page questionnaire and a pre-addressed, postage-paid return envelope. The survey instrument itself appears in *Appendix F: Survey Materials*.

Of those households receiving the survey, 928 residents responded to the questionnaire either by mail or web, giving a response rate of 38%. Survey results were weighted so that the characteristics of gender, age, tenure (rent versus own), housing unit type (attached versus detached) and Ward were represented in the proportions reflective of the entire city. (For more information see *Appendix E: Survey Methodology*.)

Understanding the Results

Precision of Estimates

It is customary to describe the precision of estimates made from surveys by a "level of confidence" (or margin of error). The 95% confidence level for this survey is generally no greater than plus or minus three percentage points around any given percent reported for all respondents (928 completed surveys).

"Don't Know" Responses and Rounding

On many of the questions in the survey, respondents gave an answer of "don't know." The proportion of respondents giving this reply is shown in the full set of responses included in *Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies* and is discussed in the body of this report if it is 30% or greater. However, these responses have been removed from the analyses presented in the body of the report, unless otherwise indicated. In other words, the majority of the tables and graphs in the body of the report display the responses from respondents who had an opinion about a specific item.

When a table for a question that permitted only a single response does not total to exactly 100%, it is due to the customary practice of rounding percentages to the nearest whole number.

Comparing to Past Years

Because this survey was the eighth in a series of citizen surveys, the 2020 results are presented along with past ratings when available. Differences between 2020 and 2016 can be considered "statistically significant" if they are five percentage points or more. Trend data for Louisville represent important comparisons and should be examined for improvements or declines. Deviations from stable trends over time especially

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represent opportunities for understanding how local policies, programs or public information may have affected residents' opinions.

In 2004, substantial changes were made to the survey instrument and implementation methodology. The surveys conducted in 2004 and thereafter used similar survey instruments and survey methodologies. Comparisons across these more recent years are more robust than comparisons to results from the surveys conducted in 1990, 1994 and 1999. In those first three survey iterations, the question wording and the response scales were often different than question wording and response scales used starting in 2004.

The report body notes any differences between the 2016 and 2020 survey instruments. Generally, these are minor changes in wording to clarify a question or note a change in a department name. Previous reports contain detailed notes on the more substantial differences between the 2008 and 2004 survey instruments compared to the 1990, 1994 and 1999 survey instruments. Most of the trend lines did not change markedly with the 2004 change in methods and question wording (about 60% of the ratings were similar, 10% went up and 30% went down). However, caution should be used in comparing the newer trend line (2004 to 2016) to the 1990, 1994 and 1999 results. The differences in ratings may be due to real change in practice or policy but also may be affected by the changes in how they were measured (the methods and question wording).

Comparing by Respondent Subgroups

Selected survey results were compared to certain demographic characteristics of survey respondents as well as by Ward. These crosstabulations are presented in *Appendix B: Comparison of Responses by Respondent Demographics*.

Comparing to Other Jurisdictions

NRC's database of comparative resident opinion is comprised of resident perspectives gathered in surveys from approximately 700 jurisdictions whose residents evaluated local government services. Conducted with typically no fewer than 400 residents in each jurisdiction, opinions are intended to represent over 30 million Americans.

National and Front Range benchmark comparisons have been provided when similar questions on the Louisville survey are included in NRC's database and there are at least five jurisdictions in which the question was asked, though most questions are compared to more than five other cities across the country or in the Front Range. Additional information on NRC's benchmarking database as well as jurisdictions to which Louisville is compared can be found in *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*.

Where comparisons for quality ratings were available, the City of Louisville's results were generally noted as being "above" the benchmark, "below" the benchmark or "similar" to the benchmark and are discussed throughout the body of the report, when applicable. In instances where ratings are considerably higher or lower than the benchmark, these ratings have been further demarcated by the attribute of "much," (for example, "much less" or "much above"). These labels come from a statistical comparison of Louisville's rating to the benchmark where a rating is considered "similar" if it is within the margin of error (less than four points on the 100-point scale); "above" or "below" if the difference between Louisville's rating and the benchmark is greater than the margin of error (greater than four points but less than eight points); and "much above" or "much below" if the difference between Louisville's rating and the benchmark is more than twice the margin of error (more than eight points). Comparison data for a number of items on the survey is not available in the benchmark database (e.g., some of the city services or aspects of government performance). These items are excluded from the benchmark tables.

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Survey Results

Quality of Life and Community

The 2020 City of Louisville Community Survey included a number of questions that can be used to create a portrait of how residents view their community. Answers to questions about the overall quality of life, specific community characteristics, and feelings of safety are the brushstrokes that contribute to a picture of a vibrant community.

Quality of Life

Residents of Louisville continue to enjoy a high quality of life. Virtually all respondents felt that the overall quality of life in Louisville was excellent or good (98%), a rating that was similar to previous years. Compared to other jurisdictions across the nation and communities in the Front Range, Louisville's overall quality of life ratings were much higher than both sets of benchmarks (please see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons* for a complete list of comparisons).

Figure 1: Overall Quality of Life in Louisville, 2020

Please rate the overall quality of life in Louisville:

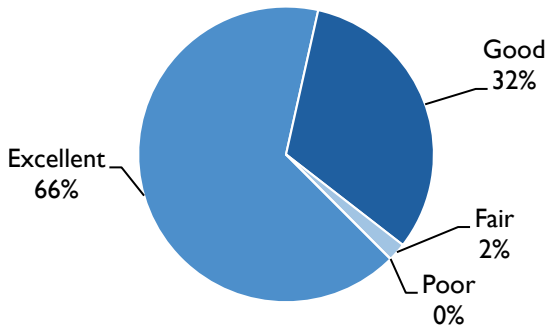
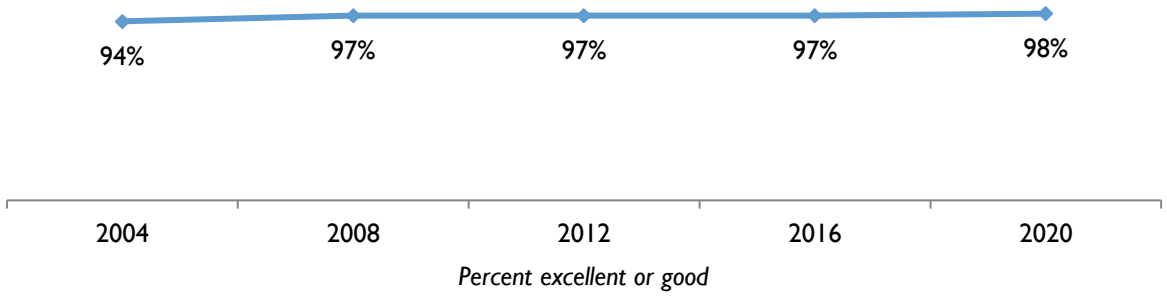


Figure 2: Overall Quality of Life in Louisville by Year



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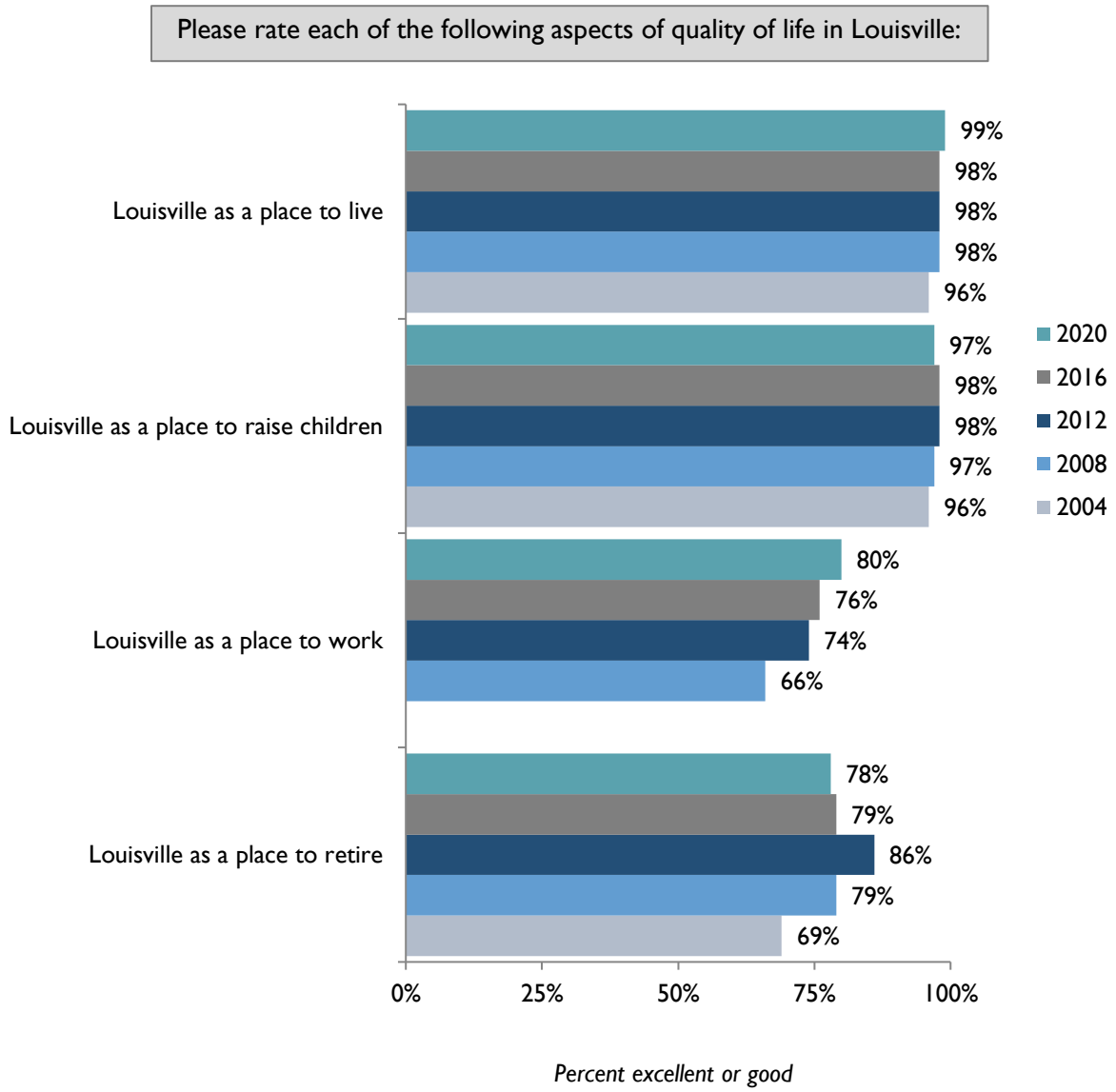
Regarding other aspects that contribute to a high quality of life, nearly all participants gave high marks to Louisville as a place to live (99% excellent or good) and as a place to raise children (97%). At least three-quarters of respondents rated the community as a place to retire and to work as excellent or good. Ratings for all general aspects of quality of life remained stable from 2016 to 2020.

Ratings for these measures were much higher in Louisville than in national and Front Range comparison communities. Notably, the rating for Louisville as a place to raise children was #2 out of 381 comparison communities nationwide (see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*).

Figure 3: Aspects of Quality of Life by Year



Prior to 2020, aspects of quality of life were worded as individual questions within the larger grid and included the wording "How do you rate…" at the beginning of each item listed.

About 3 in 10 respondents selected "don't know" when rating Louisville as a place to work and Louisville as a place to retire. Ratings shown in the body of the report are for those who had an opinion. (For a full set of responses, including "don't know," see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies.*)*

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Community Characteristics

A wide variety of characteristics contribute to how residents view and experience their community. In the Louisville survey, respondents were asked to evaluate the quality of 13 specific characteristics of their city.

Overall, residents gave high marks to many of the 13 characteristics of Louisville. At least 9 in 10 respondents rated recreational opportunities (95%), quality of overall natural environment (93%), overall appearance of the city (91%), and opportunities to participate in special events and community activities (90%) as excellent or good (see the figure on the following page). Additionally, about 8 in 10 respondents favorably rated opportunities to participate in community matters, the overall economic health of Louisville, preservation of the historic character of old town, and openness and acceptance of the community towards diverse people. About 7 in 10 felt opportunities to attend cultural activities were excellent or good, and less than 6 in 10 awarded high marks to shopping opportunities (55%), employment opportunities (47%), variety of housing options (44%), and availability of affordable quality housing (16%).

Out of the 13 community characteristics listed, ratings for three items increased from 2016 to 2020 (recreational opportunities, openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds, and employment opportunities). Ratings for several community characteristics have been trending upward since 2008, including opportunities to participate in special events and community activities, opportunities to participate in community matters, opportunities to attend cultural activities, and employment opportunities. Where comparisons were available, ratings for the remaining items remained stable since the previous survey administration; no ratings decreases over time were observed.

Most ratings for community characteristics were much higher when compared to the national and Front Range benchmarks. Evaluations of shopping opportunities and variety of housing options were similar to communities across the nation as well as the Front Range, and ratings for the availability of affordable quality housing were lower or much lower than jurisdictions elsewhere in the country and the Front Range (see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*).

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Figure 4: Community Characteristics by Year

Please rate Louisville as a community on each of the items listed below: (Percent excellent or good)	2020	2016	2012	2008	2004	1999	1994	1990
Recreational opportunities	95%	84%	90%	85%	80%	NA	NA	NA
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	93%	90%	92%	87%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overall appearance of Louisville	91%	90%	89%	89%	85%	NA	NA	NA
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	90%	87%	87%	73%	NA	NA	79%	NA
Opportunities to participate in community matters	86%	84%	78%	75%	NA	NA	40%	NA
Overall economic health of Louisville	84%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Preservation of the historic character of old town	79%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	79%	70%	81%	67%	68%	NA	NA	NA
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	72%	68%	69%	60%	49%	NA	41%	NA
Shopping opportunities	55%	58%	53%	46%	60%	NA	NA	NA
Employment opportunities	47%	41%	39%	33%	25%	NA	NA	NA
Variety of housing options	44%	42%	68%	61%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Availability of affordable quality housing	16%	17%	42%	39%	30%	NA	32%	NA

About one-third of respondents selected "don't know" when rating the quality of employment opportunities (see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies *for a full set of responses, including "don't know").*

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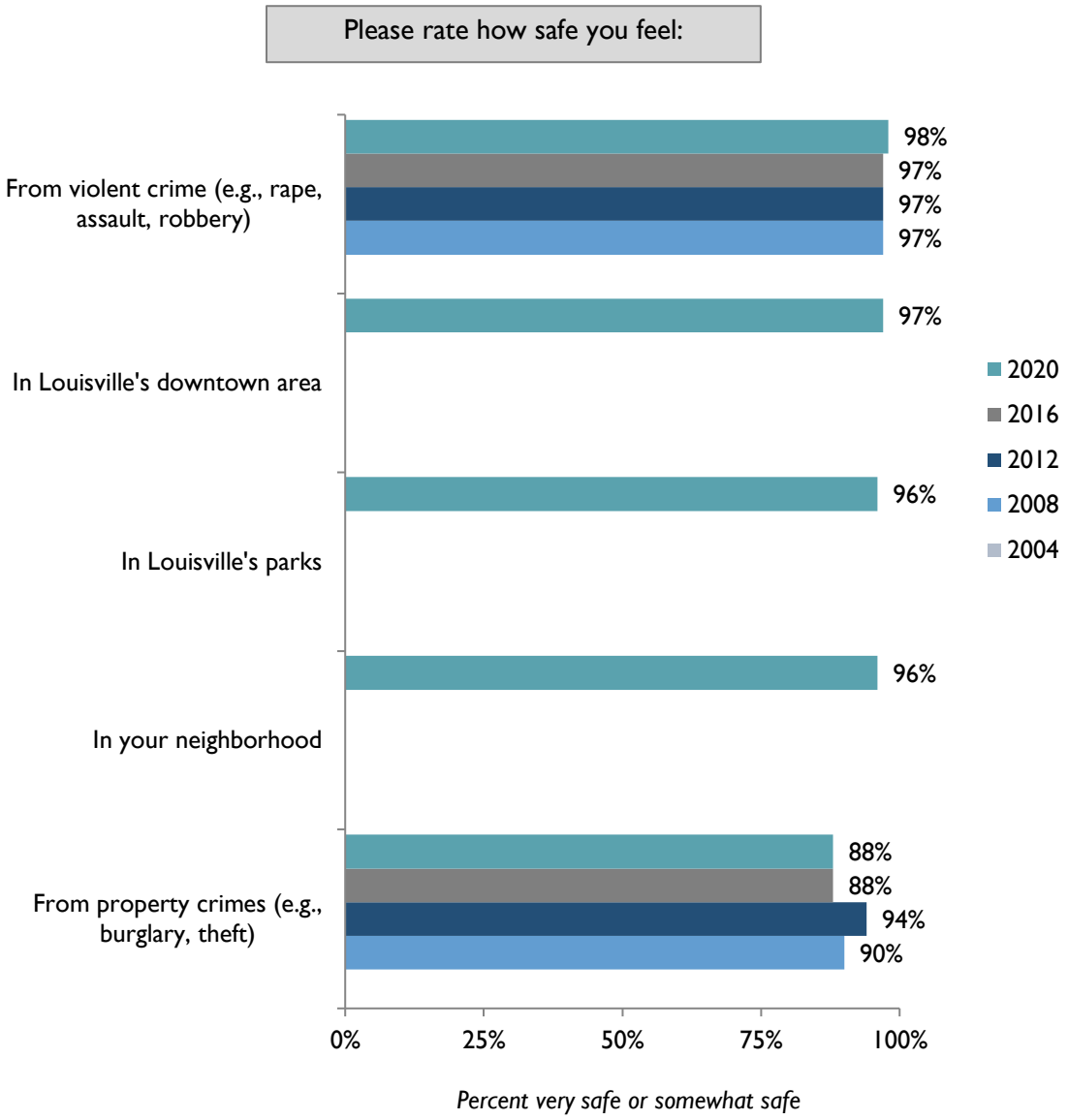
Safety in Louisville

Almost all Louisville residents indicated they felt safe from violent crime and felt safe in Louisville's downtown area, in their neighborhood, and in City parks. Nearly 9 in 10 also reported they felt safe from property crimes.

Compared to ratings in 2020, where trends over time were available, all perceptions of safety were similar to those observed in 2016.

Almost all safety ratings for which benchmark comparisons were available were much higher those given by residents in other communities across the nation and in the Front Range, except for feeling safe in their neighborhood, which was similar (see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*).

Figure 5: Ratings of Safety from Crime and in Public Areas by Year



Prior to 2020, feelings of safety in neighborhoods, downtown and parks were distinguished by daytime or nighttime instead of feelings of safety overall, so comparisons over time are not provided.

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City Services and Departments

Gauging residents' perceptions about the quality of City services and the job City departments are doing can be invaluable for local governments to set budget priorities and determine which, if any, specific services and departments offer opportunities for improvement.

Quality of Services

More than 9 in 10 Louisville residents rated the overall quality of City services as excellent or good, which was similar to ratings awarded in previous years.

Compared to other jurisdictions across the U.S. and those in Colorado's Front Range, Louisville's overall quality of services rating was much higher than both benchmarks (*see Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*).

Figure 6: Overall Quality of City Services, 2020

Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?

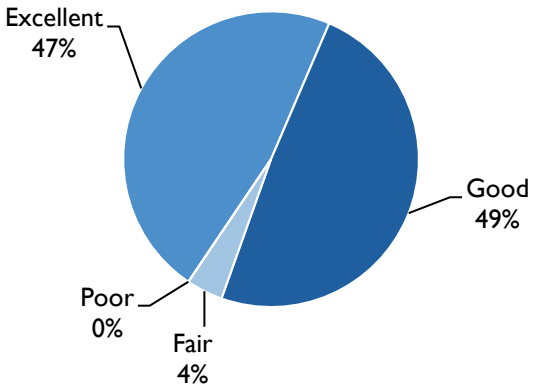
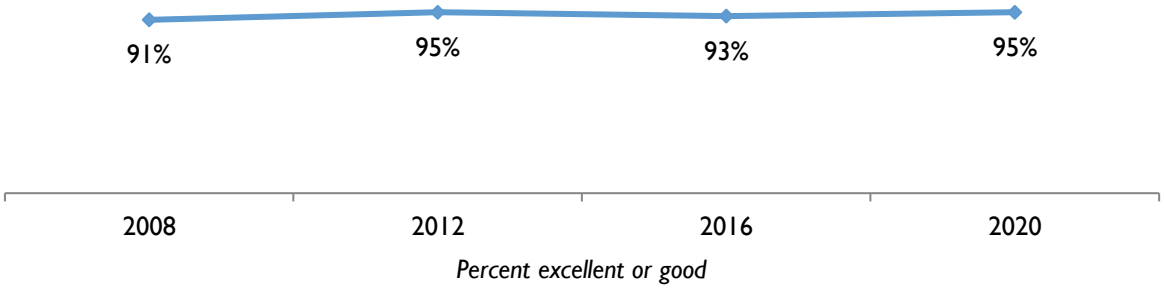


Figure 7: Overall Quality of City Services by Year



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Government Performance

At least 8 in 10 survey participants rated the overall customer service of City Administration, overall performance of Louisville City government, information about City meetings (Council, Planning Commission and other official meetings), and the Louisville website as excellent or good. About three-quarters rated the City's response to citizen complaints or concerns and information about City's strategic plan and budget highly, while 6 in 10 awarded high marks to programming on Louisville cable TV.

Ratings in 2020 for government performance were similar to or higher than those given in previous years. Evaluations of the overall performance of City government and City response to citizen complaints or concerns increased since 2016, returning to levels similar to those observed in 2012.

Of the three items that could be compared to the national benchmarks (programming on Louisville cable TV, the Louisville website and overall customer service), ratings were similar to or higher than the averages. Only one item, overall customer service, could be compared to the Front Range benchmarks and this rating was higher (*see Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*).

Figure 8: Government Performance by Year

Please rate the following areas of the City of Louisville Administration: (Percent excellent or good)	2020	2016	2012	2008	2004
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	85%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overall performance of Louisville City government	83%	78%	84%	76%	75%
Information about City Council, Planning Commission and other official City meetings	81%	80%	78%	73%	74%
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	80%	78%	78%	71%	75%
City response to citizen complaints or concerns	75%	67%	74%	66%	65%
Information about City's strategic plan and budget	74%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	61%	57%	66%	66%	60%

About 4 in 10 respondents or more said "don't know" when evaluating the city's response to citizen complaints or concerns and programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8 (see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies*).*

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Public Safety Services

Survey participants were also asked to evaluate the Louisville Police Department (see the figure on the following page). About 9 in 10 rated the visibility of patrol cars and the overall performance of the Louisville Police Department highly, while at least 8 in 10 awarded excellent or good ratings for overall customer service and enforcement of traffic regulations. About 7 in 10 residents gave positive ratings to communicating regularly with community members, response to emerging community issues, and municipal code enforcement issues. Where comparisons to 2016 were available, ratings in 2020 remained stable over time.

When comparisons could be made, all ratings for police were higher or much higher than the national and Front Range benchmarks (see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons* for all comparisons).

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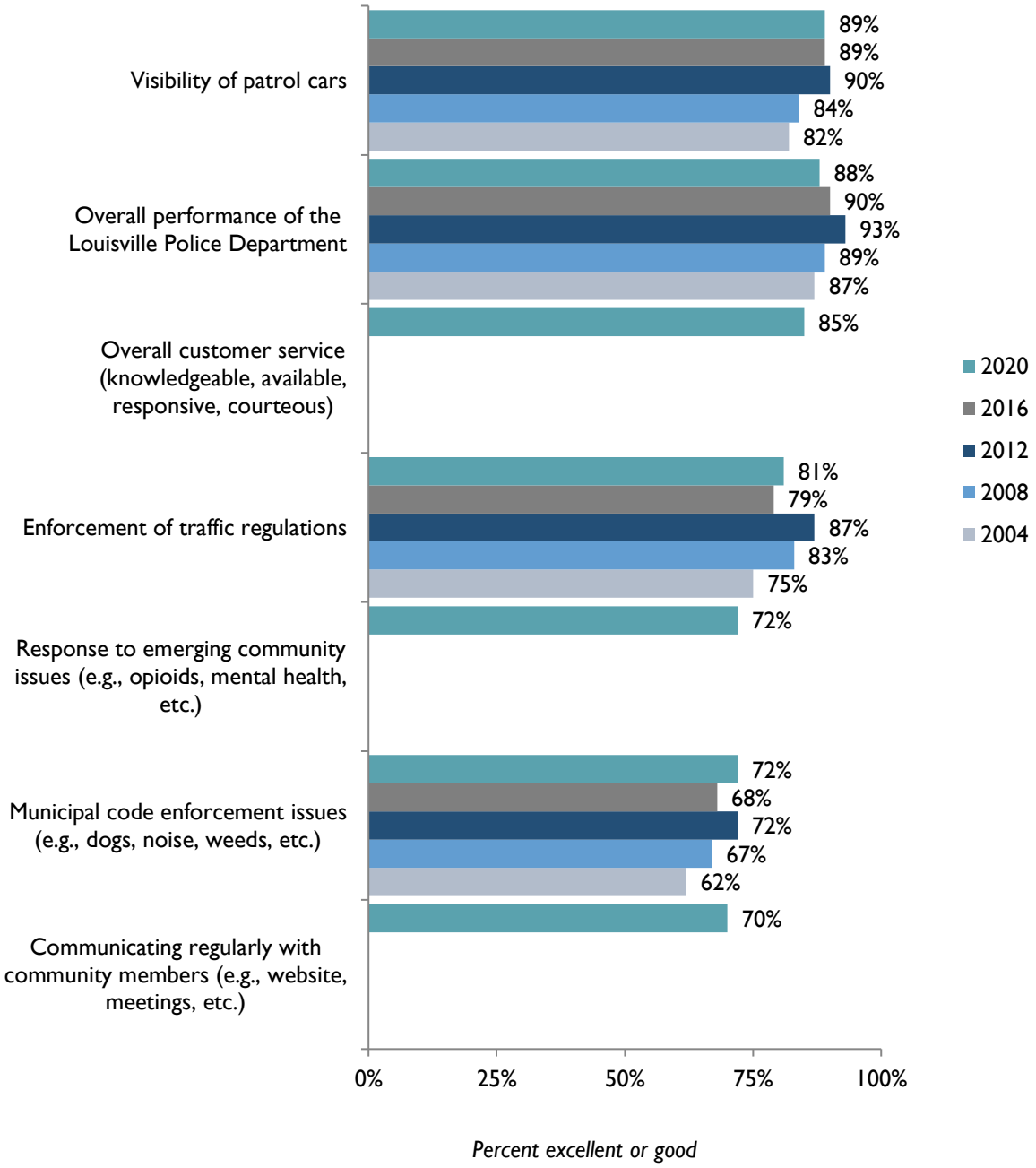
Figure 9: Louisville Police Department and Public Safety by Year

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Police Department and public safety:



About 4 in 10 respondents or more said "don't know" when rating communicating regularly with community members (e.g., website, meetings, etc.) and response to emerging community issues (e.g., opioids, mental health, etc.; see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies*).*

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Planning and Building Safety Department

Between 60% and 76% of those with an opinion rated the services provided by the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department as excellent or good. Overall customer service was rated most positively, while the planning review process received less favorable ratings (see the figure on the following page).

Ratings for the overall performance of the Planning and Building Safety Department increased since the last survey iteration, from 63% in 2016 to 72% in 2020, though it is worth noting that the difference in opinion could be at least partially attributable to a change in question wording. Evaluations for the building permit process overall also increased slightly since 2016, while scores for the public input process on City planning issues declined. Where comparisons were available, all other ratings remained stable from 2016 to 2020.

The only item that could be compared to the benchmark database was the overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department. This rating was much higher the national benchmark (see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*). A Front Range comparison was not available.

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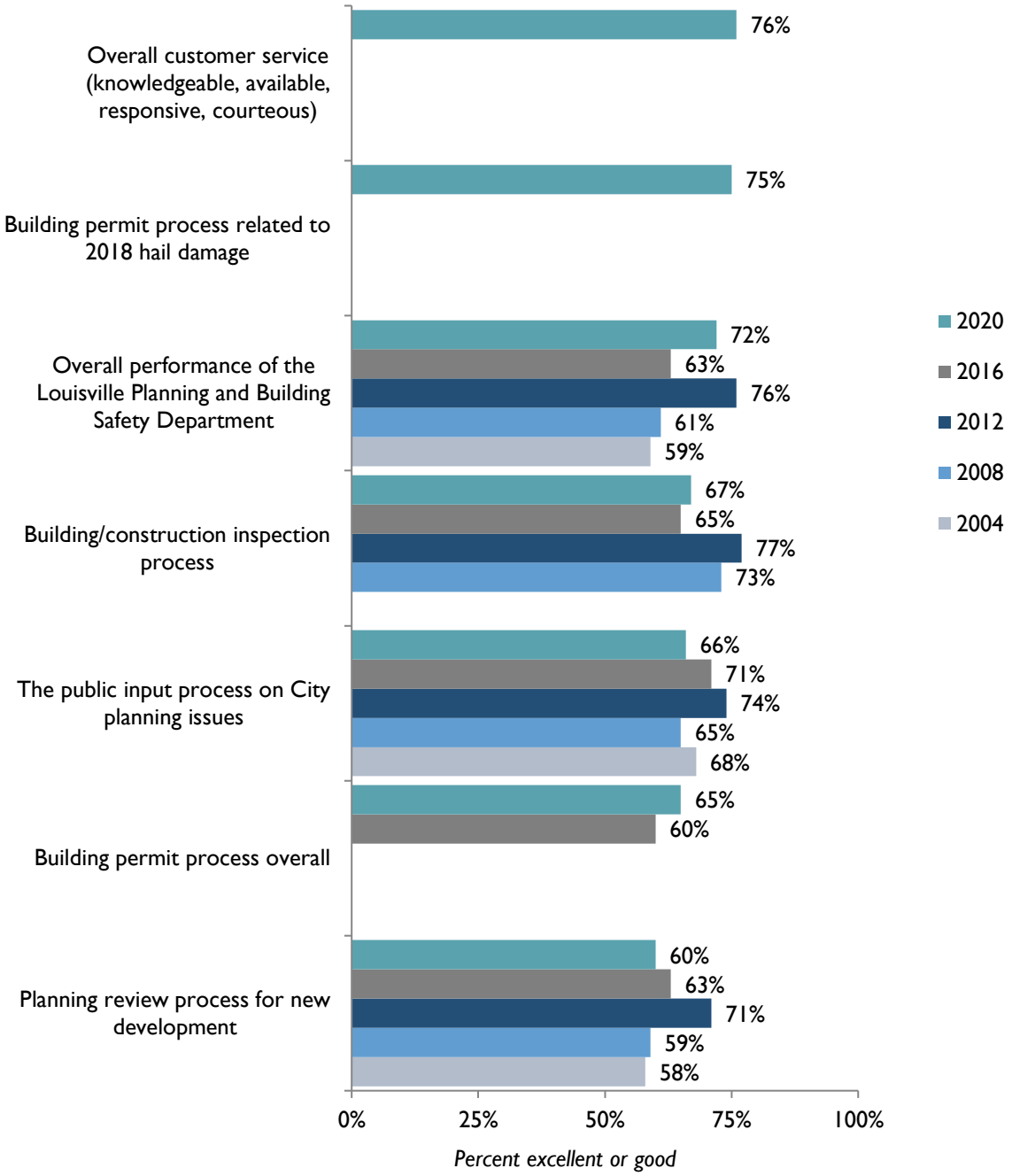
Figure 10: Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department and Community Design by Year

Please rate the following areas of community design and the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department:



Prior to 2020, there was one item labelled "building permit process"; this was split into two items on the 2020 survey: "building permit process overall" and "building permit process related to 2018 hail damage". For comparison to prior question wording, ratings for "building permit process overall" was used. Prior to 2020, "Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department" was "Louisville Planning Department".

It should be noted that about 4 in 10 respondents or more selected "don't know" when assessing the quality of each of the planning and building safety services (see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies for a full set of responses, including "don't know").

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Public Library and Historical Museum

Of those who had an opinion, virtually all Louisville residents gave favorable ratings to Louisville Public Library programs (98% excellent or good), the Louisville Public Library building (98%), services at the Louisville Public Library (97%), Louisville Public Library services online (97%), overall customer service at the Library (97%), and the overall performance of the Louisville Public Library (97%). At least 9 in 10 awarded high marks to the remaining services provided by the Library and the Historical Museum. All of these ratings remained stable over time except for Louisville Public Library materials and collections and the overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum, both of which saw ratings increase in 2020.

Benchmark comparisons were available for just one of the 13 library and museum-related services. The overall performance of the Louisville Public Library was evaluated much higher than the national and Front Range benchmarks (see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*).

Figure 11: Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum by Year

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum and their services: (Percent excellent or good)	2020	2016	2012	2008	2004
Louisville Public Library programs (e.g., story time, One Book program, etc.)	98%	98%	96%	93%	83%
Louisville Public Library building	98%	97%	97%	96%	NA
Services at the Louisville Public Library (e.g., reference desk, check out, etc.)	97%	98%	97%	92%	83%
Louisville Public Library services online at www.louisville-library.org accessed from home or elsewhere (e.g., book holds, access databases, research, etc.)	97%	93%	93%	NA	NA
Overall customer service at the Library (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	97%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	97%	96%	96%	94%	80%
Internet and computer services at the Louisville Public Library	95%	92%	93%	90%	76%
Overall customer service at the Historical Museum (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	95%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum	95%	89%	NA	NA	NA
Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)	93%	90%	NA	NA	NA
Archival materials (e.g., historic photographs, newspapers, etc.)	92%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisville Public Library materials and collections	91%	85%	84%	77%	62%
Louisville Historical Museum campus	90%	88%	NA	NA	NA

Prior to 2020, "Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)" did not include expanded/new programming in the parenthetical.

Most aspects of the library or museum received "don't know" responses from at least 30% of respondents (see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies *for a full set of responses, including "don't know").*

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Recreation and Senior Center and the Coal Creek Golf Course

Almost all residents were pleased with various aspects of and services provided by the recently expanded Louisville Recreation and Senior Center. At least 95% of respondents awarded excellent or good ratings to the overall performance of, overall quality of, and overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center; overall quality of and overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center; current recreation programs for youth; and current programs and services for seniors.

Residents' approval of the new Recreation and Senior Center is apparent in the ratings changes observed from 2016 to 2020: increases in ratings were seen for the overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center (a noteworthy 29% increase), overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center, current recreation programs for youth, adults, and seniors, and Recreation Center fees in Louisville (a rating that has been trending up since 2004). Additionally, evaluations of the overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course improved from 2016 to 2020, and has been on the rise since 2004.

Benchmark comparisons were available for just one of the 13 services: overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center. Louisville's score for the Recreation Center was #1 out of 283 municipalities in the national benchmark database that asked a similar question and #1 out of 19 Front Range communities (see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*).

Figure 12: Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course by Year

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course: (Percent excellent or good)	2020	2016	2012	2008	2004
Overall performance of the Louisville Recreation Center	97%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	96%	67%	87%	82%	82%
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	96%	81%	87%	89%	86%
Overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	96%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Current recreation programs for youth (e.g., swim lessons, sports, preschool, camps)	95%	85%	88%	88%	86%
Overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	95%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Current programs and services for seniors	95%	87%	91%	89%	86%
Overall performance of the Louisville Senior Center	95%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Current recreation programs for adults (e.g., fitness classes, sports, general interests)	92%	77%	87%	79%	77%
Overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course	89%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	88%	80%	76%	75%	71%
Overall customer service at the Coal Creek Golf Course (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	88%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	83%	75%	73%	64%	55%

Prior to 2020, "current recreation programs for youth" and "current recreation programs for adults" did not include any items in parentheses and "Recreation Center fees" was "recreation fees".

Most aspects of the recreation and senior center and the golf course received "don't know" responses from at least 30% of respondents (see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies *for a full set of responses, including "don't know").*

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Parks and Open Space

The Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions are responsible for a variety of programs and amenities that contribute to the overall health and wellbeing of the community. Their services provide opportunities for things such as exercise, alternatives to using automobiles for commuting, connections to nature and to other community members.

Survey respondents were asked to rate the quality of 10 services provided by the Parks and Open Space Divisions and more than 8 in 10 gave positive reviews to all aspects (ranging from 86% excellent or good for maintenance of medians and street landscaping to 95% for maintenance of parks, e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, and picnic areas).

Ratings in 2020 could be compared to those given in 2016 for five of the 10 listed services. Ratings increased for maintenance of parks and maintenance of open space; other scores remained stable since the previous survey administration.

Only one Parks and Open Space Divisions service, maintenance of the trail system, could be compared to national and Front Range benchmarks. This rating was higher than the national comparison and similar to the Front Range comparison (see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*).

Figure 13: Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions by Year

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions: (Percent rating as excellent or good)	2020	2016	2012	2008	2004
Maintenance of parks (e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, picnic areas)	95%	90%	NA	NA	NA
Adequacy of parks, bike paths, playing fields and playgrounds	94%	91%	94%	91%	86%
Maintenance of the trail system	94%	90%	90%	92%	85%
Maintenance of open space (e.g., trash bins, trailheads, habitat, etc.)	93%	87%	87%	87%	85%
Overall performance of the Open Space Division	93%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overall customer service of the Parks Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	92%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overall performance of the Parks Division	92%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Overall customer service of the Open Space Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	90%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maintenance of the Louisville Cemetery	87%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maintenance of medians and street landscaping	86%	84%	NA	NA	NA

Prior to 2020, "maintenance of open space" did not include any items in parenthesis and a single question was asked about the "overall performance of the Louisville Parks and Recreation Department" whereas the 2020 survey listed each division of the department separately, therefore a comparison over time is not available for those items.

About one-third of respondents or more said "don't know" when rating maintenance of the Louisville cemetery, overall customer service of the Parks Division, and overall customer service of the Open Space Division (see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies*).*

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Public Works

Most services offered by the Louisville Public Works Department received favorable ratings from a majority of residents. About 9 in 10 residents rated waste water, quality of City water, and storm drainage as excellent or good. At least 8 in 10 respondents also awarded positive marks for overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department, overall customer service, solid waste/trash service, and street lighting, signage and street markings. Seven in 10 gave favorable marks to street sweeping and to fees for water, sewer and trash, while 6 in 10 awarded high scores to street maintenance in Louisville and in their neighborhood. Half of participants evaluated snow removal/street sanding highly.

Most ratings for public works services remained stable from 2016 to 2020, except for street maintenance in Louisville, which decreased since the last survey in 2016 and has been declining since 2012.

Six of the 12 services could be compared to the national and Front Range benchmarks. Most of these services received ratings higher or much higher than both peer groups, except for snow removal/sanding, which was given a rating lower than the national benchmark but similar to the Front Range benchmark, and solid waste/trash service, which was similar to both sets of benchmarks (see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons*).

Figure 14: Louisville Public Works Department by Year

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Works Department: (Percent rating as excellent or good)	2020	2016	2012	2008	2004
Waste water (e.g., sewage system)	91%	92%	90%	NA	NA
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	88%	89%	88%	NA	NA
Quality of Louisville water	88%	91%	89%	89%	80%
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department	85%	88%	89%	84%	83%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	83%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Street lighting, signage and street markings	81%	82%	86%	82%	82%
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	81%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Street sweeping	72%	71%	78%	74%	82%
Fees for water, sewer and trash	70%	NA	NA	NA	NA
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	64%	70%	80%	78%	81%
Street maintenance in your neighborhood	61%	64%	71%	69%	74%
Snow removal/street sanding	52%	50%	60%	55%	68%

Prior to 2020, "street maintenance in Louisville" did not include any items in parentheses.

About 3 in 10 respondents selected "don't know" when rating the quality of overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous; see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies *for a full set of responses, including "don't know").*

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Transportation System

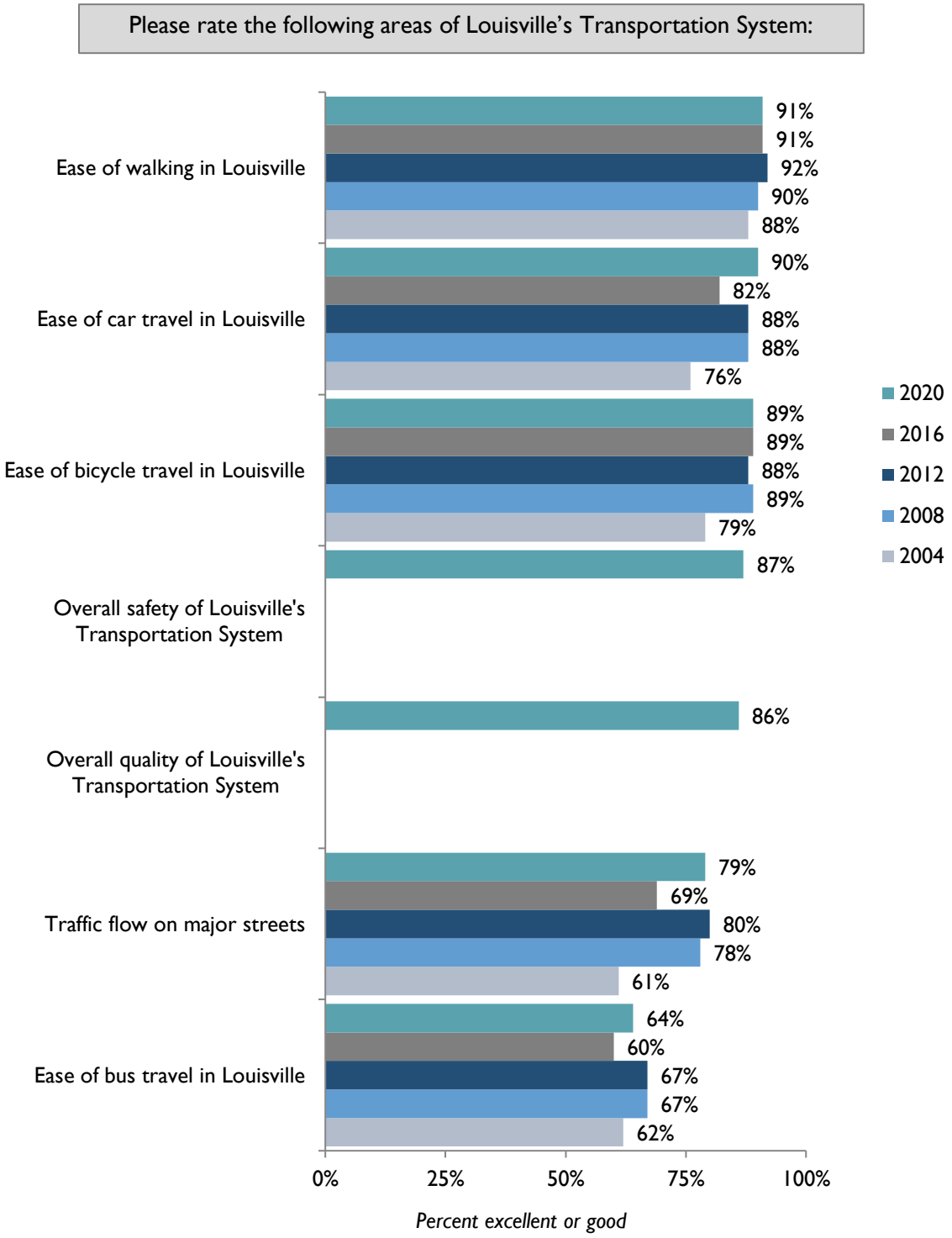
About 9 in 10 residents gave excellent or good scores to ease of walking, car travel, and bicycle travel in Louisville, while more than 8 in 10 were pleased with the overall safety and quality of Louisville's Transportation System (see the figure on the following page). About 8 in 10 survey respondents gave excellent or good ratings to traffic flow on major streets and two-thirds gave favorable marks to the ease of bus travel in the City.

Where trends over time were available, most ratings for Louisville's transportation system remained stable from 2016 to 2020. However, resident sentiment in 2020 improved for the ease of car travel in Louisville and traffic flow on major streets, closer to levels reported in 2012.

Compared to other jurisdictions across the nation and in the Front Range, Louisville's transportation scores were much higher than those observed in other communities (see *Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons)*.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Figure 15: Transportation System by Year



Prior to 2020, ease of various forms of travel and traffic flow were included with other characteristics of the community (i.e., shopping opportunities, overall appearance of Louisville, etc.) instead of grouped with transportation-only items.

About 4 in 10 respondents selected "don't know" when asked to evaluate the ease of bus travel in Louisville (see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies *for a full set of responses, including "don't know").*

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Information Sources

Frequency of Use

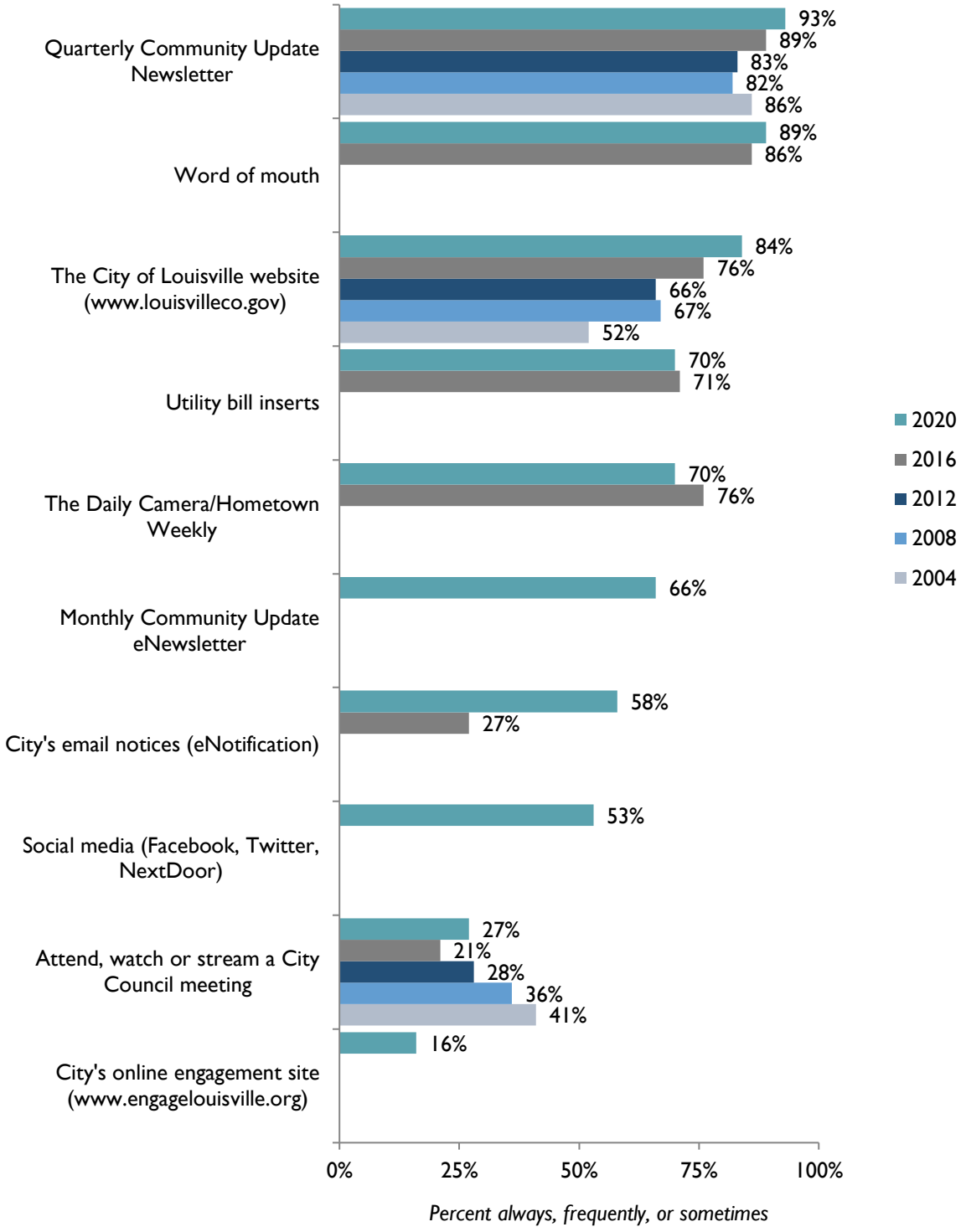
As in past years, survey respondents were asked how frequently they used a variety of sources to gain information about the City of Louisville, with three new digital information sources added to the list in 2020 (see Figure 16 on the following page). About 9 in 10 reported they used *Community Update*, the quarterly City newsletter, and a similar proportion relied on word of mouth. About 8 in 10 reported using the City of Louisville website and roughly 7 in 10 used utility bill inserts, the *Daily Camera*, and the monthly *Community Update* e-newsletter. Six in 10 utilized the City's email notices and half used social media as a source of City information. About one-quarter reporting attending, watching or streaming a City Council meeting and 16% had used the City's online engagement site, engagelouisvilleco.org.

Where comparisons to previous years were possible, residents were more likely in 2020 than in 2016 to have used the City website (a proportion that has been increasing substantially since 2004) or to have attended, watched or streamed a City Council meeting, but less likely to have read the *Daily Camera*. The uptick in website usage and attendance or viewership of City Council meetings may be related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Stay-at-home orders and government facility closures were congruent with the start of data collection for the 2020 survey, and many residents have been seeking out more information from their local governments.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Figure 16: Frequency of Use of Information Sources by Year

First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville.



Prior to 2020, "attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting" also included "other programs on Comcast channel 8 (government access) or online" and "Quarterly Community Update eNewsletter" was "Community Update (City Newsletter)".

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Quality and Reliability

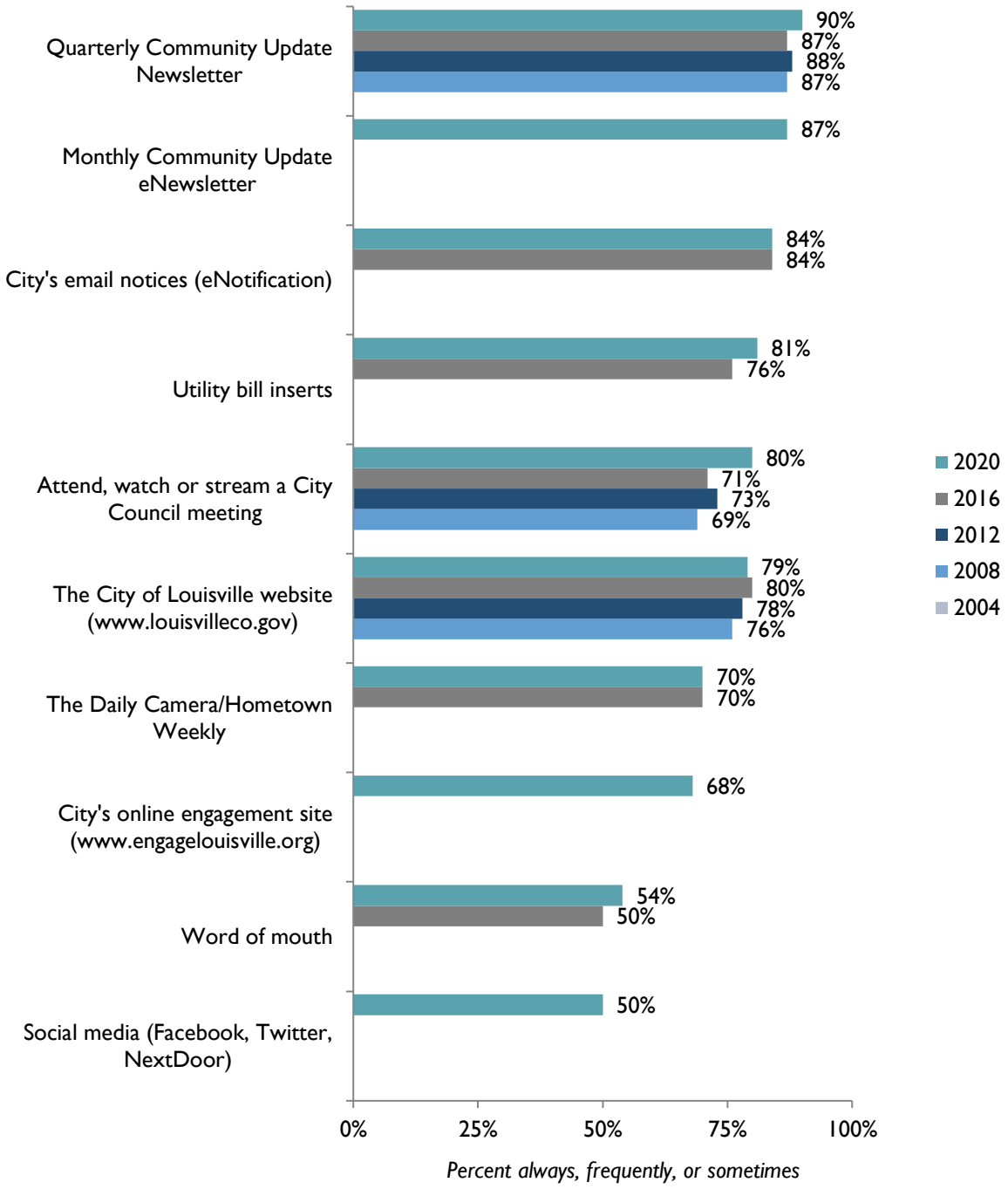
Respondents were also asked to rate the quality and reliability of the information from each source (see Figure 17 on the following page). The quarterly City newsletter, *Community Update*, as well as the monthly e-version of the City newsletter, were thought to be excellent or good sources of information about the City by about 9 in 10 residents. About 8 in 10 or more awarded favorable marks to the City's email notices, utility bill inserts, City Council meetings and the Louisville website. Of those who used the source, 7 in 10 respondents gave high scores to the *Daily Camera* and the City's online engagement site, engagelouisvilleco.org. Only about half of residents rated word of mouth or social media as good or better in terms or quality and reliability.

Where trends over time were available, most ratings in 2020 tended to be similar to those given in 2016 with the exception of utility bill inserts and City Council meetings, which increased.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Figure 17: Quality of Information Sources by Year

Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source.



Prior to 2020, "attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting" also included "other programs on Comcast channel 8 (government access) or online" and "Quarterly Community Update eNewsletter" was "Community Update (City Newsletter)".

At least 4 in 10 residents selected "don't know" for attending, watching or streaming a City Council meeting, the City's online engagement site, City email notices, and social media (see Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies *for a full set of responses, including "don't know"). However, it is likely that a large proportion of those selecting "don't know" do not use the source to get information about the City.*

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

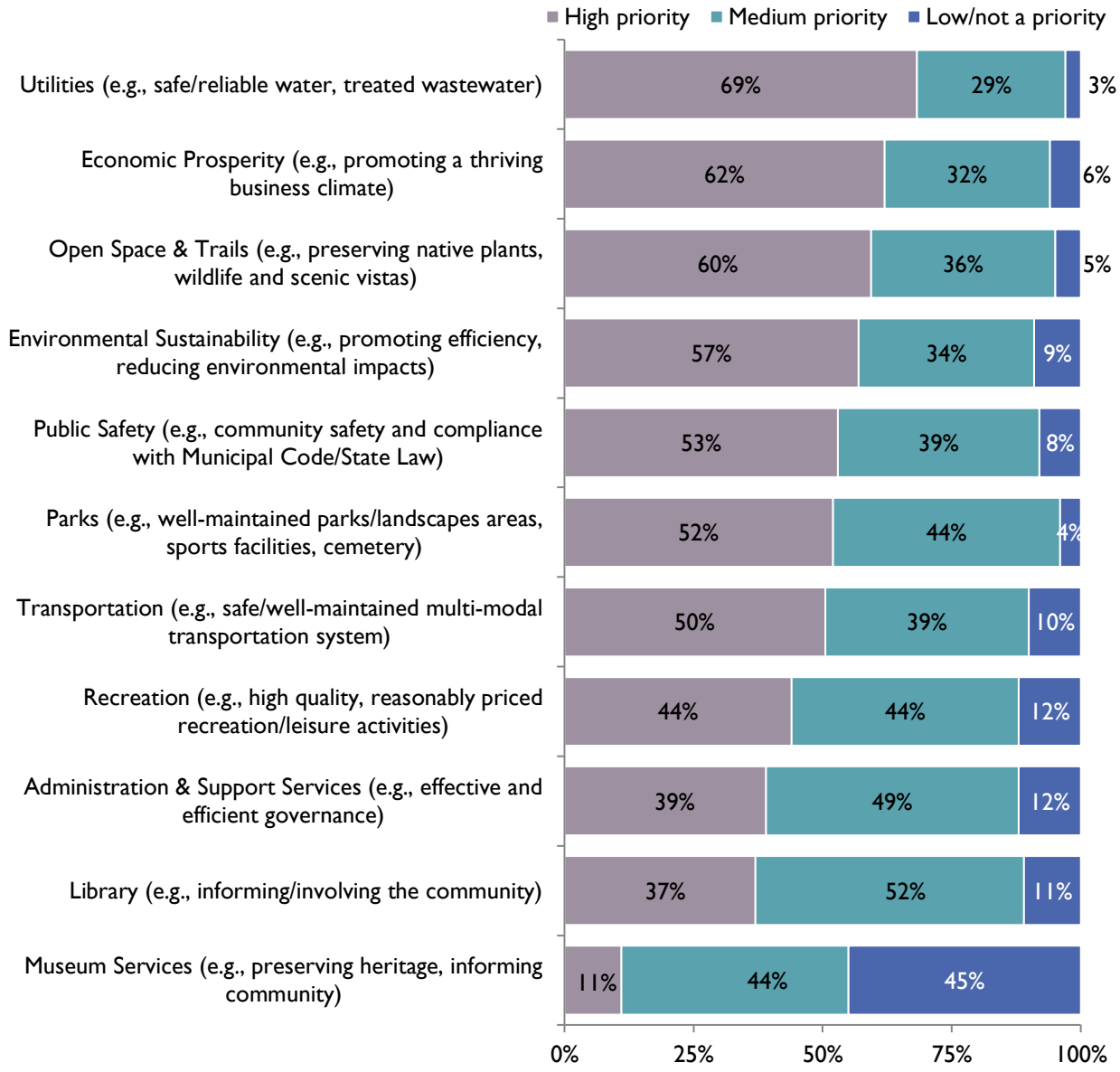
Planning and Policy Topics

City Priorities

To help the City prioritize potential projects/initiatives in 2020, residents were asked to rate how much of a priority, if any, they felt the City should place on 11 different aspects of Louisville. About 9 in 10 or more residents rated most service areas as a high or medium priority. Those deemed the highest priorities, by at 6 in 10 respondents, were Utilities, Economic Prosperity, and Open Space and Trails. Environmental Sustainability, Public Safety, Parks, and Transportation were a high priority for about 5 in 10 residents. Only about 1 in 10 residents rated Museum Services as a high priority.

Figure 18: City Priorities, 2020

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of the community.

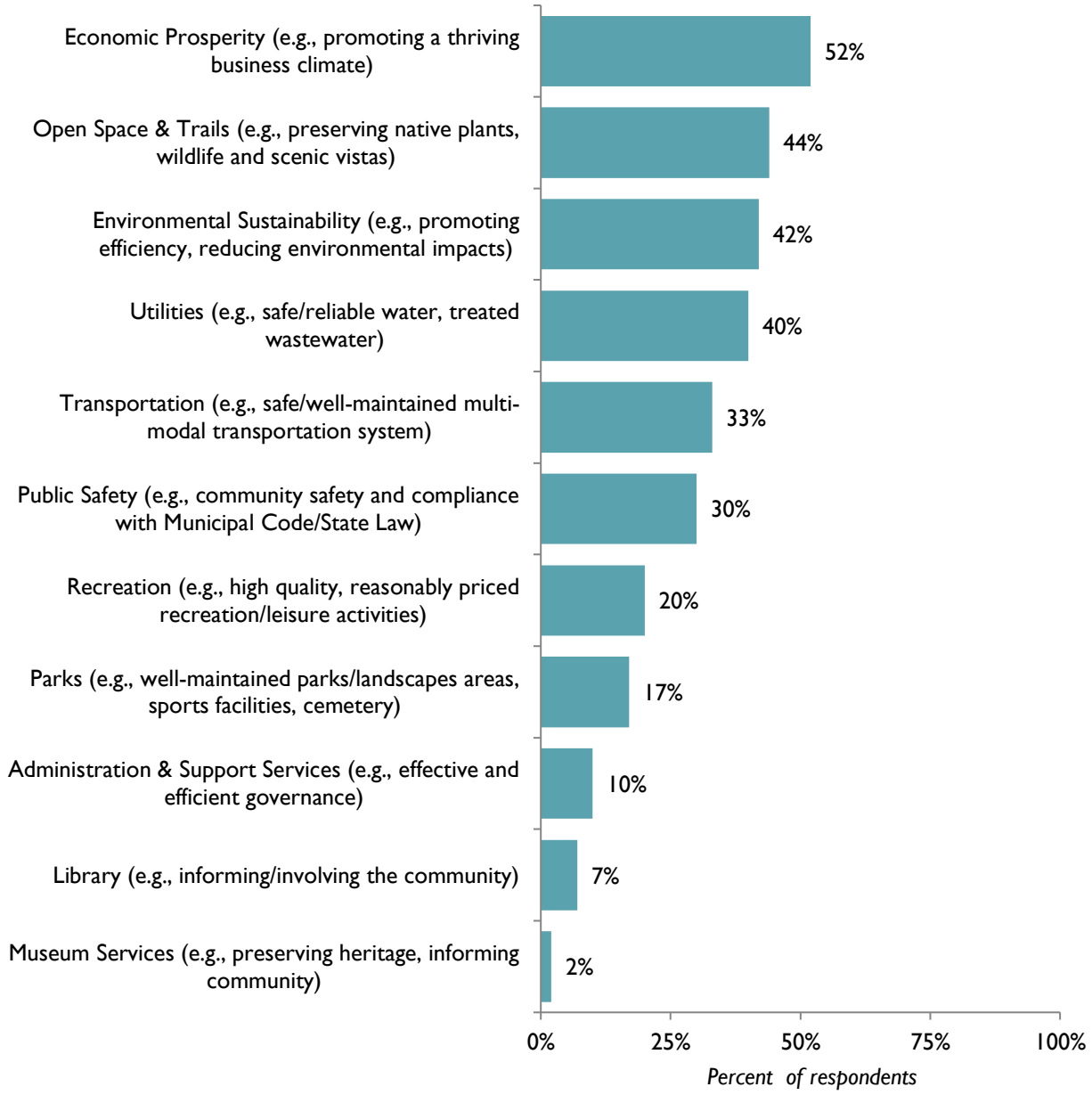


Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

In addition to rating the level of priority of each aspect, respondents were asked to select their top three from the same list of 11 community aspects. Of all of the potential aspects for the City of Louisville to focus on, about half of residents selected Economic Prosperity as one of their top three priorities, while about 4 in 10 chose Open Space and Trails, Environmental Sustainability, or Utilities as one of their top three priorities. Three in 10 respondents selected Transportation or Public Safety as a top-three priority, while about 2 in 10 selected Recreation and Parks. About 1 in 10 residents or less thought Administration & Support Services, Library, or Museum Services should be one of the top three aspects for the City to focus on.

Figure 19: Top Three City Funding Priorities, 2020

Then, select which three (3) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.



Total may exceed 100% as respondents could select more than one option.

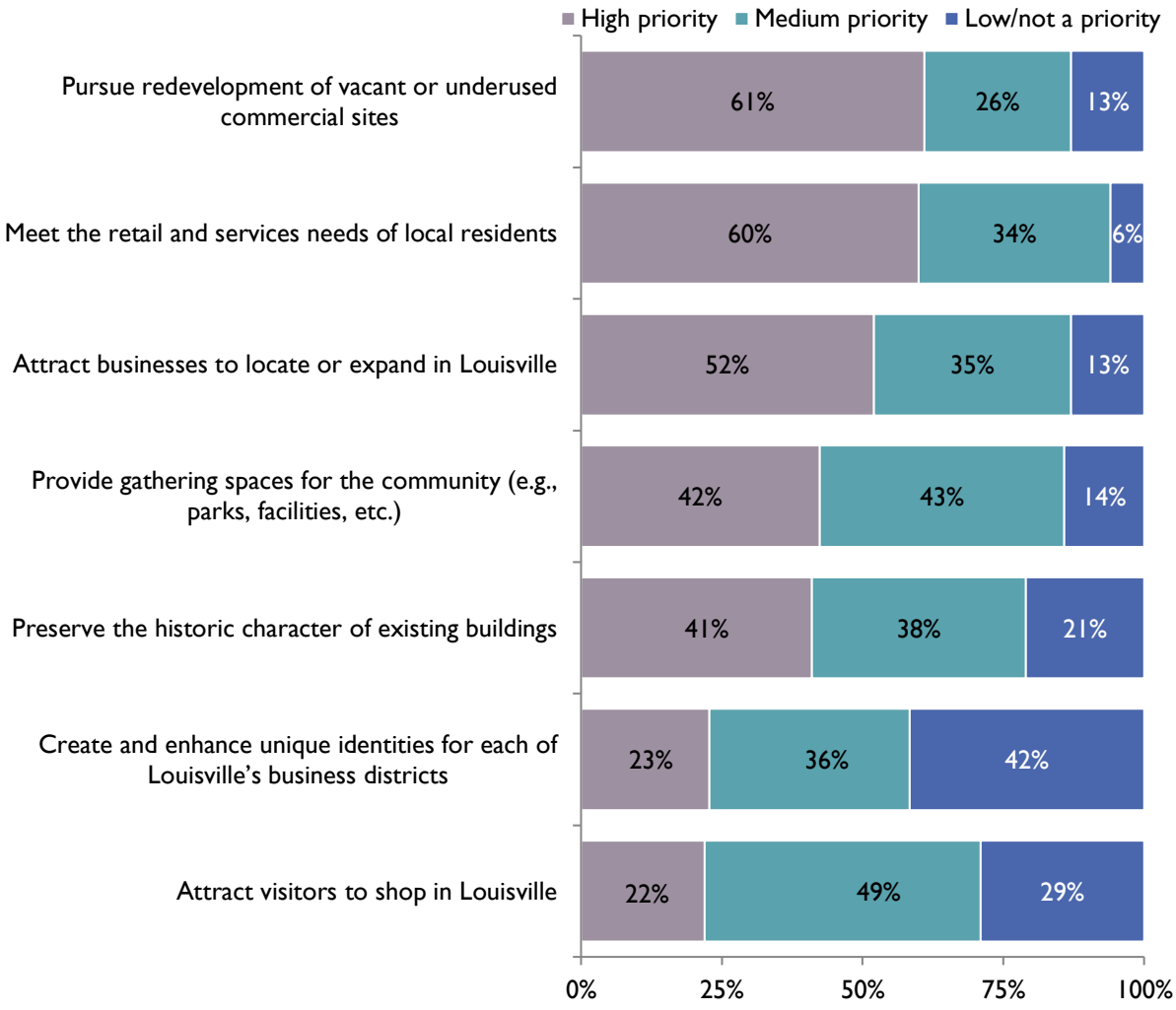
Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Vibrant Economic Climate Priorities

Residents also prioritized different aspects of the City's strategy for a vibrant economic climate. Overall, about 8 in 10 or more felt each aspect was a high or medium priority. About 6 in 10 residents thought that pursuing redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites, as well as meeting the retail and services needs of local residents, were high priorities and about half said that attracting businesses to locate or expand in Louisville should be a high priority. About 4 in 10 respondents prioritized providing gathering spaces for the community or preserving the historic character of existing buildings. Only about one-quarter of residents rated creating and enhancing unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts or attracting visitors to shop in Louisville as a high priority.

Figure 20: Vibrant Economic Climate Priorities, 2020

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate.

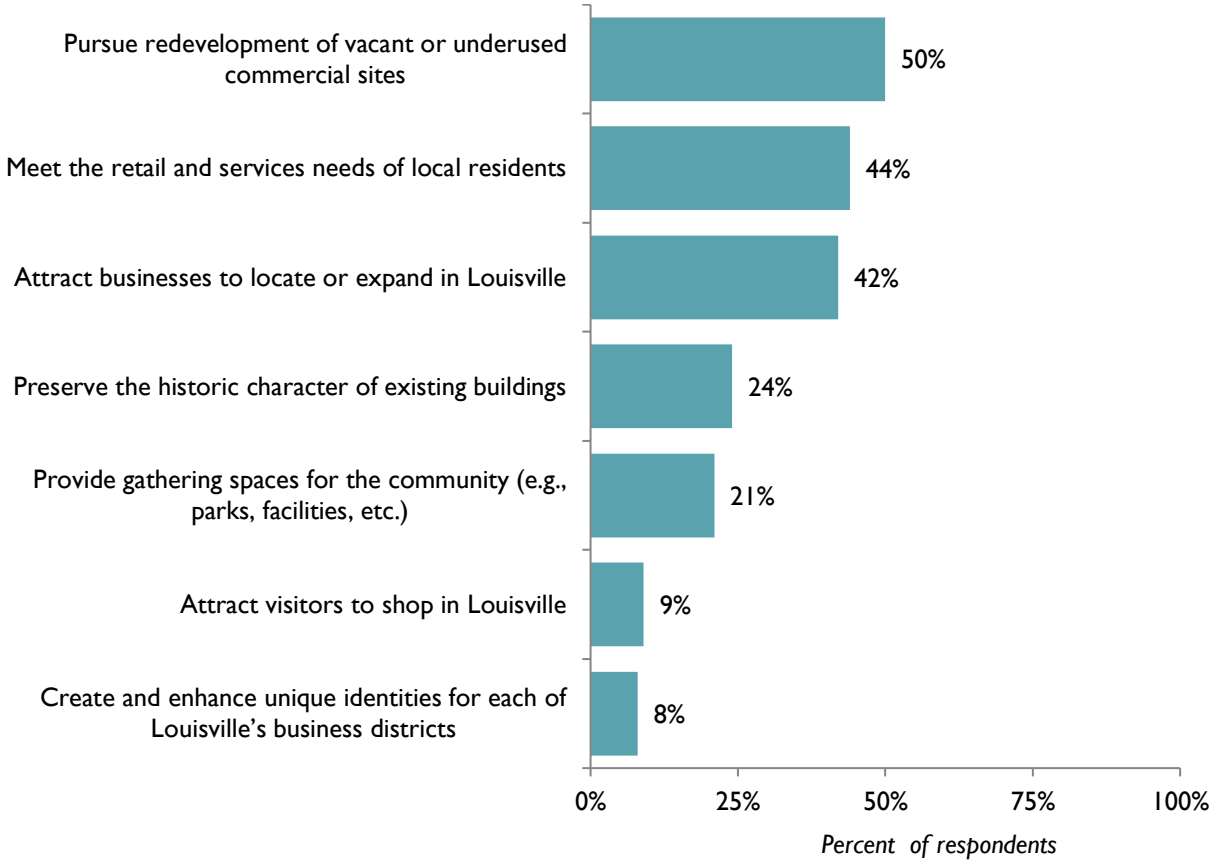


Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Respondents also selected, from the same list of seven aspects of a vibrant economic climate, their top two priorities for the City to focus on in the next four years. Of all of the potential aspects for the City of Louisville to focus on, about half of residents selected pursuing redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites as one of their top two priorities. About 4 in 10 selected meeting the retail and services needs of local residents or attracting businesses to locate or expand in Louisville among their top two priorities for the City to focus on in the next four years. About 2 in 10 indicated that preserving the historic character of existing buildings and providing gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.) should be one of two top priorities for the City, while about 1 in 10 selected attracting visitors to shop in Louisville or creating and enhancing unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts.

Figure 21: Top Two Vibrant Economic Climate Priorities, 2020

Then, select which two (2) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.



Total may exceed 100% as respondents could select more than one option.

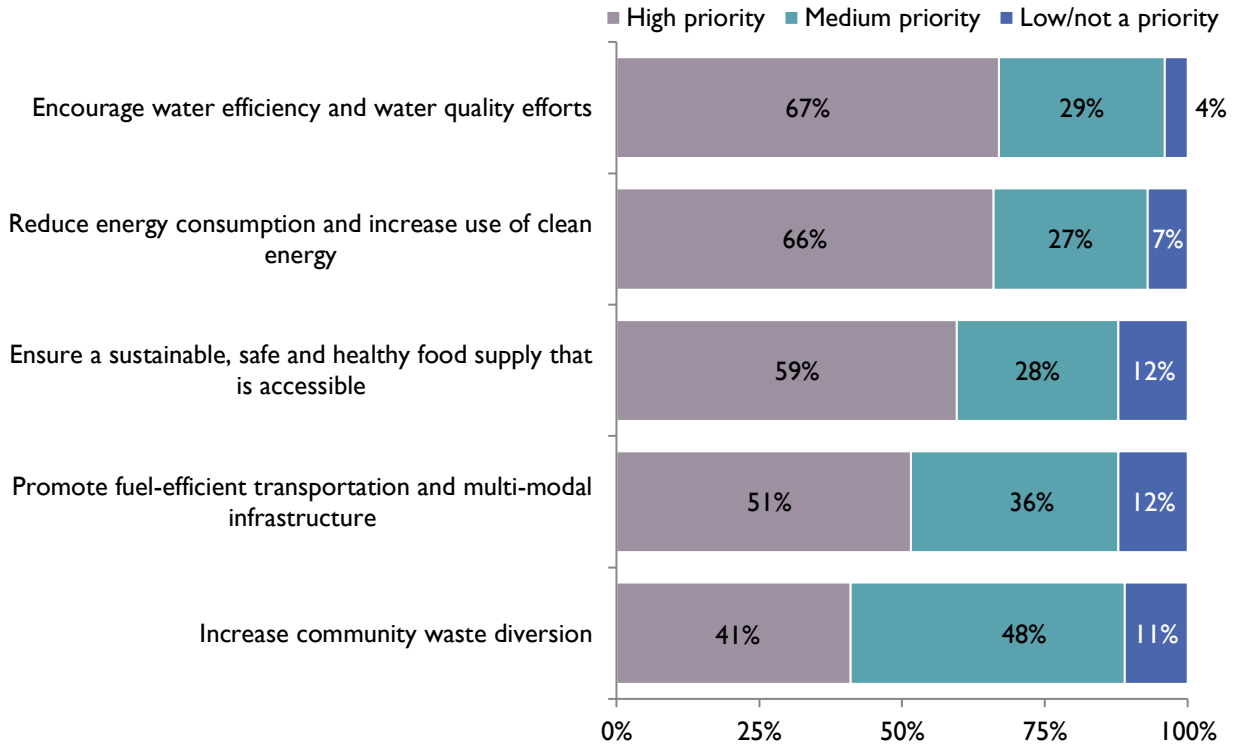
Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Sustainability Vision Priorities

Residents evaluated a list of aspects related to Louisville's vision for sustainability and indicated whether they thought each was a high, medium or low/not a priority. Generally, about 9 in 10 felt that each of the five aspects of the City's sustainability vision were a high or medium priority. Two-thirds of residents placed high priority on encouraging water efficiency and water quality efforts, and reducing energy consumption and increasing use of clean energy. About 5 in 10 survey participants indicated that they thought ensuring a sustainable, safe and healthy food supply that is accessible and promoting fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure should be high priorities for the City to achieve its sustainability vision. Increasing community waste diversion was felt to be less of a priority for the City (41% selected it as a high priority).

Figure 22: Sustainability Vision Priorities, 2020

How much of a priority, if at all, should the City place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to achieve Louisville's sustainability vision?



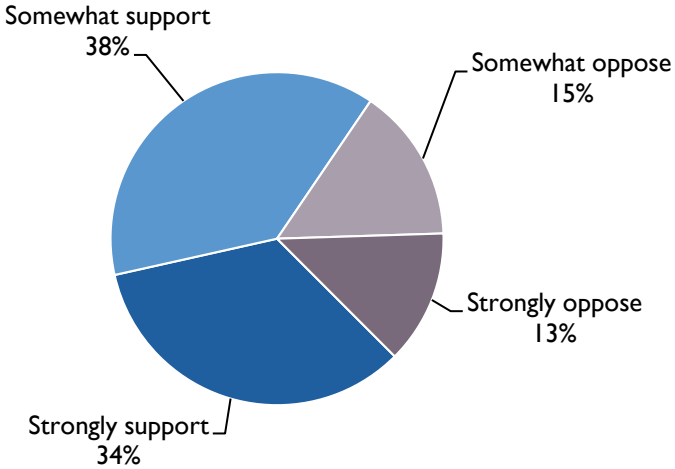
Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Transportation Master Plan Tax

Residents of Louisville rated their level of support for or opposition to a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement a number of transportation projects in the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). About three-quarters of residents supported a property tax increase for this purpose, with similar proportions strongly and somewhat supporting this initiative. Only about one-quarter of residents opposed this tax increase.

Figure 23: Level of Support for Transportation Master Plan Tax, 2020

In 2019, the City completed a Transportation Master Plan identifying transportation improvements needed across the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). How much do you support or oppose a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement these transportation projects in the City?



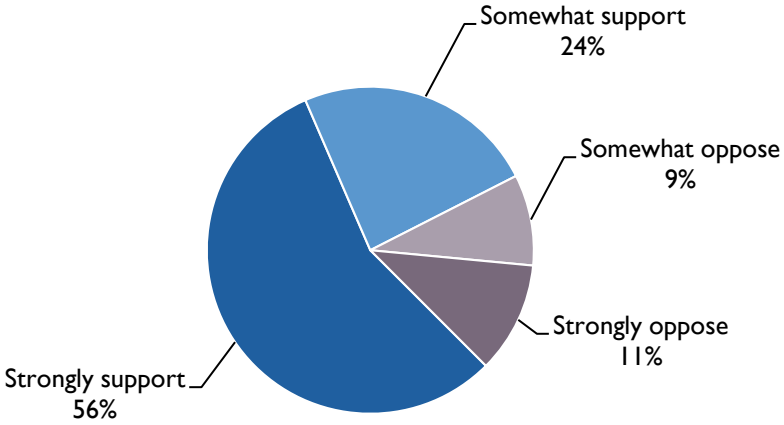
Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Single-use Carryout Bag Charge

Survey participants also indicated their level of support for a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville in an effort to achieve the City's Sustainability Action Plan goal of zero waste. Residents indicated a high degree of support for this measure: more than half of residents strongly supported a charge on single-use carryout bags and another one-quarter somewhat supported this. Only about 2 in 10 residents opposed a charge for carryout bags.

Figure 24: Level of Support for Single-use Carryout Bag Charge, 2020

The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies the goal of achieving zero waste (preventing waste and diverting it from landfills) and managing resources effectively. In an effort to achieve this goal, how much do you support or oppose a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville?



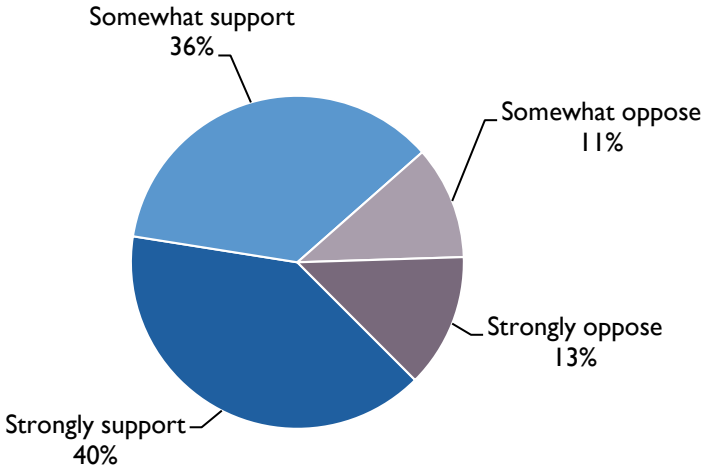
Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Renewable Energy Usage

The survey also measured community support for a tax initiative that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources. About three-quarters of Louisville residents supported a tax initiative in order to achieve this goal, with about 4 in 10 in strong support and a similar proportion somewhat supporting measure (36%). Only about one-quarter opposed it.

Figure 25: Level of Support for Tax to Increase Renewable Energy Usage, 2020

In 2019, the City adopted climate action goals to increase renewable energy for municipal and community usage and reduce carbon emissions. Currently 30% of the community's electric needs come from carbon free sources. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources?



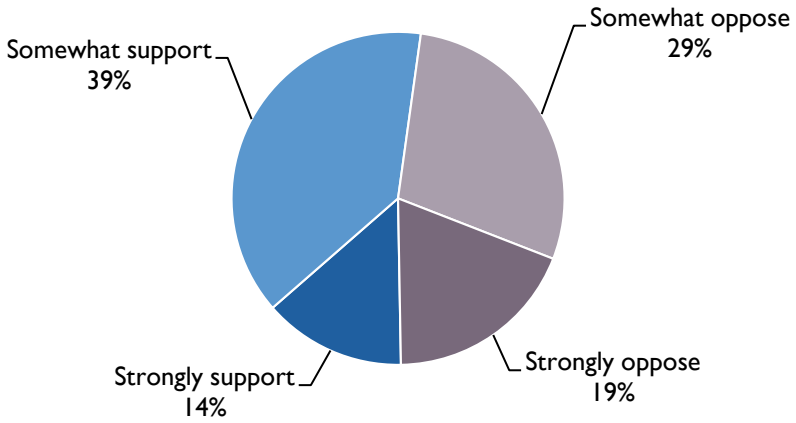
Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Historical Museum Master Plan Tax

In contrast to the other policy and taxation questions on the survey, Louisville residents were more evenly split in their support for and opposition to a potential tax initiative that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus. About half of respondents supported a tax initiative for this purpose, while half opposed it. A majority of residents either somewhat supported or somewhat opposed the measure, which indicates residents might need more information to be able to take a stronger stance.

Figure 26: Level of Support for Historical Museum Master Plan Tax, 2020

The City's 2017 Historical Museum Master Plan calls for a Museum expansion to address current limitations, improve accessibility and better serve the community. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus?



Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Appendix A: Complete Set of Frequencies

The following pages contain a complete set of responses to each question on the survey. For questions that included a "don't know" response option, two tables for that question are provided: the first that excludes the "don't know" responses, and the second that includes those responses. The percent of respondents giving a particular response is shown followed by the number of respondents (denoted with "N=").

Table 1: Question 1 (excluding don't know)

Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Louisville:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Louisville as a place to live	76%	N=706	22%	N=206	1%	N=9	0%	N=3	100%	N=924
Louisville as a place to raise children	80%	N=618	17%	N=131	2%	N=18	0%	N=1	100%	N=769
Louisville as a place to retire	46%	N=299	33%	N=215	18%	N=119	4%	N=24	100%	N=657
Louisville as a place to work	42%	N=258	38%	N=231	17%	N=105	3%	N=19	100%	N=613
The overall quality of life in Louisville	66%	N=607	32%	N=290	2%	N=21	0%	N=1	100%	N=919

Table 2: Question 1 (including don't know)

Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Louisville:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Louisville as a place to live	76%	N=706	22%	N=206	1%	N=9	0%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=924
Louisville as a place to raise children	67%	N=618	14%	N=131	2%	N=18	0%	N=1	16%	N=150	100%	N=920
Louisville as a place to retire	32%	N=299	23%	N=215	13%	N=119	3%	N=24	29%	N=265	100%	N=922
Louisville as a place to work	28%	N=258	25%	N=231	12%	N=105	2%	N=19	33%	N=297	100%	N=910
The overall quality of life in Louisville	66%	N=607	32%	N=290	2%	N=21	0%	N=1	0%	N=1	100%	N=920

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 3: Question 2 (excluding don't know)

Please rate Louisville as a community on each of the items listed below:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	29%	N=231	49%	N=385	17%	N=135	4%	N=31	100%	N=782
Overall appearance of Louisville	42%	N=383	49%	N=451	9%	N=81	0%	N=2	100%	N=917
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	27%	N=228	45%	N=390	24%	N=207	4%	N=34	100%	N=858
Shopping opportunities	13%	N=121	42%	N=381	37%	N=335	8%	N=77	100%	N=914
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	47%	N=413	43%	N=373	10%	N=86	1%	N=6	100%	N=877
Opportunities to participate in community matters	37%	N=306	49%	N=401	12%	N=102	1%	N=12	100%	N=821
Recreational opportunities	57%	N=516	38%	N=348	5%	N=45	0%	N=0	100%	N=909
Employment opportunities	11%	N=61	37%	N=209	44%	N=251	9%	N=50	100%	N=571
Variety of housing options	10%	N=81	34%	N=284	40%	N=336	16%	N=133	100%	N=834
Availability of affordable quality housing	4%	N=29	12%	N=93	37%	N=280	47%	N=360	100%	N=762
Preservation of the historic character of old town	29%	N=262	50%	N=449	16%	N=147	5%	N=45	100%	N=904
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	42%	N=388	50%	N=462	7%	N=61	1%	N=7	100%	N=918
Overall economic health of Louisville	27%	N=215	58%	N=459	14%	N=109	2%	N=15	100%	N=797

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 4: Question 2 (including don't know)

Please rate Louisville as a community on each of the items listed below:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	25%	N=231	43%	N=385	15%	N=135	3%	N=31	14%	N=123	100%	N=905
Overall appearance of Louisville	42%	N=383	49%	N=451	9%	N=81	0%	N=2	0%	N=1	100%	N=918
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	25%	N=228	43%	N=390	23%	N=207	4%	N=34	6%	N=52	100%	N=910
Shopping opportunities	13%	N=121	42%	N=381	36%	N=335	8%	N=77	0%	N=4	100%	N=918
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	45%	N=413	41%	N=373	9%	N=86	1%	N=6	4%	N=40	100%	N=917
Opportunities to participate in community matters	33%	N=306	44%	N=401	11%	N=102	1%	N=12	11%	N=100	100%	N=921
Recreational opportunities	56%	N=516	38%	N=348	5%	N=45	0%	N=0	1%	N=9	100%	N=918
Employment opportunities	7%	N=61	23%	N=209	28%	N=251	6%	N=50	37%	N=340	100%	N=911
Variety of housing options	9%	N=81	31%	N=284	37%	N=336	15%	N=133	9%	N=83	100%	N=917
Availability of affordable quality housing	3%	N=29	10%	N=93	31%	N=280	39%	N=360	17%	N=152	100%	N=915
Preservation of the historic character of old town	29%	N=262	49%	N=449	16%	N=147	5%	N=45	2%	N=15	100%	N=919
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	42%	N=388	50%	N=462	7%	N=61	1%	N=7	0%	N=3	100%	N=921
Overall economic health of Louisville	23%	N=215	50%	N=459	12%	N=109	2%	N=15	13%	N=123	100%	N=920

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 5: Question 3 (excluding don't know)

Please rate how safe you feel:	Very safe		Somewhat safe		Neither safe nor unsafe		Somewhat unsafe		Very unsafe		Total	
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	85%	N=776	13%	N=122	2%	N=15	0%	N=2	0%	N=2	100%	N=918
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	46%	N=420	42%	N=380	7%	N=63	5%	N=46	0%	N=4	100%	N=914
In your neighborhood	73%	N=670	23%	N=208	3%	N=25	2%	N=15	0%	N=1	100%	N=919
In Louisville's downtown area	73%	N=660	23%	N=209	3%	N=26	0%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=898
In Louisville's parks	69%	N=623	27%	N=239	2%	N=22	1%	N=12	0%	N=0	100%	N=897

Table 6: Question 3 (including don't know)

Please rate how safe you feel:	Very safe		Somewhat safe		Neither safe nor unsafe		Somewhat unsafe		Very unsafe		Don't know		Total	
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	84%	N=776	13%	N=122	2%	N=15	0%	N=2	0%	N=2	0%	N=3	100%	N=921
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	46%	N=420	41%	N=380	7%	N=63	5%	N=46	0%	N=4	0%	N=3	100%	N=917
In your neighborhood	73%	N=670	23%	N=208	3%	N=25	2%	N=15	0%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=920
In Louisville's downtown area	72%	N=660	23%	N=209	3%	N=26	0%	N=3	0%	N=0	2%	N=22	100%	N=920
In Louisville's parks	68%	N=623	26%	N=239	2%	N=22	1%	N=12	0%	N=0	2%	N=22	100%	N=920

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 7: Question 4 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the City of Louisville Administration:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
City response to citizen complaints or concerns	21%	N=121	54%	N=315	19%	N=111	5%	N=32	100%	N=579
Information about City Council, Planning Commission & other official City meetings	28%	N=214	53%	N=403	17%	N=127	3%	N=21	100%	N=765
Information about City's strategic plan and budget	20%	N=142	53%	N=371	22%	N=151	5%	N=33	100%	N=697
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	17%	N=39	44%	N=100	29%	N=67	10%	N=22	100%	N=228
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	19%	N=140	61%	N=452	16%	N=116	4%	N=29	100%	N=737
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	26%	N=173	59%	N=397	12%	N=82	2%	N=16	100%	N=668
Overall performance of the Louisville City government	21%	N=163	62%	N=485	15%	N=121	2%	N=14	100%	N=782

Table 8: Question 4 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the City of Louisville Administration:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
City response to citizen complaints or concerns	13%	N=121	35%	N=315	12%	N=111	3%	N=32	37%	N=333	100%	N=912
Information about City Council, Planning Commission & other official City meetings	23%	N=214	44%	N=403	14%	N=127	2%	N=21	16%	N=148	100%	N=914
Information about City's strategic plan and budget	16%	N=142	41%	N=371	17%	N=151	4%	N=33	24%	N=215	100%	N=912
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	4%	N=39	11%	N=100	7%	N=67	2%	N=22	75%	N=687	100%	N=915
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	15%	N=140	50%	N=452	13%	N=116	3%	N=29	19%	N=172	100%	N=910
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	19%	N=173	44%	N=397	9%	N=82	2%	N=16	27%	N=244	100%	N=912
Overall performance of the Louisville City government	18%	N=163	53%	N=485	13%	N=121	2%	N=14	15%	N=134	100%	N=916

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 9: Question 5 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Police Department and public safety:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Visibility of patrol cars	43%	N=384	46%	N=418	8%	N=73	3%	N=28	100%	N=902
Enforcement of traffic regulations	26%	N=198	54%	N=407	14%	N=107	5%	N=38	100%	N=750
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	22%	N=154	50%	N=345	21%	N=145	7%	N=45	100%	N=689
Communicating regularly with community members (e.g., website, meetings, etc.)	20%	N=117	49%	N=283	23%	N=131	7%	N=42	100%	N=572
Response to emerging community issues (e.g., opioids, mental health, etc.)	23%	N=100	49%	N=212	20%	N=87	8%	N=35	100%	N=434
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	34%	N=233	51%	N=353	13%	N=88	2%	N=14	100%	N=688
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	34%	N=276	54%	N=440	10%	N=80	2%	N=15	100%	N=810

Table 10: Question 5 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Police Department and public safety:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Visibility of patrol cars	42%	N=384	46%	N=418	8%	N=73	3%	N=28	2%	N=16	100%	N=918
Enforcement of traffic regulations	22%	N=198	45%	N=407	12%	N=107	4%	N=38	18%	N=165	100%	N=915
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	17%	N=154	38%	N=345	16%	N=145	5%	N=45	24%	N=221	100%	N=910
Communicating regularly with community members (e.g., website, meetings, etc.)	13%	N=117	31%	N=283	14%	N=131	5%	N=42	37%	N=341	100%	N=913
Response to emerging community issues (e.g., opioids, mental health, etc.)	11%	N=100	23%	N=212	9%	N=87	4%	N=35	52%	N=478	100%	N=912
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	25%	N=233	39%	N=353	10%	N=88	2%	N=14	25%	N=228	100%	N=916
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	30%	N=276	48%	N=440	9%	N=80	2%	N=15	12%	N=107	100%	N=917

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 11: Question 6 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of community design and the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
The public input process on City planning issues	15%	N=83	51%	N=285	26%	N=146	7%	N=40	100%	N=554
Planning review process for new development	13%	N=60	47%	N=217	31%	N=142	9%	N=40	100%	N=458
Building permit process related to 2018 hail damage	24%	N=114	51%	N=244	20%	N=96	5%	N=26	100%	N=479
Building permit process overall	15%	N=66	51%	N=227	28%	N=125	7%	N=31	100%	N=448
Building/construction inspection process	15%	N=64	52%	N=225	27%	N=115	7%	N=28	100%	N=433
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	21%	N=100	55%	N=264	20%	N=97	4%	N=20	100%	N=481
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	17%	N=88	55%	N=281	23%	N=119	4%	N=21	100%	N=510

Table 12: Question 6 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of community design and the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
The public input process on City planning issues	9%	N=83	32%	N=285	16%	N=146	4%	N=40	39%	N=349	100%	N=902
Planning review process for new development	7%	N=60	24%	N=217	16%	N=142	4%	N=40	49%	N=442	100%	N=900
Building permit process related to 2018 hail damage	13%	N=114	27%	N=244	11%	N=96	3%	N=26	47%	N=420	100%	N=899
Building permit process overall	7%	N=66	25%	N=227	14%	N=125	3%	N=31	50%	N=454	100%	N=902
Building/construction inspection process	7%	N=64	25%	N=225	13%	N=115	3%	N=28	52%	N=467	100%	N=900
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	11%	N=100	29%	N=264	11%	N=97	2%	N=20	47%	N=420	100%	N=901
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	10%	N=88	31%	N=281	13%	N=119	2%	N=21	43%	N=388	100%	N=898

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 13: Question 7 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum and their services:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Louisville Public Library programs (e.g., story time, One Book program, etc.)	66%	N=424	32%	N=206	2%	N=13	0%	N=1	100%	N=644
Services at the Louisville Public Library (e.g., reference desk, check out, etc.)	70%	N=527	27%	N=204	2%	N=17	0%	N=2	100%	N=750
Internet and computer services at the Louisville Public Library	58%	N=326	37%	N=208	5%	N=26	0%	N=2	100%	N=561
Louisville Public Library services online at www.louisville-library.org accessed from home or elsewhere (e.g., book holds, access databases, research, etc.)	62%	N=386	35%	N=219	3%	N=18	0%	N=1	100%	N=624
Louisville Public Library materials and collections	47%	N=335	44%	N=310	8%	N=60	1%	N=7	100%	N=712
Louisville Public Library building	72%	N=559	26%	N=199	2%	N=17	0%	N=1	100%	N=777
Overall customer service at the Library (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	73%	N=542	24%	N=179	2%	N=17	0%	N=4	100%	N=742
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	67%	N=500	30%	N=225	3%	N=22	0%	N=0	100%	N=747
Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)	52%	N=226	41%	N=181	6%	N=26	1%	N=4	100%	N=436
Louisville Historical Museum campus	46%	N=210	45%	N=206	9%	N=41	1%	N=4	100%	N=461
Archival materials (e.g., historic photographs, newspapers, etc.)	51%	N=195	41%	N=156	7%	N=27	0%	N=1	100%	N=380
Overall customer service at the Historical Museum (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	61%	N=251	34%	N=140	5%	N=20	1%	N=2	100%	N=413
Overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum	54%	N=243	40%	N=180	5%	N=21	0%	N=2	100%	N=446

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 14: Question 7 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum and their services:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Louisville Public Library programs (e.g., story time, One Book program, etc.)	47%	N=424	23%	N=206	1%	N=13	0%	N=1	29%	N=265	100%	N=909
Services at the Louisville Public Library (e.g., reference desk, check out, etc.)	58%	N=527	22%	N=204	2%	N=17	0%	N=2	18%	N=160	100%	N=911
Internet and computer services at the Louisville Public Library	36%	N=326	23%	N=208	3%	N=26	0%	N=2	38%	N=338	100%	N=900
Louisville Public Library services online at www.louisville-library.org accessed from home or elsewhere (e.g., book holds, access databases, research, etc.)	43%	N=386	24%	N=219	2%	N=18	0%	N=1	31%	N=281	100%	N=905
Louisville Public Library materials and collections	37%	N=335	34%	N=310	7%	N=60	1%	N=7	22%	N=197	100%	N=909
Louisville Public Library building	61%	N=559	22%	N=199	2%	N=17	0%	N=1	15%	N=133	100%	N=910
Overall customer service at the Library (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	60%	N=542	20%	N=179	2%	N=17	0%	N=4	18%	N=166	100%	N=908
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	55%	N=500	25%	N=225	2%	N=22	0%	N=0	17%	N=156	100%	N=903
Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)	25%	N=226	20%	N=181	3%	N=26	0%	N=4	52%	N=470	100%	N=906
Louisville Historical Museum campus	23%	N=210	23%	N=206	4%	N=41	0%	N=4	49%	N=447	100%	N=908
Archival materials (e.g., historic photographs, newspapers, etc.)	22%	N=195	17%	N=156	3%	N=27	0%	N=1	58%	N=526	100%	N=906
Overall customer service at the Historical Museum (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	28%	N=251	15%	N=140	2%	N=20	0%	N=2	54%	N=488	100%	N=901
Overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum	27%	N=243	20%	N=180	2%	N=21	0%	N=2	51%	N=456	100%	N=902

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 15: Question 8 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Current recreation programs for youth (e.g., swim lessons, sports, preschool, camps)	56%	N=312	39%	N=221	4%	N=24	1%	N=4	100%	N=561
Current recreation programs for adults (e.g., fitness classes, sports, general interests)	51%	N=361	41%	N=288	6%	N=42	2%	N=14	100%	N=705
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	44%	N=339	39%	N=303	14%	N=108	3%	N=20	100%	N=770
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	66%	N=524	30%	N=237	3%	N=26	0%	N=2	100%	N=789
Overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	61%	N=457	34%	N=254	4%	N=31	1%	N=7	100%	N=750
Overall performance of the Louisville Recreation Center	61%	N=469	36%	N=274	3%	N=22	0%	N=2	100%	N=767
Current programs and services for seniors	61%	N=177	33%	N=96	5%	N=14	1%	N=1	100%	N=288
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	65%	N=189	30%	N=89	4%	N=11	1%	N=2	100%	N=291
Overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	65%	N=173	31%	N=82	3%	N=9	0%	N=1	100%	N=265
Overall performance of the Louisville Senior Center	63%	N=168	32%	N=87	5%	N=13	0%	N=0	100%	N=269
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	39%	N=121	48%	N=149	11%	N=34	1%	N=4	100%	N=308
Overall customer service at the Coal Creek Golf Course (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	44%	N=122	44%	N=120	8%	N=23	4%	N=10	100%	N=275
Overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course	41%	N=122	48%	N=140	9%	N=27	2%	N=5	100%	N=293

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 16: Question 8 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Current recreation programs for youth (e.g., swim lessons, sports, preschool, camps)	34%	N=312	24%	N=221	3%	N=24	0%	N=4	38%	N=350	100%	N=911
Current recreation programs for adults (e.g., fitness classes, sports, general interests)	40%	N=361	32%	N=288	5%	N=42	2%	N=14	23%	N=208	100%	N=913
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	37%	N=339	33%	N=303	12%	N=108	2%	N=20	16%	N=142	100%	N=912
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	57%	N=524	26%	N=237	3%	N=26	0%	N=2	14%	N=125	100%	N=914
Overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	50%	N=457	28%	N=254	3%	N=31	1%	N=7	18%	N=165	100%	N=915
Overall performance of the Louisville Recreation Center	51%	N=469	30%	N=274	2%	N=22	0%	N=2	16%	N=150	100%	N=917
Current programs and services for seniors	19%	N=177	10%	N=96	2%	N=14	0%	N=1	68%	N=622	100%	N=910
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	21%	N=189	10%	N=89	1%	N=11	0%	N=2	68%	N=622	100%	N=912
Overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	19%	N=173	9%	N=82	1%	N=9	0%	N=1	71%	N=646	100%	N=910
Overall performance of the Louisville Senior Center	18%	N=168	10%	N=87	1%	N=13	0%	N=0	70%	N=642	100%	N=911
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	13%	N=121	16%	N=149	4%	N=34	0%	N=4	66%	N=599	100%	N=907
Overall customer service at the Coal Creek Golf Course (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	13%	N=122	13%	N=120	3%	N=23	1%	N=10	70%	N=634	100%	N=909
Overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course	13%	N=122	15%	N=140	3%	N=27	0%	N=5	68%	N=619	100%	N=912

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 17: Question 9 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Adequacy of parks, bike paths, playing fields and playgrounds	57%	N=514	36%	N=327	6%	N=53	0%	N=3	100%	N=896
Maintenance of parks (e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, picnic areas)	50%	N=443	45%	N=403	4%	N=39	0%	N=4	100%	N=889
Maintenance of medians and street landscaping	42%	N=372	44%	N=396	12%	N=110	2%	N=17	100%	N=895
Maintenance of the Louisville Cemetery	42%	N=117	45%	N=124	11%	N=30	2%	N=5	100%	N=276
Overall customer service of the Parks Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	49%	N=266	43%	N=237	6%	N=34	2%	N=9	100%	N=545
Overall performance of the Parks Division	47%	N=365	46%	N=359	7%	N=53	1%	N=6	100%	N=783
Maintenance of open space (e.g., trash bins, trailheads, habitat, etc.)	53%	N=462	41%	N=355	6%	N=56	0%	N=4	100%	N=877
Maintenance of the trail system	54%	N=466	40%	N=351	6%	N=52	0%	N=2	100%	N=871
Overall customer service of the Open Space Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	51%	N=297	39%	N=229	8%	N=44	2%	N=12	100%	N=582
Overall performance of the Open Space Division	51%	N=413	43%	N=348	6%	N=47	1%	N=7	100%	N=815

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 18: Question 9 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Adequacy of parks, bike paths, playing fields and playgrounds	57%	N=514	36%	N=327	6%	N=53	0%	N=3	1%	N=9	100%	N=905
Maintenance of parks (e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, picnic areas)	49%	N=443	45%	N=403	4%	N=39	0%	N=4	1%	N=13	100%	N=902
Maintenance of medians and street landscaping	41%	N=372	44%	N=396	12%	N=110	2%	N=17	1%	N=8	100%	N=903
Maintenance of the Louisville Cemetery	13%	N=117	14%	N=124	3%	N=30	1%	N=5	69%	N=621	100%	N=898
Overall customer service of the Parks Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	30%	N=266	26%	N=237	4%	N=34	1%	N=9	39%	N=354	100%	N=900
Overall performance of the Parks Division	40%	N=365	40%	N=359	6%	N=53	1%	N=6	13%	N=117	100%	N=900
Maintenance of open space (e.g., trash bins, trailheads, habitat, etc.)	51%	N=462	39%	N=355	6%	N=56	0%	N=4	3%	N=27	100%	N=905
Maintenance of the trail system	52%	N=466	39%	N=351	6%	N=52	0%	N=2	3%	N=29	100%	N=900
Overall customer service of the Open Space Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	33%	N=297	25%	N=229	5%	N=44	1%	N=12	35%	N=320	100%	N=901
Overall performance of the Open Space Division	46%	N=413	38%	N=348	5%	N=47	1%	N=7	10%	N=90	100%	N=905

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 19: Question 10 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Works Department:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	18%	N=159	47%	N=414	28%	N=245	8%	N=72	100%	N=890
Street maintenance in your neighborhood	20%	N=172	42%	N=369	28%	N=245	11%	N=94	100%	N=880
Street sweeping	22%	N=177	51%	N=414	22%	N=177	6%	N=51	100%	N=819
Snow removal/street sanding	17%	N=150	35%	N=305	32%	N=282	16%	N=144	100%	N=881
Street lighting, signage and street markings	32%	N=283	49%	N=438	15%	N=136	3%	N=29	100%	N=887
Waste water (e.g., sewage system)	39%	N=296	52%	N=399	8%	N=63	1%	N=6	100%	N=765
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	36%	N=289	51%	N=411	10%	N=81	2%	N=19	100%	N=801
Quality of Louisville water	45%	N=387	43%	N=373	10%	N=89	2%	N=18	100%	N=868
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	38%	N=325	44%	N=378	14%	N=117	5%	N=43	100%	N=862
Fees for water, sewer and trash	25%	N=200	45%	N=358	26%	N=207	5%	N=37	100%	N=802
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	34%	N=217	50%	N=321	14%	N=93	2%	N=14	100%	N=645
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department	29%	N=239	56%	N=454	14%	N=116	1%	N=9	100%	N=817

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 20: Question 10 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Works Department:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	18%	N=159	46%	N=414	27%	N=245	8%	N=72	1%	N=6	100%	N=896
Street maintenance in your neighborhood	19%	N=172	41%	N=369	27%	N=245	11%	N=94	1%	N=13	100%	N=893
Street sweeping	20%	N=177	46%	N=414	20%	N=177	6%	N=51	8%	N=76	100%	N=895
Snow removal/street sanding	17%	N=150	34%	N=305	31%	N=282	16%	N=144	2%	N=15	100%	N=896
Street lighting, signage and street markings	32%	N=283	49%	N=438	15%	N=136	3%	N=29	1%	N=10	100%	N=897
Waste water (e.g., sewage system)	33%	N=296	45%	N=399	7%	N=63	1%	N=6	15%	N=131	100%	N=896
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	32%	N=289	46%	N=411	9%	N=81	2%	N=19	11%	N=96	100%	N=896
Quality of Louisville water	43%	N=387	42%	N=373	10%	N=89	2%	N=18	3%	N=29	100%	N=897
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	36%	N=325	42%	N=378	13%	N=117	5%	N=43	4%	N=38	100%	N=900
Fees for water, sewer and trash	22%	N=200	40%	N=358	23%	N=207	4%	N=37	10%	N=89	100%	N=891
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	24%	N=217	36%	N=321	10%	N=93	2%	N=14	28%	N=249	100%	N=895
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department	27%	N=239	51%	N=454	13%	N=116	1%	N=9	9%	N=77	100%	N=894

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Table 21: Question 11 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of Louisville's Transportation System:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Ease of car travel in Louisville	46%	N=419	43%	N=393	9%	N=80	1%	N=13	100%	N=905
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	25%	N=143	39%	N=226	26%	N=151	9%	N=52	100%	N=571
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	49%	N=398	40%	N=329	9%	N=77	1%	N=10	100%	N=813
Ease of walking in Louisville	57%	N=514	34%	N=312	7%	N=62	2%	N=17	100%	N=905
Traffic flow on major streets	28%	N=256	51%	N=461	16%	N=149	4%	N=39	100%	N=905
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	30%	N=254	56%	N=470	13%	N=107	2%	N=14	100%	N=845
Overall safety of Louisville's Transportation System	38%	N=315	49%	N=408	13%	N=106	1%	N=5	100%	N=835

Table 22: Question 11 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of Louisville's Transportation System:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Ease of car travel in Louisville	46%	N=419	43%	N=393	9%	N=80	1%	N=13	0%	N=2	100%	N=908
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	16%	N=143	25%	N=226	17%	N=151	6%	N=52	37%	N=336	100%	N=907
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	44%	N=398	36%	N=329	8%	N=77	1%	N=10	10%	N=94	100%	N=907
Ease of walking in Louisville	57%	N=514	34%	N=312	7%	N=62	2%	N=17	0%	N=3	100%	N=909
Traffic flow on major streets	28%	N=256	51%	N=461	16%	N=149	4%	N=39	0%	N=4	100%	N=908
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	28%	N=254	52%	N=470	12%	N=107	2%	N=14	6%	N=58	100%	N=903
Overall safety of Louisville's Transportation System	35%	N=315	45%	N=408	12%	N=106	1%	N=5	8%	N=72	100%	N=906

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 23: Question 12 (excluding don't know)

Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	47%	N=414	49%	N=433	4%	N=39	0%	N=3	100%	N=890

Table 24: Question 12 (including don't know)

Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	46%	N=414	48%	N=433	4%	N=39	0%	N=3	1%	N=6	100%	N=896

Table 25: Question 13 (excluding don't know)

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of the community.	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Total	
Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system)	50%	N=426	39%	N=336	10%	N=88	100%	N=850
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	69%	N=597	29%	N=249	3%	N=23	100%	N=869
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	53%	N=464	39%	N=337	8%	N=68	100%	N=869
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	52%	N=455	44%	N=386	4%	N=32	100%	N=873
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	60%	N=525	36%	N=314	5%	N=43	100%	N=882
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	44%	N=382	44%	N=381	12%	N=108	100%	N=871
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	37%	N=319	52%	N=448	11%	N=98	100%	N=865
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	11%	N=93	44%	N=368	45%	N=382	100%	N=844
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	62%	N=536	32%	N=281	6%	N=49	100%	N=865
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	39%	N=330	49%	N=412	12%	N=98	100%	N=841
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	57%	N=499	34%	N=296	9%	N=75	100%	N=869

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Table 26: Question 13 (including don't know)

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of the community.	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Don't know		Total	
Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system)	49%	N=426	39%	N=336	10%	N=88	2%	N=17	100%	N=867
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	68%	N=597	28%	N=249	3%	N=23	1%	N=11	100%	N=879
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	53%	N=464	38%	N=337	8%	N=68	2%	N=13	100%	N=882
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	52%	N=455	44%	N=386	4%	N=32	1%	N=6	100%	N=880
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	59%	N=525	35%	N=314	5%	N=43	1%	N=7	100%	N=889
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	43%	N=382	43%	N=381	12%	N=108	1%	N=11	100%	N=882
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	36%	N=319	51%	N=448	11%	N=98	1%	N=13	100%	N=878
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	11%	N=93	42%	N=368	44%	N=382	4%	N=33	100%	N=877
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	60%	N=536	32%	N=281	5%	N=49	2%	N=20	100%	N=885
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	38%	N=330	47%	N=412	11%	N=98	3%	N=30	100%	N=871
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	56%	N=499	34%	N=296	8%	N=75	2%	N=14	100%	N=883

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 27: Question 13 Top Three Priorities

Then, select which three (3) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.	Percent	Number
Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system)	33%	N=282
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	40%	N=334
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	30%	N=251
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	17%	N=140
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	44%	N=369
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	20%	N=167
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	7%	N=61
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	2%	N=17
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	52%	N=438
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	10%	N=86
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	42%	N=356

Total may exceed 100% as respondents could select up to three responses.

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Table 28: Question 14 (excluding don't know)

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate. Then, select which two (2) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Total	
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	60%	N=525	34%	N=294	6%	N=56	100%	N=875
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	22%	N=193	49%	N=422	29%	N=248	100%	N=863
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	52%	N=450	35%	N=298	13%	N=110	100%	N=859
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	61%	N=523	26%	N=223	13%	N=111	100%	N=857
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	41%	N=355	38%	N=329	21%	N=179	100%	N=863
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	42%	N=366	43%	N=374	14%	N=124	100%	N=865
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	23%	N=193	36%	N=303	42%	N=356	100%	N=852

Table 29: Question 14 (including don't know)

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate. Then, select which two (2) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Don't know		Total	
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	60%	N=525	33%	N=294	6%	N=56	1%	N=5	100%	N=880
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	22%	N=193	48%	N=422	28%	N=248	1%	N=10	100%	N=873
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	52%	N=450	34%	N=298	13%	N=110	1%	N=8	100%	N=866
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	60%	N=523	26%	N=223	13%	N=111	1%	N=12	100%	N=869
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	41%	N=355	37%	N=329	20%	N=179	2%	N=14	100%	N=876
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	42%	N=366	43%	N=374	14%	N=124	1%	N=7	100%	N=872
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	22%	N=193	35%	N=303	41%	N=356	3%	N=22	100%	N=875

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Table 30: Question 14 Top Two Priorities

Then, select which two (2) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.	Percent	Number
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	44%	N=368
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	9%	N=75
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	42%	N=350
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	50%	N=414
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	24%	N=202
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	21%	N=174
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	8%	N=69

Total may exceed 100% as respondents could select up to two responses.

Table 31: Question 15 (excluding don't know)

How much of a priority, if at all, should the City place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to achieve Louisville's sustainability vision?	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Total	
Reduce energy consumption and increase use of clean energy	66%	N=587	27%	N=237	7%	N=67	100%	N=890
Encourage water efficiency and water quality efforts	67%	N=600	29%	N=258	4%	N=37	100%	N=895
Promote fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure	51%	N=449	36%	N=321	12%	N=109	100%	N=880
Increase community waste diversion	41%	N=347	48%	N=407	11%	N=97	100%	N=851
Ensure a sustainable, safe and healthy food supply that is accessible	59%	N=518	28%	N=249	12%	N=108	100%	N=874

Table 32: Question 15 (including don't know)

How much of a priority, if at all, should the City place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to achieve Louisville's sustainability vision?	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Don't know		Total	
Reduce energy consumption and increase use of clean energy	65%	N=587	26%	N=237	7%	N=67	1%	N=11	100%	N=902
Encourage water efficiency and water quality efforts	66%	N=600	29%	N=258	4%	N=37	1%	N=8	100%	N=903
Promote fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure	50%	N=449	36%	N=321	12%	N=109	2%	N=15	100%	N=895
Increase community waste diversion	39%	N=347	45%	N=407	11%	N=97	5%	N=45	100%	N=896
Ensure a sustainable, safe and healthy food supply that is accessible	58%	N=518	28%	N=249	12%	N=108	3%	N=25	100%	N=899

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 33: Question 16 (excluding don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Total	
In 2019, the City completed a Transportation Master Plan identifying transportation improvements needed across the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). How much do you support or oppose a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement these transportation projects in the City?	34%	N=297	38%	N=337	15%	N=130	13%	N=116	100%	N=881

Table 34: Question 16 (including don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Don't know		Total	
In 2019, the City completed a Transportation Master Plan identifying transportation improvements needed across the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). How much do you support or oppose a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement these transportation projects in the City?	32%	N=297	37%	N=337	14%	N=130	13%	N=116	4%	N=34	100%	N=915

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Table 35: Question 17 (excluding don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Total	
The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies the goal of achieving zero waste (preventing waste and diverting it from landfills) and managing resources effectively. In an effort to achieve this goal, how much do you support or oppose a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville?	56%	N=507	24%	N=217	9%	N=78	11%	N=102	100%	N=904

Table 36: Question 17 (including don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Don't know		Total	
The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies the goal of achieving zero waste (preventing waste and diverting it from landfills) and managing resources effectively. In an effort to achieve this goal, how much do you support or oppose a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville?	55%	N=507	24%	N=217	9%	N=78	11%	N=102	2%	N=15	100%	N=919

Table 37: Question 18 (excluding don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Total	
In 2019, the City adopted climate action goals to increase renewable energy for municipal and community usage and reduce carbon emissions. Currently 30% of the community's electric needs come from carbon free sources. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources?	40%	N=351	36%	N=316	11%	N=95	13%	N=110	100%	N=871

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Table 38: Question 18 (including don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Don't know		Total	
In 2019, the City adopted climate action goals to increase renewable energy for municipal and community usage and reduce carbon emissions. Currently 30% of the community's electric needs come from carbon free sources. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources?	38%	N=351	35%	N=316	10%	N=95	12%	N=110	5%	N=43	100%	N=915

Table 39: Question 19 (excluding don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Total	
The City's 2017 Historical Museum Master Plan calls for a Museum expansion to address current limitations, improve accessibility and better serve the community. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus?	14%	N=111	39%	N=318	29%	N=234	19%	N=158	100%	N=821

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 40: Question 19 (including don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Don't know		Total	
The City's 2017 Historical Museum Master Plan calls for a Museum expansion to address current limitations, improve accessibility and better serve the community. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus?	12%	N=111	35%	N=318	26%	N=234	17%	N=158	10%	N=89	100%	N=910

Table 41: Question 20 - Frequency

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville.	Always		Frequently		Sometimes		Never		Total	
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	1%	N=6	3%	N=30	23%	N=209	73%	N=654	100%	N=899
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	44%	N=399	29%	N=259	20%	N=179	7%	N=60	100%	N=898
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	21%	N=187	22%	N=193	23%	N=203	34%	N=298	100%	N=881
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	16%	N=146	22%	N=200	31%	N=280	30%	N=271	100%	N=897
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	8%	N=76	28%	N=253	48%	N=430	16%	N=142	100%	N=902
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	1%	N=11	2%	N=19	12%	N=109	84%	N=756	100%	N=895
City's email notices (eNotification)	15%	N=134	19%	N=165	25%	N=221	42%	N=370	100%	N=890
Utility bill inserts	25%	N=221	24%	N=215	21%	N=189	30%	N=273	100%	N=897
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	9%	N=81	20%	N=183	24%	N=213	47%	N=419	100%	N=897
Word of mouth	15%	N=139	33%	N=294	41%	N=367	11%	N=101	100%	N=901

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 42: Question 20 - Quality (excluding don't know)

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville.	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	25%	N=54	55%	N=119	18%	N=40	2%	N=5	100%	N=218
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	36%	N=273	54%	N=408	9%	N=66	1%	N=6	100%	N=752
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	29%	N=152	57%	N=295	13%	N=67	0%	N=2	100%	N=517
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	16%	N=90	54%	N=302	27%	N=150	3%	N=19	100%	N=562
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	23%	N=154	56%	N=382	18%	N=125	3%	N=21	100%	N=682
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	11%	N=14	57%	N=71	23%	N=29	9%	N=11	100%	N=126
City's email notices (eNotification)	28%	N=124	56%	N=248	14%	N=63	2%	N=9	100%	N=444
Utility bill inserts	27%	N=149	54%	N=303	16%	N=91	3%	N=17	100%	N=561
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	8%	N=33	42%	N=181	38%	N=161	12%	N=51	100%	N=427
Word of mouth	11%	N=71	43%	N=291	40%	N=269	6%	N=40	100%	N=670

Table 43: Question 20 - Quality (including don't know)

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville. Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source.	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	7%	N=54	15%	N=119	5%	N=40	1%	N=5	73%	N=583	100%	N=801
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	32%	N=273	48%	N=408	8%	N=66	1%	N=6	11%	N=89	100%	N=841
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	19%	N=152	37%	N=295	8%	N=67	0%	N=2	36%	N=292	100%	N=808
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	11%	N=90	37%	N=302	19%	N=150	2%	N=19	31%	N=251	100%	N=813
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	19%	N=154	46%	N=382	15%	N=125	3%	N=21	18%	N=146	100%	N=828
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	2%	N=14	9%	N=71	4%	N=29	1%	N=11	84%	N=671	100%	N=796
City's email notices (eNotification)	15%	N=124	31%	N=248	8%	N=63	1%	N=9	45%	N=360	100%	N=803
Utility bill inserts	18%	N=149	37%	N=303	11%	N=91	2%	N=17	32%	N=259	100%	N=819
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	4%	N=33	22%	N=181	20%	N=161	6%	N=51	48%	N=390	100%	N=817
Word of mouth	9%	N=71	36%	N=291	33%	N=269	5%	N=40	18%	N=149	100%	N=820

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Table 44: Question D1

How many years have you lived in Louisville?	Percent	Number
Less than 1 year	9%	N=87
1-5 years	29%	N=267
6-10 years	16%	N=152
11-15 years	10%	N=91
More than 15 years	35%	N=324
Total	100%	N=922

Table 45: Question D2

Which best describes the building you live in?	Percent	Number
One family house detached from any other houses	74%	N=683
House attached to one or more houses (e.g., a duplex or townhome)	7%	N=68
Building with two or more apartments or condominiums	18%	N=162
Mobile home	1%	N=6
Other	0%	N=3
Total	100%	N=922

Table 46: Question D3

Do you rent or own your home?	Percent	Number
Rent	28%	N=259
Own	72%	N=664
Total	100%	N=923

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 47: Question D4

How do you describe your gender identity?	Percent	Number
Female	51%	N=464
Male	49%	N=447
Identify another way (specify if you wish):	0%	N=3
Total	100%	N=914

Table 48: Question D5

In which category is your age?	Percent	Number
18-24 years	1%	N=13
25-34 years	21%	N=195
35-44 years	18%	N=169
45-54 years	28%	N=254
55-64 years	13%	N=118
65-74 years	13%	N=121
75 years or older	5%	N=50
Total	100%	N=920

Table 49: Question D6

How many people (including yourself) currently live in your household?	Percent	Number
1	17%	N=76
2	40%	N=181
3	15%	N=70
4	22%	N=99
5 or more	6%	N=29
Total	100%	N=455

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 50: Question D7

Do any children 17 or under live in your household?	Percent	Number
No	61%	N=561
Yes	39%	N=356
Total	100%	N=916

Table 51: Question D8

Are you or any other members of your household aged 60 or older?	Percent	Number
No	70%	N=639
Yes	30%	N=278
Total	100%	N=917

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Appendix B: Comparison of Responses by Respondent Demographics

Understanding the Tables

For most of the questions in the tables that follow, one number appears for each question. Responses have been summarized to show only the proportion of respondents giving a certain answer; for example, the percent of respondents who rated the quality of life as excellent or good.

The subgroup comparison tables contain the crosstabulations of survey questions by various demographic characteristics. Chi-square or ANOVA tests of significance were applied to these breakdowns of survey questions. A "p-value" of 0.05 or less indicates that there is less than a 5% probability that differences observed between groups are due to chance; or in other words, a greater than 95% probability that the differences observed in the selected categories of the sample represent "real" differences among those populations. As subgroups vary in size and each group (and each comparison to another group) has a unique margin of error, statistical testing is used to determine whether differences between subgroups are statistically significant.

Each column in the following tables is labeled with a letter for each subgroup being compared. The "Overall" column, which shows the ratings for all respondents, also has a column designation of "(A)", but no statistical tests were done for the overall rating.

For each pair of subgroup ratings within a row (a single question item) that has a statistically significant difference, an uppercase letter denoting significance is shown in the cell with the larger column proportion. The letter denotes the subgroup with the smaller column proportion from which it is statistically different. Subgroups that have no uppercase letter denotation in their column and that are also not referred to in any other column were not statistically different.

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Comparisons by Demographic Characteristics

Highlights

- Residents who were age 18-34 or who had lived in Louisville for five years or less gave higher ratings to the preservation of the historic character of old town and the quality of overall natural environment in Louisville than other residents.
- Survey respondents who lived in detached housing were more likely than those who lived in attached housing to give favorable marks to openness and acceptance of the community towards diverse people, opportunities to participate in special events and community activities and in community matters, and recreational opportunities.
- Women tended to give more positive ratings than men to most aspects of Louisville government performance, such as overall customer service by City Administration and the overall performance of the Louisville City government.
- Homeowners were more likely than renters to give excellent or good ratings to various aspects of the Planning and Building Safety Department (building permit process overall, building/construction inspection process, overall customer service and overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department).
- Respondents who were female or had children at home tended to give more positive ratings than other respondents to areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum, including Library materials and collections, overall performance of the Library and archival materials, among others.
- Women were more likely than men to rate most aspects of the community as a high or medium priority (e.g., Transportation, Public Safety, Recreation, etc.).
- Homeowners tended to rate various aspects related to a vibrant economic climate as a higher priority than renters, including meeting the retail and services needs of local residents, attracting visitors to shop in Louisville, attracting businesses to locate or expand in Louisville, and pursuing redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites.
- Louisville residents who were female or who lived in attached housing were more likely to prioritize aspects related to Louisville's strategy for sustainability than their counterparts; these aspects included reducing energy consumption and increasing use of clean energy and increasing community waste diversion, among others.
- Respondents who were age 55 or older, had lived in Louisville for more than 15 years, lived in detached housing, did not have children in the home, or that did have older adults in the home were less likely than others to support a property tax increase to fund transportation improvements. These residents were also less likely to support a charge on single-use carryout bags or a tax initiative to increase renewable energy usage by the City.

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Table 52: Aspects of Quality of Life by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Louisville: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Louisville as a place to live	100% C	99%	98%	99%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%
Louisville as a place to raise children	98%	97%	98%	98%	97%	96%	98%	98%	95%	97%
Louisville as a place to retire	82% B	71%	84% B	81%	75%	79%	78%	77%	81%	78%
Louisville as a place to work	76%	81%	80%	82%	78%	75%	82%	78%	84%	80%
The overall quality of life in Louisville	100% B	97%	97%	98%	97%	95%	99% A	97%	99%	98%

Table 53: Aspects of Quality of Life by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Louisville: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Louisville as a place to live	100% C	100% C	96%	98%	99%	99%	100%	98%	99%	100% B	97%	99%
Louisville as a place to raise children	97%	97%	98%	98%	97%	99%	100%	96%	99% A	97%	97%	97%
Louisville as a place to retire	83% B C	72% C	55%	82% B C	86% B	69%	90%	81% B	72%	73%	87% A	78%
Louisville as a place to work	78%	76%	82%	83%	76%	77%	86%	79%	83%	80%	80%	80%
The overall quality of life in Louisville	99% C	97%	94%	97% C	97%	97%	100%	97%	99%	98%	97%	98%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 54: Select Community Characteristics by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate Louisville as a community on each of the items listed below: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	75%	77%	84% A	76%	82% A	70%	82% A	81% B	73%	79%
Overall appearance of Louisville	93%	91%	90%	93%	89%	91%	91%	90%	94% A	91%
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	67%	70%	78% A B	72%	73%	63%	75% A	72%	71%	72%
Shopping opportunities	73% B C	51%	49%	57%	54%	70% B	49%	51%	67% A	55%
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	87%	90%	91%	92%	88%	88%	90%	91% B	86%	90%
Opportunities to participate in community matters	82%	87%	88%	88%	84%	80%	88% A	89% B	77%	86%
Recreational opportunities	92%	96% A	96%	97% B	93%	92%	96% A	96% B	92%	95%
Employment opportunities	52%	46%	47%	50%	46%	47%	47%	45%	54%	47%
Variety of housing options	51% B	39%	46%	44%	43%	38%	46% A	45%	40%	44%
Availability of affordable quality housing	19%	14%	17%	14%	17%	16%	16%	17%	13%	16%
Preservation of the historic character of old town	90% B C	75%	77%	82%	77%	86% B	76%	76%	87% A	79%
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	97% B C	92%	90%	93%	92%	94%	92%	92%	95%	93%
Overall economic health of Louisville	93% B C	86% C	77%	85%	84%	87%	83%	83%	88%	84%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 55: Select Community Characteristics by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate Louisville as a community on each of the items listed below: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	76%	75%	82%	83% A	81%	75%	73%	79%	78%	77%	84% A	79%
Overall appearance of Louisville	94% C	90%	85%	90%	89%	90%	91%	90%	92%	93% B	88%	91%
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	68%	67%	76%	78% A B	73%	65%	69%	73%	70%	69%	79% A	72%
Shopping opportunities	67% B C D	47%	52%	46%	53%	49%	62%	55%	55%	58% B	50%	55%
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	90%	93%	87%	88%	89%	89%	100%	89%	91%	90%	90%	90%
Opportunities to participate in community matters	83%	83%	94% A B	89% A	86%	87%	100%	86%	88%	85%	90%	86%
Recreational opportunities	95%	93%	96%	96%	94%	92%	100%	94%	96%	95%	95%	95%
Employment opportunities	47%	47%	55%	45%	51% B	32%	63% B	48%	48%	47%	50%	47%
Variety of housing options	46% B	35%	47%	45%	41%	34%	55% B	44%	43%	42%	49%	44%
Availability of affordable quality housing	16%	13%	19%	16%	17%	15%	16%	18%	13%	15%	20%	16%
Preservation of the historic character of old town	88% B C D	74%	75%	73%	80%	78%	91%	79%	78%	80%	77%	79%
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	96% B C D	90%	88%	91%	92%	92%	96%	92%	94%	94%	91%	93%
Overall economic health of Louisville	92% D	89% D	84% D	75%	81%	83%	98% A	83%	86%	87% B	79%	84%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 56: Safety Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate how safe you feel: (Percent rating positively e.g., very safe/somewhat safe)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	100% B C	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	97%	98%
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	88%	85%	92% B	86%	89%	85%	89%	88%	87%	88%
In your neighborhood	93%	96% A	96%	95%	96%	90%	97% A	97% B	91%	96%
In Louisville's downtown area	99% C	97%	95%	97%	96%	98%	96%	97%	97%	97%
In Louisville's parks	97%	97% C	94%	97% B	95%	96%	96%	96%	95%	96%

Table 57: Safety Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate how safe you feel: (Percent rating positively e.g., very safe/somewhat safe)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	98%	96%	100%	98%	96%	99% A	100%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	87%	86%	87%	90%	89%	84%	94%	88%	87%	85%	93% A	88%
In your neighborhood	94%	95%	97%	97%	94%	99% A	100%	94%	97% A	95%	96%	96%
In Louisville's downtown area	97%	96%	99%	96%	94%	98%	100%	96%	97%	97%	96%	97%
In Louisville's parks	97%	94%	97%	95%	93%	96%	100%	95%	97%	97%	94%	96%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 58: Government Performance Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the City of Louisville Administration: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
City response to citizen complaints or concerns	77%	77%	73%	79%	72%	80%	74%	75%	75%	75%
Information about City Council, Planning Commission & other official City meetings	83%	78%	84%	83%	78%	79%	81%	82%	78%	81%
Information about City's strategic plan and budget	77%	73%	72%	77% B	70%	74%	73%	73%	76%	74%
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	56%	60%	66%	69% B	54%	57%	63%	63%	56%	61%
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	80%	79%	84%	85% B	77%	83%	80%	81%	78%	80%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	84%	87%	84%	90% B	81%	87%	85%	86%	85%	85%
Overall performance of the Louisville City government	88% B	81%	82%	87% B	79%	86%	82%	81%	90% A	83%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 59: Government Performance Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the City of Louisville Administration: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
City response to citizen complaints or concerns	77%	78%	79%	72%	74%	73%	89%	73%	78%	76%	74%	75%
Information about City Council, Planning Commission & other official City meetings	80%	74%	81%	84% B	84% B	72%	88%	82%	80%	81%	82%	81%
Information about City's strategic plan and budget	76%	69%	71%	74%	72%	65%	82%	74%	73%	76%	70%	74%
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	60%	63%	53%	64%	72% C	66%	15%	60%	64%	65%	59%	61%
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	82% C	83% C	62%	83% C	83%	78%	85%	80%	82%	80%	83%	80%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	86%	86%	92% D	83%	84%	79%	89%	84%	88%	87%	84%	85%
Overall performance of the Louisville City government	87% D	80%	90% D	79%	84%	75%	83%	82%	83%	83%	82%	83%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 60: Police Department Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Police Department and public safety: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Visibility of patrol cars	91%	89%	88%	90%	88%	87%	90%	89%	89%	89%
Enforcement of traffic regulations	83%	80%	79%	83%	78%	80%	81%	80%	83%	81%
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	75%	73%	71%	77% B	69%	67%	74%	74%	68%	72%
Communicating regularly with community members (e.g., website, meetings, etc.)	71%	69%	72%	71%	69%	66%	72%	71%	68%	70%
Response to emerging community issues (e.g., opioids, mental health, etc.)	75%	68%	75%	69%	75%	61%	76% A	75% B	61%	72%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	83%	85%	87%	89% B	82%	85%	85%	85%	84%	85%
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	86%	89%	90%	90%	88%	86%	89%	90% B	84%	88%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 61: Police Department Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Police Department and public safety: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Visibility of patrol cars	89%	88%	94%	88%	87%	88%	90%	88%	90%	90%	87%	89%
Enforcement of traffic regulations	87% B D	72%	84% B	78%	77%	82%	97% A	80%	81%	81%	80%	81%
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	75%	67%	76%	72%	67%	78% A	81%	71%	75%	73%	73%	72%
Communicating regularly with community members (e.g., website, meetings, etc.)	75% C	67%	61%	70%	69%	70%	70%	69%	72%	70%	70%	70%
Response to emerging community issues (e.g., opioids, mental health, etc.)	71%	74%	70%	73%	70%	71%	69%	73%	71%	71%	76%	72%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	87%	84%	81%	85%	85%	79%	89%	85%	85%	85%	87%	85%
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	90%	87%	89%	88%	87%	88%	100% A	86%	92% A	88%	91%	88%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 62: Planning and Building Safety Department Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of community design and the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
The public input process on City planning issues	60%	66%	71%	70%	63%	60%	68%	65%	72%	66%
Planning review process for new development	68%	58%	60%	64%	58%	68%	59%	59%	69%	60%
Building permit process related to 2018 hail damage	65%	79% A	74%	78%	72%	69%	76%	75%	74%	75%
Building permit process overall	57%	68%	67%	68%	64%	50%	68% A	66%	59%	65%
Building/construction inspection process	59%	70%	68%	67%	69%	44%	70% A	69%	57%	67%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	67%	78% A	77%	80% B	72%	63%	78% A	76%	71%	76%
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	69%	74%	73%	75%	71%	55%	75% A	74%	67%	72%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 63: Planning and Building Safety Department Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of community design and the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
The public input process on City planning issues	73% B	56%	73% B	65%	66%	71%	86%	66%	67%	66%	68%	66%
Planning review process for new development	74% B D	43%	67% B	57% B	63%	59%	80%	60%	62%	63%	57%	60%
Building permit process related to 2018 hail damage	77%	77%	79%	73%	75%	66%	71%	74%	77%	77%	72%	75%
Building permit process overall	67%	70%	71%	61%	64%	60%	79%	64%	67%	67%	64%	65%
Building/construction inspection process	66%	70%	68%	66%	62%	60%	77%	65%	70%	70%	63%	67%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	77%	80%	86% D	71%	71%	67%	82%	73%	79%	78%	73%	76%
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	79% D	71%	81% D	68%	65%	65%	82%	70%	77%	74%	71%	72%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 64: Public Library and Historical Museum Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum and their services: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Louisville Public Library programs (e.g., story time, One Book program, etc.)	100%	98%	97%	98%	97%	99%	97%	98%	98%	98%
Services at the Louisville Public Library (e.g., reference desk, check out, etc.)	98%	98%	97%	98%	96%	96%	98%	98%	97%	97%
Internet and computer services at the Louisville Public Library	97%	95%	93%	96%	94%	98% B	94%	94%	98% A	95%
Louisville Public Library services online at www.louisville-library.org accessed from home or elsewhere (e.g., book holds, access databases, research, etc.)	100% C	97%	95%	98%	96%	98%	96%	97%	98%	97%
Louisville Public Library materials and collections	93%	91%	88%	94% B	88%	92%	90%	92%	89%	91%
Louisville Public Library building	100% C	98%	96%	98%	97%	98%	97%	97%	98%	98%
Overall customer service at the Library (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	98%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	95%	98%	97%	98% B	96%	97%	97%	97%	96%	97%
Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)	86%	96% A	93%	96% B	90%	97%	92%	92%	96%	93%
Louisville Historical Museum campus	88%	94% C	87%	93%	88%	97% B	88%	89%	96% A	90%
Archival materials (e.g., historic photographs, newspapers, etc.)	86%	97% A	91%	96% B	89%	94%	92%	92%	93%	92%
Overall customer service at the Historical Museum (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	88%	98% A	94% A	96%	93%	94%	95%	95%	93%	95%
Overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum	91%	97% A	94%	97% B	92%	97%	94%	95%	96%	95%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 65: Public Library and Historical Museum Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum and their services: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Louisville Public Library programs (e.g., story time, One Book program, etc.)	99%	100%	96%	97%	97%	96%	100%	97%	99%	98%	97%	98%
Services at the Louisville Public Library (e.g., reference desk, check out, etc.)	97%	99%	96%	97%	97%	97%	100%	96%	99% A	98%	97%	97%
Internet and computer services at the Louisville Public Library	97% C	98% C	84%	95% C	95%	91%	100%	94%	96%	95%	94%	95%
Louisville Public Library services online at www.louisville-library.org accessed from home or elsewhere (e.g., book holds, access databases, research, etc.)	98% C	97% C	91%	98% C	96%	97%	100%	96%	99% A	97%	96%	97%
Louisville Public Library materials and collections	89%	91%	90%	92%	89%	94%	100%	88%	95% A	91%	90%	91%
Louisville Public Library building	98%	97%	98%	98%	97%	98%	100%	97%	99% A	98%	96%	98%
Overall customer service at the Library (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	98%	98%	95%	97%	97%	96%	100%	96%	99% A	98%	96%	97%
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	97%	100% C D	95%	96%	97%	95%	97%	96%	99% A	97%	97%	97%
Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)	97% C	91%	87%	92%	93%	85%	96%	91%	96%	93%	93%	93%
Louisville Historical Museum campus	97% B C D	86%	86%	87%	89%	82%	96%	88%	93%	90%	90%	90%
Archival materials (e.g., historic photographs, newspapers, etc.)	96% C	97% C	79%	91% C	90%	86%	100%	89%	98% A	93%	92%	92%
Overall customer service at the Historical Museum (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	95%	92%	97%	95%	94%	88%	95%	93%	97%	95%	95%	95%
Overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum	97% B	90%	95%	95%	95% B	86%	96%	94%	97%	95%	95%	95%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 66: Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Current recreation programs for youth (e.g., swim lessons, sports, preschool, camps)	90%	96% A	96% A	96%	94%	92%	96%	97% B	87%	95%
Current recreation programs for adults (e.g., fitness classes, sports, general interests)	88%	92%	95% A	92%	92%	86%	94% A	92%	91%	92%
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	75%	87% A	84% A	88% B	78%	76%	86% A	85% B	76%	83%
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	98%	96%	95%	97%	95%	97%	96%	96%	97%	96%
Overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	98%	94%	94%	95%	95%	94%	95%	94%	97%	95%
Overall performance of the Louisville Recreation Center	98%	98%	95%	96%	97%	96%	97%	97%	97%	97%
Current programs and services for seniors	93%	98%	94%	95%	94%	92%	95%	95%	91%	95%
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	93%	98%	95%	94%	97%	94%	96%	96%	93%	96%
Overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	93%	97%	97%	95%	97%	96%	97%	97%	94%	96%
Overall performance of the Louisville Senior Center	93%	96%	95%	93%	97%	93%	96%	96%	92%	95%
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	82%	88%	91%	88%	87%	85%	89%	89%	82%	88%
Overall customer service at the Coal Creek Golf Course (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	89%	89%	87%	89%	88%	92%	87%	90% B	79%	88%
Overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course	90%	91%	88%	90%	90%	93%	88%	91%	81%	89%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 67: Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Current recreation programs for youth (e.g., swim lessons, sports, preschool, camps)	90%	97% A	96% A	98% A	97%	98%	97%	94%	96%	95%	95%	95%
Current recreation programs for adults (e.g., fitness classes, sports, general interests)	90%	90%	93%	94%	94% C	95% C	76%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	85%	81%	90% D	80%	85%	83%	81%	82%	85%	83%	84%	83%
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	97%	98%	98%	94%	97%	97%	100%	97%	96%	97%	95%	96%
Overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	97% D	96%	94%	93%	94%	98%	94%	95%	95%	96%	93%	95%
Overall performance of the Louisville Recreation Center	98%	97%	98%	95%	96%	99%	100%	97%	97%	98% B	95%	97%
Current programs and services for seniors	93%	98%	98%	94%	93%	100%	100%	94%	96%	97%	93%	95%
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	95%	95%	98%	95%	96%	100%	100%	96%	96%	97%	95%	96%
Overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	95%	100%	94%	97%	97%	93%	100%	97%	95%	95%	97%	96%
Overall performance of the Louisville Senior Center	94%	96%	98%	95%	96%	94%	100%	95%	95%	96%	95%	95%
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	82%	95% A	93%	88%	89%	89%	79%	87%	88%	86%	90%	88%
Overall customer service at the Coal Creek Golf Course (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	84%	97% A D	94%	85%	89%	88%	100%	88%	88%	88%	89%	88%
Overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course	86%	97% A D	95%	87%	87%	89%	100%	88%	90%	90%	89%	89%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 68: Parks and Open Space Divisions Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Adequacy of parks, bike paths, playing fields and playgrounds	95%	93%	94%	95%	93%	92%	94%	94%	94%	94%
Maintenance of parks (e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, picnic areas)	99% B C	95%	94%	96%	94%	97%	95%	95%	96%	95%
Maintenance of medians and street landscaping	94% B C	84%	83%	89% B	83%	88%	85%	85%	87%	86%
Maintenance of the Louisville Cemetery	76%	94% A	88% A	90%	85%	89%	87%	88%	83%	87%
Overall customer service of the Parks Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	95%	94%	90%	93%	92%	94%	91%	92%	92%	92%
Overall performance of the Parks Division	95%	93%	90%	94%	91%	95%	92%	92%	93%	92%
Maintenance of open space (e.g., trash bins, trailheads, habitat, etc.)	93%	96% C	90%	95% B	91%	93%	93%	94%	91%	93%
Maintenance of the trail system	94%	95% C	91%	96% B	92%	96%	93%	94%	95%	94%
Overall customer service of the Open Space Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	91%	92%	88%	94% B	87%	96% B	89%	89%	93%	90%
Overall performance of the Open Space Division	94%	96% C	89%	96% B	91%	96% B	92%	93%	95%	93%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 69: Parks and Open Space Divisions Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Adequacy of parks, bike paths, playing fields and playgrounds	94%	90%	93%	96% B	94%	94%	92%	94%	93%	94%	94%	94%
Maintenance of parks (e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, picnic areas)	97% B D	93%	95%	94%	94%	94%	98%	96%	94%	96% B	93%	95%
Maintenance of medians and street landscaping	90% D	87%	84%	82%	81%	88% A	94%	85%	88%	88%	83%	86%
Maintenance of the Louisville Cemetery	81%	88%	89%	91% A	87%	86%	92%	87%	88%	89%	84%	87%
Overall customer service of the Parks Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	95% D	90%	95%	90%	89%	90%	96%	92%	93%	94%	90%	92%
Overall performance of the Parks Division	95% B	88%	96% B	91%	89%	91%	97%	92%	94%	94%	91%	92%
Maintenance of open space (e.g., trash bins, trailheads, habitat, etc.)	94%	95%	92%	91%	89%	96% A	94%	91%	97% A	95% B	89%	93%
Maintenance of the trail system	96%	94%	92%	92%	90%	98% A	94%	92%	97% A	96% B	89%	94%
Overall customer service of the Open Space Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	97% B D	88%	89%	86%	87%	89%	100%	88%	94% A	92%	89%	90%
Overall performance of the Open Space Division	98% B D	92%	93%	90%	90%	93%	100%	91%	97% A	95% B	90%	93%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 70: Public Works Department Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Works Department: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	65%	67%	61%	70% B	60%	65%	64%	62%	71% A	64%
Street maintenance in your neighborhood	64%	62%	60%	68% B	54%	60%	62%	60%	65%	61%
Street sweeping	83% B C	70%	69%	74%	71%	82% B	69%	69%	85% A	72%
Snow removal/street sanding	46%	51%	56% A	55% B	47%	51%	52%	50%	57%	52%
Street lighting, signage and street markings	84%	81%	80%	81%	82%	82%	81%	80%	85%	81%
Waste water (e.g., sewage system)	89%	92%	91%	92%	90%	87%	92% A	90%	94%	91%
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	85%	88%	89%	90% B	85%	84%	89%	88%	87%	88%
Quality of Louisville water	88%	87%	89%	85%	90% A	84%	89% A	88%	87%	88%
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	82%	79%	85%	82%	81%	80%	82%	82%	81%	81%
Fees for water, sewer and trash	73%	72% C	64%	73% B	66%	66%	71%	70%	70%	70%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	75%	84% A	87% A	87% B	80%	75%	86% A	85%	77%	83%
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department	83%	86%	85%	89% B	81%	81%	86%	85%	83%	85%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 71: Public Works Department Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Works Department: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	68% D	72% D	61%	58%	63%	66%	71%	64%	66%	66%	63%	64%
Street maintenance in your neighborhood	64%	67% D	59%	57%	62%	64%	62%	61%	62%	62%	61%	61%
Street sweeping	77% C	72%	64%	71%	72%	73%	83%	75%	69%	75% B	68%	72%
Snow removal/street sanding	49%	54%	52%	53%	57%	50%	64%	53%	49%	49%	57%	52%
Street lighting, signage and street markings	83% C	80%	71%	83% C	78%	84%	89%	81%	82%	82%	81%	81%
Waste water (e.g., sewage system)	89%	90%	88%	94% A	89%	90%	90%	91%	92%	91%	92%	91%
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	86%	85%	86%	90%	90%	84%	91%	86%	91% A	88%	87%	88%
Quality of Louisville water	83%	86%	87%	93% A B	84%	87%	88%	90% B	85%	87%	90%	88%
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	83%	76%	78%	84%	83%	86%	76%	82%	81%	80%	86%	81%
Fees for water, sewer and trash	76% D	67%	71%	64%	65%	71%	60%	69%	71%	72%	65%	70%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	80%	81%	82%	88% A	85%	85%	88%	83%	85%	83%	86%	83%
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department	83%	86%	86%	86%	84%	82%	92%	83%	88% A	85%	84%	85%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 72: Transportation System Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of Louisville's Transportation System: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Ease of car travel in Louisville	95% B C	89%	87%	92% B	87%	91%	89%	89%	91%	90%
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	61%	68%	59%	65%	64%	67%	63%	65%	62%	64%
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	85%	92% A	88%	91%	88%	85%	91% A	91% B	83%	89%
Ease of walking in Louisville	86%	93% A	92% A	93%	90%	91%	91%	92%	90%	91%
Traffic flow on major streets	85% C	80%	75%	81%	78%	82%	78%	80%	77%	79%
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	85%	88%	83%	87%	84%	87%	85%	86%	84%	86%
Overall safety of Louisville's Transportation System	82%	89% A	86%	89% B	84%	85%	87%	87%	85%	87%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 73: Transportation System Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Please rate the following areas of Louisville's Transportation System: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Ease of car travel in Louisville	93% D	90%	86%	87%	89%	87%	85%	89%	91%	90%	88%	90%
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	65%	70% D	75% D	57%	61%	69%	79%	60%	70% A	66%	61%	64%
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	85%	91%	93% A	92% A	89%	89%	92%	87%	93% A	90%	88%	89%
Ease of walking in Louisville	89%	93%	94%	92%	92%	90%	93%	90%	93%	91%	92%	91%
Traffic flow on major streets	84% D	80%	76%	75%	79%	75%	80%	78%	81%	80%	77%	79%
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	88%	87%	84%	83%	84%	84%	86%	83%	89% A	87%	83%	86%
Overall safety of Louisville's Transportation System	86%	89%	84%	87%	85%	87%	86%	84%	91% A	88%	85%	87%

Table 74: Overall Services Rating by Respondent Characteristics

Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville? (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	97%	96%	93%	97% B	94%	97%	95%	95%	97%	95%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 75: Overall Services Rating by Respondent Characteristics

Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville? (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	97% D	94%	95%	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	96%	96% B	93%	95%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 76: City Priorities by Respondent Characteristics

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of the community. (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system)	84%	90% A	93% A	93% B	87%	89%	90%	90%	88%	90%
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	97%	96%	99% B	97%	98%	97%	98%	97%	97%	97%
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	89%	92%	95% A	95% B	89%	92%	92%	92%	93%	92%
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	97%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	97%	96%
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	99% C	95%	92%	96%	95%	97%	95%	95%	97%	95%
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	74%	92% A	91% A	90% B	85%	86%	89%	87%	89%	88%
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	86%	91%	87%	93% B	84%	90%	88%	89%	89%	89%
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	45%	52%	65% A B	59% B	51%	52%	55%	53%	59%	55%
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	94%	94%	96%	95%	94%	94%	95%	95% B	91%	94%
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	83%	86%	95% A B	91% B	86%	86%	89%	89%	85%	88%
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	97% B C	91%	89%	95% B	88%	96% B	90%	90%	97% A	91%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 77: City Priorities by Respondent Characteristics

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of the community. (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system)	89%	93%	87%	89%	89%	87%	88%	90%	89%	88%	94% A	90%
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	96%	99%	95%	99%	99% C	97%	92%	98%	97%	97%	99% A	97%
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	93%	93%	92%	92%	95% B	88%	95%	92%	92%	91%	95% A	92%
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	98% C	97%	93%	96%	96%	96%	94%	95%	98% A	97%	95%	96%
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	98% C D	99% C D	89%	92%	93%	95%	91%	95%	96%	97% B	91%	95%
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	83%	92% A	91%	90% A	88%	90%	100%	84%	93% A	88%	88%	88%
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	90%	92%	87%	87%	84%	92% A	87%	85%	93% A	90%	87%	89%
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	48%	50%	52%	64% A B	58%	55%	45%	58% B	50%	51%	65% A	55%
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	95%	93%	95%	94%	94%	96%	93%	95%	93%	94%	96%	94%
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	88% C	93% C	75%	90% C	91%	91%	94%	91% B	84%	85%	95% A	88%
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	97% B C D	91%	89%	87%	89%	91%	84%	92%	91%	93%	89%	91%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 78: Vibrant Economic Climate Priorities by Respondent Characteristics

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate. (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	92%	93%	96%	96% B	91%	91%	95% A	94%	93%	94%
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	58%	76% A	75% A	75% B	68%	61%	75% A	73% B	65%	71%
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	84%	86%	91% A	87%	87%	82%	89% A	89% B	81%	87%
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	76%	91% A	89% A	89% B	85%	79%	90% A	88%	83%	87%
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	76%	79%	81%	84% B	74%	76%	80%	78%	83%	79%
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	88%	88% C	82%	89% B	83%	87%	85%	85%	87%	86%
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	55%	61%	57%	58%	59%	56%	59%	58%	59%	58%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 79: Vibrant Economic Climate Priorities by Respondent Characteristics

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate. (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	93%	94%	93%	94%	94%	92%	97%	94%	92%	93%	96%	94%
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	62%	72% A	79% A	79% A	69%	75%	73%	69%	75% A	71%	74%	71%
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	83%	85%	91%	92% A B	88%	87%	82%	88%	85%	85%	92% A	87%
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	79%	90% A	97% A	91% A	86%	89%	82%	84%	91% A	88%	86%	87%
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	79% B	70%	81%	83% B	81% C	79% C	66%	79%	79%	79%	79%	79%
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	88%	89%	82%	83%	83%	89% A	83%	82%	92% A	88% B	80%	86%
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	59%	60%	51%	59%	59%	56%	70%	57%	60%	59%	58%	58%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 80: Sustainability Vision Priorities by Respondent Characteristics

How much of a priority, if at all, should the City place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to achieve Louisville's sustainability vision? (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Reduce energy consumption and increase use of clean energy	97% C	93%	90%	95% B	90%	94%	92%	91%	96% A	93%
Encourage water efficiency and water quality efforts	95%	96%	97%	99% B	93%	95%	96%	95%	98%	96%
Promote fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure	94% B C	87%	84%	91% B	84%	88%	88%	86%	94% A	88%
Increase community waste diversion	98% B C	88%	84%	93% B	85%	92%	88%	88%	93% A	89%
Ensure a sustainable, safe and healthy food supply that is accessible	90%	87%	88%	92% B	83%	93% B	86%	86%	93% A	88%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 81: Sustainability Vision Priorities by Respondent Characteristics

How much of a priority, if at all, should the City place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to achieve Louisville's sustainability vision? (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Reduce energy consumption and increase use of clean energy	96% D	94% D	91%	89%	91%	93%	95%	92%	94%	94% B	89%	93%
Encourage water efficiency and water quality efforts	96%	98%	94%	96%	98% C	94% C	77%	96%	95%	96%	96%	96%
Promote fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure	91% D	89%	90%	83%	85%	90%	95%	86%	91% A	89%	85%	88%
Increase community waste diversion	95% C D	90% D	84%	83%	87%	88%	95%	89%	89%	90% B	85%	89%
Ensure a sustainable, safe and healthy food supply that is accessible	90%	87%	86%	87%	91%	86%	98%	88%	87%	88%	88%	88%

Table 82: Support for Transportation Master Plan Tax by Respondent Characteristics

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
In 2019, the City completed a Transportation Master Plan identifying transportation improvements needed across the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). How much do you support or oppose a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement these transportation projects in the City?	74% C	79% C	61%	73%	72%	76%	71%	70%	81% A	72%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 83: Support for Transportation Master Plan Tax by Respondent Characteristics

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
In 2019, the City completed a Transportation Master Plan identifying transportation improvements needed across the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). How much do you support or oppose a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement these transportation projects in the City?	80% D	73% D	79% D	61%	59%	76% A	87% A	66%	82% A	77% B	62%	72%

Table 84: Support for Single-use Carryout Bag Charge by Respondent Characteristics

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies the goal of achieving zero waste (preventing waste and diverting it from landfills) and managing resources effectively. In an effort to achieve this goal, how much do you support or oppose a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville?	89% C	85% C	68%	84% B	77%	83%	79%	78%	88% A	80%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 85: Support for Single-use Carryout Bag Charge by Respondent Characteristics

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies the goal of achieving zero waste (preventing waste and diverting it from landfills) and managing resources effectively. In an effort to achieve this goal, how much do you support or oppose a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville?	90% B D	81% D	81% D	69%	72%	83% A	85%	75%	88% A	86% B	67%	80%

Table 86: Support for Tax to Increase Renewable Energy Usage by Respondent Characteristics

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
In 2019, the City adopted climate action goals to increase renewable energy for municipal and community usage and reduce carbon emissions. Currently 30% of the community's electric needs come from carbon free sources. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources?	89% B C	79% C	66%	80%	74%	83% B	74%	74%	85% A	76%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 87: Support for Tax to Increase Renewable Energy Usage by Respondent Characteristics

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
In 2019, the City adopted climate action goals to increase renewable energy for municipal and community usage and reduce carbon emissions. Currently 30% of the community's electric needs come from carbon free sources. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources?	87% B D	74% D	83% D	65%	68%	77% A	85% A	74%	81% A	81% B	66%	76%

Table 88: Support for Historical Museum Master Plan Tax by Respondent Characteristics

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
The City's 2017 Historical Museum Master Plan calls for a Museum expansion to address current limitations, improve accessibility and better serve the community. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus?	53%	52%	53%	55%	50%	53%	52%	50%	60% A	52%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 89: Support for Historical Museum Master Plan Tax by Respondent Characteristics

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
The City's 2017 Historical Museum Master Plan calls for a Museum expansion to address current limitations, improve accessibility and better serve the community. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus?	53%	48%	49%	55%	54%	52%	42%	52%	54%	52%	53%	52%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 90: Use of Information Sources by Respondent Characteristics

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville. (Percent rating positively e.g., at least sometimes)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	12%	27% A	38% A B	29%	25%	10%	34% A	32% B	12%	27%
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	89%	94% A	96% A	92%	95%	89%	95% A	94% B	90%	93%
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	57%	64%	76% A B	65%	68%	59%	69% A	68% B	60%	66%
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	60%	71% A	75% A	68%	72%	63%	73% A	73% B	60%	70%
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	85% C	89% C	77%	87% B	81%	78%	87% A	87% B	76%	84%
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	19%	15%	14%	16%	15%	16%	15%	16%	14%	16%
City's email notices (eNotification)	50%	63% A	59% A	59%	59%	45%	64% A	63% B	44%	58%
Utility bill inserts	47%	74% A	79% A	68%	72%	38%	82% A	83% B	29%	70%
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	54%	58% C	46%	61% B	46%	48%	56% A	56% B	47%	53%
Word of mouth	83%	93% A C	87%	91%	87%	83%	91% A	91% B	81%	89%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 91: Use of Information Sources by Respondent Characteristics

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville. (Percent rating positively e.g., at least sometimes)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	13%	27% A	27% A	43% A B C	32% B C	24%	12%	27%	27%	22%	40% A	27%
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	89%	96% A	95% A	96% A	93%	93%	97%	92%	96% A	93%	94%	93%
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	59%	63%	73% A	73% A B	69%	59%	73%	66%	66%	63%	74% A	66%
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	64%	74% A	78% A	72% A	65%	72%	78%	67%	75% A	67%	76% A	70%
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	81%	87%	87%	86%	74%	86% A	95% A	79%	92% A	87% B	78%	84%
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	15%	10%	17%	18% B	15%	16%	11%	16%	16%	15%	17%	16%
City's email notices (eNotification)	51%	63% A	69% A	61% A	50%	60% A	62%	52%	69% A	59%	59%	58%
Utility bill inserts	50%	71% A	78% A	88% A B	67%	78% A	64%	64%	79% A	66%	79% A	70%
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	57% D	51%	62% D	48%	40%	53% A	71% A	46%	65% A	56% B	48%	53%
Word of mouth	83%	91% A	97% A	92% A	83%	92% A C	76%	87%	92% A	90% B	85%	89%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 92: Information Source Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Following is a list of information sources. Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source. (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Age			Gender		Housing tenure		Housing unit type		Overall
	18-34 (A)	35-54 (B)	55+ (C)	Female (A)	Male (B)	Rent (A)	Own (B)	Detached (A)	Attached (B)	(A)
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	74%	81%	80%	86% B	74%	91%	79%	80%	82%	80%
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	88%	91%	91%	94% B	87%	86%	92% A	91%	89%	90%
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	71%	91% A	90% A	94% B	80%	80%	89% A	88%	83%	87%
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	67%	73%	68%	77% B	64%	75%	68%	70%	68%	70%
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	80%	78%	80%	85% B	72%	77%	79%	79%	76%	79%
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	74%	62%	70%	72%	64%	86% B	61%	63%	81%	68%
City's email notices (eNotification)	81%	86%	83%	92% B	76%	80%	85%	84%	82%	84%
Utility bill inserts	68%	82% A	85% A	88% B	74%	79%	81%	81%	77%	81%
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	44%	51%	55%	56% B	43%	42%	53% A	54% B	38%	50%
Word of mouth	45%	59% A	53%	60% B	49%	54%	54%	55%	49%	54%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 93: Information Source Ratings by Respondent Characteristics

Following is a list of information sources. Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source. (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Length of residency				Number of household members			Presence of children		Presence of older adults		Overall
	5 years or less (A)	6-10 years (B)	11-15 years (C)	More than 15 years (D)	1-2 (A)	3-4 (B)	5 or more (C)	No (A)	Yes (B)	No (A)	Yes (B)	(A)
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	76%	74%	89%	81%	81%	76%	69%	77%	84%	81%	80%	80%
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	89%	93%	91%	90%	90%	87%	94%	88%	94% A	91%	89%	90%
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	83%	90%	90%	87%	87%	80%	93%	82%	93% A	87%	87%	87%
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	71%	74%	65%	68%	72%	68%	87%	69%	71%	72%	66%	70%
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	80% C	80% C	65%	80% C	81%	74%	82%	79%	78%	78%	81%	79%
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	74%	61%	51%	68%	80%	56%	38%	72%	60%	68%	70%	68%
City's email notices (eNotification)	83%	87%	79%	85%	88%	84%	85%	81%	87%	84%	84%	84%
Utility bill inserts	75%	83%	75%	84% A	85% B	75%	85%	80%	82%	81%	82%	81%
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	46%	58%	46%	53%	62% B	43%	40%	49%	51%	49%	55%	50%
Word of mouth	49%	59%	51%	57%	55%	59%	40%	50%	59% A	54%	55%	54%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Comparisons by Geographic Area of Residence

Highlights

- Residents who lived in Ward 1 were less likely to give positive ratings to several general characteristics of the community, such as Louisville's overall appearance, opportunities to participate in community matters, quality of overall natural environment, and the overall quality of life in Louisville.
- Ward 3 residents tended to give higher marks than those who lived in other Wards to the information about City Council, Planning Commission & other official City meetings by City of Louisville Administration.
- Respondents who lived in Ward 3 also felt more positively about enforcement of traffic regulations than respondents who lived elsewhere.
- Thinking about the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center and the Coal Creek Golf Course, Ward 1 residents gave lower scores to current recreation programs for youth, current programs and services for seniors, the overall quality of the Senior Center, and the overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course than residents who lived in Wards 2 and 3.
- Ward 2 and Ward 3 residents gave higher ratings to the overall quality of City services than those who lived in Ward 1.
- Respondents who lived in Ward 2 thought that it should be less of a priority than other respondents for the City to focus on preserving the historic character of existing buildings and providing gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.) as part of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate. However, Ward 2 respondents thought it should be more of a priority than others for the City to focus on pursuing redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites.
- Residents who lived in Ward 1 were less likely than those who lived in Wards 2 and 3 to support a tax initiative that would increase renewable energy usage by the City.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 94: Aspects of Quality of Life by Council Ward

Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Louisville: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Louisville as a place to live	98%	99%	100% A	99%
Louisville as a place to raise children	96%	99%	98%	97%
Louisville as a place to retire	78%	75%	82%	78%
Louisville as a place to work	75%	81%	85% A	80%
The overall quality of life in Louisville	96%	98% A	100% A	98%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 95: Select Community Characteristics by Council Ward

Please rate Louisville as a community on each of the items listed below: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	75%	84% A	78%	79%
Overall appearance of Louisville	86%	93% A	95% A	91%
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	72%	72%	72%	72%
Shopping opportunities	59% B	49%	55%	55%
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	89%	90%	90%	90%
Opportunities to participate in community matters	82%	89% A	88% A	86%
Recreational opportunities	94%	97%	96%	95%
Employment opportunities	45%	44%	54%	47%
Variety of housing options	47%	45%	39%	44%
Availability of affordable quality housing	17%	15%	15%	16%
Preservation of the historic character of old town	78%	78%	80%	79%
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	89%	94% A	95% A	93%
Overall economic health of Louisville	85%	84%	85%	84%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 96: Safety Ratings by Council Ward

Please rate how safe you feel: (Percent rating positively e.g., very safe/somewhat safe)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	97%	99% A	99% A	98%
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	84%	93% A C	87%	88%
In your neighborhood	93%	98% A	96%	96%
In Louisville's downtown area	95%	98%	98% A	97%
In Louisville's parks	95%	97%	96%	96%

Table 97: Government Performance Ratings by Council Ward

Please rate the following areas of the City of Louisville Administration: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
City response to citizen complaints or concerns	73%	77%	76%	75%
Information about City Council, Planning Commission & other official City meetings	78%	78%	86% A B	81%
Information about City's strategic plan and budget	72%	71%	78%	74%
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	59%	63%	64%	61%
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	83%	78%	80%	80%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	85%	88%	84%	85%
Overall performance of the Louisville City government	82%	81%	85%	83%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 98: Police Department Ratings by Council Ward

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Police Department and public safety: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Visibility of patrol cars	84%	90% A	95% A	89%
Enforcement of traffic regulations	76%	78%	88% A B	81%
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	68%	75%	76%	72%
Communicating regularly with community members (e.g., website, meetings, etc.)	67%	70%	74%	70%
Response to emerging community issues (e.g., opioids, mental health, etc.)	65%	79% A	74%	72%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	83%	86%	87%	85%
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	85%	90%	91% A	88%

Table 99: Planning and Building Safety Department Ratings by Council Ward

Please rate the following areas of community design and the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
The public input process on City planning issues	65%	69%	65%	66%
Planning review process for new development	60%	65%	55%	60%
Building permit process related to 2018 hail damage	74%	71%	79%	75%
Building permit process overall	61%	65%	70%	65%
Building/construction inspection process	62%	68%	72%	67%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	73%	76%	79%	76%
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	70%	72%	77%	72%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 100: Public Library and Historical Museum Ratings by Council Ward

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum and their services: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Louisville Public Library programs (e.g., story time, One Book program, etc.)	97%	97%	100% A	98%
Services at the Louisville Public Library (e.g., reference desk, check out, etc.)	96%	97%	100% A	97%
Internet and computer services at the Louisville Public Library	95% B	90%	100% A B	95%
Louisville Public Library services online at www.louisville-library.org accessed from home or elsewhere (e.g., book holds, access databases, research, etc.)	97%	94%	99% B	97%
Louisville Public Library materials and collections	90%	90%	92%	91%
Louisville Public Library building	98%	97%	99%	98%
Overall customer service at the Library (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	97%	96%	99%	97%
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	97%	98%	97%	97%
Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)	94%	92%	94%	93%
Louisville Historical Museum campus	91%	90%	90%	90%
Archival materials (e.g., historic photographs, newspapers, etc.)	94%	90%	93%	92%
Overall customer service at the Historical Museum (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	92%	99% A C	93%	95%
Overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum	94%	98%	93%	95%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 101: Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course Ratings by Council Ward

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Current recreation programs for youth (e.g., swim lessons, sports, preschool, camps)	91%	98% A	97% A	95%
Current recreation programs for adults (e.g., fitness classes, sports, general interests)	90%	93%	93%	92%
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	81%	84%	86%	83%
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	94%	97%	98% A	96%
Overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	95%	96%	93%	95%
Overall performance of the Louisville Recreation Center	96%	98%	97%	97%
Current programs and services for seniors	91%	97% A	98% A	95%
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	92%	98% A	98% A	96%
Overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	95%	98%	97%	96%
Overall performance of the Louisville Senior Center	92%	99% A	96%	95%
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	85%	92%	87%	88%
Overall customer service at the Coal Creek Golf Course (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	82%	93% A	90%	88%
Overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course	82%	94% A	91% A	89%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 102: Parks and Open Space Divisions Ratings by Council Ward

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Adequacy of parks, bike paths, playing fields and playgrounds	91%	95% A	96% A	94%
Maintenance of parks (e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, picnic areas)	94%	95%	97%	95%
Maintenance of medians and street landscaping	84%	86%	88%	86%
Maintenance of the Louisville Cemetery	81%	86%	97% A B	87%
Overall customer service of the Parks Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	89%	92%	97% A	92%
Overall performance of the Parks Division	89%	93%	96% A	92%
Maintenance of open space (e.g., trash bins, trailheads, habitat, etc.)	91%	94%	95% A	93%
Maintenance of the trail system	93%	93%	96% A	94%
Overall customer service of the Open Space Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	90%	90%	92%	90%
Overall performance of the Open Space Division	92%	94%	95%	93%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 103: Public Works Department Ratings by Council Ward

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Works Department: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	70% B C	62%	60%	64%
Street maintenance in your neighborhood	67% B C	56%	59%	61%
Street sweeping	75% B	67%	74%	72%
Snow removal/street sanding	50%	52%	53%	52%
Street lighting, signage and street markings	79%	85% A	81%	81%
Waste water (e.g., sewage system)	89%	95% A C	90%	91%
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	87%	91%	86%	88%
Quality of Louisville water	86%	92% C	85%	88%
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	75%	87% A	85% A	81%
Fees for water, sewer and trash	67%	73%	71%	70%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	80%	86%	85%	83%
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department	85%	87%	82%	85%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 104: Transportation System Ratings by Council Ward

Please rate the following areas of Louisville's Transportation System: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Ease of car travel in Louisville	86%	89%	95% A	90%
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	63%	71% C	59%	64%
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	86%	92% A	91% A	89%
Ease of walking in Louisville	88%	97% A C	90%	91%
Traffic flow on major streets	72%	86% A	83% A	79%
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	81%	91% A	87% A	86%
Overall safety of Louisville's Transportation System	82%	91% A	89% A	87%

Table 105: Overall Services Rating by Council Ward

Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville? (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	93%	97% A	97% A	95%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 106: City Priorities by Council Ward

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of the community. Then, select which three (3) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years. (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system)	89%	89%	91%	90%
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	96%	99%	98%	97%
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	91%	95% A	92%	92%
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	95%	97%	97%	96%
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	95%	94%	97%	95%
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	89%	88%	87%	88%
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	88%	86%	92%	89%
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	58%	51%	53%	55%
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	94%	96%	94%	94%
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	87%	88%	90%	88%
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	92%	89%	92%	91%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 107: Vibrant Economic Climate Priorities by Council Ward

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate. (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	95%	94%	92%	94%
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	68%	74%	72%	71%
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	88% C	92% C	82%	87%
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	87%	91% C	83%	87%
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	81% B	71%	86% B	79%
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	88% B	79%	88% B	86%
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	61%	54%	60%	58%

Table 108: Sustainability Vision Priorities by Council Ward

How much of a priority, if at all, should the City place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to achieve Louisville's sustainability vision? (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Reduce energy consumption and increase use of clean energy	92%	93%	93%	93%
Encourage water efficiency and water quality efforts	97%	94%	97%	96%
Promote fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure	88%	86%	89%	88%
Increase community waste diversion	90%	87%	88%	89%
Ensure a sustainable, safe and healthy food supply that is accessible	87%	87%	89%	88%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 109: Support for Transportation Master Plan Tax by Council Ward

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
In 2019, the City completed a Transportation Master Plan identifying transportation improvements needed across the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). How much do you support or oppose a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement these transportation projects in the City?	73%	70%	73%	72%

Table 110: Support for Single-use Carryout Bag Charge by Council Ward

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies the goal of achieving zero waste (preventing waste and diverting it from landfills) and managing resources effectively. In an effort to achieve this goal, how much do you support or oppose a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville?	79%	81%	80%	80%

Table 111: Support for Tax to Increase Renewable Energy Usage by Council Ward

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
In 2019, the City adopted climate action goals to increase renewable energy for municipal and community usage and reduce carbon emissions. Currently 30% of the community's electric needs come from carbon free sources. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources?	72%	80% A	79% A	76%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 112: Support for Historical Museum Master Plan Tax by Council Ward

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
The City's 2017 Historical Museum Master Plan calls for a Museum expansion to address current limitations, improve accessibility and better serve the community. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus?	53%	51%	53%	52%

Table 113: Use of Information Sources by Council Ward

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville. (Percent rating positively e.g., at least sometimes)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	28%	30%	24%	27%
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	92%	94%	94%	93%
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	63%	70%	67%	66%
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	72%	69%	68%	70%
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	82%	89% A	83%	84%
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	16%	15%	14%	16%
City's email notices (eNotification)	53%	69% A C	56%	58%
Utility bill inserts	62%	80% A C	70% A	70%
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	52%	51%	58%	53%
Word of mouth	87%	91%	90%	89%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 114: Information Source Ratings by Council Ward

Following is a list of information sources. Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source. (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Council Ward			Overall
	Ward 1 (A)	Ward 2 (B)	Ward 3 (C)	(A)
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	87% C	78%	71%	80%
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	90%	92%	89%	90%
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	86%	91% C	82%	87%
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	67%	67%	76%	70%
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	80%	77%	79%	79%
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	71%	65%	65%	68%
City's email notices (eNotification)	86%	82%	83%	84%
Utility bill inserts	85% C	81%	76%	81%
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	47%	44%	59% A B	50%
Word of mouth	53%	56%	54%	54%

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Appendix C:Verbatim Responses to Open-ended Survey Question

All write-in responses are presented below verbatim, meaning spelling and grammar has not been corrected.

Question D4. How do you describe your gender identity?

- Enough of this bullshit.
- N/A
- n/a
- N/a
- Non-binary
- Non-binary.
- Only two genders!
- Two occupants, one female, one non gendered

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Appendix D: Benchmark Comparisons

Comparing Louisville's Results to the Benchmarking Database

Jurisdictions use the comparative information provided by benchmarks to help interpret their own resident survey results, to create or revise community plans, to evaluate the success of policy or budget decisions and to measure local government performance. Taking the pulse of the community has little meaning without knowing what pulse rate is too high and what is too low. When surveys of service satisfaction turn up "good" resident evaluations, it is necessary to know how others rate their services to understand if "good" is good enough or if most other communities are "excellent." Furthermore, in the absence of national or peer community comparisons, a jurisdiction is left with comparing its police protection rating to its street maintenance rating. That comparison is unfair as street maintenance always gets lower ratings than police protection. More illuminating is how residents' ratings of police service compare to opinions about police service in other communities and to resident ratings over time.

A police department that provides the fastest and most efficient service – one that closes most of its cases, solves most of its crimes, and keeps the crime rate low – still has a problem to fix if the residents in the city rate police services lower than ratings given by residents in other cities with objectively "worse" departments. Benchmark data can help that police department – or any city department – to understand how well residents think it is doing.

NRC has innovated a method for quantitatively integrating the results of surveys that we have conducted with those that others have conducted. These integration methods have been described thoroughly in *Public Administration Review*, *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, and in NRC's first book on conducting and using resident surveys, *Citizen Surveys: how to do them, how to use them, what they mean*, published by the International City/County Management Association (ICMA). Scholars who specialize in the analysis of resident surveys regularly have relied on NRC's work[1]. The method described in those publications is refined regularly and statistically tested on a growing number of resident surveys in NRC's proprietary databases.

Jurisdictions in NRC's benchmark database are distributed geographically across the country and range from small to large in population size. Comparisons may be made to all jurisdictions in the database or to a subset of jurisdictions (within a given region or population category such as Front Range jurisdictions), as in this report. Despite the differences in jurisdiction characteristics, all are in the business of providing local government services to residents. Though individual jurisdiction circumstances, resources, and practices vary, the objective in every community is to provide services that are so timely, tailored, and effective that residents conclude the services are of the highest quality. High ratings in any jurisdiction, like SAT scores in any teen household, bring pride and a sense of accomplishment.

While benchmarks help set the basis for evaluation, resident opinion should be used in conjunction with other sources of data about budget, population demographics, personnel, and politics to help managers know how to respond to comparative results.

Interpreting the Results

Ratings are compared when similar questions are included in NRC's database, and there are at least five communities in which the question was asked. Where comparisons are available, three numbers are provided in the table. The first column is Louisville's "percent positive" rating (e.g., "excellent" or "good," "very safe" or "somewhat safe"). The second column is the rank assigned to Louisville's rating among communities

[1] Kelly, J. & Swindell, D. (2002). Service quality variation across urban space: First steps towards a model of citizen satisfaction, *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 24, 271-288.; Van Ryzin, G., Muzzio, D., Immerwahr, S., Gulick, L. & Martinez, E. (2004). Drivers and consequences of citizen satisfaction: An application of the American Customer Satisfaction Index Model to New York City, *Public Administration Review*, 64, 331-341.

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where a similar question was asked. The third column is the number of communities that asked a similar question. The fourth column shows the comparison of Louisville's rating to the benchmark.

Where comparisons for quality ratings were available, the City of Louisville's results were generally noted as being "higher" than the benchmark, "lower" than the benchmark or "similar" to the benchmark. In instances where ratings are considerably higher or lower than the benchmark, these ratings have been further demarcated by the attribute of "much," (for example, "much lower" or "much higher"). These labels come from a statistical comparison of Louisville's rating to the benchmark where a rating is considered "similar" if it is within the margin of error (less than four points on the 100-point scale); "above" or "below" if the difference between Louisville's rating and the benchmark is greater than the margin of error (greater than four points but less than eight points); and "much above" or "much below" if the difference between Louisville's rating and the benchmark is more than twice the margin of error (more than eight points).

National Benchmark Tables

Table 115: Aspects of Quality of Life Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Louisville as a place to live	99%	4	390	Much higher
Louisville as a place to raise children	97%	2	381	Much higher
Louisville as a place to retire	78%	33	361	Much higher
Louisville as a place to work	80%	28	361	Much higher
The overall quality of life in Louisville	98%	4	450	Much higher

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Table 116: Community Characteristics Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	79%	15	297	Much higher
Overall appearance of Louisville	91%	45	349	Much higher
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	72%	73	295	Much higher
Shopping opportunities	55%	150	296	Similar
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	90%	1	268	Much higher
Opportunities to participate in community matters	86%	4	279	Much higher
Recreational opportunities	95%	6	296	Much higher
Employment opportunities	47%	109	312	Higher
Variety of housing options	44%	182	282	Similar
Availability of affordable quality housing	16%	257	305	Much lower
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	93%	44	280	Much higher
Overall economic health of Louisville	84%	51	276	Much higher

Table 117: Safety Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	98%	1	19	Much higher
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	88%	2	19	Much higher
In your neighborhood	96%	149	354	Similar
In Louisville's downtown area	97%	67	321	Much higher

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Table 118: Quality of City Administration Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	61%	4	6	Similar
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	80%	2	13	Higher
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	85%	101	381	Higher

Table 119: Quality of Louisville Public Safety Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Enforcement of traffic regulations	81%	28	365	Much higher
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	72%	14	382	Much higher
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	88%	160	441	Higher

Table 120: Quality of Louisville Planning and Building Safety Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	72%	2	6	Much higher

Table 121: Quality of Louisville Public Library Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	97%	3	332	Much higher

Table 122: Quality of Louisville Recreation Center Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	96%	1	283	Much higher

Table 123: Quality of Parks and Open Space Divisions Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Maintenance of the trail system	94%	3	8	Higher

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Table 124: Quality of Louisville Public Works Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	64%	52	366	Much higher
Street sweeping	72%	91	320	Higher
Snow removal/street sanding	52%	201	274	Lower
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	88%	6	339	Much higher
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	81%	180	345	Similar
Quality of Louisville water	88%	25	308	Much higher

Table 125: Quality of Louisville's Transportation System Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Ease of car travel in Louisville	90%	2	307	Much higher
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	64%	2	11	Much higher
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	89%	3	307	Much higher
Ease of walking in Louisville	91%	8	308	Much higher
Traffic flow on major streets	79%	3	337	Much higher
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	86%	68	279	Higher

Table 126: Overall Quality of City Services Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	95%	5	416	Much higher

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Jurisdictions Included in the National Benchmark Comparisons

Listed below are the jurisdictions included in the national benchmark comparisons provided for the City of Louisville followed by its 2010 population according to the U.S. Census.

Adams County, CO.....487,850
Airway Heights city, WA..... 8,017
Albany city, OR..... 52,007
Albemarle County, VA..... 105,105
Albert Lea city, MN..... 17,716
Alexandria city, VA..... 154,710
Allegan County, MI..... 114,145
American Canyon city, CA..... 20,341
Ames city, IA..... 65,005
Ankeny city, IA..... 56,237
Ann Arbor city, MI..... 119,303
Apache Junction city, AZ..... 38,452
Arapahoe County, CO..... 626,612
Arlington city, TX..... 388,225
Arvada city, CO..... 115,320
Asheville city, NC..... 89,318
Ashland city, OR..... 20,733
Ashland town, MA..... 17,478
Ashland town, VA..... 7,554
Aspen city, CO..... 7,097
Athens-Clarke County, GA..... 122,292
Auburn city, AL..... 61,462
Augusta CCD, GA..... 136,103
Aurora city, CO..... 357,323
Austin city, TX..... 916,906
Avon town, CO..... 6,503
Avon town, IN..... 16,479
Avondale city, AZ..... 81,590
Azusa city, CA..... 49,029
Bainbridge Island city, WA..... 23,689
Baltimore city, MD..... 619,796
Baltimore County, MD..... 828,637
Battle Creek city, MI..... 51,505
Bay Village city, OH..... 15,426
Baytown city, TX..... 76,205
Bedford city, TX..... 49,082
Bedford town, MA..... 14,105
Bellevue city, WA..... 139,014
Bellingham city, WA..... 85,388
Bend city, OR..... 87,167
Bethlehem township, PA..... 23,800
Bettendorf city, IA..... 35,293
Billings city, MT..... 109,082
Bloomington city, IN..... 83,636
Bloomington city, MN..... 85,417
Boise City city, ID..... 220,859
Bonner Springs city, KS..... 7,644
Boulder city, CO..... 106,271
Bowling Green city, KY..... 64,302
Bozeman city, MT..... 43,132
Brentwood city, TN..... 41,524
Brighton city, CO..... 38,016
Brookline CDP, MA..... 59,246
Brooklyn Center city, MN..... 30,885
Brooklyn city, OH..... 10,891
Broomfield city, CO..... 64,283
Brownsburg town, IN..... 24,625
Buffalo Grove village, IL..... 41,551
Burlingame city, CA..... 30,401
Cabarrus County, NC..... 196,716
Cambridge city, MA..... 110,893
Canandaigua city, NY..... 10,402
Cannon Beach city, OR..... 1,517
Cañon City city, CO..... 16,298
Canton city, SD..... 3,352
Cape Coral city, FL..... 173,679
Carlsbad city, CA..... 113,147
Carroll city, IA..... 9,937
Cartersville city, GA..... 20,235
Cary town, NC..... 159,715
Castle Rock town, CO..... 57,274
Cedar Hill city, TX..... 48,149
Cedar Park city, TX..... 70,010
Cedar Rapids city, IA..... 130,330
Celina city, TX..... 7,910
Centennial city, CO..... 108,448
Chandler city, AZ..... 245,160
Chandler city, TX..... 2,896
Chanhassen city, MN..... 25,108
Chapel Hill town, NC..... 59,234
Chardon city, OH..... 5,166
Charles County, MD..... 156,021
Charlotte County, FL..... 173,236
Charlottesville city, VA..... 46,487
Chattanooga city, TN..... 176,291
Chautauqua town, NY..... 4,362
Chesterfield County, VA..... 335,594
Clackamas County, OR..... 399,962
Clayton city, MO..... 16,214
Clearwater city, FL..... 112,794
Cleveland Heights city, OH..... 45,024
Clinton city, SC..... 8,538
Clive city, IA..... 17,134
Clovis city, CA..... 104,411
College Park city, MD..... 32,186
College Station city, TX..... 107,445
Colleyville city, TX..... 25,557
Collinsville city, IL..... 24,767
Columbia city, MO..... 118,620
Columbia city, SC..... 132,236
Columbia Falls city, MT..... 5,054
Commerce City city, CO..... 52,905
Concord city, CA..... 128,160
Concord town, MA..... 19,357
Conshohocken borough, PA..... 7,985
Coolidge city, AZ..... 12,221
Coon Rapids city, MN..... 62,342
Coral Springs city, FL..... 130,110
Coronado city, CA..... 24,053
Corvallis city, OR..... 56,224
Cottonwood Heights city, UT..... 34,214
Coventry Lake CDP, CT..... 2,932
Coventry town, CT..... 12,458
Creve Coeur city, MO..... 18,259
Cupertino city, CA..... 60,687
Dacono city, CO..... 4,929
Dakota County, MN..... 414,655
Dallas city, OR..... 15,413
Dallas city, TX..... 1,300,122
Danvers town, MA..... 27,527
Danville city, KY..... 16,657
Darien city, IL..... 22,206
Davenport city, FL..... 3,665
Davidson town, NC..... 12,325
Dayton city, OH..... 140,939
Dayton town, WY..... 815
Dearborn city, MI..... 95,295
Decatur city, GA..... 22,022
Del Mar city, CA..... 4,338
DeLand city, FL..... 30,315
Delaware city, OH..... 38,193
Denison city, TX..... 23,342
Denton city, TX..... 131,097
Denver city, CO..... 678,467
Des Moines city, IA..... 214,778
Des Peres city, MO..... 8,536
Destin city, FL..... 13,421
Dothan city, AL..... 67,784
Dover city, NH..... 30,901
Dublin city, CA..... 57,022
Dublin city, OH..... 44,442
Duluth city, MN..... 86,066
Durham city, NC..... 257,232
Durham County, NC..... 300,865
Dyer town, IN..... 16,077
Eagan city, MN..... 66,102
Eagle Mountain city, UT..... 27,773
Eau Claire city, WI..... 67,945
Eden Prairie city, MN..... 63,660
Eden town, VT..... 1,254
Edgewater city, CO..... 5,299
Edina city, MN..... 50,603
Edmond city, OK..... 89,769
Edmonds city, WA..... 41,309
El Cerrito city, CA..... 24,982
El Paso de Robles (Paso Robles) city, CA..... 31,409
Elgin city, IL..... 112,628
Elk Grove city, CA..... 166,228
Elmhurst city, IL..... 46,139
Englewood city, CO..... 33,155
Erie town, CO..... 22,019

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Escambia County, FL 309,924
Estes Park town, CO..... 6,248
Euclid city, OH 47,698
Fairview town, TX..... 8,473
Farmers Branch city, TX..... 33,808
Farmersville city, TX 3,440
Farmington Hills city, MI 81,235
Farmington town, CT..... 25,596
Fate city, TX..... 10,339
Fayetteville city, GA 17,069
Fayetteville city, NC 210,324
Ferguson township, PA 18,837
Fernandina Beach city, FL 11,957
Flower Mound town, TX..... 71,575
Forest Grove city, OR 23,554
Fort Collins city, CO..... 159,150
Franklin city, TN 72,990
Frederick town, CO 11,397
Fremont city, CA 230,964
Frisco town, CO 2,977
Fruita city, CO 13,039
Gahanna city, OH 34,691
Gaithersburg city, MD..... 67,417
Galveston city, TX..... 49,706
Gardner city, KS 21,059
Germantown city, TN..... 39,230
Gilbert town, AZ 232,176
Gillette city, WY 31,783
Glen Ellyn village, IL..... 27,983
Glendora city, CA..... 51,891
Glenview village, IL 47,066
Golden city, CO..... 20,365
Golden Valley city, MN 21,208
Goodyear city, AZ..... 74,953
Grafton village, WI 11,576
Grand Blanc city, MI 7,964
Grand Rapids city, MI 195,355
Grants Pass city, OR 36,687
Grass Valley city, CA..... 12,893
Greeley city, CO..... 100,760
Greenville city, NC..... 90,347
Greenwich town, CT 62,782
Greenwood Village city, CO..... 15,397
Greer city, SC 28,587
Gunnison County, CO..... 16,215
Haltom City city, TX..... 44,059
Hamilton city, OH 62,216
Hamilton town, MA..... 7,991
Hampton city, VA 136,255
Hanover County, VA..... 103,218
Harrisburg city, SD 5,429
Harrisonburg city, VA 53,064
Harrisonville city, MO 10,025
Hastings city, MN..... 22,620
Henderson city, NV..... 284,817
Herndon town, VA..... 24,545
High Point city, NC 109,849
Highland Park city, IL..... 29,796
Highlands Ranch CDP, CO 105,264
Homer Glen village, IL..... 24,403
Honolulu County, HI 990,060
Hoquiam city, WA 8,416
Horry County, SC..... 310,186
Hudson town, CO 1,709
Huntley village, IL 26,265
Huntsville city, TX..... 40,727
Hutchinson city, MN..... 13,836
Hutto city, TX 22,644
Hyattsville city, MD..... 18,225
Independence city, MO 117,369
Indio city, CA..... 86,867
Iowa City city, IA..... 73,415
Irving city, TX 235,648
Issaquah city, WA..... 35,629
Jackson city, MO..... 14,690
Jackson County, MI 158,989
James City County, VA..... 73,028
Jefferson County, NY 116,567
Jefferson Parish, LA..... 437,038
Jerome city, ID..... 11,306
Johnson City city, TN 65,598
Johnston city, IA 20,172
Jupiter town, FL 62,373
Kalamazoo city, MI 75,833
Kansas City city, KS 151,042
Kansas City city, MO 476,974
Keizer city, OR 37,910
Kent city, WA..... 126,561
Kerrville city, TX..... 22,931
Key West city, FL..... 25,316
King City city, CA 13,721
Kingman city, AZ..... 28,855
Kirkland city, WA..... 86,772
Kirkwood city, MO 27,659
Knoxville city, IA 7,202
La Mesa city, CA..... 59,479
La Plata town, MD..... 9,160
La Vista city, NE 17,062
Laguna Niguel city, CA 65,429
Lake Forest city, IL..... 18,931
Lake in the Hills village, IL..... 28,908
Lake Zurich village, IL 19,983
Lakeville city, MN..... 61,056
Lakewood city, CO..... 151,411
Lakewood city, WA..... 59,102
Lancaster County, SC..... 86,544
Lansing city, MI 115,222
Laramie city, WY..... 32,104
Larimer County, CO 330,976
Las Cruces city, NM..... 101,014
Las Vegas city, NM..... 13,445
Lawrence city, KS..... 93,954
Lawrenceville city, GA..... 29,287
Lehi city, UT..... 58,351
Lenexa city, KS 52,030
Lewisville city, TX 103,638
Lewisville town, NC 13,516
Libertyville village, IL..... 20,504
Lincolnwood village, IL 12,637
Lindsborg city, KS 3,313
Little Chute village, WI 11,006
Littleton city, CO..... 45,848
Livermore city, CA 88,232
Lombard village, IL..... 43,776
Lone Tree city, CO 13,430
Long Grove village, IL..... 7,980
Longmont city, CO..... 91,730
Lonsdale city, MN 3,850
Los Alamos County, NM 18,031
Los Altos Hills town, CA..... 8,490
Loudoun County, VA 374,558
Louisville city, CO..... 20,319
Lower Merion township, PA..... 58,500
Lynchburg city, VA..... 79,237
Lynnwood city, WA 37,242
Manassas city, VA..... 41,379
Manhattan Beach city, CA 35,698
Manhattan city, KS 55,427
Mankato city, MN 41,241
Maple Grove city, MN..... 68,362
Maplewood city, MN..... 40,127
Maricopa County, AZ 4,155,501
Marin County, CA 260,814
Marion city, IA..... 38,014
Mariposa County, CA 17,658
Marshfield city, WI..... 18,326
Martinez city, CA..... 37,902
Marysville city, WA..... 66,178
Maui County, HI..... 164,094
McKinney city, TX 164,760
McMinnville city, OR 33,211
Mecklenburg County, NC 1,034,290
Menlo Park city, CA 33,661
Menomonee Falls village, WI..... 36,411
Mercer Island city, WA..... 24,768
Meridian charter township, MI.. 41,903
Meridian city, ID..... 91,917
Merriam city, KS 11,259
Mesa city, AZ..... 479,317
Mesquite city, TX..... 144,118
Miami Beach city, FL..... 92,187
Miami city, FL..... 443,007
Middleton city, WI..... 18,951
Middletown town, RI..... 16,100
Midland city, MI 41,958
Milford city, DE 10,645
Milton city, GA..... 37,556
Minneapolis city, MN..... 411,452
Minnetrista city, MN..... 7,187
Missouri City city, TX 72,688
Moline city, IL 42,644
Monroe city, MI..... 20,128
Montgomery city, MN..... 2,921
Montgomery County, MD 1,039,198

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Monticello city, UT 2,599
Montrose city, CO 18,918
Moraga town, CA 17,231
Morristown city, TN 29,446
Morrisville town, NC 23,873
Morro Bay city, CA 10,568
Moscow city, ID 24,833
Mountlake Terrace city, WA 20,922
Murphy city, TX 20,361
Naperville city, IL 146,431
Napoleon city, OH 8,646
Nederland city, TX 17,284
Needham CDP, MA 30,429
Nevada City city, CA 3,112
Nevada County, CA 98,838
New Braunfels city, TX 70,317
New Brighton city, MN 22,440
New Concord village, OH 2,561
New Hope city, MN 20,909
New Orleans city, LA 388,182
New Ulm city, MN 13,249
Newport city, RI 24,745
Newport News city, VA 180,775
Newton city, IA 15,085
Niles village, IL 29,823
Noblesville city, IN 59,807
Norcross city, GA 16,474
Norfolk city, NE 24,352
Norfolk city, VA 245,752
North Mankato city, MN 13,583
North Port city, FL 62,542
North Yarmouth town, ME 3,714
Northglenn city, CO 38,473
Novato city, CA 55,378
Novi city, MI 58,835
O'Fallon city, IL 29,095
Oak Park village, IL 52,229
Oakley city, CA 39,950
Oklahoma City city, OK 629,191
Olmsted County, MN 151,685
Olympia city, WA 49,928
Orange village, OH 3,280
Orland Park village, IL 59,161
Orleans Parish, LA 388,182
Oshkosh city, WI 66,649
Oswego village, IL 33,759
Ottawa County, MI 280,243
Overland Park city, KS 186,147
Paducah city, KY 24,879
Palm Beach Gardens city, FL 53,119
Palm Coast city, FL 82,356
Palo Alto city, CA 67,082
Palos Verdes Estates city, CA ... 13,591
Papillion city, NE 19,478
Paradise Valley town, AZ 13,961
Park City city, UT 8,167
Parker town, CO 51,125
Parkland city, FL 28,901
Pasco city, WA 70,607
Pasco County, FL 498,136
Payette city, ID 7,366
Pearland city, TX 113,693
Peoria city, IL 115,424
Pflugerville city, TX 58,013
Philadelphia city, PA 1,569,657
Pinehurst village, NC 15,580
Piqua city, OH 20,793
Pitkin County, CO 17,747
Plano city, TX 281,566
Platte City city, MO 4,867
Pleasant Hill city, IA 9,608
Pleasanton city, CA 79,341
Plymouth city, MN 76,258
Polk County, IA 467,235
Pompano Beach city, FL 107,542
Port Orange city, FL 60,315
Port St. Lucie city, FL 178,778
Portland city, OR 630,331
Powell city, OH 12,658
Powhatan County, VA 28,364
Prairie Village city, KS 21,932
Prince William County, VA 450,763
Prior Lake city, MN 25,452
Pueblo city, CO 109,122
Purcellville town, VA 9,217
Queen Creek town, AZ 33,298
Raleigh city, NC 449,477
Ramsey city, MN 25,853
Raymond town, ME 4,497
Raymore city, MO 20,358
Redmond city, OR 28,492
Redmond city, WA 60,712
Redwood City city, CA 84,368
Reno city, NV 239,732
Richfield city, MN 35,993
Richland city, WA 53,991
Richmond city, CA 108,853
Richmond Heights city, MO 8,466
Rio Rancho city, NM 93,317
River Falls city, WI 15,256
Riverside city, CA 321,570
Roanoke city, VA 99,572
Roanoke County, VA 93,419
Rochester city, NY 209,463
Rock Hill city, SC 70,764
Rockville city, MD 66,420
Roeland Park city, KS 6,810
Rohnert Park city, CA 42,305
Rolla city, MO 20,013
Rosemount city, MN 23,474
Rosenberg city, TX 35,867
Roseville city, MN 35,624
Round Rock city, TX 116,369
Royal Palm Beach village, FL 37,665
Sacramento city, CA 489,650
Sahuarita town, AZ 28,257
Sammamish city, WA 62,877
San Carlos city, CA 29,954
San Diego city, CA 1,390,966
San Francisco city, CA 864,263
San Jose city, CA 1,023,031
San Marcos city, CA 93,493
San Marcos city, TX 59,935
Sangamon County, IL 198,134
Santa Fe city, NM 82,980
Santa Fe County, NM 147,514
Sarasota County, FL 404,839
Savage city, MN 30,011
Schaumburg village, IL 74,427
Schertz city, TX 38,199
Scott County, MN 141,463
Scottsdale city, AZ 239,283
Sedona city, AZ 10,246
Sevierville city, TN 16,387
Shakopee city, MN 40,024
Sharonville city, OH 13,974
Shawnee city, KS 64,840
Shawnee city, OK 30,974
Sherborn town, MA 4,302
Shoreline city, WA 55,431
Shoreview city, MN 26,432
Shorewood village, IL 16,809
Sierra Vista city, AZ 43,585
Silverton city, OR 9,757
Sioux Falls city, SD 170,401
Skokie village, IL 64,773
Snoqualmie city, WA 12,944
Snowmass Village town, CO 2,827
Somerset town, MA 18,257
South Jordan city, UT 65,523
Southlake city, TX 30,090
Spearfish city, SD 11,300
Springfield city, MO 165,785
Springville city, UT 32,319
St. Augustine city, FL 13,952
St. Charles city, IL 32,730
St. Cloud city, MN 67,093
St. Joseph city, MO 76,819
St. Louis County, MN 200,294
St. Lucie County, FL 298,763
State College borough, PA 42,224
Steamboat Springs city, CO 12,520
Sugar Land city, TX 86,886
Suisun City city, CA 29,280
Summit County, UT 39,731
Sunnyvale city, CA 151,565
Surprise city, AZ 129,534
Suwanee city, GA 18,655
Tacoma city, WA 207,280
Takoma Park city, MD 17,643
Temecula city, CA 110,722
Tempe city, AZ 178,339
Temple city, TX 71,795
Texarkana city, TX 37,222

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The Woodlands CDP, TX..... 109,608
Thousand Oaks city, CA..... 128,909
Tigard city, OR..... 51,355
Tinley Park village, IL..... 57,107
Tracy city, CA..... 87,613
Trinidad CCD, CO..... 10,819
Tualatin city, OR..... 27,135
Tulsa city, OK..... 401,352
Tustin city, CA..... 80,007
Twin Falls city, ID 47,340
Unalaska city, AK..... 4,809
University Heights city, OH..... 13,201
University Park city, TX..... 24,692
Urbandale city, IA..... 42,222
Vail town, CO 5,425
Ventura CCD, CA..... 115,218
Vernon Hills village, IL..... 26,084
Vestavia Hills city, AL..... 34,003
Victoria city, MN 8,679
Vienna town, VA 16,474
Virginia Beach city, VA..... 450,057
Walnut Creek city, CA..... 68,516
Warrensburg city, MO 19,890
Washington County, MN..... 250,979
Washoe County, NV 445,551
Washougal city, WA..... 15,241
Wauwatosa city, WI 47,687
Wentzville city, MO 35,768
West Carrollton city, OH..... 12,963
West Chester township, OH.... 62,804
West Des Moines city, IA..... 62,999
Western Springs village, IL..... 13,187
Westerville city, OH..... 38,604
Westlake town, TX 1,006
Westminster city, CO 111,895
Westminster city, MD 18,557
Wheat Ridge city, CO 31,162
White House city, TN..... 11,107
Wichita city, KS..... 389,054
Williamsburg city, VA..... 14,817
Willowbrook village, IL..... 8,598
Wilmington city, NC..... 115,261
Wilsonville city, OR..... 22,789
Windsor town, CO 23,386
Windsor town, CT 29,037
Winnetka village, IL..... 12,504
Winter Garden city, FL..... 40,799
Woodbury city, MN..... 67,648
Woodinville city, WA 11,675
Wyandotte County, KS..... 163,227
Wyoming city, MI..... 75,124
Yakima city, WA 93,182
York County, VA..... 67,196
Yorktown town, IN..... 11,200
Yorkville city, IL 18,691
Yountville city, CA..... 2,978

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Front Range Benchmark Tables

Table 127: Aspects of Quality of Life Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Louisville as a place to live	99%	1	28	Much higher
Louisville as a place to raise children	97%	1	29	Much higher
Louisville as a place to retire	78%	2	30	Much higher
Louisville as a place to work	80%	2	29	Much higher
The overall quality of life in Louisville	98%	2	32	Much higher

Table 128: Community Characteristics Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	79%	1	22	Much higher
Overall appearance of Louisville	91%	4	23	Much higher
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	72%	6	22	Much higher
Shopping opportunities	55%	14	24	Similar
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	90%	1	16	Much higher
Opportunities to participate in community matters	86%	1	19	Much higher
Recreational opportunities	95%	2	23	Much higher
Employment opportunities	47%	9	25	Higher
Variety of housing options	44%	14	19	Similar
Availability of affordable quality housing	16%	14	19	Lower
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	93%	4	18	Much higher
Overall economic health of Louisville	84%	3	16	Much higher

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Table 129: Safety Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	98%	1	5	Much higher
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	88%	1	5	Much higher
In your neighborhood	96%	10	21	Similar
In Louisville's downtown area	97%	4	18	Higher

Table 130: Quality of City Administration Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	61%	NA	NA	NA
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	80%	NA	NA	NA
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	85%	9	27	Higher

Table 131: Quality of Louisville Public Safety Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Enforcement of traffic regulations	81%	1	25	Much higher
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	72%	1	25	Much higher
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	88%	6	28	Higher

Table 132: Quality of Louisville Planning and Building Safety Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	72%	NA	NA	NA

Table 133: Quality of Louisville Public Library Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	97%	2	19	Much higher

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Table 134: Quality of Louisville Recreation Center Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	96%	1	19	Much higher

Table 135: Quality of Parks and Open Space Divisions Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Maintenance of the trail system	94%	3	5	Similar

Table 136: Quality of Louisville Public Works Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	64%	1	25	Much higher
Street sweeping	72%	6	21	Higher
Snow removal/street sanding	52%	15	25	Similar
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	88%	3	19	Much higher
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	81%	6	16	Similar
Quality of Louisville water	88%	2	15	Much higher

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Table 137: Quality of Louisville's Transportation System Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Ease of car travel in Louisville	90%	1	25	Much higher
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	64%	1	7	Much higher
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	89%	1	25	Much higher
Ease of walking in Louisville	91%	1	24	Much higher
Traffic flow on major streets	79%	1	22	Much higher
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	86%	3	15	Much higher

Table 138: Overall Quality of City Services Benchmarks

	Percent positive	Rank	Number of communities in comparison	Comparison to benchmark
Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	95%	2	30	Much higher

Jurisdictions Included in the Front Range Benchmark Comparisons

Listed below are the jurisdictions included in the Front Range benchmark comparisons provided for the City of Louisville followed by its 2010 population according to the U.S. Census.

Adams County, CO.....487,850
Arapahoe County, CO.....626,612
Arvada city, CO.....115,320
Aurora city, CO.....357,323
Boulder city, CO.....106,271
Brighton city, CO.....38,016
Broomfield city, CO.....64,283
Castle Rock town, CO.....57,274
Centennial city, CO.....108,448
Commerce City city, CO.....52,905
Dacono city, CO.....4,929
Denver city, CO.....678,467
Edgewater city, CO.....5,299
Englewood city, CO.....33,155
Erie town, CO.....22,019
Fort Collins city, CO.....159,150
Frederick town, CO.....11,397
Golden city, CO.....20,365
Greeley city, CO.....100,760
Greenwood Village city, CO.....15,397
Highlands Ranch CDP, CO.....105,264
Lakewood city, CO.....151,411
Larimer County, CO.....330,976
Littleton city, CO.....45,848
Lone Tree city, CO.....13,430
Longmont city, CO.....91,730
Louisville city, CO.....20,319
Northglenn city, CO.....38,473
Parker town, CO.....51,125
Pueblo city, CO.....109,122
Westminster city, CO.....111,895
Wheat Ridge city, CO.....31,162
Windsor town, CO.....23,386

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Appendix E: Survey Methodology

The Louisville Community Survey serves as a consumer report card for the City by providing residents the opportunity to rate City services, local government, community amenities and the quality of life in the City. The survey also gives residents a chance to provide feedback to government on what is working well and what is not, and to communicate their priorities for community planning and resource allocation. The City of Louisville funded this research. Please contact Emily Hogan of the City of Louisville at ehogan@louisvilleco.gov if you have any questions about the survey.

Survey Instrument Development

General resident surveys, such as this one, ask recipients for their perspectives on policy issues facing the City and assessments of City service delivery, the quality of life in the city and use of City amenities. The survey instrument for the City of Louisville was developed through an iterative process between City staff and elected officials, and NRC staff. The process started with City of Louisville staff reviewing the 2016 survey and creating lists of questions related to new issues or service areas in the City. New questions were created and all questions were prioritized, and an optimal composition of topics and questions were selected. Through this iterative process between City staff, elected officials appointed to the survey committee and NRC staff, a final five-page questionnaire was created.

Selecting Survey Recipients

"Sampling" refers to the method by which survey recipients are chosen. The "sample" refers to all those who were given a chance to participate in the survey. All households located in the City boundaries were eligible for the survey. Because local governments generally do not have inclusive lists of all the residences in the jurisdiction (tax assessor and utility billing databases often omit rental units), lists from the United States Postal Service (USPS), based on their delivery sequence file (DSF, the addresses used by the postal carriers to deliver the mail) updated every three months, usually provide the best representation of all households in a specific geographic location. The address list was obtained for NRC by GoDog Direct, and was based on the USPS DSF data to select the list of households.

A larger list than needed was obtained so that a process referred to as "geocoding" could be used to eliminate addresses from the list that were outside the City's boundaries. Geocoding is a computerized process in which addresses are compared to electronically mapped boundaries and coded as inside or outside desired boundaries; in this case, within the City of Louisville and within the City's Voter Wards. All addresses determined to be outside the study boundaries were eliminated from the address list. A random selection of 2,500 across the three Wards was made of the remaining addresses to create the final mailing list. The Ward for each address was tracked to permit comparisons of the survey results. Attached units were oversampled to compensate for detached unit residents' tendency to return surveys at a higher rate.

An individual within each household was randomly selected to complete the survey using the birthday method. The birthday method selects a person within the household by asking the "person whose birthday has most recently passed" to complete the questionnaire. The underlying assumption in this method is that day of birth has no relationship to the way people respond to surveys. This instruction was contained in the cover letter accompanying the questionnaire.

In addition to the scientific, random selection of households, a link to an online "opt-in" survey was publicized and posted to the City of Louisville website and social media pages. This opt-in survey was identical to the scientific survey and open to all Louisville residents.

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Survey Administration and Response

Households received three mailings each, beginning in March 2020. The first mailing was a prenotification postcard announcing the upcoming survey. A week after the prenotification postcard was sent, the first wave of the survey was sent. The second wave was sent one week after the first. The survey mailings contained a letter from the mayor inviting the household to participate in the 2020 Community Survey, a questionnaire and postage-paid envelope. The cover letters included a web address for the survey in case respondents preferred to complete the survey online. Completed surveys were collected over the following five weeks. The online "opt-in" survey became available to all residents on April 10, 2020 and remained open for about three weeks.

About 3% of the surveys were returned because the housing unit was vacant or the postal service was unable to deliver the survey as addressed. Of the 2,430 households that received a survey, 928 completed the survey (including 377 completed online), providing a response rate of 38%. The response rates by voter ward ranged from 38% to 43% (details appear in the following table). The response rates were calculated using AAPOR's response rate #2[2] for mailed surveys of unnamed persons. Additionally, 122 residents completed the online opt-in survey; results of the opt-in survey were kept separate from the random selection mailed survey and can be found in the report titled *2020 Louisville Open-Participation Survey Results,* provided under separate cover.

Table 139: 2020 Survey Response Rates

	Number of surveys mailed	Number of completed surveys	Number of households receiving a survey (minus undeliverables)	Response rate
Ward 1	1,243	415	1,178	35%
Ward 2	595	253	592	43%
Ward 3	662	258	660	39%
Overall	**2,500**	**928**	**2,430**	**38%**

95% Confidence Intervals

The 95% confidence interval (or "margin of error") quantifies the "sampling error" or precision of the estimates made from the survey results. A 95% confidence interval can be calculated for any number of respondents, and indicates that in 95 of 100 surveys conducted like this one, for a particular item, a result would be found that is within plus or minus five percentage points of the result that would be found if everyone in the population of interest was surveyed. The practical difficulties of conducting any resident survey may introduce other sources of error in addition to sampling error. Despite best efforts to boost participation and ensure potential inclusion of all households, some selected households will decline participation in the survey (potentially introducing non-response error) and some eligible households may be unintentionally excluded from the listed sources for the mailing list (referred to as coverage error).

While the 95 percent confidence level for the survey is generally no greater than plus or minus three percentage points around any given percent reported for all respondents (928), results for subgroups will have wider confidence intervals. Where estimates are given for subgroups, they are less precise. For each subgroup from the survey, the margin of error is higher: as much as plus or minus 18% for a sample size of 30 to plus or minus 7% for 200 completed surveys.

[2] See AAPOR's Standard Definitions here: http://www.aapor.org/Standards-Ethics/Standard-Definitions-(1).aspx for more information

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Survey Processing (Data Entry)

Mailed surveys were submitted via postage-paid business reply envelopes. Once received, staff assigned a unique identification number to each questionnaire. Additionally, each survey was reviewed and "cleaned" as necessary. For example, a question may have asked a respondent to pick two items out of a list of five, but the respondent checked three; staff would choose randomly two of the three selected items to be coded in the dataset.

Once cleaned and numbered, all surveys were entered into an electronic dataset. This dataset was subject to a data entry protocol of "key and verify," in which survey data were entered twice into an electronic dataset and then compared. Discrepancies were evaluated against the original survey form and corrected. Range checks as well as other forms of quality control were also performed.

Data from our web survey platform, Polco, were automatically entered into an electronic dataset and, therefore, generally require little cleaning. The web data were downloaded, cleaned as necessary and then merged with the data from the mail survey to create one complete dataset.

Weighting the Data

The demographic characteristics of the survey respondents were compared to those found in the 2017 American Community Survey or 2010 U.S. Census estimates for adults in the city. Survey results were weighted using the population norms to reflect the appropriate percent of those residents in the city. The primary objective of weighting survey data is to make the survey respondents reflective of the larger population of the community. No adjustments were made for design effects. The variables used for weighting were respondent gender, age, tenure (rent versus own), housing unit type and Ward.

The results of the weighting scheme are presented in the figure on the following page.

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Table 140: City of Louisville Weighting Table 2020

Characteristic	Population Norm[1]	Unweighted Data	Weighted Data
Housing			
Rent	29%	19%	29%
Own	71%	81%	71%
Detached[2]	75%	75%	74%
Attached[2]	25%	25%	26%
Gender and Age			
Female	51%	56%	51%
Male	49%	44%	49%
Age 18-34	23%	7%	23%
Age 35-54	46%	33%	46%
Age 55 and over	31%	60%	31%
Female 18-34	11%	4%	11%
Female 35-54	24%	19%	24%
Female 55 and over	16%	33%	16%
Male 18-34	12%	3%	12%
Male 35-54	22%	14%	22%
Male 55 and over	15%	27%	15%
Council Ward[3]			
Ward 1	46%	45%	44%
Ward 2	26%	27%	26%
Ward 3	28%	28%	30%

[1] *2010 Census*
[2] *American Community Survey 2017 5-year estimates*
[3] *Proportion of addresses in USPS list*

Analyzing the Data

The surveys were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Frequency distributions are presented in the body of the report. Chi-square and ANOVA tests of significance were applied to breakdowns of selected survey questions by respondent and geographic characteristics. A "p-value" of 0.05 or less indicates that there is less than a 5% probability that differences observed between groups are due to chance; or in other words, a greater than 95% probability that the differences observed in the selected categories of our sample represent "real" differences among those populations. Where differences between subgroups are statistically significant, they have been marked.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Appendix F: Survey Materials

The 2020 survey materials are included on the following pages.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Dear Louisville Resident,

Your household has been selected at random to participate in an anonymous survey about the City of Louisville. You will receive a copy of the survey next week in the mail with instructions for completing and returning it, or you can go online to complete the survey using the web address below.

Please do not share your survey link. This survey is for randomly selected households only. The City will conduct a separate survey that is open to all residents just a few weeks from now.

Thank you in advance for helping us with this important study!

Sincerely,

Ashley Stolzmann, Mayor
City of Louisville

Take the Louisville Community Survey now!

City of Louisville

749 Main Street ● Louisville, CO 80027

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****
001
RESIDENT
1234 ABC STREET
LOUISVILLE, CO 80027

290

Photo Credit: Tony Wilhelms

City of Louisville
749 Main Street ● Louisville, CO 80027

City of Louisville

749 Main Street
Louisville, CO 80027
303.335.4536
FAX 303.335.4550

March 2020

Dear City of Louisville Resident:

The City of Louisville wants to know what you think about your community, local government and important issues facing the City. That is why you have been randomly selected to participate in the City of Louisville 2020 Community Survey.

Please take a few minutes to fill out the enclosed Community Survey. Your participation in this survey is very important – especially since your household is one of only 2,500 households being surveyed. Your feedback will help the City make decisions that affect our community.

A few things to remember:

- **Your responses are completely anonymous.**
- In order to hear from a diverse group of residents, the adult 18 years or older in your household who most recently had a birthday should complete this survey.
- **You may return the survey by mail in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, or you can complete the survey online at (please be sure to type the address exactly as it appears here):**

Please do not share your survey link. This survey is for randomly selected households only. The City will conduct a separate survey that is open to all residents just a few weeks from now.

If you have any questions about this survey, please contact Emily Hogan at 303-335-4528.

Thank you for your help and participation.

Sincerely,

Ashley Stolzmann
Mayor

City of Louisville

749 Main Street
Louisville, CO 80027
303.335.4536
FAX 303.335.4550

March 2020

Dear City of Louisville Resident:

This is your second chance to respond to the 2020 Louisville Community Survey if you haven't already! **(If you completed it and sent it back, we thank you for your time and ask you to recycle this survey. Please do not respond twice.)**

The City of Louisville wants to know what you think about your community, local government and important issues facing our City. You have been selected at random to participate in 2020 Community Survey.

Please take a few minutes to fill out the enclosed survey. Your participation in this survey is very important – especially since your household is one of only 2,500 households being surveyed. Your feedback will help the City make decisions that affect our community.

A few things to remember:

- **Your responses are completely anonymous.**
- In order to hear from a diverse group of residents, the adult 18 years or older in your household who most recently had a birthday should complete this survey.
- **You may return the survey by mail in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, or you can complete the survey online at (please be sure to type the address exactly as it appears here):**

Please do not share your survey link. This survey is for randomly selected households only. The City will conduct a separate survey that is open to all residents just a few weeks from now.

If you have any questions about this survey, please contact Emily Hogan at 303-335-4528.

Thank you for your help and participation.

Sincerely,

Ashley Stolzmann
Mayor

2020 Louisville Community Survey

Please complete this questionnaire if you are the adult (age 18 or older) in the household who most recently had a birthday. The adult's year of birth does not matter. Please circle the response that most closely represents your opinion for each question. Your responses are anonymous and will be reported in group form only.

1. Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Louisville:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Louisville as a place to live	1	2	3	4	5
Louisville as a place to raise children	1	2	3	4	5
Louisville as a place to retire	1	2	3	4	5
Louisville as a place to work	1	2	3	4	5
The overall quality of life in Louisville	1	2	3	4	5

2. Please rate Louisville as a community on each of the items listed below:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	1	2	3	4	5
Overall appearance of Louisville	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	1	2	3	4	5
Shopping opportunities	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	1	2	3	4	5
Opportunities to participate in community matters	1	2	3	4	5
Recreational opportunities	1	2	3	4	5
Employment opportunities	1	2	3	4	5
Variety of housing options	1	2	3	4	5
Availability of affordable quality housing	1	2	3	4	5
Preservation of the historic character of old town	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	1	2	3	4	5
Overall economic health of Louisville	1	2	3	4	5

3. Please rate how safe you feel:

	Very safe	Somewhat safe	Neither safe nor unsafe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	1	2	3	4	5	6
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	1	2	3	4	5	6
In your neighborhood	1	2	3	4	5	6
In Louisville's downtown area	1	2	3	4	5	6
In Louisville's parks	1	2	3	4	5	6

4. Please rate the following areas of the City of Louisville Administration:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
City response to citizen complaints or concerns	1	2	3	4	5
Information about City Council, Planning Commission & other official City meetings	1	2	3	4	5
Information about City's strategic plan and budget	1	2	3	4	5
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	1	2	3	4	5
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Louisville City government	1	2	3	4	5

5. Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Police Department and public safety:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Visibility of patrol cars	1	2	3	4	5
Enforcement of traffic regulations	1	2	3	4	5
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Communicating regularly with community members (e.g., website, meetings, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Response to emerging community issues (e.g., opioids, mental health, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	1	2	3	4	5

6. Please rate the following areas of community design and the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
The public input process on City planning issues	1	2	3	4	5
Planning review process for new development	1	2	3	4	5
Building permit process related to 2018 hail damage	1	2	3	4	5
Building permit process overall	1	2	3	4	5
Building/construction inspection process	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	1	2	3	4	5

7. Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum and their services:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Louisville Public Library programs (e.g., story time, One Book program, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Services at the Louisville Public Library (e.g., reference desk, check out, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Internet and computer services at the Louisville Public Library	1	2	3	4	5
Louisville Public Library services online at www.louisville-library.org accessed from home or elsewhere (e.g., book holds, access databases, research, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Louisville Public Library materials and collections	1	2	3	4	5
Louisville Public Library building	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service at the Library (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	1	2	3	4	5
Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)	1	2	3	4	5
Louisville Historical Museum campus	1	2	3	4	5
Archival materials (e.g., historic photographs, newspapers, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service at the Historical Museum (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum	1	2	3	4	5

8. Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Current recreation programs for youth (e.g., swim lessons, sports, preschool, camps)	1	2	3	4	5
Current recreation programs for adults (e.g., fitness classes, sports, general interests)	1	2	3	4	5
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	1	2	3	4	5
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Louisville Recreation Center	1	2	3	4	5
Current programs and services for seniors	1	2	3	4	5
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Louisville Senior Center	1	2	3	4	5
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service at the Coal Creek Golf Course (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course	1	2	3	4	5

9. Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Adequacy of parks, bike paths, playing fields and playgrounds	1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance of parks (e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, picnic areas)	1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance of medians and street landscaping	1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance of the Louisville Cemetery	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service of the Parks Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Parks Division	1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance of open space (e.g., trash bins, trailheads, habitat, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance of the trail system	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service of the Open Space Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Open Space Division	1	2	3	4	5

10. Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Works Department:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	1	2	3	4	5
Street maintenance in your neighborhood	1	2	3	4	5
Street sweeping	1	2	3	4	5
Snow removal/street sanding	1	2	3	4	5
Street lighting, signage and street markings	1	2	3	4	5
Waste water (e.g., sewage system)	1	2	3	4	5
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	1	2	3	4	5
Quality of Louisville water	1	2	3	4	5
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	1	2	3	4	5
Fees for water, sewer and trash	1	2	3	4	5
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	1	2	3	4	5
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department	1	2	3	4	5

11. Please rate the following areas of Louisville's Transportation System:

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Ease of car travel in Louisville	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	1	2	3	4	5
Ease of walking in Louisville	1	2	3	4	5
Traffic flow on major streets	1	2	3	4	5
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	1	2	3	4	5
Overall safety of Louisville's Transportation System	1	2	3	4	5

12. Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?

- ❑ Excellent
- ❑ Good
- ❑ Fair
- ❑ Poor
- ❑ Don't know

13. First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of the community. Then, select which three (3) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.

	High priority	Medium priority	Low/not a priority	Don't know	Top 3 priorities
Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system)	1	2	3	4	❑
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	1	2	3	4	❑
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	1	2	3	4	❑
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	1	2	3	4	❑
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	1	2	3	4	❑
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	1	2	3	4	❑
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	1	2	3	4	❑
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	1	2	3	4	❑
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	1	2	3	4	❑
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	1	2	3	4	❑
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	1	2	3	4	❑

14. First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate. Then, select which two (2) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.

	High priority	Medium priority	Low/not a priority	Don't know	Top 2 priorities
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	1	2	3	4	❑
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	1	2	3	4	❑
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	1	2	3	4	❑
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	1	2	3	4	❑
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	1	2	3	4	❑
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	1	2	3	4	❑
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	1	2	3	4	❑

15. How much of a priority, if at all, should the City place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to achieve Louisville's sustainability vision?

	High priority	Medium priority	Low/not a priority	Don't know
Reduce energy consumption and increase use of clean energy	1	2	3	4
Encourage water efficiency and water quality efforts	1	2	3	4
Promote fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure	1	2	3	4
Increase community waste diversion	1	2	3	4
Ensure a sustainable, safe and healthy food supply that is accessible	1	2	3	4

16. In 2019, the City completed a Transportation Master Plan identifying transportation improvements needed across the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). How much do you support or oppose a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement these transportation projects in the City?

❑ Strongly support ❑ Somewhat support ❑ Somewhat oppose ❑ Strongly oppose ❑ Don't know

17. The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies the goal of achieving zero waste (preventing waste and diverting it from landfills) and managing resources effectively. In an effort to achieve this goal, how much do you support or oppose a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville?

❑ Strongly support ❑ Somewhat support ❑ Somewhat oppose ❑ Strongly oppose ❑ Don't know

18. In 2019, the City adopted climate action goals to increase renewable energy for municipal and community usage and reduce carbon emissions. Currently 30% of the community's electric needs come from carbon free sources. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources?

❑ Strongly support ❑ Somewhat support ❑ Somewhat oppose ❑ Strongly oppose ❑ Don't know

19. The City's 2017 Historical Museum Master Plan calls for a Museum expansion to address current limitations, improve accessibility and better serve the community. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus?

- ❑ Strongly support
- ❑ Somewhat support
- ❑ Somewhat oppose
- ❑ Strongly oppose
- ❑ Don't know

20. Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville. Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source.

	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Never	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't know
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
City's email notices (eNotification)	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
Utility bill inserts	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5
Word of mouth	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5

Our last questions are about you and your household. Again, all of your responses to this survey are completely anonymous and will be reported in group form only.

D1. How many years have you lived in Louisville?

- ❑ Less than 1 year
- ❑ 1-5 years
- ❑ 6-10 years
- ❑ 11-15 years
- ❑ More than 15 years

D2. Which best describes the building you live in?

- ❑ One family house detached from any other houses
- ❑ House attached to one or more houses (e.g., a duplex or townhome)
- ❑ Building with two or more apartments or condominiums
- ❑ Mobile home
- ❑ Other

D3. Do you rent or own your home?

- ❑ Rent
- ❑ Own

D4. How do you describe your gender identity?

- ❑ Female
- ❑ Male
- ❑ Identify another way (specify if you wish):

_____

D5. In which category is your age?

- ❑ 18-24 years
- ❑ 25-34 years
- ❑ 35-44 years
- ❑ 45-54 years
- ❑ 55-64 years
- ❑ 65-74 years
- ❑ 75 years or older

D6. How many people (including yourself) currently live in your household? _____ people

D7. Do any children 17 or under live in your household?

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes

D8. Are you or any other members of your household aged 60 or older?

- ❑ No
- ❑ Yes

Thank you for completing this survey. Please return the completed survey in the postage-paid envelope to: National Research Center, Inc., PO Box 549, Belle Mead, NJ 08502

City of Louisville, CO

2020 Community Survey

Open-Participation Survey

Report of Results

June 2020

Prepared by:

NRC
POWERED BY POLCO

2955 Valmont Road, Suite 300
Boulder, CO 80531
n-r-c.com | 303-444-7863

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Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

About the Open Participation Online Survey

As part the 2020 Louisville Community Survey, the City of Louisville conducted a mailed survey of 2,500 residents. Surveys were mailed to randomly selected households in March 2020 and data were collected through April 2020 (see the report, *2020 Louisville Community Survey Report of Results*). The results from this main survey effort represent the most robust estimate of your residents' opinions.

After the data collection period was underway, the City made available a web-based survey to its residents through a link on the City's website. Visitors to the site were able to complete the survey during April 2020 and 122 surveys were received. This report contains the results of this opt-in web-based survey. These data were not collected through a random sample and it is unknown who in the community was aware of link on the City's website; therefore, a level of confidence in the representativeness of the sample cannot be estimated. However, to reduce bias where possible, these data were weighted to match the demographic characteristics of the 2010 Census and 2017 American Community Survey estimates for adults in the City of Louisville.

The results of the weighting scheme for the opt-in survey are presented in the following table.

Table 1: Louisville, CO 2020 Weighting Table

Characteristic	Population Norm[1]	Unweighted Data	Weighted Data
Housing			
Rent	29%	8%	27%
Own	71%	92%	73%
Detached[2]	75%	88%	76%
Attached[2]	25%	12%	24%
Gender and Age			
Female	51%	59%	49%
Male	49%	41%	51%
Age 18-34	23%	10%	22%
Age 35-54	46%	52%	46%
Age 55 and over	31%	38%	32%
Female 18-34	11%	4%	9%
Female 35-54	24%	34%	24%
Female 55 and over	16%	22%	16%
Male 18-34	12%	5%	12%
Male 35-54	22%	18%	22%
Male 55 and over	15%	17%	16%
Council Ward[3]			
Ward 1	46%	44%	45%
Ward 2	26%	31%	30%
Ward 3	28%	25%	25%

[1] *2010 Census*
[2] *American Community Survey 2017 5-year estimates*
[3] *Proportion of addresses in USPS list*

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Complete Set of Frequencies

The following pages contain a complete set of responses to each question on the survey. For questions that included a "don't know" response option, two tables for that question are provided: the first that excludes the "don't know" responses, and the second that includes those responses. The percent of respondents giving a particular response is shown followed by the number of respondents (denoted with "N=").

Table 2: Question 1 (excluding don't know)

Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Louisville:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Louisville as a place to live	66%	N=80	28%	N=34	6%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
Louisville as a place to raise children	74%	N=72	18%	N=17	8%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=97
Louisville as a place to retire	47%	N=38	26%	N=21	24%	N=19	4%	N=3	100%	N=80
Louisville as a place to work	44%	N=40	27%	N=25	25%	N=23	3%	N=3	100%	N=91
The overall quality of life in Louisville	56%	N=69	37%	N=45	6%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=122

Table 3: Question 1 (including don't know)

Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Louisville:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Louisville as a place to live	66%	N=80	28%	N=34	6%	N=7	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
Louisville as a place to raise children	59%	N=72	14%	N=17	6%	N=8	0%	N=0	20%	N=25	100%	N=122
Louisville as a place to retire	31%	N=38	17%	N=21	16%	N=19	2%	N=3	34%	N=41	100%	N=122
Louisville as a place to work	33%	N=40	20%	N=25	19%	N=23	3%	N=3	25%	N=31	100%	N=122
The overall quality of life in Louisville	56%	N=69	37%	N=45	6%	N=8	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=122

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 4: Question 2 (excluding don't know)

Please rate Louisville as a community on each of the items listed below:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	30%	N=33	35%	N=39	26%	N=28	9%	N=10	100%	N=111
Overall appearance of Louisville	43%	N=52	46%	N=55	11%	N=14	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	30%	N=35	42%	N=48	21%	N=24	7%	N=8	100%	N=115
Shopping opportunities	17%	N=21	29%	N=35	27%	N=33	26%	N=31	100%	N=120
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	48%	N=55	31%	N=36	19%	N=22	1%	N=1	100%	N=114
Opportunities to participate in community matters	34%	N=38	47%	N=53	18%	N=20	2%	N=2	100%	N=113
Recreational opportunities	55%	N=67	39%	N=48	4%	N=5	2%	N=2	100%	N=122
Employment opportunities	8%	N=6	33%	N=27	41%	N=34	19%	N=15	100%	N=82
Variety of housing options	17%	N=19	21%	N=24	39%	N=44	23%	N=26	100%	N=113
Availability of affordable quality housing	2%	N=2	13%	N=13	25%	N=26	59%	N=61	100%	N=103
Preservation of the historic character of old town	33%	N=40	42%	N=50	20%	N=24	6%	N=7	100%	N=120
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	49%	N=60	37%	N=45	13%	N=16	1%	N=1	100%	N=122
Overall economic health of Louisville	21%	N=24	37%	N=41	39%	N=44	3%	N=4	100%	N=112

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 5: Question 2 (including don't know)

Please rate Louisville as a community on each of the items listed below:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	28%	N=33	32%	N=39	23%	N=28	9%	N=10	8%	N=10	100%	N=121
Overall appearance of Louisville	43%	N=52	46%	N=55	11%	N=14	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	29%	N=35	40%	N=48	20%	N=24	7%	N=8	5%	N=6	100%	N=121
Shopping opportunities	17%	N=21	29%	N=35	27%	N=33	26%	N=31	0%	N=0	100%	N=120
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	46%	N=55	30%	N=36	19%	N=22	1%	N=1	4%	N=5	100%	N=119
Opportunities to participate in community matters	33%	N=38	46%	N=53	17%	N=20	2%	N=2	2%	N=3	100%	N=116
Recreational opportunities	55%	N=67	39%	N=48	4%	N=5	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
Employment opportunities	5%	N=6	23%	N=27	28%	N=34	13%	N=15	31%	N=37	100%	N=120
Variety of housing options	16%	N=19	20%	N=24	37%	N=44	22%	N=26	6%	N=7	100%	N=120
Availability of affordable quality housing	2%	N=2	11%	N=13	22%	N=26	50%	N=61	15%	N=18	100%	N=121
Preservation of the historic character of old town	33%	N=40	41%	N=50	19%	N=24	6%	N=7	1%	N=1	100%	N=122
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	49%	N=60	37%	N=45	13%	N=16	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
Overall economic health of Louisville	20%	N=24	34%	N=41	36%	N=44	3%	N=4	7%	N=9	100%	N=121

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 6: Question 3 (excluding don't know)

Please rate how safe you feel:	Very safe		Somewhat safe		Neither safe nor unsafe		Somewhat unsafe		Very unsafe		Total	
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	80%	N=97	15%	N=19	4%	N=5	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	47%	N=57	38%	N=46	11%	N=13	4%	N=5	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
In your neighborhood	74%	N=90	16%	N=19	9%	N=11	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
In Louisville's downtown area	74%	N=89	19%	N=22	7%	N=8	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=121
In Louisville's parks	68%	N=82	25%	N=30	6%	N=7	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=119

Table 7: Question 3 (including don't know)

Please rate how safe you feel:	Very safe		Somewhat safe		Neither safe nor unsafe		Somewhat unsafe		Very unsafe		Don't know		Total	
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	80%	N=97	15%	N=19	4%	N=5	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	47%	N=57	38%	N=46	11%	N=13	4%	N=5	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
In your neighborhood	74%	N=90	16%	N=19	9%	N=11	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=122
In Louisville's downtown area	73%	N=89	18%	N=22	7%	N=8	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	1%	N=1	100%	N=122
In Louisville's parks	67%	N=82	25%	N=30	6%	N=7	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	2%	N=2	100%	N=122

Table 8: Question 4 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the City of Louisville Administration:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
City response to citizen complaints or concerns	20%	N=20	49%	N=48	25%	N=24	6%	N=6	100%	N=98
Information about City Council, Planning Commission & other official City meetings	27%	N=30	46%	N=52	20%	N=23	7%	N=8	100%	N=114
Information about City's strategic plan and budget	27%	N=29	43%	N=46	22%	N=23	8%	N=9	100%	N=108
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	18%	N=6	39%	N=12	33%	N=10	10%	N=3	100%	N=31
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	26%	N=31	44%	N=52	26%	N=30	4%	N=5	100%	N=118
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	39%	N=40	46%	N=47	14%	N=14	1%	N=1	100%	N=103
Overall performance of the Louisville City government	24%	N=28	51%	N=59	23%	N=27	2%	N=2	100%	N=115

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 9: Question 4 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the City of Louisville Administration:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
City response to citizen complaints or concerns	17%	N=20	39%	N=48	20%	N=24	5%	N=6	19%	N=23	100%	N=121
Information about City Council, Planning Commission & other official City meetings	25%	N=30	44%	N=52	19%	N=23	6%	N=8	5%	N=7	100%	N=120
Information about City's strategic plan and budget	24%	N=29	38%	N=46	19%	N=23	8%	N=9	11%	N=13	100%	N=121
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	5%	N=6	10%	N=12	8%	N=10	3%	N=3	74%	N=90	100%	N=121
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	25%	N=31	42%	N=52	25%	N=30	4%	N=5	3%	N=4	100%	N=122
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	33%	N=40	39%	N=47	12%	N=14	1%	N=1	15%	N=18	100%	N=121
Overall performance of the Louisville City government	23%	N=28	49%	N=59	22%	N=27	2%	N=2	5%	N=6	100%	N=121

Table 10: Question 5 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Police Department and public safety:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Visibility of patrol cars	39%	N=45	38%	N=44	21%	N=24	2%	N=2	100%	N=114
Enforcement of traffic regulations	26%	N=26	34%	N=34	29%	N=29	11%	N=11	100%	N=101
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	18%	N=17	37%	N=35	26%	N=24	20%	N=19	100%	N=95
Communicating regularly with community members (e.g., website, meetings, etc.)	24%	N=21	47%	N=43	26%	N=24	3%	N=3	100%	N=91
Response to emerging community issues (e.g., opioids, mental health, etc.)	28%	N=16	31%	N=18	36%	N=21	6%	N=3	100%	N=59
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	45%	N=43	31%	N=30	24%	N=22	0%	N=0	100%	N=95
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	35%	N=37	54%	N=57	10%	N=11	2%	N=2	100%	N=107

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 11: Question 5 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Police Department and public safety:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Visibility of patrol cars	37%	N=45	36%	N=44	20%	N=24	2%	N=2	5%	N=6	100%	N=121
Enforcement of traffic regulations	22%	N=26	28%	N=34	24%	N=29	9%	N=11	17%	N=21	100%	N=122
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	14%	N=17	29%	N=35	20%	N=24	15%	N=19	22%	N=26	100%	N=121
Communicating regularly with community members (e.g., website, meetings, etc.)	18%	N=21	36%	N=43	20%	N=24	2%	N=3	24%	N=30	100%	N=121
Response to emerging community issues (e.g., opioids, mental health, etc.)	13%	N=16	15%	N=18	18%	N=21	3%	N=3	51%	N=63	100%	N=122
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	35%	N=43	24%	N=30	18%	N=22	0%	N=0	22%	N=27	100%	N=122
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	31%	N=37	47%	N=57	9%	N=11	1%	N=2	12%	N=14	100%	N=122

Table 12: Question 6 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of community design and the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
The public input process on City planning issues	18%	N=16	42%	N=38	23%	N=21	17%	N=15	100%	N=89
Planning review process for new development	18%	N=14	29%	N=23	30%	N=23	23%	N=18	100%	N=77
Building permit process related to 2018 hail damage	33%	N=27	41%	N=33	21%	N=17	5%	N=4	100%	N=81
Building permit process overall	24%	N=18	40%	N=30	29%	N=22	6%	N=5	100%	N=75
Building/construction inspection process	25%	N=19	40%	N=30	27%	N=20	7%	N=5	100%	N=74
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	23%	N=17	47%	N=35	26%	N=19	4%	N=3	100%	N=74
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	24%	N=20	41%	N=33	31%	N=25	4%	N=4	100%	N=80

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 13: Question 6 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of community design and the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
The public input process on City planning issues	13%	N=16	31%	N=38	17%	N=21	12%	N=15	26%	N=31	100%	N=120
Planning review process for new development	11%	N=14	19%	N=23	19%	N=23	15%	N=18	36%	N=43	100%	N=120
Building permit process related to 2018 hail damage	23%	N=27	28%	N=33	14%	N=17	4%	N=4	32%	N=39	100%	N=120
Building permit process overall	15%	N=18	25%	N=30	18%	N=22	4%	N=5	38%	N=45	100%	N=120
Building/construction inspection process	16%	N=19	25%	N=30	17%	N=20	4%	N=5	38%	N=46	100%	N=120
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	15%	N=17	30%	N=35	17%	N=19	2%	N=3	36%	N=41	100%	N=115
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	16%	N=20	27%	N=33	21%	N=25	3%	N=4	33%	N=40	100%	N=120

Table 14: Question 7 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum and their services:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Louisville Public Library programs (e.g., story time, One Book program, etc.)	63%	N=63	35%	N=35	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=100
Services at the Louisville Public Library (e.g., reference desk, check out, etc.)	68%	N=71	32%	N=33	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=104
Internet and computer services at the Louisville Public Library	48%	N=39	42%	N=34	9%	N=8	0%	N=0	100%	N=80
Louisville Public Library services online at www.louisville-library.org accessed from home or elsewhere (e.g., book holds, access databases, research, etc.)	49%	N=43	50%	N=44	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=89
Louisville Public Library materials and collections	42%	N=42	51%	N=52	6%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=100
Louisville Public Library building	62%	N=67	37%	N=39	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=107
Overall customer service at the Library (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	68%	N=70	32%	N=33	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=103
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	62%	N=65	36%	N=38	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=105
Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)	58%	N=42	39%	N=28	2%	N=1	1%	N=1	100%	N=73
Louisville Historical Museum campus	44%	N=37	48%	N=40	8%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=83
Archival materials (e.g., historic photographs, newspapers, etc.)	42%	N=28	54%	N=36	2%	N=2	1%	N=1	100%	N=67
Overall customer service at the Historical Museum (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	64%	N=49	34%	N=26	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=76
Overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum	61%	N=47	37%	N=29	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=78

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 15: Question 7 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum and their services:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Louisville Public Library programs (e.g., story time, One Book program, etc.)	52%	N=63	29%	N=35	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	17%	N=20	100%	N=120
Services at the Louisville Public Library (e.g., reference desk, check out, etc.)	59%	N=71	28%	N=33	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	13%	N=16	100%	N=120
Internet and computer services at the Louisville Public Library	32%	N=39	29%	N=34	6%	N=8	0%	N=0	33%	N=39	100%	N=119
Louisville Public Library services online at www.louisville-library.org accessed from home or elsewhere (e.g., book holds, access databases, research, etc.)	36%	N=43	37%	N=44	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	26%	N=30	100%	N=120
Louisville Public Library materials and collections	36%	N=42	43%	N=52	5%	N=6	0%	N=0	16%	N=19	100%	N=119
Louisville Public Library building	57%	N=67	33%	N=39	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	9%	N=11	100%	N=119
Overall customer service at the Library (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	59%	N=70	27%	N=33	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	14%	N=17	100%	N=120
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	55%	N=65	32%	N=38	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	12%	N=14	100%	N=119
Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)	37%	N=42	25%	N=28	1%	N=1	1%	N=1	36%	N=42	100%	N=114
Louisville Historical Museum campus	31%	N=37	33%	N=40	6%	N=7	0%	N=0	31%	N=37	100%	N=120
Archival materials (e.g., historic photographs, newspapers, etc.)	23%	N=28	30%	N=36	1%	N=2	1%	N=1	44%	N=53	100%	N=120
Overall customer service at the Historical Museum (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	40%	N=49	22%	N=26	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	36%	N=44	100%	N=120
Overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum	40%	N=47	24%	N=29	1%	N=2	0%	N=0	34%	N=41	100%	N=119

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 16: Question 8 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Current recreation programs for youth (e.g., swim lessons, sports, preschool, camps)	45%	N=33	38%	N=28	16%	N=12	1%	N=1	100%	N=74
Current recreation programs for adults (e.g., fitness classes, sports, general interests)	38%	N=39	48%	N=49	14%	N=14	1%	N=1	100%	N=103
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	43%	N=45	39%	N=42	16%	N=17	2%	N=2	100%	N=106
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	62%	N=67	32%	N=35	6%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=108
Overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	46%	N=49	41%	N=43	11%	N=12	2%	N=2	100%	N=106
Overall performance of the Louisville Recreation Center	50%	N=54	41%	N=44	8%	N=9	1%	N=1	100%	N=109
Current programs and services for seniors	66%	N=20	31%	N=9	3%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=30
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	59%	N=21	21%	N=7	2%	N=1	17%	N=6	100%	N=35
Overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	72%	N=17	28%	N=7	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	100%	N=24
Overall performance of the Louisville Senior Center	70%	N=17	29%	N=7	0%	N=0	2%	N=0	100%	N=25
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	34%	N=14	51%	N=21	4%	N=2	11%	N=5	100%	N=42
Overall customer service at the Coal Creek Golf Course (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	36%	N=14	49%	N=19	14%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=39
Overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course	44%	N=17	38%	N=15	16%	N=7	2%	N=1	100%	N=40

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 17: Question 8 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Current recreation programs for youth (e.g., swim lessons, sports, preschool, camps)	28%	N=33	24%	N=28	10%	N=12	1%	N=1	38%	N=45	100%	N=120
Current recreation programs for adults (e.g., fitness classes, sports, general interests)	32%	N=39	41%	N=49	12%	N=14	1%	N=1	14%	N=17	100%	N=120
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	38%	N=45	35%	N=42	14%	N=17	2%	N=2	10%	N=12	100%	N=119
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	56%	N=67	29%	N=35	6%	N=7	0%	N=0	9%	N=10	100%	N=119
Overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	41%	N=49	37%	N=43	10%	N=12	2%	N=2	10%	N=12	100%	N=119
Overall performance of the Louisville Recreation Center	45%	N=54	37%	N=44	8%	N=9	1%	N=1	9%	N=11	100%	N=120
Current programs and services for seniors	17%	N=20	8%	N=9	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	75%	N=89	100%	N=119
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	17%	N=21	6%	N=7	1%	N=1	5%	N=6	71%	N=84	100%	N=119
Overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	14%	N=17	6%	N=7	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	80%	N=94	100%	N=118
Overall performance of the Louisville Senior Center	14%	N=17	6%	N=7	0%	N=0	0%	N=0	79%	N=95	100%	N=120
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	12%	N=14	18%	N=21	2%	N=2	4%	N=5	64%	N=76	100%	N=119
Overall customer service at the Coal Creek Golf Course (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	12%	N=14	16%	N=19	5%	N=6	0%	N=0	68%	N=80	100%	N=119
Overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course	15%	N=17	13%	N=15	5%	N=7	1%	N=1	67%	N=80	100%	N=120

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 18: Question 9 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Adequacy of parks, bike paths, playing fields and playgrounds	55%	N=66	41%	N=49	4%	N=4	1%	N=1	100%	N=120
Maintenance of parks (e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, picnic areas)	53%	N=64	37%	N=45	6%	N=7	4%	N=5	100%	N=121
Maintenance of medians and street landscaping	30%	N=36	56%	N=66	6%	N=7	7%	N=9	100%	N=118
Maintenance of the Louisville Cemetery	52%	N=12	37%	N=8	11%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=22
Overall customer service of the Parks Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	41%	N=32	45%	N=35	10%	N=8	3%	N=2	100%	N=78
Overall performance of the Parks Division	38%	N=40	51%	N=54	8%	N=9	3%	N=3	100%	N=107
Maintenance of open space (e.g., trash bins, trailheads, habitat, etc.)	45%	N=54	45%	N=54	8%	N=10	2%	N=2	100%	N=119
Maintenance of the trail system	45%	N=54	49%	N=58	3%	N=4	3%	N=3	100%	N=120
Overall customer service of the Open Space Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	38%	N=32	47%	N=39	7%	N=6	7%	N=6	100%	N=82
Overall performance of the Open Space Division	39%	N=44	48%	N=53	10%	N=11	3%	N=3	100%	N=112

Table 19: Question 9 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Adequacy of parks, bike paths, playing fields and playgrounds	55%	N=66	41%	N=49	4%	N=4	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=120
Maintenance of parks (e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, picnic areas)	53%	N=64	37%	N=45	6%	N=7	4%	N=5	0%	N=0	100%	N=121
Maintenance of medians and street landscaping	30%	N=36	55%	N=66	6%	N=7	7%	N=9	2%	N=3	100%	N=121
Maintenance of the Louisville Cemetery	10%	N=12	7%	N=8	2%	N=3	0%	N=0	81%	N=95	100%	N=118
Overall customer service of the Parks Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	26%	N=32	29%	N=35	7%	N=8	2%	N=2	36%	N=43	100%	N=121
Overall performance of the Parks Division	33%	N=40	45%	N=54	8%	N=9	3%	N=3	11%	N=13	100%	N=120
Maintenance of open space (e.g., trash bins, trailheads, habitat, etc.)	45%	N=54	45%	N=54	8%	N=10	2%	N=2	1%	N=1	100%	N=120
Maintenance of the trail system	45%	N=54	48%	N=58	3%	N=4	3%	N=3	1%	N=1	100%	N=121
Overall customer service of the Open Space Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	26%	N=32	32%	N=39	5%	N=6	5%	N=6	31%	N=37	100%	N=120
Overall performance of the Open Space Division	36%	N=44	44%	N=53	9%	N=11	3%	N=3	8%	N=9	100%	N=121

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Table 20: Question 10 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Works Department:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	18%	N=22	42%	N=50	34%	N=40	6%	N=7	100%	N=119
Street maintenance in your neighborhood	21%	N=25	41%	N=50	22%	N=26	16%	N=19	100%	N=120
Street sweeping	19%	N=21	47%	N=52	26%	N=28	9%	N=10	100%	N=111
Snow removal/street sanding	11%	N=13	39%	N=47	35%	N=42	15%	N=18	100%	N=120
Street lighting, signage and street markings	26%	N=31	59%	N=70	12%	N=14	2%	N=3	100%	N=118
Waste water (e.g., sewage system)	43%	N=44	52%	N=54	5%	N=5	0%	N=0	100%	N=102
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	39%	N=42	48%	N=51	12%	N=12	1%	N=1	100%	N=106
Quality of Louisville water	58%	N=69	37%	N=44	4%	N=5	1%	N=1	100%	N=119
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	32%	N=36	41%	N=48	16%	N=19	11%	N=12	100%	N=115
Fees for water, sewer and trash	23%	N=27	48%	N=56	17%	N=19	12%	N=14	100%	N=115
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	37%	N=33	48%	N=43	9%	N=9	6%	N=6	100%	N=91
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department	27%	N=30	60%	N=68	13%	N=15	0%	N=0	100%	N=113

Table 21: Question 10 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Works Department:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	18%	N=22	42%	N=50	34%	N=40	6%	N=7	0%	N=0	100%	N=119
Street maintenance in your neighborhood	21%	N=25	41%	N=50	22%	N=26	16%	N=19	0%	N=0	100%	N=120
Street sweeping	17%	N=21	43%	N=52	24%	N=28	8%	N=10	7%	N=9	100%	N=120
Snow removal/street sanding	11%	N=13	39%	N=47	35%	N=42	15%	N=18	0%	N=0	100%	N=120
Street lighting, signage and street markings	26%	N=31	59%	N=70	12%	N=14	2%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=118
Waste water (e.g., sewage system)	37%	N=44	45%	N=54	4%	N=5	0%	N=0	14%	N=16	100%	N=119
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	35%	N=42	43%	N=51	10%	N=12	1%	N=1	11%	N=13	100%	N=119
Quality of Louisville water	57%	N=69	37%	N=44	4%	N=5	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=119
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	30%	N=36	40%	N=48	16%	N=19	10%	N=12	3%	N=4	100%	N=120
Fees for water, sewer and trash	22%	N=27	47%	N=56	16%	N=19	11%	N=14	3%	N=4	100%	N=119
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	28%	N=33	36%	N=43	7%	N=9	5%	N=6	24%	N=29	100%	N=119
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department	25%	N=30	56%	N=68	13%	N=15	0%	N=0	6%	N=7	100%	N=120

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Table 22: Question 11 (excluding don't know)

Please rate the following areas of Louisville's Transportation System:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Ease of car travel in Louisville	48%	N=58	41%	N=50	6%	N=7	5%	N=6	100%	N=121
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	19%	N=13	24%	N=17	38%	N=26	19%	N=13	100%	N=70
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	41%	N=44	36%	N=39	18%	N=19	5%	N=5	100%	N=107
Ease of walking in Louisville	58%	N=71	34%	N=41	7%	N=8	1%	N=1	100%	N=121
Traffic flow on major streets	25%	N=30	45%	N=53	27%	N=32	2%	N=3	100%	N=118
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	23%	N=27	56%	N=66	17%	N=20	4%	N=4	100%	N=117
Overall safety of Louisville's Transportation System	33%	N=38	51%	N=59	15%	N=18	1%	N=1	100%	N=116

Table 23: Question 11 (including don't know)

Please rate the following areas of Louisville's Transportation System:	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Ease of car travel in Louisville	48%	N=58	41%	N=50	6%	N=7	5%	N=6	0%	N=0	100%	N=121
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	11%	N=13	14%	N=17	22%	N=26	11%	N=13	42%	N=51	100%	N=121
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	37%	N=44	32%	N=39	16%	N=19	4%	N=5	11%	N=14	100%	N=121
Ease of walking in Louisville	58%	N=71	34%	N=41	7%	N=8	1%	N=1	0%	N=0	100%	N=121
Traffic flow on major streets	25%	N=30	45%	N=53	27%	N=32	2%	N=3	0%	N=0	100%	N=118
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	23%	N=27	55%	N=66	16%	N=20	4%	N=4	2%	N=3	100%	N=120
Overall safety of Louisville's Transportation System	31%	N=38	49%	N=59	15%	N=18	1%	N=1	4%	N=5	100%	N=121

Table 24: Question 12 (excluding don't know)

Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	46%	N=55	46%	N=56	7%	N=9	0%	N=0	100%	N=120

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Table 25: Question 12 (including don't know)

Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	46%	N=55	46%	N=56	7%	N=9	0%	N=0	1%	N=1	100%	N=121

Table 26: Question 13 (excluding don't know)

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of the community. Then, select which three (3) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Total	
Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system)	50%	N=60	33%	N=39	17%	N=20	100%	N=120
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	77%	N=92	21%	N=25	2%	N=2	100%	N=119
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	60%	N=72	31%	N=37	9%	N=11	100%	N=120
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	60%	N=71	39%	N=46	2%	N=2	100%	N=120
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	61%	N=72	36%	N=43	4%	N=4	100%	N=119
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	44%	N=52	53%	N=63	3%	N=4	100%	N=119
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	42%	N=51	49%	N=58	9%	N=10	100%	N=120
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	7%	N=8	56%	N=66	37%	N=43	100%	N=118
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	71%	N=85	24%	N=28	5%	N=6	100%	N=119
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	45%	N=53	49%	N=58	6%	N=7	100%	N=118
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	54%	N=65	30%	N=37	16%	N=19	100%	N=120

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Table 27: Question 13 (including don't know)

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of the community. Then, select which three (3) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Don't know		Total	
Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system)	50%	N=60	33%	N=39	17%	N=20	1%	N=1	100%	N=120
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	77%	N=92	21%	N=25	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=119
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	60%	N=72	31%	N=37	9%	N=11	0%	N=0	100%	N=120
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	60%	N=71	39%	N=46	2%	N=2	0%	N=0	100%	N=120
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	61%	N=72	36%	N=43	4%	N=4	0%	N=0	100%	N=119
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	44%	N=52	52%	N=63	3%	N=4	1%	N=1	100%	N=120
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	42%	N=51	49%	N=58	9%	N=10	0%	N=0	100%	N=120
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	7%	N=8	55%	N=66	36%	N=43	1%	N=2	100%	N=119
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	71%	N=85	24%	N=28	5%	N=6	1%	N=1	100%	N=120
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	45%	N=53	49%	N=58	6%	N=7	1%	N=1	100%	N=119
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	54%	N=65	30%	N=37	16%	N=19	0%	N=0	100%	N=120

Table 28: Question 13 Top Three Priorities

Then, select which three (3) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.	Percent	Number
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	40%	N=48
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	32%	N=39
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	14%	N=17
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	32%	N=39
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	19%	N=23
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	16%	N=20
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	0%	N=0
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	62%	N=75
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	14%	N=16
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	38%	N=45

Total may exceed 100% as respondents could select up to three responses.

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Table 29: Question 14 (excluding don't know)

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate. Then, select which two (2) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Total	
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	31%	N=37	55%	N=65	14%	N=16	100%	N=119
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	71%	N=85	22%	N=26	7%	N=9	100%	N=120
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	61%	N=73	31%	N=37	8%	N=10	100%	N=120
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	68%	N=80	18%	N=21	14%	N=17	100%	N=118
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	43%	N=51	36%	N=42	21%	N=25	100%	N=118
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	46%	N=55	38%	N=45	17%	N=20	100%	N=120
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	24%	N=29	39%	N=46	37%	N=44	100%	N=119

Table 30: Question 14 (including don't know)

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate. Then, select which two (2) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Don't know		Total	
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	31%	N=37	55%	N=65	14%	N=16	1%	N=1	100%	N=120
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	70%	N=85	22%	N=26	7%	N=9	1%	N=1	100%	N=120
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	61%	N=73	31%	N=37	8%	N=10	0%	N=0	100%	N=120
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	67%	N=80	18%	N=21	14%	N=17	2%	N=2	100%	N=120
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	43%	N=51	35%	N=42	21%	N=25	1%	N=1	100%	N=120
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	46%	N=55	38%	N=45	17%	N=20	0%	N=0	100%	N=120
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	24%	N=29	38%	N=46	36%	N=44	1%	N=1	100%	N=120

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Table 31: Question 14 Top Two Priorities

Then, select which two (2) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years.	Percent	Number
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	39%	N=46
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	10%	N=12
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	50%	N=59
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	51%	N=61
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	16%	N=20
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	24%	N=29
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	10%	N=12

Total may exceed 100% as respondents could select up to two responses.

Table 32: Question 15 (excluding don't know)

How much of a priority, if at all, should the City place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to achieve Louisville's sustainability vision?	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Total	
Reduce energy consumption and increase use of clean energy	63%	N=71	24%	N=27	13%	N=14	100%	N=112
Encourage water efficiency and water quality efforts	66%	N=78	21%	N=25	13%	N=16	100%	N=119
Promote fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure	53%	N=63	29%	N=34	18%	N=21	100%	N=118
Increase community waste diversion	44%	N=52	40%	N=47	16%	N=19	100%	N=118
Ensure a sustainable, safe and healthy food supply that is accessible	53%	N=62	31%	N=37	15%	N=18	100%	N=116

Table 33: Question 15 (including don't know)

How much of a priority, if at all, should the City place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to achieve Louisville's sustainability vision?	High priority		Medium priority		Low/not a priority		Don't know		Total	
Reduce energy consumption and increase use of clean energy	60%	N=71	23%	N=27	12%	N=14	5%	N=6	100%	N=118
Encourage water efficiency and water quality efforts	66%	N=78	21%	N=25	13%	N=16	0%	N=0	100%	N=119
Promote fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure	53%	N=63	29%	N=34	18%	N=21	0%	N=0	100%	N=118
Increase community waste diversion	44%	N=52	39%	N=47	16%	N=19	1%	N=1	100%	N=119
Ensure a sustainable, safe and healthy food supply that is accessible	52%	N=62	31%	N=37	15%	N=18	2%	N=2	100%	N=119

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Table 34: Question 16 (excluding don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Total	
In 2019, the City completed a Transportation Master Plan identifying transportation improvements needed across the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). How much do you support or oppose a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement these transportation projects in the City?	38%	N=45	26%	N=32	11%	N=14	24%	N=29	100%	N=120

Table 35: Question 16 (including don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Don't know		Total	
In 2019, the City completed a Transportation Master Plan identifying transportation improvements needed across the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). How much do you support or oppose a property tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement these transportation projects in the City?	38%	N=45	26%	N=32	11%	N=14	24%	N=29	0%	N=0	100%	N=120

Table 36: Question 17 (excluding don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Total	
The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies the goal of achieving zero waste (preventing waste and diverting it from landfills) and managing resources effectively. In an effort to achieve this goal, how much do you support or oppose a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville?	59%	N=69	19%	N=22	9%	N=11	13%	N=15	100%	N=117

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 37: Question 17 (including don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Don't know		Total	
The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies the goal of achieving zero waste (preventing waste and diverting it from landfills) and managing resources effectively. In an effort to achieve this goal, how much do you support or oppose a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville?	57%	N=69	18%	N=22	9%	N=11	13%	N=15	3%	N=4	100%	N=120

Table 38: Question 18 (excluding don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Total	
In 2019, the City adopted climate action goals to increase renewable energy for municipal and community usage and reduce carbon emissions. Currently 30% of the community's electric needs come from carbon free sources. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources?	42%	N=50	32%	N=38	9%	N=11	17%	N=20	100%	N=119

Table 39: Question 18 (including don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Don't know		Total	
In 2019, the City adopted climate action goals to increase renewable energy for municipal and community usage and reduce carbon emissions. Currently 30% of the community's electric needs come from carbon free sources. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources?	42%	N=50	31%	N=38	9%	N=11	16%	N=20	1%	N=2	100%	N=120

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 40: Question 19 (excluding don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Total	
The City's 2017 Historical Museum Master Plan calls for a Museum expansion to address current limitations, improve accessibility and better serve the community. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus?	12%	N=13	41%	N=46	27%	N=30	20%	N=23	100%	N=112

Table 41: Question 19 (including don't know)

	Strongly support		Somewhat support		Somewhat oppose		Strongly oppose		Don't know		Total	
The City's 2017 Historical Museum Master Plan calls for a Museum expansion to address current limitations, improve accessibility and better serve the community. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus?	11%	N=13	38%	N=46	25%	N=30	19%	N=23	7%	N=9	100%	N=120

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 42: Question 20 - Frequency

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville. Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source.	Always		Frequently		Sometimes		Never		Total	
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	3%	N=4	13%	N=15	34%	N=41	50%	N=61	100%	N=120
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	62%	N=74	27%	N=33	10%	N=12	2%	N=2	100%	N=120
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	34%	N=40	29%	N=34	19%	N=23	18%	N=21	100%	N=120
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	20%	N=25	34%	N=40	30%	N=36	16%	N=19	100%	N=120
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	12%	N=14	40%	N=49	41%	N=50	7%	N=8	100%	N=120
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	0%	N=0	11%	N=13	17%	N=21	72%	N=87	100%	N=120
City's email notices (eNotification)	21%	N=25	21%	N=26	31%	N=37	27%	N=33	100%	N=120
Utility bill inserts	35%	N=42	17%	N=20	18%	N=21	31%	N=37	100%	N=120
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	27%	N=32	25%	N=30	23%	N=27	25%	N=31	100%	N=120
Word of mouth	24%	N=29	24%	N=29	45%	N=54	6%	N=7	100%	N=120

Table 43: Question 20 - Quality (excluding don't know)

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville. Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source.	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Total	
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	28%	N=16	51%	N=29	19%	N=10	2%	N=1	100%	N=56
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	34%	N=40	52%	N=61	13%	N=15	0%	N=0	100%	N=116
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	34%	N=32	50%	N=46	14%	N=13	1%	N=1	100%	N=92
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	13%	N=12	52%	N=49	21%	N=20	14%	N=13	100%	N=95
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	30%	N=33	47%	N=52	16%	N=17	7%	N=8	100%	N=110
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	17%	N=5	56%	N=17	9%	N=3	17%	N=5	100%	N=30
City's email notices (eNotification)	27%	N=22	53%	N=43	17%	N=14	2%	N=1	100%	N=81
Utility bill inserts	23%	N=18	55%	N=43	20%	N=15	2%	N=1	100%	N=78
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	15%	N=13	40%	N=35	26%	N=22	20%	N=17	100%	N=88
Word of mouth	9%	N=8	22%	N=20	58%	N=53	10%	N=9	100%	N=91

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 44: Question 20 - Quality (including don't know)

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville. Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source.	Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't know		Total	
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	14%	N=16	25%	N=29	9%	N=10	1%	N=1	51%	N=59	100%	N=115
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	34%	N=40	51%	N=61	13%	N=15	0%	N=0	2%	N=3	100%	N=119
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	27%	N=32	39%	N=46	11%	N=13	1%	N=1	22%	N=26	100%	N=118
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	11%	N=12	42%	N=49	17%	N=20	11%	N=13	19%	N=22	100%	N=117
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	28%	N=33	43%	N=52	15%	N=17	7%	N=8	7%	N=9	100%	N=119
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	4%	N=5	14%	N=17	2%	N=3	4%	N=5	74%	N=88	100%	N=119
City's email notices (eNotification)	19%	N=22	37%	N=43	12%	N=14	1%	N=1	31%	N=36	100%	N=117
Utility bill inserts	15%	N=18	37%	N=43	13%	N=15	1%	N=1	34%	N=40	100%	N=118
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	11%	N=13	30%	N=35	19%	N=22	15%	N=17	25%	N=30	100%	N=118
Word of mouth	7%	N=8	18%	N=20	46%	N=53	8%	N=9	21%	N=24	100%	N=115

Table 45: Question D1

How many years have you lived in Louisville?	Percent	Number
Less than 1 year	9%	N=11
1-5 years	33%	N=40
6-10 years	16%	N=19
11-15 years	12%	N=15
More than 15 years	30%	N=37
Total	100%	N=122

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 46: Question D2

Which best describes the building you live in?	Percent	Number
One family house detached from any other houses	76%	N=93
House attached to one or more houses (e.g., a duplex or townhome)	14%	N=16
Building with two or more apartments or condominiums	10%	N=12
Mobile home	0%	N=0
Other	0%	N=0
Total	100%	N=122

Table 47: Question D3

Do you rent or own your home?	Percent	Number
Rent	27%	N=32
Own	73%	N=88
Total	100%	N=121

Table 48: Question D4

How do you describe your gender identity?	Percent	Number
Female	49%	N=59
Male	50%	N=60
Identify another way (specify if you wish):	1%	N=1
Total	100%	N=121

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 49: Question D5

In which category is your age?	Percent	Number
18-24 years	4%	N=5
25-34 years	18%	N=21
35-44 years	21%	N=26
45-54 years	25%	N=30
55-64 years	17%	N=21
65-74 years	14%	N=17
75 years or older	0%	N=0
Total	100%	N=119

Table 50: Question D6

How many people (including yourself) currently live in your household?	Percent	Number
1	5%	N=6
2	52%	N=63
3	15%	N=18
4	21%	N=25
5 or more	7%	N=8
Total	100%	N=122

Table 51: Question D7

Do any children 17 or under live in your household?	Percent	Number
No	59%	N=71
Yes	41%	N=50
Total	100%	N=122

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 52: Question D8

Are you or any other members of your household aged 60 or older?	Percent	Number
No	72%	N=86
Yes	28%	N=34
Total	100%	N=121

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Comparison of Responses by Respondent Demographics

Understanding the Tables

For most of the questions, one number appears for each question. Responses have been summarized to show only the proportion of respondents giving a certain answer; for example, the percent of respondents who rated the quality of life as "excellent" or "good," or the percent of respondents who participated in an activity at least once. It should be noted that when a table that does include all responses (not a single number) for a question that only permitted a single response does not total to exactly 100%, it is due to the common practice of percentages being rounded to the nearest whole number.

The subgroup comparison tables contain the crosstabulations of survey questions by survey type. Chi-square or ANOVA tests of significance were applied to these breakdowns of survey questions. A "p-value" of 0.05 or less indicates that there is less than a 5% probability that differences observed between groups are due to chance; or in other words, a greater than 95% probability that the differences observed in the selected categories of the sample represent "real" differences among those populations. As subgroups vary in size and each group (and each comparison to another group) has a unique margin of error, statistical testing is used to determine whether differences between subgroups are statistically significant.

Each column in the following tables is labeled with a letter for each subgroup being compared. The "Overall" column, which shows the ratings for all respondents, also has a column designation of "(A)", but no statistical tests were done for the overall rating.

For each pair of subgroups ratings within a row (a single question item) that has a statistically significant difference, an uppercase letter denoting significance is shown in the cell with the larger column proportion. The letter denotes the subgroup with the smaller column proportion from which it is statistically different. Subgroups that have no uppercase letter denotation in their column and that are also not referred to in any other column were not statistically different.

For example, in Table 1 on the following page, respondents from the scientific, random sample or "sci" survey (A) gave significantly higher ratings to Louisville as a place to live than respondents from the opt-in survey (B), as denoted by the "B" listed in the cell of the ratings for those in the scientific, random sample survey.

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 53: Aspects of Quality of Life By Survey Type

Please rate each of the following aspects of quality of life in Louisville: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type Sci (A)	Survey type Opt-in (B)	Overall (A)
Louisville as a place to live	99% B	94%	98%
Louisville as a place to raise children	97% B	92%	97%
Louisville as a place to retire	78%	73%	78%
Louisville as a place to work	80%	71%	79%
The overall quality of life in Louisville	98% B	94%	97%

Table 54: Select Community Characteristics By Survey Type

Please rate Louisville as a community on each of the items listed below: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type Sci (A)	Survey type Opt-in (B)	Overall (A)
Openness and acceptance of the community towards people of diverse backgrounds	79% B	65%	77%
Overall appearance of Louisville	91%	89%	91%
Opportunities to attend cultural activities	72%	73%	72%
Shopping opportunities	55%	46%	54%
Opportunities to participate in special events and community activities	90% B	80%	88%
Opportunities to participate in community matters	86%	80%	85%
Recreational opportunities	95%	95%	95%
Employment opportunities	47%	41%	46%
Variety of housing options	44%	38%	43%
Availability of affordable quality housing	16%	15%	16%
Preservation of the historic character of old town	79%	75%	78%
Quality of overall natural environment in Louisville	93% B	86%	92%
Overall economic health of Louisville	84% B	58%	81%

Table 55: Safety Ratings By Survey Type

Please rate how safe you feel: (Percent rating positively e.g., very safe/somewhat safe)	Survey type Sci (A)	Survey type Opt-in (B)	Overall (A)
From violent crime (e.g., rape, assault, robbery)	98%	96%	98%
From property crimes (e.g., burglary, theft)	88%	84%	87%
In your neighborhood	96% B	90%	95%
In Louisville's downtown area	97% B	92%	96%
In Louisville's parks	96%	93%	96%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 56: Government Performance Ratings By Survey Type

Please rate the following areas of the City of Louisville Administration: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type Sci (A)	Survey type Opt-in (B)	Overall (A)
City response to citizen complaints or concerns	75%	69%	74%
Information about City Council, Planning Commission & other official City meetings	81%	73%	80%
Information about City's strategic plan and budget	74%	70%	73%
Programming on Louisville cable TV, municipal channel 8	61%	58%	61%
Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	80% B	70%	79%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	85%	85%	85%
Overall performance of the Louisville City government	83% B	75%	82%

Table 57: Police Department Ratings By Survey Type

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Police Department and public safety: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type Sci (A)	Survey type Opt-in (B)	Overall (A)
Visibility of patrol cars	89% B	77%	88%
Enforcement of traffic regulations	81% B	60%	78%
Municipal code enforcement issues (e.g., dogs, noise, weeds, etc.)	72% B	55%	70%
Communicating regularly with community members (e.g., website, meetings, etc.)	70%	71%	70%
Response to emerging community issues (e.g., opioids, mental health, etc.)	72% B	58%	70%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	85% B	76%	84%
Overall performance of the Louisville Police Department	88%	88%	88%

Table 58: Planning and Building Safety Department Ratings By Survey Type

Please rate the following areas of community design and the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type Sci (A)	Survey type Opt-in (B)	Overall (A)
The public input process on City planning issues	66%	60%	65%
Planning review process for new development	60% B	47%	58%
Building permit process related to 2018 hail damage	75%	74%	75%
Building permit process overall	65%	65%	65%
Building/construction inspection process	67%	66%	67%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	76%	70%	75%
Overall performance of the Louisville Planning and Building Safety Department	72%	65%	71%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 59: Public Library and Historical Museum Ratings By Survey Type

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Library and Historical Museum and their services: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Louisville Public Library programs (e.g., story time, One Book program, etc.)	98%	98%	98%
Services at the Louisville Public Library (e.g., reference desk, check out, etc.)	97%	100%	98%
Internet and computer services at the Louisville Public Library	95%	91%	94%
Louisville Public Library services online at www.louisville-library.org accessed from home or elsewhere (e.g., book holds, access databases, research, etc.)	97%	99%	97%
Louisville Public Library materials and collections	91%	94%	91%
Louisville Public Library building	98%	99%	98%
Overall customer service at the Library (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	97%	100%	98%
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Library	97%	99%	97%
Louisville Historical Museum programs (e.g., lectures, walking tours, newsletters, expanded/new programming)	93%	97%	94%
Louisville Historical Museum campus	90%	92%	91%
Archival materials (e.g., historic photographs, newspapers, etc.)	92%	96%	93%
Overall customer service at the Historical Museum (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	95%	98%	95%
Overall performance of the Louisville Historical Museum	95%	98%	95%

Table 60: Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course Ratings By Survey Type

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Recreation and Senior Center, and the Coal Creek Golf Course: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Current recreation programs for youth (e.g., swim lessons, sports, preschool, camps)	95% B	83%	94%
Current recreation programs for adults (e.g., fitness classes, sports, general interests)	92% B	85%	91%
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	83%	82%	83%
Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	96%	94%	96%
Overall customer service at the Louisville Recreation Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	95% B	87%	94%
Overall performance of the Louisville Recreation Center	97% B	91%	96%
Current programs and services for seniors	95%	97%	95%
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	96% B	80%	94%
Overall customer service at the Louisville Senior Center (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	96%	100%	97%
Overall performance of the Louisville Senior Center	95%	98%	95%
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	88%	85%	87%
Overall customer service at the Coal Creek Golf Course (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	88%	86%	88%
Overall performance of the Coal Creek Golf Course	89%	82%	88%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 61: Parks and Open Space Divisions Ratings By Survey Type

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Parks and Open Space Divisions: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Adequacy of parks, bike paths, playing fields and playgrounds	94%	95%	94%
Maintenance of parks (e.g., landscaping, turf areas, playgrounds, picnic areas)	95% B	90%	95%
Maintenance of medians and street landscaping	86%	87%	86%
Maintenance of the Louisville Cemetery	87%	89%	87%
Overall customer service of the Parks Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	92%	86%	91%
Overall performance of the Parks Division	92%	88%	92%
Maintenance of open space (e.g., trash bins, trailheads, habitat, etc.)	93%	90%	93%
Maintenance of the trail system	94%	94%	94%
Overall customer service of the Open Space Division (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	90%	85%	90%
Overall performance of the Open Space Division	93% B	87%	93%

Table 62: Public Works Department Ratings By Survey Type

Please rate the following areas of the Louisville Public Works Department: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Street maintenance in Louisville (e.g., paving and concrete replacement)	64%	60%	64%
Street maintenance in your neighborhood	61%	63%	62%
Street sweeping	72%	65%	71%
Snow removal/street sanding	52%	50%	51%
Street lighting, signage and street markings	81%	85%	82%
Waste water (e.g., sewage system)	91%	95%	91%
Storm drainage (e.g., flooding management)	88%	87%	88%
Quality of Louisville water	88%	95% A	88%
Solid waste/trash service (e.g., trash, recycle, compost)	81% B	73%	80%
Fees for water, sewer and trash	70%	71%	70%
Overall customer service (knowledgeable, available, responsive, courteous)	83%	84%	84%
Overall performance of the Louisville Public Works Department	85%	87%	85%

Table 63: Transportation System Ratings By Survey Type

Please rate the following areas of Louisville's Transportation System: (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Ease of car travel in Louisville	90%	89%	90%
Ease of bus travel in Louisville	64% B	43%	62%
Ease of bicycle travel in Louisville	89% B	78%	88%
Ease of walking in Louisville	91%	92%	91%
Traffic flow on major streets	79% B	70%	78%
Overall quality of Louisville's Transportation System	86%	80%	85%
Overall safety of Louisville's Transportation System	87%	84%	86%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 64: Overall Services Rating By Survey Type

Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville? (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Overall, how do you rate the quality of services provided by the City of Louisville?	95%	93%	95%

Table 65: City Priorities By Survey Type

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of the community. Then, select which three (3) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years. (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Transportation (e.g., safe/well-maintained multi-modal transportation system)	90% B	83%	89%
Utilities (e.g., safe/reliable water, treated wastewater)	97%	98%	97%
Public Safety (e.g., community safety and compliance with Municipal Code/State Law)	92%	91%	92%
Parks (e.g., well-maintained parks/landscapes areas, sports facilities, cemetery)	96%	98%	97%
Open Space & Trails (e.g., preserving native plants, wildlife and scenic vistas)	95%	96%	95%
Recreation (e.g., high quality, reasonably priced recreation/leisure activities)	88%	97% A	89%
Library (e.g., informing/involving the community)	89%	91%	89%
Museum Services (e.g., preserving heritage, informing community)	55%	63%	56%
Economic Prosperity (e.g., promoting a thriving business climate)	94%	95%	94%
Administration & Support Services (e.g., effective and efficient governance)	88%	94% A	89%
Environmental Sustainability (e.g., promoting efficiency, reducing environmental impacts)	91% B	84%	91%

Table 66: Vibrant Economic Climate Priorities By Survey Type

First tell us how much of a priority, if at all, the City should place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to ensure a vibrant economic climate. Then, select which two (2) should be the top priorities for the City to focus on in the next 4 years. (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Meet the retail and services needs of local residents	94% B	86%	93%
Attract visitors to shop in Louisville	71%	93% A	74%
Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville	87%	92%	88%
Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites	87%	86%	87%
Preserve the historic character of existing buildings	79%	79%	79%
Provide gathering spaces for the community (e.g., parks, facilities, etc.)	86%	83%	85%
Create and enhance unique identities for each of Louisville's business districts	58%	63%	59%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 67: Sustainability Vision Priorities By Survey Type

How much of a priority, if at all, should the City place on each of the following aspects of its strategy to achieve Louisville's sustainability vision? (Percent rating positively e.g., high priority/medium priority)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Reduce energy consumption and increase use of clean energy	93% B	87%	92%
Encourage water efficiency and water quality efforts	96% B	87%	95%
Promote fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure	88%	82%	87%
Increase community waste diversion	89%	84%	88%
Ensure a sustainable, safe and healthy food supply that is accessible	88%	85%	87%

Table 68: Support for Transportation Master Plan Tax By Survey Type

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
In 2019, the City completed a Transportation Master Plan identifying transportation improvements needed across the City (e.g., pedestrian underpasses in key locations, pedestrian signals/enhanced pedestrian crossings, paths and bikeways, street and road improvements to address traffic congestion). How much do you support or oppose aproperty tax increase of approximately $150 - $200 per year on a $500,000 home to help provide funding to implement these transportation projects in the City?	72%	64%	71%

Table 69: Support for Single-use Carryout Bag Charge By Survey Type

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies the goal of achieving zero waste (preventing waste and diverting it from landfills) and managing resources effectively. In an effort to achieve this goal, how much do you support or oppose a charge on single-use carryout bags in Louisville?	80%	78%	80%

Table 70: Support for Tax to Increase Renewable Energy Usage By Survey Type

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
In 2019, the City adopted climate action goals to increase renewable energy for municipal and community usage and reduce carbon emissions. Currently 30% of the community's electric needs come from carbon free sources. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to meet 100% of the community's electric needs from carbon free sources?	76%	74%	76%

Table 71: Support for Historical Museum Master Plan Tax By Survey Type

(Percent rating positively e.g., strongly support/somewhat support)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
The City's 2017 Historical Museum Master Plan calls for a Museum expansion to address current limitations, improve accessibility and better serve the community. How much do you support or oppose a tax initiative (in an amount that is still to be determined) that would provide additional revenue to the City to build and operate an expanded Museum visitor center at the Historical Museum Campus?	52%	53%	52%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Table 72: Use of Information Sources By Survey Type

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville. Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source. (Percent rating positively e.g., at least sometimes)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	27%	50% A	30%
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	93%	98% A	94%
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	66%	82% A	68%
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	70%	84% A	71%
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	84%	93% A	85%
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	16%	28% A	17%
City's email notices (eNotification)	58%	73% A	60%
Utility bill inserts	70%	69%	70%
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	53%	75% A	56%
Word of mouth	89%	94%	89%

Table 73: Information Source Ratings By Survey Type

Following is a list of information sources. First, please select how often you use each of the following sources to gain information about the City of Louisville. Then, indicate the quality and reliability of the information from that source. (Percent rating positively e.g., excellent/good)	Survey type		Overall
	Sci (A)	Opt-in (B)	(A)
Attend, watch or stream a City Council meeting	80%	80%	80%
Quarterly Community Update Newsletter	90%	87%	90%
Monthly Community Update eNewsletter	87%	85%	86%
The Daily Camera/Hometown Weekly	70%	65%	69%
The City of Louisville website (www.louisvilleco.gov)	79%	77%	78%
City's online engagement site (www.engagelouisville.org)	68%	73%	69%
City's email notices (eNotification)	84%	81%	83%
Utility bill inserts	81%	79%	80%
Social media (Facebook, Twitter, NextDoor)	50%	55%	51%
Word of mouth	54% B	32%	51%

Prepared by National Research Center, Inc.

Louisville, CO

Community Survey 2020

National Research Center

Polco

Survey Methods

- Mailed to 2,500 randomly selected households
- 928 completes (38%)
- Online response option
- ±3% margin of error
- Results weighted
- 9th iteration, comparison to previous years
- National and Front Range benchmark comparisons

Key Findings

- Exceptional quality of life continues.
- Safety remains high and is a priority.
- City government performance rated positively and improving since 2016.
- The expanded and updated Recreation and Senior center is appreciated.
- Environmental sustainability and outdoor spaces are important.
- The City's transportation system is praised but still supportive of funding improvements.

2020 National Benchmark Comparisons

37
received **higher** ratings

5
received **similar** ratings

2
received **lower** ratings

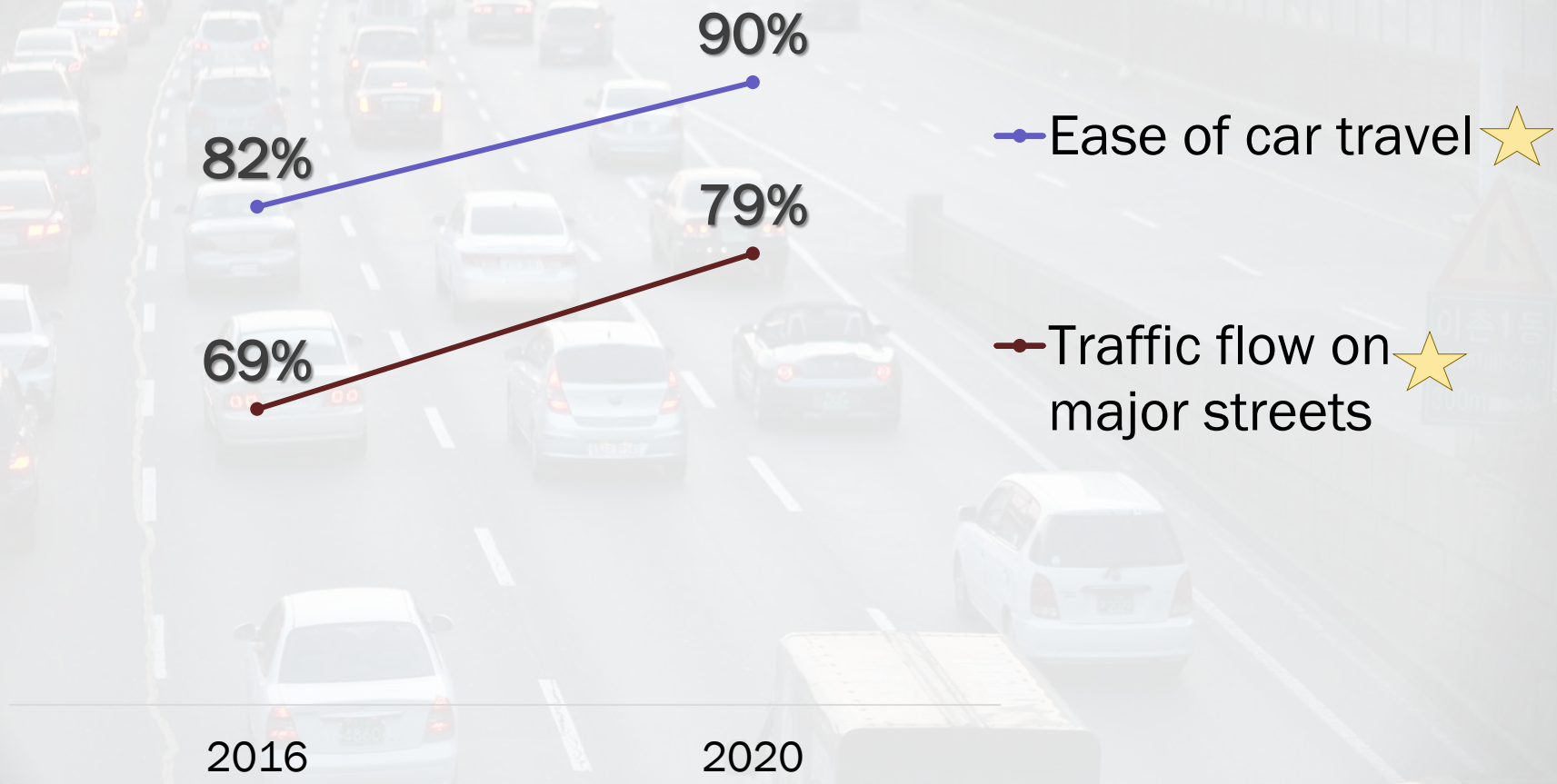
2020 Front Range Benchmark Comparisons

34
received **higher** ratings

6
received **similar** ratings

1
received **lower** ratings

Transportation Improvements



Percent excellent or good

340 Higher than national and Front Range Benchmarks

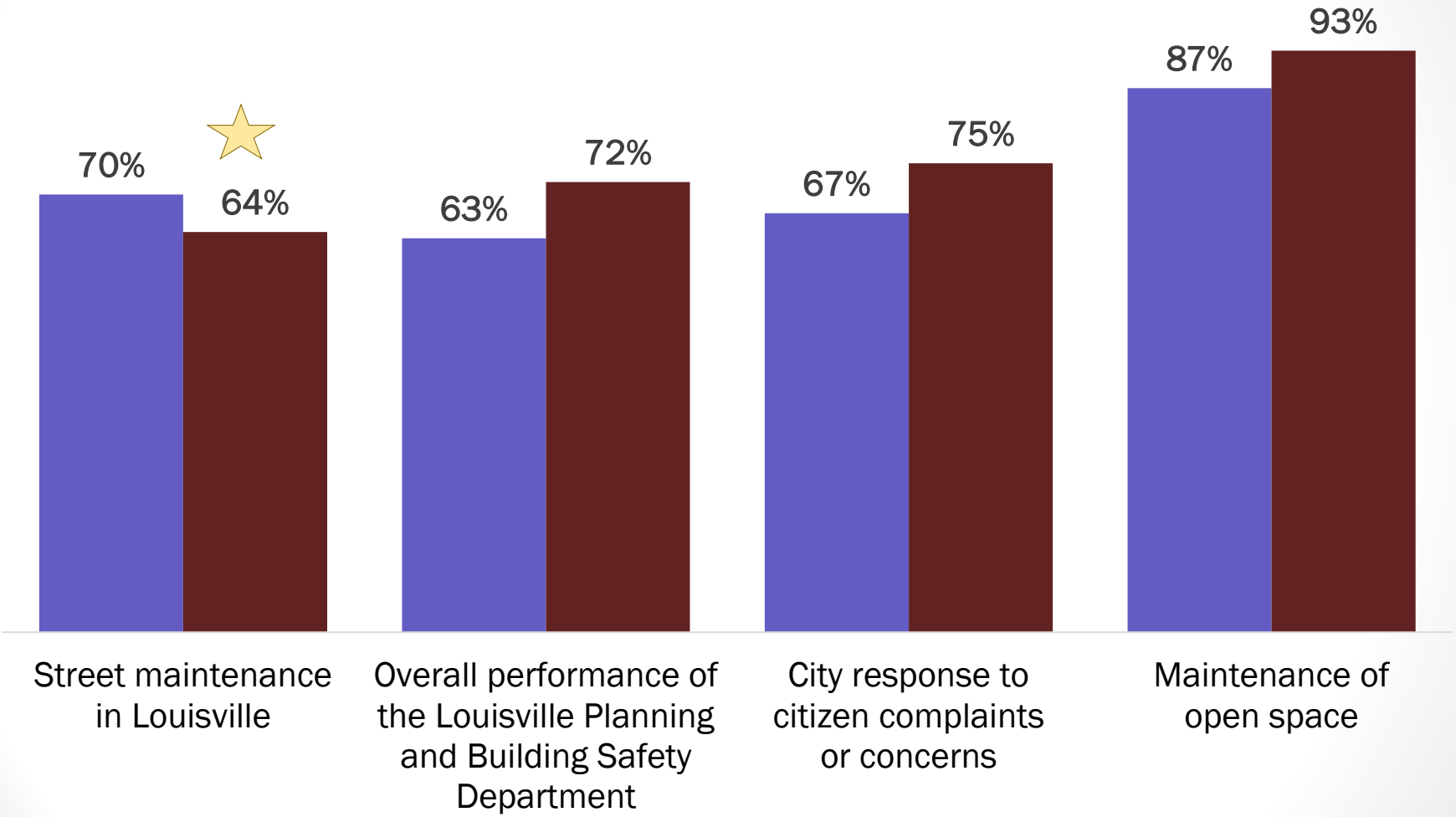
Upward Trends in Recreation and Senior Center

Item	2016	2020
Overall quality of the Louisville Senior Center	81%	96%
★ Overall quality of the Louisville Recreation Center	67%	96%
Current programs and services for seniors	87%	95%
★ Recreational opportunities	84%	95%
Current recreation programs for youth	85%	95%
Current recreation programs for adults	77%	92%
Overall quality of the Coal Creek Golf Course	80%	88%
Recreation Center fees in Louisville	75%	83%

Percent excellent or good

★ 341 Higher than national and Front Range Benchmarks

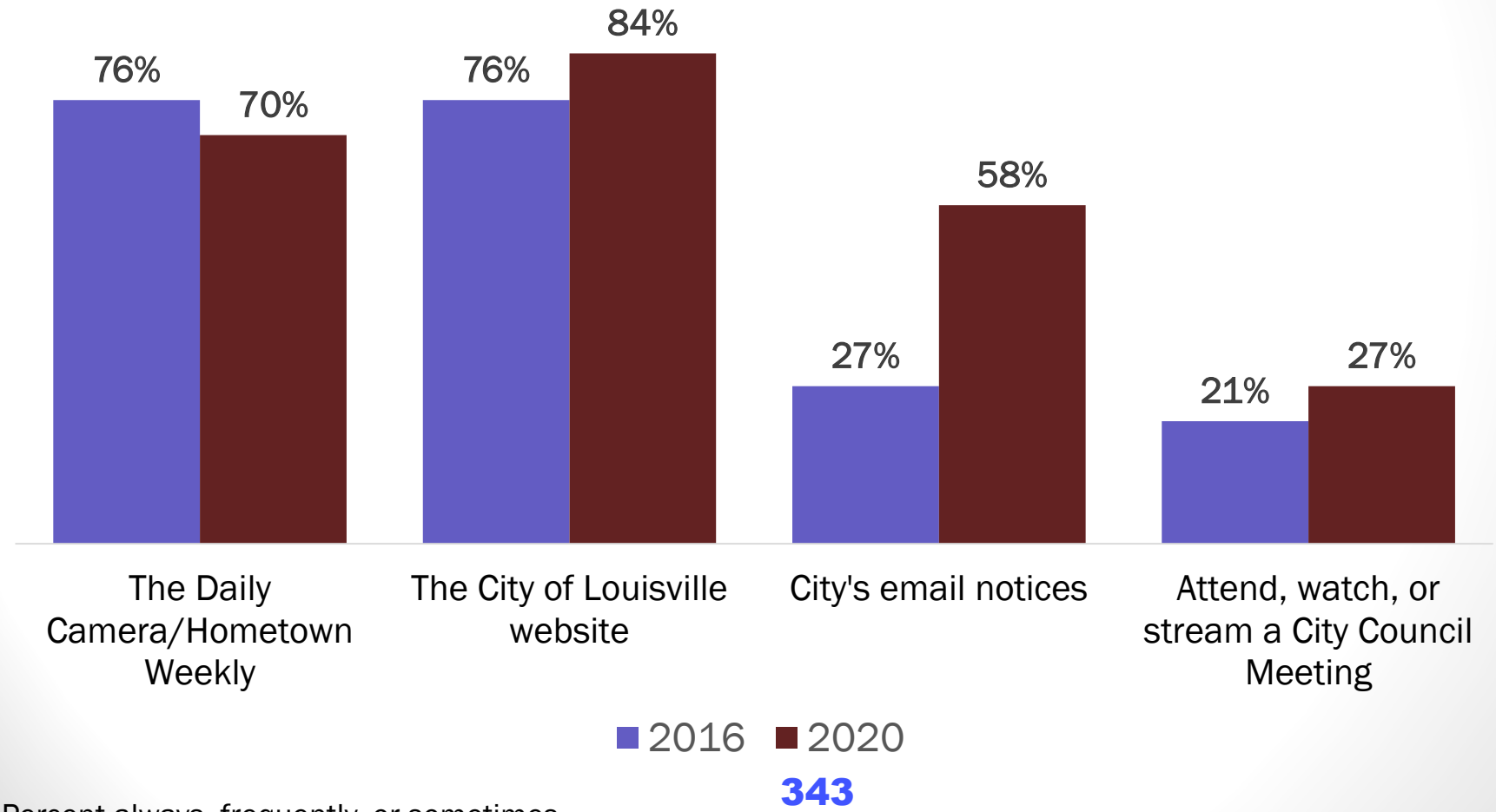
Trends in City Services



Percent excellent or good

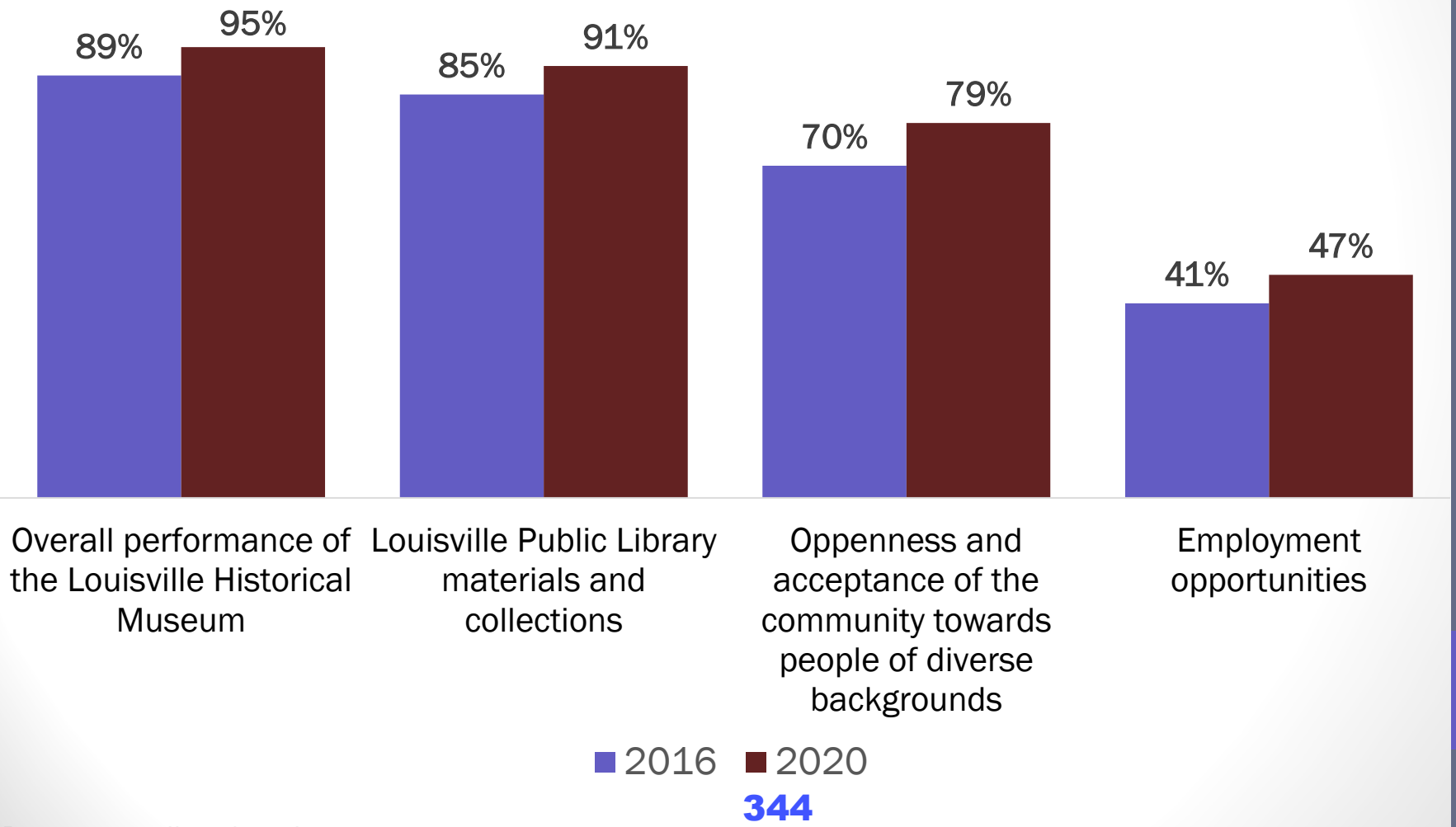
342 Higher than national and Front Range Benchmarks

Trends in Utilization of Information Sources



Percent always, frequently, or sometimes

Other Notable Trends



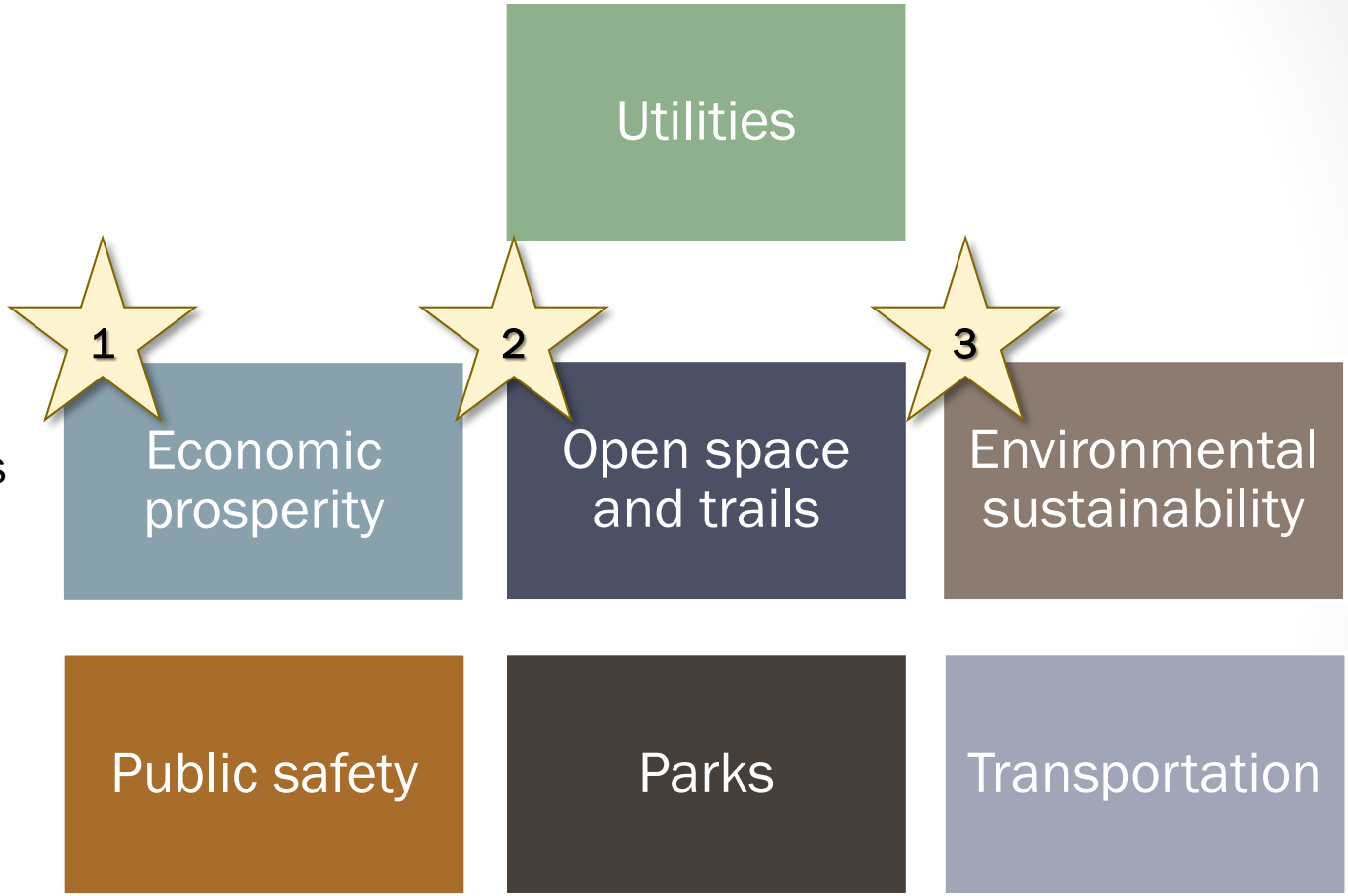
Percent excellent/good

City Priorities

At least

5 in **10**

identified each as a ***high priority***



Percent high priority

345

Vibrant Economic Climate Priorities

At least

5 in **10**

identified each as a ***high priority***

1

Pursue redevelopment of vacant or underused commercial sites

2

Meet the retail and service needs of local residents

Attract businesses to locate or expand in Louisville

346

Percent high priority

Sustainability Vision Priorities

At least

5 in **10**

identified each as a ***high priority***

Encourage water efficiency and water quality efforts

Reduce energy consumption and increase use of clean energy

Ensure a sustainable, safe, and healthy food supply that is accessible

Promote fuel-efficient transportation and multi-modal infrastructure

Percent high priority

“Strong” Support for Initiatives

56%	Single-use Carryout Bag Charge
40%	Increase Renewable Energy Usage
34%	Transportation Master Plan Tax
14%	Historical Museum Master Plan Tax

348

Percent strongly support

Questions?

Thank you!

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SUBJECT: **DISCUSSION/DIRECTION – POTENTIAL BALLOT ISSUES FOR 2020 ELECTION**

DATE: **JUNE 16, 2020**

PRESENTED BY: **MEGAN DAVIS, DEPUTY CITY MANAGER**
EMILY HOGAN, ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND SPECIAL PROJECTS

SUMMARY:
On May 19, 2020 City Council discussed six policy issues that were identified during the 2020 work planning process, and which would require voter consideration or further City Council action. Council requested that staff bring forward options for potential ballot measures for three of these issues: Single use bag ban/tax/fee, tobacco/vaping tax, and community renewable energy.

This communication outlines additional information on each issue and options for City Council to discuss on each potential ballot measure. If Council would like to move forward with any ballot measures for voter consideration in 2020, staff will work with the City Attorney to draft ballot language for first reading on July 14 and for second reading on July 28. For any revenue generating ballot issues, staff will also work with Bond Counsel on the ordinance and TABOR Notice. The measure(s) would then be placed on the ballot for City of Louisville voter consideration in the November 2020 election.

1) SINGLE USE BAG TAX:
During the previous discussion on potential ballot issues, Council directed staff to bring back options for a single use bag tax. The City's Sustainability Action Plan identifies several strategies aimed at "achieving zero waste and managing resources responsibly and effectively". External strategies developed to achieve this goal include "promoting recyclable substitutes/replacements for single-use, throw-away items". The estimated total of single-use bags distributed in Louisville is approximately 4.5 million bags or 25 tons per year.

Program Options:
(These scenarios reflect a $0.10/bag tax)
Scenario 1 – All Retailers in Louisville
Revenue for a tax is based on the rate of behavior of change after a tax is implemented. Below are several scenarios if the City were to adopt the bag tax **for all retailers in Louisville**:

Rate of Behavior Change	**65%**	**75%**	**85%**
Benefits			
Reduction in waste	2.9 million bags	3.4 million bags	3.8 million bags
Revenue generated	$160,000	$112,500	$67,500
Business/City breakdown (40%/60%)	$64,000/$96,000	$45,000/$67,500	$27,000/$40,500
Costs			
Marketing/training	$60,000 (year 1 only)	$60,000 (year 1 only)	$60,000 (year 1 only)
Education/outreach & administration*	$30,000 (ongoing)	$30,000 (ongoing)	$30,000 (ongoing)
Low income resources**	$15,000 (ongoing)	$15,000 (ongoing)	$15,000 (ongoing)
Total			
Net revenue for City	Year 1: ($9,000) Year 2+: $51,000	Year 1: ($37,500) Year 2+: $22,500	Year 1: ($64,500) Year 2+: ($4,500)

*$25,000 was included for part-time staff and software modifications to administer the program for the City. Staff finds that administering the tax for all retailers in Louisville would be burdensome and require additional staff time to track and follow-up on for compliance. The remaining $5,000 is for ongoing education/outreach.
**$15,000 was included for low income resources. Low-income funding could be used for targeted outreach with rebates and resources and/or reusable bag program.
In summary, as the rate of behavior increases and the number of single-use bags is reduced, the program's cost increases.

Scenario 2 – Only Food Stores/Other Retail in Louisville
There are 145 total retailers in Louisville that a bag tax could apply to. These include:

- 2 – building materials
- 26 – general merchandise
- 18 – food stores (includes grocery, liquor, marijuana, etc.)
- 3 – gas stations
- 10 – apparel and accessories
- 7 – home décor/furniture/appliance
- 78 – restaurants
  **Excludes businesses in CTC and Centennial Valley (largely manufacturing/commercial business park and service-based businesses such as salons, spas, medical, etc.)*

Staff used the following estimates for single use bag generation by retailer type:

- 60% - supermarkets (2,700,000 bags in Louisville)

- 15% - other food and restaurants (675,000)
- 10% - general merchandise and apparel (450,000)
- 9% - other retail (405,000)
- 6% - fast food and convenience (270,000)

Staff has provided scenarios if the City were to adopt a bag tax that was similar to Boulder's and **only applies to food stores/other retail in Louisville**:

Rate of Behavior Change	**65%**	**75%**	**85%**
Benefits			
Reduction in waste	2 million bags	2.3 million bags	2.6 million bags
Revenue generated	$108,675	$77,625	$46,575
Business/City breakdown (40%/60%)	$43,470/$65,205	$31,050/$46,575	$18,630/$27,945
Costs			
Marketing/training	$40,000 (year 1 only)	$40,000 (year 1 only)	$40,000 (year 1 only)
Education/outreach & administration*	$10,000 (ongoing)	$10,000 (ongoing)	$10,000 (ongoing)
Low income resources**	$10,000 (ongoing)	$10,000 (ongoing)	$10,000 (ongoing)
Total			
Net revenue for City	Year 1: $5,205 Year 2+: $45,205	Year 1: ($13,425) Year 2+: $26,575	Year 1: ($32,055) Year 2+: $7,945

*$5,000 was included for software modifications to administer the program for the City. Staff finds that administering the tax for food stores/other retail only would not require a significant amount of staff time to track and follow-up on compliance and the administrative burden would be minimal. The remaining $5,000 is for ongoing education/outreach.

**$10,000 was included for low income resources. Low-income funding could be used for targeted outreach with rebates and resources and/or reusable bag program.

As the rate of behavior increases and the number of single-use bags is reduced, the program's cost increases. However, the revenue/program costs are lower if the tax is only adopted for food stores/other retail.

Peer Communities:
The City of Boulder adopted a single use bag fee in 2013, which is $0.10 per disposable plastic or paper bag used at checkout. $0.04 of the fee is to be retained by the retailer to

cover costs of ordinance compliance and $0.06 is to be remitted to the City. The fee is to be remitted quarterly with a return form that will be mailed to each affected business. The fee does not apply to anyone who participates in federal or state food assistance programs. Boulder's ordinance adopting the fee is attached.

At the time of adoption, Boulder estimated 33 million checkout bags were used per year by food stores. Boulder's fee only applies to food stores, which are defined as those within city limits that operate year-round and sell a line of staple foodstuffs, meats, produce, dairy products or other perishable items. All stores must record the number of disposable bags provided and the total amount of the fee charged on the customer's receipt for auditing purposes. Between 2013 and 2018, Boulder's fee collected approx. $1,000,000 (or $200,000 per year).

Boulder's fee currently allows $0.04 of the $0.10 fee to be retained by the food stores to cover their cost of compliance with the ordinance. The remaining $0.06 is remitted to the City for the following uses:

- Administrative costs associated with developing and implementing the fee
- Providing reusable bags to the community
- Educating residents, businesses and visitors about the impacts of disposable bags
- Funding programs and infrastructure that allows the community to reduce waste associated with disposal bags
- Purchasing and installing equipment to minimize bag pollution, such as recycling containers
- Funding community cleanup events
- Mitigating the effects of disposable bags on the City's drainage system and environment

Boulder experienced a 70% decrease in single use bags immediately following adoption of the bag fee. However, that trend leveled off quickly according to staff. Several other communities in Colorado have adopted a similar fee. The charge ranges from $0.10 to $0.20 (see attached).

Legal Analysis:
Per the City Attorney, the City could draft ballot issue language that provides that the tax would no longer be in effect if single use bags are later prohibited within the City, but this would not be necessary because if there was a ban, there would be no taxable transactions. Council also has the authority to eliminate the tax if the State lifts the local preemption and Council votes to ban single-use bags.

DISCUSSION/DIRECTION:
In order to draft the ballot language, staff is seeking input on the following questions:

- **Which retailers should the tax apply to?** Options include:

  - All retailers in Louisville
  - Only food stores/other retail
  - Other combination
- **What should be the amount charged for the tax?** Options include:
  - $0.10 per bag with $0.04 retained by retailer for cost of compliance and $0.06 remitted to the City (similar to Boulder's fee)
  - $0.20 per bag with $0.10 retained by retailer for cost of compliance and $0.10 remitted to the City
  - Other amount

    **Staff recommends that retailers retain their portion of the tax for compliance as a vendor fee rather than remitting the entire tax to the City and receive a refund.*
- **Should revenue from the tax be used for program administration and other sustainability-related initiatives or be left as unrestricted?** Options include:
  - Tax revenue should only be used for program administration and other sustainability-related initiatives
  - Tax revenue should remain unrestricted
- **When should the City start collecting the tax?** Options include:
  - January 1, 2021
  - January 1, 2022
  - January 1, 2025

  **It should be noted that King Soopers will not discontinue use of plastic bags until 2025. Additionally, many businesses are not currently allowing use of reusable bags as a result of COVID-19. It is believed that single use bags are less likely to transmit the virus.*

2) TOBACCO, NICOTINE, VAPING TAX

During the previous discussion on potential ballot issues, Council directed staff to bring back more information and options for a local tax on vaping, nicotine and/or tobacco products. In November 2019 the City Council imposed a local ordinance prohibiting the sale of tobacco, e-cigarettes, vaporizers and similar products to persons under the age of twenty-one. Council indicated their goals for a tobacco, nicotine and/or vaping tax would be to reduce the use of tobacco and nicotine products and the associated health impacts on youth and others.

According to the Healthy Kids Colorado Survey, Colorado has the highest rate of vaping in teens, at 27%, which is twice the national average. The attached City Council packet from December 3, 2019 includes additional background information on the public health impacts of tobacco and nicotine use among youth and adults.
This communication includes responses to several City Council questions regarding existing tobacco taxes and specifics around a potential local tax.

Products To Be Taxed:
The State of Colorado currently imposes a 4.2 cent excise tax per cigarette ($.84 per pack), levied on the sale of cigarettes by wholesalers and is assessed at a fixed amount on each single cigarette sold. In addition, the State imposes a 40% excise tax on invoice price paid by distributors to manufacturers or suppliers of other tobacco products. This tax applies to all tobacco products other than cigarettes, including cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff, at the time when they are manufactured, brought into the state, or shipped to retailers. The state excise tax does not apply to vaping products. The state also applies their standard 2.9% state sales tax on the sale of cigarettes and all tobacco products (including vaping products). The State will continue to impose their regular sales tax and cigarette excise tax on cigarettes and other tobacco products regardless of whether the City imposes a special tax.

Twenty-seven percent of the state-generated revenue from the cigarette excise tax is distributed to local governments based on the amount of revenue collected within a given city or county. Louisville currently receives approximately $40,000 annually as its share-back allotment of the State Cigarette Tax. CRS § 39-22-623(1)(a)(II)(A), as amended by HB19-1033, provides that in order to qualify for distributions of state income tax money, local governments are prohibited from imposing a tobacco tax on cigarettes. If the City were to implement a tax on vaping products only, it would still qualify for the state share-back from the state tobacco tax collections. Only if the City were to implement a cigarette tax would it lose the state share-back funding.

The taxing options for the City include a tax on cigarettes, and/or vaping products, and/or other tobacco products.

Other tobacco products (OTP) is the widely used acronym to refer to all tobacco products other than cigarettes. The state definitions include “cigarette, tobacco product, or nicotine product” in CRS § 18-13-121, and this definition is incorporated by reference into the cigarette tax statutes in CRS § 39-28-112(8)(a), as follows:

> (I) A product that contains nicotine or tobacco or is derived from tobacco and is intended to be ingested or inhaled by or applied to the skin of an individual; or (II) any device that can be used to deliver tobacco or nicotine to the person inhaling from the device, including an electronic cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, or pipe (with an exception for a product the FDA has approved as a tobacco use cessation product).

The City has defined “tobacco product” in LMC § 9.78.020.

> Tobacco product means:
>
> 1. Any product containing, made, or derived from tobacco or that contains nicotine or synthetic nicotine that is intended for human consumption or is

likely to be consumed whether smoked, heated, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means, including, but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, little cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, snuff or snus, but excluding any product made from or derived from tobacco and approved by the FDA for use in connection with cessation of smoking.

2. Any electronic smoking device; or

3. Any tobacco paraphernalia.

City Council asked if there is an option to exempt specific products, specifically "premium cigars". The City has not exempted cigars from its definition of tobacco products, but may exempt specific tobacco products from a ballot measure if desired. If Council would like to discuss exemptions, staff recommends this is discussed in the context of the goals of enacting the tax and how the exemptions either positively or negatively impact the goals. There may be policy considerations regarding any real or perceived equity issues associated with exemption of certain products.

Type and Level of Tax:
In previous discussions, City Council expressed a preference for an excise tax over a sales tax. The City attorney and staff have further evaluated the process and feasibility of implementing an excise tax. The City may impose an excise tax, but staff have not found any examples of municipal excise taxes, they all appear to be special sales taxes. An excise tax would be based on the occupation or privilege of selling cigarettes, tobacco products, or nicotine products, so would be a tax on the seller rather than the purchaser. As mentioned previously, the state excise tax is paid by wholesalers, so is not a point-of-sale tax.

In order to levy an excise tax the City would need to identify the manufactures and impose the tax there, which would be a new process and could be burdensome for staff. This is likely the reason that the taxes applied by other municipalities have been sales tax, as the infrastructure is in place and excise tax requires new infrastructure to administer.

Staff understands the benefits of an excise tax would be to include the tax in the purchase price of the product instead of at check out - after the decision to purchase the product has been made. One option to address this issue is to require in the ordinance that the retailer provide signage reflecting the full purchase price with the tax at the point of sale, so that consumers are aware of the full price of the product with tax prior to purchase. This has been done in other municipalities to address this issue, and the language is included in the City of Boulder ordinance.

Staff would recommend a special sales tax with required signage instead of an excise tax to ease administration.

The City may impose a special sales tax at any level. The most common local government increases range from $3 – $4 per pack of cigarettes and 30% - 40% on other tobacco products. The City of Aspen implemented a graduated price per pack on cigarettes, with an incremental increase from $3 to reach $4 per pack.

Estimating Tobacco Sales Tax:
Due to TABOR, the ballot language must include the estimated amount of revenue the City anticipates the new sales tax will generate in the first full fiscal year. Any revenues collected above that amount must be returned to the taxpayers.

Staff has talked to other municipalities and reviewed comparison data to understand how revenue was derived and how their original estimates compared to the actual revenues. Estimation of revenue from all tobacco products has been a challenge for many municipalities. Below is a table that illustrates some municipalities share-back, their revenue estimate included in their ballot measure, and the actual revenues received.

Municipality	Shareback Received (2017)	Estimate	Actual Revenues Received
Aspen	$63,556.85	$325,000	$436,622
Avon	$38,812.33	$600,000	1st Quarter 2019 - $92,175
Basalt	$15,676.45	Between $27,000-$29,000 for first quarter	(Voted on April 3, 2018) July 2018 – December 2018 - $175,567.52

City staff have completed estimates for revenues associated with a local sales tax on both cigarettes and other tobacco products. The data the City has used to calculate the amount of potential sales tax was based on the currently taxed tobacco retailers and revenue generated from state cigarette taxes. This does not include vaping products, and so the City doesn't have a strong comparison basis for calculating estimates on electronic smoking devices. Therefore, staff have made a conservative (high) estimate for the potential revenue associated with the sale of these products.

It is estimated that retailers in the City of Louisville sell between $1.8 - $2.2 million dollars of cigarettes each year. This number includes sales made by grocery, convenience, and liquor stores, as well as other licensed retailers. The (3) convenience stores sell the largest overall percentage of cigarettes at 51%, followed by (8) grocery/liquor stores at 37%, and the remaining other licensed retailers at 12%.

The estimated special sales tax revenue amount was derived by taking the maximum estimate for cigarette sales at those locations cited above, $2.2M, tripling that number to represent other tobacco-related product sales at all retailers on an annual basis $6.6M, and then adding the annual revenue of the businesses that sell only tobacco-related products $1M.

Louisville Tobacco Tax Estimates – for Cigarettes

	Current	10%	20%	30%	40%
Current cigarette sales	$2,200,000				
Estimated vaping/other tobacco sales	$6,600,000				
Tobacco-only stores sales	$1,000,000				
Total estimated sales	$9,800,000	$ 9,800,000	$ 9,310,000	$ 8,844,500	$ 8,402,275
Impact on demand (5% decline in sales due to price increase*)		-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%
Revised sales before applying tax	$9,800,000	$ 9,310,000	$ 8,844,500	$ 8,402,275	$ 7,982,161
New Revenue to City	**$0**	**$ 931,000**	**$ 1,768,900**	**$ 2,520,683**	**$ 3,192,865**

*Includes 5% decline per 10% increase

This represents an estimate based on current sales and assumptions about the sale of other tobacco products that may not currently be taxed. However, based on the information we have received from other communities, where tax estimates have fallen far short of the revenues generated and they either had to take a tax holiday (New Castle, Glenwood Springs) or go back to the voters to allow for the retention of additional revenues (Aspen), staff recommends using the highest-end assumption for making revenue estimates to be included in ballot language.

If Council decides to apply the tax to only vaping, the amount of revenue generated from this product would be lower. Staff estimates that of one-third of the estimated other tobacco products would be attributed to vaping products, at $2.2 million + half of the tobacco products only stores at $500,000 = $2.7 million in revenue per year. With a 40% tax the City would estimate a minimum annual tax revenue on vaping products only of $1.08 million. This seems reasonable given that the City of Boulder revenue estimate for vaping products only was $2.5 million.

If the City approves a tobacco tax of any kind, all state taxes and the standard City sales tax would continue to be applied to these products. Below are a few examples of

what a purchase of tobacco products would include in Louisville with the state and local taxes applied, using current state tax levels and a $4/40% local tax. This does not include the RTD (1.1%) and County sales taxes (.985%) which may apply. Keep in mind that the price of the tobacco product already incorporates the applied State excise tax.

Type of tobacco product	Current purchase*	Purchase w/new local tax
Cigarettes	$8 (price of pack) +2.9% (state sales tax) = **$8.23**	$8 + $2.9% + $4 (new local tax) = **$12.23**
Vaping starter kit	$25 (price of kit) + 2.9%+ 3.65% (Louisville sales tax) = **$26.64**	$25 + 2.9% + 3.65% + 40% (new local tax) = **$36.64**
Vaping pods (pack of 4)	$15 + 2.9%+ 3.65% (Louisville sales tax) = **$15.99**	$15 + 2.9% + 3.65% + 40% = **$21.99**
Chewing tobacco	$4 (can) + 2.9% + 3.65% (Louisville sales tax) = **$4.30**	$4 + 2.9% + 3.65% + 40% = **$5.90**

*Price figures not actual, for illustrative purposes only.

Use of Tax Revenues:
The ballot language may outline how the tax revenue will be utilized. Staff proposes the following use of tax revenues:

- The administrative cost of the tax – Staff estimate that this tax will be relatively inexpensive to administer. There will be some costs associated with setting the tax up for collection in the online payment system, collection and auditing.
    - The maximum cost of administering the program would include hiring an account tech with an approximate cost of $63,000. Depending on voter approval of various issues, this cost can be shared with other tax revenue sources.
- Education programs regarding nicotine product use including enforcement – Louisville PD would work to educate retailers on city ordinances related to tobacco sales. The City would conduct educational messaging and programming in conjunction with Boulder County Public Health and other partners.
    - Funding for education and enforcement could be scalable, with an initial investment of approximately $10,000. Revenues could be used to increase enforcement of tobacco regulations in the City, including the sale of tobacco products to minors.
    - Additional education to retailers and sales outlets could occur through a City led promotion program, or in partnership with BCPH.

- Health promotion – The City does not have public health programming, but would partner with Boulder County Public Health on local campaigns and programs associated with tobacco use prevention and cessation.
    - Depending on revenues generated, the City could invest in a Louisville specific campaign around tobacco use and cessation. This type of investment would be scalable.
- Any remaining funds would be available for general government services, including library, police, fire, parks, transportation and general government administration.
    - Revenues could support youth/teen specific programming at the Library or Recreation Center.

Program Options:
There are several options City Council may consider in a potential tobacco sales tax. More details on each option and how the tax would be structured is included in the table below.

Proposed tax structure	Tax	Pros	Cons
Local special sales tax on tobacco (per pack/per cigarette) + OTP (on all other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices)	$4 per pack/40% OTP **-or-** $3 per pack/30% OTP **-or-** Other options	• Addresses public health goals • Parity between all tobacco and nicotine products • Ease of administration across all products at all locations • Simple for retailers to understand	• Loss of share-back of state tobacco tax
Local special sales tax on tobacco (per pack/per cigarette) + OTP with exemptions	$4 per pack/40% OTP **-or-** $3 per pack/30% OTP **-or-** Other options	• Partially addresses public health goals • Could cover specific products of concern by Council	• Would not cover all products equally • Require more retail education of what is taxed/not taxed
Local special sales tax on e-cigarettes/vaping (electronic smoking devices) products only	0 - 40% on all vaping products	• Do not lose state share-back • Partially addresses public health goals	• Would not cover all products equally • May result in shifting of use from vaping to other tobacco products.

DISCUSSION/DIRECTION:
In order to guide the drafting of the ballot language, staff is seeking input on the following questions:

- **Which tax structure option would the City Council like to pursue?**

  - Option 1 - Local sales tax on tobacco (per pack/per cigarette) + OTP (on all other tobacco products)
  - Option 2 - Local sales tax on tobacco (per pack/per cigarette) + OTP with exemptions
    - If this option is selected, what exemptions are desired?
  - Option 3 - Local sales tax on e-cigarettes/vaping (electronic smoking devices) products only
- **What tax rate would City Council like to apply?**
  - If Option 1 or 2 - $4 and 40%, $3 and 30% or other?
  - If Option 3 – 40%, 30%, other?
- **Would Council like to include a signage requirement for retailers?**
- **Is City Council satisfied with the proposed estimate for the tax revenues?**
- **Does City Council wish to earmark use of tax revenues?**
- **Is City Council satisfied with the proposed use of the revenues?**
- **When should the sales tax go into effect?**

3. COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY

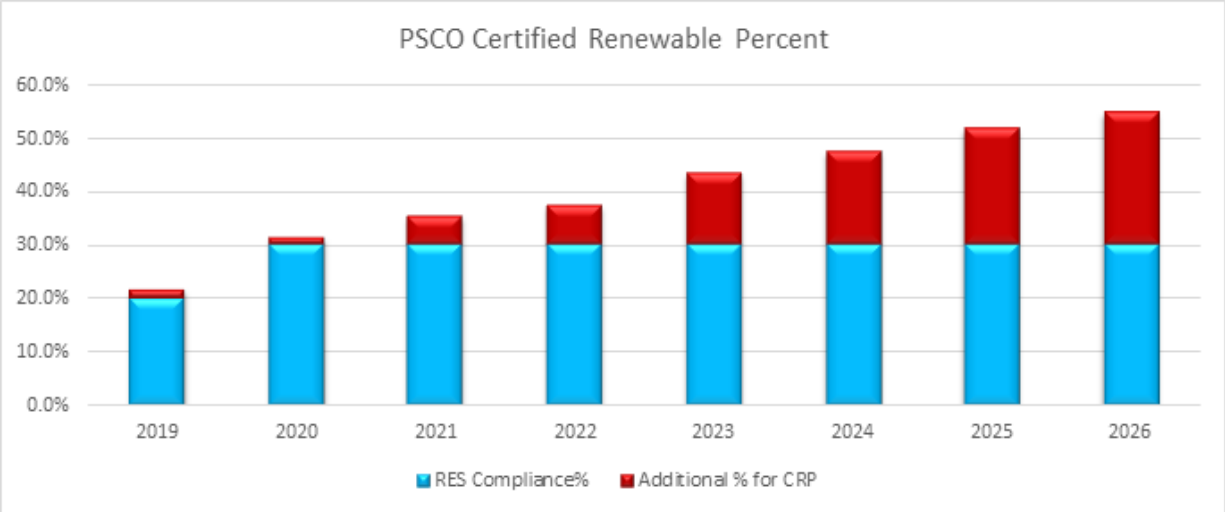
During the previous discussion on potential ballot issues, Council directed staff to bring back options for a community-wide renewable energy tax. In 2019, City Council adopted renewable energy and carbon emission reduction goals for municipal operations and the larger community. The goal for the community in regards to renewable energy is to generate 75% of Louisville's residential and commercial/industrial electric needs from carbon-free sources by 2030. As of May 2020, approximately 24% of Louisville's residential and commercial/industrial electric needs come from carbon-free sources.

Renewable Energy Credits:

In 2019, 30% of the electricity that Xcel generated in Colorado came from carbon-free sources, according to Xcel's recently released Corporate Responsibility Report on its operations.

Carbon-free sources include the clean energy that customers consume from Xcel's carbon free electricity on the system, which is certified through a process called the Certified Renewable Percentage (CRP). Energy that has a Certified Renewable Percentage has not been double counted toward the carbon free goals of any other entities.

The following graph details the company's planned trajectory over the next 6 years for its CRP, which is a complex calculation detailing the actual energy that Louisville's customers are expected to consume and generally not exactly the same as the energy that is generated due to factors including inefficiencies from line loss. It is in this way that Xcel has calculated the gap between the amount of carbon-free energy Louisville currently consumes and the City's goal of 100% carbon-free.



Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Additional % for CRP	1.8%	1.3%	5.3%	7.5%	13.6%	17.7%	21.8%	25.0%
RES Compliance%	20.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%	30.0%
Total Percent	21.8%	31.3%	35.3%	37.5%	43.6%	47.7%	51.8%	55.0%

In an effort to make progress on Louisville's community-wide carbon reduction goals, the City has partnered with Xcel Energy to explore innovative solutions for community-wide renewable energy. There are a couple of approaches that communities are taking to reach their carbon free electricity goals. Some communities either operate an electric utility already or are attempting to operate one, and they have set goals similar to Xcel's to clean their generation by decommissioning traditional power plants and replacing them with carbon free generation options.

Other communities, like Aspen, have been purchasing clean energy to cover the load that is not met by carbon-free sources that are either local or that are provided by the wholesale supplier of the city's electricity. Aspen identified the gap between its available renewable energy sources and 100% renewable energy and then went to the marketplace and purchased enough renewable energy to make up the difference. Conversely, individual property owners with electric meters can invest in renewable options either by installing solar panels or turbines on their own property or participating in programs like solar farms. Colorado uses a system of Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) to account for all renewable energy that is generated and to whom the attributes of that green energy can be attributed to.

In many of the arrangements in solar farms and rooftop solar, the RECs are retired on behalf of the subscribing customer. For example, Windsource customers receive the RECs while Solar Rewards customers do not. In the case of Aspen, however, the RECs are retired on behalf of the entire city. This is the approach that Louisville is considering with Xcel.

There are both positive and negative arguments to purchasing RECs to achieve carbon free goals. Proponents may argue:

- The ability to get more carbon free energy through RECs that exists today
- Some RECs do lead to additional capacity to the grid
- Purchasing RECs increases the demand for renewables and can encourage the market to add more capacity
- By purchasing RECs you can access clean energy but not have to get into the maintenance and distribution business of an electric utility
- Without operating a utility, there is no way to transmit clean power that you might generate to other users off-site without using some accounting systems like RECs

Opponents may argue:

- You could use funds to invest directly in new generation of renewables rather than buying the green attributes of energy that has already been generated
- RECs do not have to be retired in the year they were produced, so you could pay for energy that was generated years ago, although this is normal practice and is permitted by law
- Renewable energy is less expensive to operate than traditional power plants, so there should be a way to realize cost savings rather than having to pay more for clean energy

For more information on the City's emissions and background, please see the reports below:

- Partners in Energy Report (https://www.louisvilleco.gov/home/showdocument?id=12811)
- Boulder County GHG Inventory (see attached)

XCEL Proposal:
Through the City's partnership with Xcel and the Energy Future Collaboration Program, Xcel has provided a proposal for the City that would retire RECs on behalf of the community in the amount needed to get to 100% carbon free electricity. Each year Xcel would calculate the amount of energy that the City would need to purchase. For example, in 2021, Xcel has estimated that the City would need to purchase an anticipated volume of 157,400 MWh, or a total estimated cost of $629,600 per year, to bring the city's total electric consumption to 100% renewable. This equates to approximately $80 per household per year. Each year, as Xcel moves closer to its own carbon free 2050 goal, the amount the City would need to purchase should decrease.

The RECs the City would be purchasing in bulk are produced in Colorado and non-compliance, retired on behalf of the City of Louisville. For comparison, Windsource RECs are priced at $15/KWh and by purchasing RECs in bulk for the entire community,

Xcel is able to offer the City a price of $4/KWh. The RECs the City would purchase from Xcel would be produced by Colorado-located wind and solar farms, while 90% of the proceeds would be deposited into the state's Renewable Energy Standard Adjustment account to be used for future renewable energy purchases.

In order to fund this initiative, the City could ask voters to adopt a tax in which revenue would be used on a bulk purchase of RECs until the time that Xcel can reach its own 100% carbon free goal.

Tax Structures:
Below is a summary of potential tax structures that could be used:

1. **Fund with existing City revenue**
    a. Use General Fund to cover annual expense
    b. Pros
        i. No additional cost for residents or businesses
    c. Cons
        i. Not feasible due to COVID financial impacts and uncertainty around future revenues
2. **Sales tax**
    a. Approximately 0.13% increase in sales tax rate (currently 8.635% - 3% sales/use tax, 0.375% open space, 0.125% historic preservation, 0.15% recreation).
        i. The estimated annual cost per household would be $31 per year.
        ii. Annual revenue would fluctuate based on the amount of annual taxable sales.
    b. Pros
        i. Reduces cost burden on residential/commercial/industrial sector since tax would be applied to all eligible purchases in Louisville
        ii. City can administer easily since tax already exists
    c. Cons
        i. Lacks incentive to prioritize renewable energy and energy efficiency since the tax is not directly tied to energy use
        ii. No nexus to the work being funded
        iii. Funding mechanism can be volatile due to external circumstances
        iv. Enrollment for Xcel REC programs may fluctuate; however, Xcel programming is still being utilized
        v. Will need to re-evaluate as Xcel's renewable mix increases over time
        vi. Sales taxes are inherently regressive
        vii. Additional cost burden during COVID

3. **Property tax**
    a. Approximately 0.934 mill levy increase. Assuming a residence with a $500,000 market value, the amount generated would be $33 per year.
        i. Estimate is based on the current assessment rates and ratios.
        ii. Annual revenue would fluctuate based on the amount of annual net assessed valuation.
    b. Pros
        i. City can administer easily since tax already exists
        ii. Property tax is less regressive than sales tax
        iii. Property taxes in area are generally less volatile than sales tax
    c. Cons
        i. While not tied directly to energy use, cost burden is placed on home and business owners
        ii. Lacks incentive to prioritize renewable energy and energy efficiency since the tax is not directly tied to energy use
        iii. The nexus to the work being funded is only directionally correct, and not directly tied to the work being funded (while it is not always the case, electric use is generally greater in larger properties and in commercial properties)
        iv. Customers already enrolled in Xcel renewable programs or that have on-site generation would pay twice
        v. Enrollment for Xcel REC programs may fluctuate; however, Xcel programming is still being utilized
        vi. Will need to re-evaluate as Xcel's renewable mix increases over time
        vii. Additional cost burden during COVID
4. **Climate tax**
    a. New climate tax to help achieve community goal for renewable energy
    b. Tax to be applied by kilowatt hour with maximum amount to be collected through tax
    c. Exempt customers who are already enrolled in Xcel renewable programs (i.e. Windsource, Renewable Connect) where RECs are allocated
    d. Would not exempt gas/electric services for manufacturing entities similar to sales tax
    e. Includes resources for low income households and resources/rebates for commercial/industrial partners
    f. Pros
        i. Similar tax already adopted by City of Boulder
        ii. Climate tax is specific to what City is trying to accomplish (i.e. increasing of renewable energy sources, efficiency measures)

iii. Eliminates fluctuation in Xcel program enrollment since existing customers enrolled in Xcel programs where RECs are allocated would be exempt
iv. Xcel administration of tax would alleviate burden on City
v. Some commercial and industrial entities have set renewable targets and this program could supplement those goals
vi. Consistent funding mechanism

g. Cons
i. Customers who participate in Xcel's solar garden program would not be exempt since there are no RECs associated with it
ii. Commercial/industrial users will pay more since the tax is applied by kilowatt hour and commercial/ industrial entities use more energy
iii. If priced lower than other Xcel programs, enrollment in those programs may fluctuate; however, Xcel programming is still being utilized
iv. Will need to continue to evaluate as Xcel's renewable mix increases over time
v. Xcel has not committed to collecting tax through customer bill and applying to bulk purchase and the City would need to negotiate an agreement on how this tax would be applied
vi. Additional cost burden during COVID

It should be noted that as new renewable energy programs become available that may be more cost effective (i.e. Renewable Connect), the City can transition funding from a REC purchase to those programs. Per the City Attorney, the City can draft ballot issue language to give the City more flexibility in using tax revenues. If voters were to approve a ballot issue containing broad funding objectives related to renewable energy, the City would not need to go back to voters for approval were the City to transition its use of revenues from the bulk purchase of renewable energy to a different renewable energy program.

Peer Communities:
The City of Boulder is one of the only communities in the region to adopt a climate tax. Boulder's Climate Action Plan (CAP) tax, was adopted in 2006 and recently extended in 2015 to continue through March 31, 2023. The tax generates approximately $1.8 million per year. The tax is levied on residents and businesses based on the amount of electricity they consume. Tax rates are different depending on the sector. The annual average costs are $21 for residential, $94 for commercial and $9,600 for industrial.

Per the City Attorney, current PUC rules or relevant statues do not prevent the City from implementing a carbon tax similar to Boulder's. There is no constitutional prohibition on

carbon taxes. Pursuant to Charter Sections 12-2 and 12-3, the City may adopt the tax by ordinance, but the tax must first be approved by the registered voters.

While the City does not need Xcel's approval to pass a climate tax, Xcel would need to agree to collect and remit the tax if the City wanted to charge the tax through Xcel bills (as Boulder has done). Xcel's cooperation would also be needed for data and information sharing related to energy usage. An agreement regarding Xcel's collection and remittance of the tax could be pursued through an amendment to Xcel's Franchise Agreement.

Program Costs:
Potential program costs include: education/outreach ($5,000), low income programming ($5,000) and additional resources/rebates for commercial and industrial entities through partnerships like Partners for a Clean Environment (PACE) ($10,000). The estimated annual cost for these is $25,000.

Staff does not anticipate a need for additional staffing if Xcel agrees to administer a climate tax. Similarly, staff does not anticipate a need for additional staffing if the sales or property tax rates are increased to account for community-wide renewable energy.

DISCUSSION/DIRECTION:
In order to draft the ballot language, staff is seeking input on the following questions:

- **Which type of tax should the City pursue?** Options include:
  - None – use existing revenue
  - Sales tax
  - Property tax
  - Climate tax
- **Should there be different pricing for residential/commercial/industrial users?** Options include:
  - Yes – similar to Boulder's CAP tax, there should be different tax rates for each sector
  - No – all sectors should have the same tax rate
- **What should be the maximum amount to be collected by the tax?** Options include:
  - $629,600 – the annual amount estimated by Xcel
  - Higher amount – could allow for floating tax based on use by kilowatt hour
- **When should the City start collecting the tax?** Options include:
  - January 1, 2021
  - January 1, 2022
  - January 1, 2025
- **Should there be a sunset date for the new tax?** Options include:
  - Yes – January 1, 2030
  - No

[1] Aspen also operates their own utility and uses RECs to close the final gap to 100% renewable. They use hydroelectric and additional reliable renewable energy for the last ~20%. The RECs that Aspen purchases are out-of-state RECs https://www.aspentimes.com/news/aspen-is-third-u-s-city-to-reach-100-renewable-energy/.

FISCAL IMPACT:
Each ballot measure has a separate fiscal impact on City revenue and expenditures, those details are contained within the analysis for each issue.

Independently, the ballot measures could likely be administered within existing City staffing and resources. However, when combined, the three ballot measures would have a more significant administrative impact on the Finance department, and they would require additional staff time to administer. The two sales taxes would have the greatest administrative impact, with the community renewables administrative impact dependent on the type of tax and how it's collected. The additional workload would include:

- Set-up costs (recoding tax accounts for new taxes, creating online forms for remitting)
- Forms/remittal processing
- Auditing
- Enforcement

The administration of these taxes would require one additional staff to administer. The cost of one additional employee at this level would be $63,000, including benefits. The revenue generated from the three taxes could be utilized to fund this position.

Boulder County administers elections for the City, and there is also a cost to the City to place ballot measures on the ballot. The City has budgeted funds to support election costs associated with municipal ballot measures, and the inclusion of these measures on the ballot would be within our current budget.

PROGRAM/SUB-PROGRAM IMPACT:
These ballot measures would support several of the City's program and subprogram areas. The Governance and Administration subprogram of governance based on thorough understanding of the community's diverse interests executed through clear and effective policy direction. Sustainability subprogram to actively pursue energy efficient upgrades to realize cost savings and reduce environmental impacts. And Community Design to sustain an inclusive, family-friendly community with a small-town atmosphere.

RECOMMENDATION:
Staff is seeking Council input and direction on each of the proposed ballot measures.

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. City of Boulder Disposable Bag Fee Ordinance
2. Summary of Communities' Bag Fees
3. Link to December 3, 2019 City Council Packet for Tobacco sales ordinance
4. Boulder County Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report
5. Presentation

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

☒	**Financial Stewardship & Asset Management**	☐	**Reliable Core Services**
☒	**Vibrant Economic Climate**	☒	**Quality Programs & Amenities**
☒	**Engaged Community**	☐	**Healthy Workforce**
☐	**Supportive Technology**	☒	**Collaborative Regional Partner**

ORDINANCE NO. 7870

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A NEW CHAPTER 6-15, "DISPOSABLE BAG FEE," B.R.C. 1981, AND SETTING FORTH RELATED DETAILS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOULDER, COLORADO:

Section 1. A new Chapter 6-15, "Disposable Bag Fee," B.R.C. 1981 is added as follows:

Title 6 Health, Safety and Sanitation

Chapter 6-15 Disposable Bag Fee

6-15-1

(a) **Purpose:** It is the purpose of this chapter to protect the public health and safety and implement the city's Climate Action Plan, Zero Waste Master Plan and the Boulder Valley Comprehensive Plan.

(b) **Findings:** The City Council finds as follows:

(1) The city, through its policies, programs, and laws, supports efforts to reduce the amount of waste that must be land-filled and pursue "zero waste" as a long term goal by emphasizing waste prevention efforts;

(2) That the use of single-use disposable bags has severe impacts on the environment on a local and global scale, including greenhouse gas emissions, litter, harm to wildlife, atmospheric acidification, water consumption and solid waste generation;

(3) Despite recycling and voluntary solutions to control pollution from disposable carryout bags, many disposable single-use bags ultimately are disposed of in landfills, litter the environment, block storm drains and endanger wildlife;

(4) Boulder consumers use approximately 14.3 million disposable bags from food stores each year; and

(5) The city's taxpayers bear the costs associated with the effects of disposable bags on the solid waste stream, drainage, litter and wildlife.

(c) **Intent:** The disposable bag fee is necessary to address the environmental problems associated with disposable bags and to relieve city taxpayers of the costs imposed upon the city associated with the use of disposable bags. The City Council intends that the requirements of this chapter will assist in offsetting the costs associated with using disposable bags to pay for the mitigation, educational, replacement, and administrative efforts of the city.

6-15-2 Definitions.

The following terms used in this chapter have the following meanings unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"Disposable Bag" means a bag that is not a Reusable Bag.

"Disposable Bag" does not include:

(a) Bags used by consumers inside stores to:

(1) Package bulk items, such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, candy or small hardware items;

(2) Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, or fish;

(3) Contain or wrap flowers, potted plants, or other items where dampness may be a problem;

(4) Contain unwrapped prepared foods or bakery goods; or

(5) A non-handled bag used to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items when placed in a recyclable paper bag or reusable bag.

(b) Bags provided by pharmacists to contain prescription drugs.

(c) Newspaper bags, door-hanger bags, laundry-dry cleaning bags, or bags sold in packages containing multiple bags for uses such as food storage, garbage, pet waste, or yard waste bags.

"Food Store" means a retail establishment or business located within Boulder city limits in a permanent building, operating year round, that is a full-line, self-service market and which sells a line of staple foodstuffs, meats, produce or dairy products or other perishable items.

"Food Store" does not include:

(a) Temporary vending establishment for fruits, vegetables, packaged meats and dairy;

(b) Vendors at farmer's markets or other temporary events;

(c) Businesses at which foodstuffs are an incidental part of the business. Food sales will be considered to be "incidental" if such sales comprise no more than 2 percent of the business's gross sales in the city as measured by the dollar value of food sales as a percentage of the dollar value of total sales at any single location.

"Recycled Paper Bag" means a paper bag that is 100 percent recyclable and contains at least 40 percent post-consumer recycled content.

"Reusable Bag" means a bag that is:

(a) Designed and manufactured to withstand repeated uses over a period of time;

(b) Is made from a material that can be cleaned and disinfected regularly;

(c) That is at least 2.25 mil thick if made from plastic;

(d) Has a minimum lifetime of 75 uses; and

(e) Has the capability of carrying a minimum of 18 pounds.

"Disposable Bag Fee" means a city fee imposed and required to be paid by each consumer making a purchase from a Food Store for each Disposable Bag used during the purchase assessed for the purpose of mitigating the impacts of Disposable Bags.

6-15-3 Disposable Bag Fee Requirements.

(a) For each Disposable Bag provided to a customer, Food Stores shall collect from customers, and customers shall pay, at the time of purchase, a Disposable Bag Fee of $0.10.

(b) Food Stores shall record the number of Disposable Bags provided and the total amount of Disposable Bag Fees charged on the customer transaction receipt.

(c) A Food Store shall not refund to the customer any part of the Disposable Bag Fee, nor shall the Food Store advertise or state to customers that any part of the Disposable Bag Fee will be refunded to the customer.

(d) A Food Store shall not exempt any customer from any part of the Disposable Bag Fee for any reason except as stated in section 6-15-7, "Exemptions," B.R.C. 1981.

6-15-4 Retention, Remittance, and Transfer of the Disposable Bag Fee.

(a) A Food Store may retain 40 percent of each Disposable Bag Fee collected, which is the "Retained Percent."

(b) The Retained Percent may only be used by the Food Store to:

(1) Provide educational information about the Disposable Bag Fee to customers;

(2) Provide the signage required by section 6-15-5, "Required Signage for Food Stores," B.R.C. 1981;

(3) Train staff in the implementation and administration of the fee;

(4) Improve or alter infrastructure to allow for the implementation, collection, administration of the fee;

(5) Collect, account for and remit the fee to the city;

(6) Develop and display informational signage to inform consumers about the fee, encourage the use of reusable bags or promote recycling of plastic bags; and

(7) Improve infrastructure to increase plastic bag recycling.

(c) The Retained Percent shall not be classified as revenue for the purposes of calculating sales tax.

(d) The amount of the Disposable Bag Fee collected by a Food Store in excess of the Retained Percent shall be paid to the city and shall be used only as set forth in subsection (g) to mitigate the effects of Disposable Bags in Boulder.

(e) A Food Store shall pay and the city shall collect all Disposable Bag Fees. The city shall provide the necessary forms for Food Stores to file with the city, to demonstrate compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

(1) If payment of any amount to the city is not received on or before the applicable due date, penalty and interest charges shall be added to the amount due as described in section 6-15-8, "Audits and Violations," B.R.C. 1981.

(f) The Disposable Bag Fee shall be administered by the city manager. The city manager is authorized to adopt interpretive rules pursuant to chapter 1-4, "Rulemaking," B.R.C. 1981, to implement this chapter, prescribe forms and provide methods of payment and collection and otherwise implement requirements of this chapter.

(g) Funds from the Disposable Bag Fee shall be used only for the expenditures that are intended to mitigate the effects of Disposable Bags, including without limitation the following:

(1) Administrative costs associated with developing and implementing the Disposable Bag Fee.

(2) Activities of the city to:

(A) Provide reusable carryout bags to residents and visitors;

(B) Educate residents, businesses, and visitors about the impact of Disposable Bags on the city's environmental health, the importance of reducing the number of single-use carryout bags entering the waste stream, and the expenses associated with mitigating the affects of single-use bags on the city's drainage system, transportation system, wildlife and environment;

(C) Fund programs and infrastructure that allow the Boulder community to reduce waste associated with Disposable Bags;

(D) Purchase and install equipment designed to minimize bag pollution, including, recycling containers, and waste receptacles associated with Disposable Bags;

(E) Fund community cleanup events and other activities that reduce trash associated with Disposable Bags;

(F) Mitigate the effects of Disposable Bags on the city's drainage system, transportation system, wildlife and environment;

(G) Maintain a public website that educates residents on the progress of waste reduction efforts associated with Disposable Bags; and

(H) Fund the administration of the Disposable Bag Fee program.

(h) No Disposable Bag Fees collected in accordance with this ordinance shall be used only for general government purposes.

(i) Disposable Bag Fees collected in accordance with this chapter shall be continually available for the uses and purposes set forth in subsection (g) of this section without regard to fiscal year limitation. No Disposable Bag Fee funds shall be used for any purpose not authorized in this chapter.

6-15-5 Required Signage for Food Stores.

Every Food Store subject to the collection of the Disposable Bag Fee shall display a sign in a location outside or inside of the business, viewable by customers, alerting customers to the city of Boulder's Disposable Bag Fee.

6-15-6 Requirement for Disposable Paper Bags.

No Food Store shall provide any paper bag that is not a Recycled Paper Bag.

6-15-7 Exemptions.

A Food Store may provide a Disposable Bag to a customer at no charge if the customer provides evidence that he or she is a participant in a federal or state Food Assistance Program.

6-15-8 Audits and Violations.

(a) Each Food Store licensed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall maintain accurate and complete records of the Disposable Bag Fees collected, the number of Disposable Bags provided to customers, the form and recipients of any notice required pursuant to this chapter, and any underlying records, including any books, accounts, invoices, or other records necessary to verify the accuracy and completeness of such records. It shall be the duty of each Food Store to keep and preserve all such documents and records, including any electronic information, for a period of three years from the end of the calendar year of such records.

(b) If requested, each Food Store shall make its records available for audit by the city manager during regular business hours for the city to verify compliance with the provisions of this chapter. All such information shall be treated as confidential commercial documents.

(c) If any person fails, neglects, or refuses to collect the Disposable Bag Fee, or underpays the Disposable Bag Fee, the city manager shall make an estimate of the fees due, based on available information, and shall add thereto penalties, interest, and any additions to the

fees. The manager shall serve upon the delinquent Food Store personally, by electronic mail or by first class mail directed to the last address of the Food Store on file with the city, written notice of such estimated fees, penalties, and interest, constituting a Notice of Final Determination, Assessment, and Demand for Payment, (also referred to as "Notice of Final Determination") due and payable within 20 calendar days after the date of the notice. The Food Store may request a hearing on the assessment as provided in section 6-15-9, "Hearings," B.R.C. 1981.

(d) If payment of any amount of the Disposable Bag Fee to the city is not received on or before the applicable due date, penalty and interest charges shall be added to the amount due in the amount of:

(1) A penalty of ten percent of total due;

(2) Interest charge of one percent of total penalty per month.

6-15-9 Hearings.

(a) A Food Store may request a hearing on any proposed fee imposed under this title after receiving a Notice of Final Determination, by filing a written request for hearing within 20 calendar days of the date of mailing of the Notice of Final Determination. The request for hearing shall set forth the reasons for and amount of changes in the Notice of Final Determination that the Food Store seeks and such other information as the manager may prescribe.

(b) The city manager shall conduct the hearing under the procedures prescribed by chapter 1-3, "Quasi-Judicial Hearings," B.R.C. 1981, except that the manager shall notify the Food Store in writing of the time and place of the hearing at least ten days before it is scheduled, unless the Food Store agrees to a shorter time. The hearing shall be held within 60 days of the date of receipt of the request for a hearing, unless the Food Store agrees to a later date.

6-15-10 Criminal Sanctions.

(a) The city attorney, acting on behalf of the people of the city, may prosecute any violation of this title in municipal court in the same manner that other municipal offenses are prosecuted.

(b) The maximum penalty for a first or second conviction within two years, based on date of violation of this section, is a fine of $500.00. For a third and each subsequent conviction within two years, based upon the date of the first violation, the general penalty provisions of section 5-2-4, "General Penalties," B.R.C. 1981, shall apply.

Section 3. The provisions of this ordinance relating to the collection of the Disposable Bag Fee and required store signage shall become effective July 1, 2013. All other provisions shall be effective 30 days from the date of passage. The city manager shall develop and

implement the administrative and financial processes for the collection of the fee between the effective date of this ordinance and June 30, 2013.

Section 4. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this chapter is for any reason held invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this chapter.

Section 5. This ordinance is necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the city, and covers matters of local concern.

Section 6. The City Council deems it appropriate that this ordinance be published by title only and orders that copies of this ordinance be made available in the office of the city clerk for public inspection and acquisition.

INTRODUCED, READ ON FIRST READING, AND ORDERED PUBLISHED BY TITLE ONLY this 2nd day of October, 2012

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

K:\PLCU\o- 7870 4th Read-1690.Doc

READ ON SECOND READING, AMENDED, ADOPTED, AND ORDERED PUBLISHED BY TITLE ONLY this 16th day of October, 2012.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

READ ON THIRD READING, AMENDED, ADOPTED, AND ORDERED PUBLISHED BY TITLE ONLY this 1st day of November, 2012.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

READ ON FOURTH READING, PASSED, ADOPTED, AND ORDERED PUBLISHED BY TITLE ONLY this 15th day of November, 2012.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

K:\PLCU\o- 7870 4th Read-1690.Doc

Colorado Communities with Bag Fee

City	Year	Fee per bag	Ordinance
APPROVED			
Aspen	2011	$0.20	Title 13, Chapter 13.24
Avon	2017	$0.10	No. 17-08
Boulder	2013	$0.10	No. 7870
Breckenridge	2013	$0.10	Ch. 12
Crested Butte	2018		No. 5, Series 2016
Ridgway	2018 (delayed till 6/2019)		No. 2018-07
Telluride	2010	$0.10	No. 1340, Series of 2010
Town of Carbondale	2011	$0.20	
Vail	2015	$0.10	
PENDING			
Mountain Village	considering		
Steamboat Springs	considering		
REJECTED			
Basalt	2012 (failed)	$0.20	
Durango	2013 (voters rejected)	$0.10	No. 0-2013-11
Fort Collins	2014 (city repealed)	$0.10	

BOULDER COUNTY'S 2016 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS INVENTORY AND MODELING REPORT

June 2018

lotus
engineering & sustainability

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ACRONYMS

CACTIS	Colorado Air Compliance Tracking and Inventory System
CDD	Cooling Degree Days
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment
C&I	Commercial and Industrial
CO_2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
DIA	Denver International Airport
DRCOG	Denver's Regional Council of Governments
eGRID	Emissions and Generation Resource Integrated Database
FLIGHT	Facility Level Information on Greenhouse Gases Tool
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GPC	Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories
GWP	Global Warming Potentials
HDD	Heating Degree Days
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
$mtCO_2e$	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
MWh	Megawatt Hour
RECs	Renewable Energy Credits
SAR	Second Assessment Report
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plants

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Executive Summary

Boulder County is committed to addressing climate change by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with levels specified by the Paris Climate Agreement Goal, which will help prevent a global temperature increase of 1.5 to 2°C. In 2012, Boulder County committed to reduce countywide GHG emissions by 40% by 2020 based on a 2005 baseline, and in 2018, the county committed to reduce GHG emissions by 45% by 2030 and by 90% by 2050 based on a 2005 baseline.[1]

To understand how to reduce GHG emissions, Boulder County completed GHG emission inventories in 2005, 2011, and 2016 and modeled the GHG emission reduction potential for GHG emission reduction strategies. The initial inventories provide a baseline of activity, and the subsequent inventories provide insight into Boulder County's performance and ability to meet its carbon reduction goals. The identification and quantification of GHG emission reduction strategies provides insights as to how certain programs and policies may affect the county's GHG emissions and recommendations as to where the county should focus its efforts.

Boulder County contracted with Lotus Engineering and Sustainability, LLC (Lotus) to complete their 2016 GHG emission inventory and model potential reductions in GHG emissions based on selected strategies.

Key Findings from 2016 Inventory

Boulder County is committed to addressing climate change at the local level by reducing GHG emissions. To meet GHG reduction goals, Boulder County needs to understand and track community-wide emissions by completing GHG inventories that highlight emissions from each municipality, source, and sector.

To date, Boulder County has completed three GHG inventories (2005, 2011, and 2016), which provide a picture of GHG emissions created by the activities of Boulder County residents, businesses, and industries. This report includes a comparison of Boulder County's 2011 and 2016 inventories; specifically, changes in actual emissions by sector and source, as well as changes in factors that influence emissions, such as Boulder County's demographics and utility emission factors. By reviewing and comparing the 2011 GHG inventory to the current 2016 GHG inventory, Boulder County can begin to track and understand trends in emissions from specific sectors, and where Boulder County should focus its efforts to successfully meet GHG reduction goals. This comparison creates a dynamic feedback loop that can inform and shape future improvement strategies.

In recent years, Boulder County experienced significant economic growth that is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Even with this growth, between 2005 and 2016, countywide

[1] Countywide includes emissions from all municipalities as well as unincorporated Boulder County.

GHG emissions decreased by 3%. The template from which communities can complete comparable and standard emission inventories changed since Boulder County completed the last two inventories. Therefore, if we compare only the emission sources that were in both 2005 and 2016 GHG inventories, Boulder County-wide emissions have been reduced by 18% between 2005 and 2016.

However, Boulder Counties growth will lead to an increase in population and building square footage that in turn will inevitably increase the amount of demand for electricity, natural gas, gasoline, diesel, and goods. As a result, Boulder County, the municipalities, and all community members will need to take effective action to continue to reduce GHG emissions countywide.

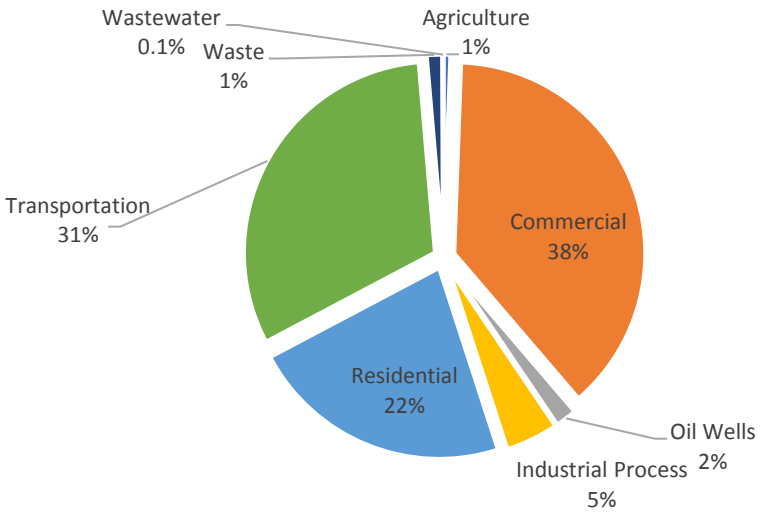
The 2016 inventory was completed using the framework provided by the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC), which is a global standard for GHG emission accounting and reporting. The GPC was developed and launched in 2014 through the collaboration of key stakeholders across the world and provides a template from which communities can create comparable and standard emission inventories.

Overview of 2016 Emissions by Sector, Source, and Municipality

The 2016 Boulder County GHG inventory shows a total emission value of 4,873,034 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (mtCO_2e).

Emissions from commercial and residential building energy use account for 60% of emissions county-wide and emissions from transportation account for 31% of emissions county-wide. Emissions from industrial processes, oil wells, agriculture, solid waste, and wastewater account for the remaining 9% of emissions. Emissions for all sectors are shown in Figure ES- 1.

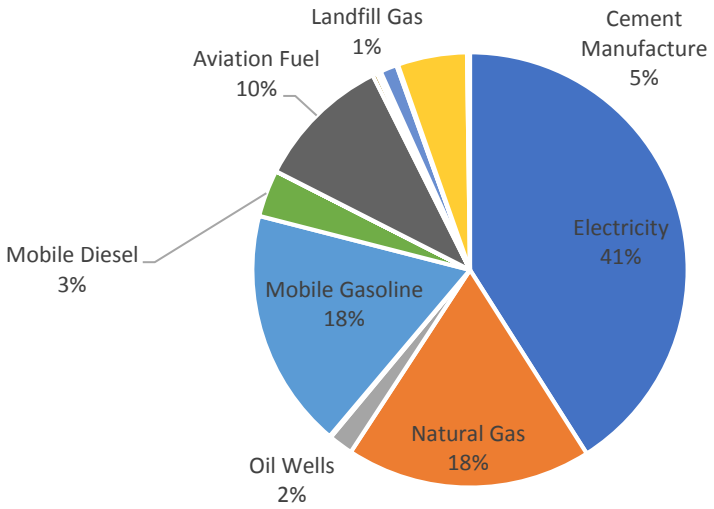
Figure ES- 1. 2016 Emissions by Sector



Emissions from electricity use and production comprised the highest proportion of emissions by source (41%). Emissions from natural gas (excluding mobile usage) accounts for 18% of emissions.

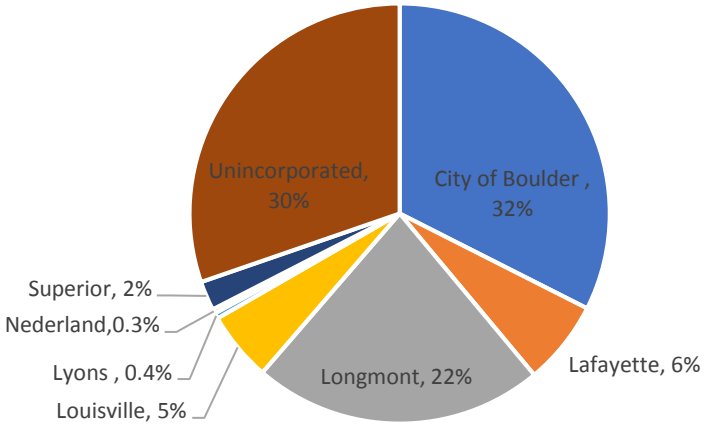
Mobile gasoline also accounts for 18% of emissions while aviation fuel accounts for 10% of total emissions. The remaining 13% of emissions are produced through various processes and activities, including cement manufacturing, mobile diesel, oil wells, waste, and agriculture. Emissions for all sources are shown in Figure ES- 2.

Figure ES- 2. 2016 Emissions by Source



Together the Cities of Boulder and Longmont, as well as unincorporated/other[2], account for approximately 32%, 22%, and 30%, respectively, of Boulder County's total GHG emissions. Lafayette and Louisville accounted for approximately 6% and 5%, respectively. Superior, Lyons, and Nederland together accounted for the remaining 3% of emissions (see Figure ES- 3).

Figure ES- 3. 2016 Emissions by Municipality



[2]Unincorporated/other includes all unincorporated areas (i.e. Gunbarrel, Hygiene, Niwot, etc.) and a few incorporated municipalities (i.e. Erie, Jamestown, and Ward) in Boulder County that are not explicitly disaggregated in the GHG inventory.

Notable Highlights from the 2016 GHG Emission Inventory

The 2016 inventory showed a very slight (0.4%) decrease in emissions since the 2011 inventory: the 2011 value was 4,890,832 $mtCO_2e$ and the 2016 value was 4,873,034 $mtCO_2e$.

The slight decrease in GHG emissions experienced by Boulder County to date is partly a result of the different calculation methodologies and emission sources tracked in the 2011 and 2016 inventories. The GPC requires Boulder County to track an additional eight emission sources that were not tracked in 2011. These new emission sources alone account for 14% of Boulder County's GHG emissions in 2016. ***If we compare only the emission sources that were in both 2011 and 2016 GHG inventories, Boulder Countywide emissions have been reduced by 16% between 2011 and 2016.*** For more information on the different inventory methodologies see the subsection *Inventory Methodology.*

Also, unlike the 2011 inventory, the 2016 inventory does not include renewable energy credits (RECs) or offsets which accounted for a reduction in emissions in the 2011 inventory. In addition, the emissions from the Denver International Airport were also included in the 2016 GHG inventory. The result of the various changes in inventory methodology is that the new 2016 inventory added 770,041 $mtCO_2e$ in emissions that were not accounted for in the 2011 inventory.

This report describes and compares the absolute emissions covered by the respective inventories of 2011 and 2016. Where appropriate, differences in the methodologies are described.

The following highlights and trends in the 2016 inventory are worth noting:

- Total GHG emissions in 2016 for Boulder County is 4,873,034 $mtCO_2e$. This includes emissions from all municipalities as well as unincorporated Boulder County.
    - Emission reductions from 2011 to 2016 can be compared to growth and economic activity, by normalization, as follows: 6% reduction of emissions per job and 33% reduction in commercial and industrial emissions per square foot.
    - Emissions per capita varied by municipality, ranging from 8.3 $mtCO_2e$ per person to 26.6 $mtCO_2e$ per person; the average emissions per capita for all of Boulder County was 15.1 $mtCO_2e$ per person.
- Emissions due to electricity consumption accounted for 41% of the overall 2016 GHG inventory. Between 2011 and 2016, electricity usage decreased by 1% while emissions from electricity decreased by 25%. This emissions reduction from electricity is caused by significantly lower electricity emission factors due to a cleaner grid from the increase in renewable energy.
    - Electricity emission reductions (625,850 $mtCO_2e$) were the single largest source of GHG reductions overall between 2011 and 2016.

  - Between 2011 and 2016, Boulder County's per household residential electricity consumption decreased 8%, while the number of households increased by 3%. The commercial and industrial (C&I) electricity consumption per square foot decreased by 33% while C&I square footage increased by 23%.
- Emissions due to natural gas consumption accounted for 18% of the overall 2016 GHG inventory. Natural gas consumption can track closely with cold weather since natural gas is the most common fuel used for heating in Boulder County. Since heating degree days (HDD) (i.e. number of days when heating was required) decreased between 2011 and 2016 by 17%, it would be expected that natural gas usage would also decrease; however, natural gas consumption increased slightly.
- Emissions due to transportation accounted for 31% of the overall 2016 GHG inventory.
  - Emissions from on-road transportation decreased by just over 5% between 2011 and 2016.
  - Emissions from aviation fuel use at Denver International Airport (DIA), which was not included in prior inventories but is required by the GPC, accounted for 10% of Boulder County's emissions.

Community Trends

Between 2011 and 2016, Boulder County saw population increase by 8%, the number of jobs increase by 7%, and the number of households increase by 3%. During this period, Boulder County's economy also grew with a 24% increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In general, a larger population and stronger economy results in increased emissions due to more emission-producing activities and materials being consumed. However, in Boulder County, emissions per resident decreased by 8% and emissions per job decreased by 6%. This is due in large part to both county-supported programs and policies to reduce emissions, and to a greater degree, the decrease in electricity emissions factors (i.e. a decrease in electricity emission factor indicates the grid is increasing the amount of power provided by clean energy as compared to fossil-fuel energy). Emissions factors for all electrical utilities serving Boulder County (with the exception of the Town of Lyons) decreased between 10% and 31%; the emissions factor for the Town of Lyons electrical service increased by 0.6%. Emissions factors for other sources (i.e. natural gas, gasoline, etc.) remained the same or decreased slightly between 2011 and 2016.

Boulder County's Potential to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Lotus researched a variety of plans and policies and worked with local experts to identify an initial list of GHG emission reduction strategies that have the greatest potential to reduce GHG emissions. The initial list of recommendations was reviewed with Boulder County staff, who provided guidance on a final list of recommended strategies. The list of final GHG emission reduction strategies along with estimated contributions towards overall reductions in GHG emissions is presented in Table ES - 1.

Table ES - 1. Summary of GHG Emission Reduction Potentials by Sector

Sector	Objective	Specific Strategy
Building Energy	Implement deep carbon reductions in buildings to reduce energy consumption	Adhere to and Enforce Current Building Code
		Implement Beyond Code Requirements
		Accelerate Fuel Switching
		Impose Mandatory Benchmarking
		Increase the State's Energy Efficiency Resource Standard
		Continue Boulder County's Suite of Energy Efficiency Programs
Renewable Energy	Accelerate solar energy adoption: all-of-the-above strategy	Continue Boulder County's Suite of Renewable Energy Programs
		Expand Rooftop Solar
		Expand Community Solar
		Additional Efforts
Transportation	Increase the adoption of electric vehicles	Accelerate Electric Vehicles: All-of-the-Above Strategy
	Reduce carbon intensity of vehicle travel	Support Federal and/or State Clean Car Policies
	Reduce single-occupancy vehicle travel	Expand Public Transit
Oil and Gas	Support regional and state efforts to control methane leaks	Adopt and Enforce Leak Detection and Repair
Waste	Strive for zero waste	Reduce Food Waste
		C&D and Composting Waste to Local Transfer Facility
		Promote Zero Waste Education
		Strive for Municipal Zero Waste
		Conduct Other Efforts as Needed
Other Carbon Reduction Strategies	Implement community-wide comprehensive carbon reduction programs	Pursue Carbon Sequestration
		Implement Carbon Tax
		Carbon Intensive Industries Carbon Impact Offset Fund

Boulder County's GHG Reduction Goals

In 2012, Boulder County committed to reduce countywide GHG emissions 40% by 2020 based on a 2005 baseline. With the additional new GHG reduction strategies described in this report, Boulder County is estimated to achieve 23% emission reductions by 2020.

It is expected that emissions will increase by 7% or 345,387 mtCO2e from 2016 to 2050, in a business-as-usual scenario if no aggressive action is taken by Boulder County and the community. Boulder County is committed to addressing climate change by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with levels specified by the Paris Climate Agreement Goal, which will help prevent a global temperature increase of 1.5 to 2°C. In 2018, the county committed to the following GHG reduction goals based on a 2005 baseline:

1. reduce countywide GHG emissions by 45% by 2030; and
2. reduce countywide GHG emissions by 90% by 2050.

If all strategies were to be implemented, Boulder County can expect to achieve the GHG emission reductions listed in Table ES - 2.

Table ES - 2. Comparison of Model Predictions Against County's GHG Emission Reduction Goals

Year	Boulder County's GHG Emission Reduction Goal	Model Predictions	Additional Reductions Needed
2030	45%	49%	0%
2050	90%	61%	29%

Figure ES - 4, and Figure ES - 5 show the relative contribution from each sector's respective GHG reduction strategies towards the overall GHG emission reduction goal.

Figure ES - 4. 2030 GHG Emission Reduction Potential Projections[3]

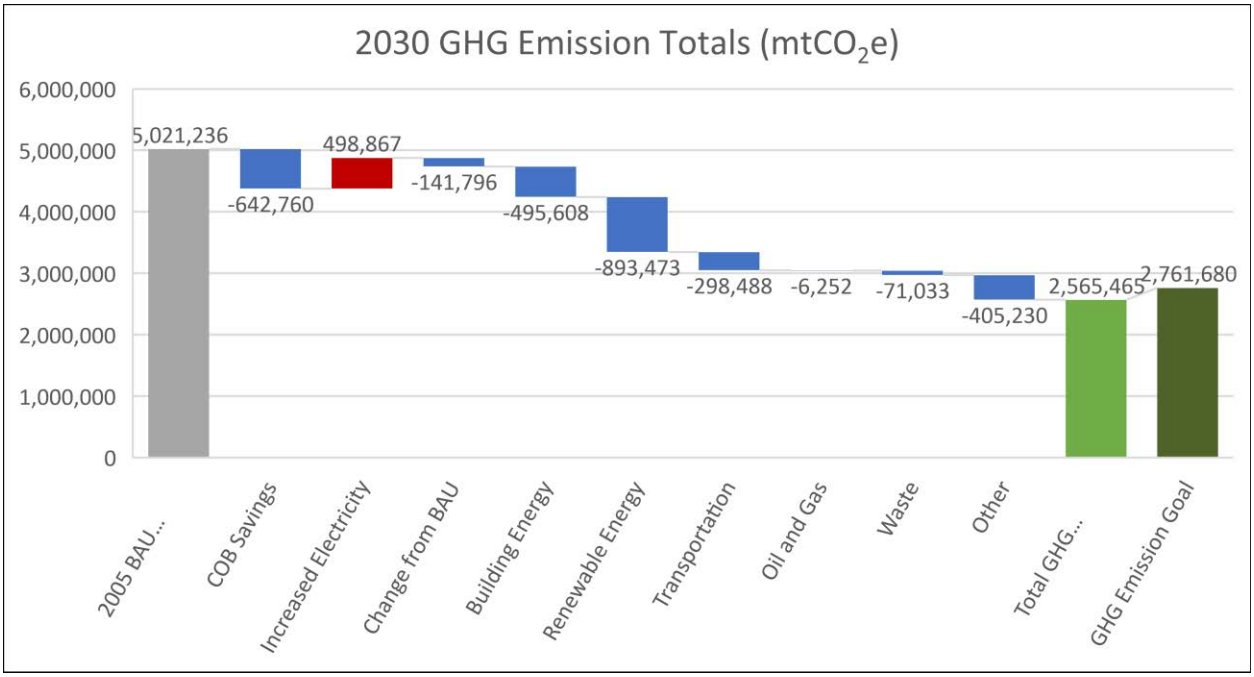
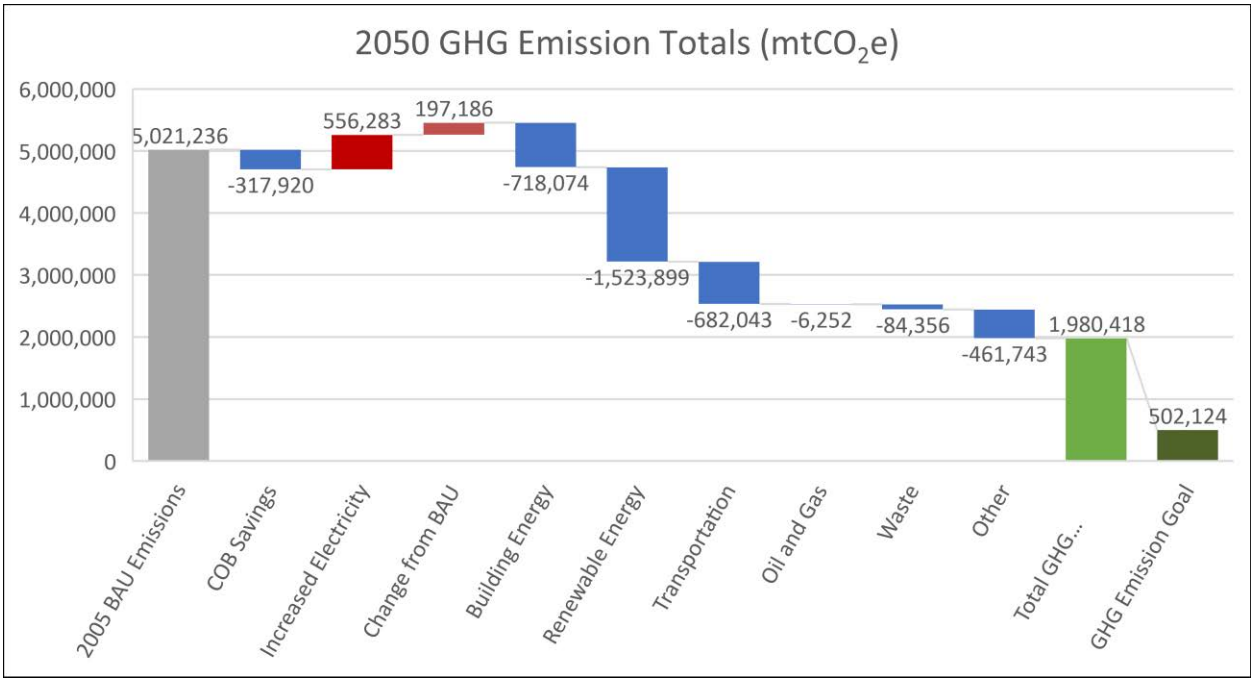


Figure ES - 5. 2050 GHG Emission Reduction Potential Projections



[3] Note that COB stands for City of Boulder GHG savings that they have estimated from their GHG reduction strategies. In addition, increased electricity accounts for the electricity demands that will be created through the increase in electric vehicles and fuel switching. Lastly, "Change from BAU" accounts for the increase in emissions expected due to increased population and square footage.

The largest contribution in GHG emission reductions comes from renewable energy, which must overcome electricity consumption not already offset by efficiency measures and additional electricity put on to the grid from stationary fuel switching and electric vehicles. Having a robust and aggressive plan to increase the amount of renewable energy on the grid is essential if Boulder County is to meet its GHG reduction goals.

Contributions from all other sectors vary in each goal year. In 2050, after renewable energy, the next largest contribution comes from building efficiency, followed by transportation, other sector improvements, expected reductions from waste, and oil and gas. If the City of Boulder, and all other municipalities in Boulder County, achieve their GHG reduction goals and implementation plans, it will greatly help in achieving countywide goals. The City of Boulder's GHG reduction estimates are included in the above charts, as the city has quantified the estimates for 2030 and 2050.

The 2030 interim goal is achievable according to model predictions; however, the longer term, 2050 goal, is more difficult to achieve. This is because the business-as-usual (BAU) projections continue to grow due to expected increases in population and will surpass the 2005 baseline value while the 2030 BAU value is less than the 2005 baseline value. In addition, the strategies tackle key emission sources: electricity, transportation, waste, and oil and gas, but do not affect other emission sources that may be less influenced by Boulder County programs and policies such as airplane travel out of Denver International Airport. Following 2030, Boulder County will need to adopt aggressive actions to further reduce its carbon footprint.

Introduction

Boulder County is committed to addressing climate change by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. To understand how to effectively reduce GHG emissions, Boulder County completed GHG emission inventories for calendar years 2005, 2011, and 2016 and modeled the GHG emission reduction potential for numerous GHG emission reduction strategies. Boulder County contracted with Lotus Engineering and Sustainability, LLC (Lotus) to complete their 2016 GHG emission inventory and model potential reductions in GHG emissions based on selected strategies (see Appendix C: Detailed Descriptions of GHG Emission Reduction Strategies).

In 2012, Boulder County committed to reduce countywide GHG emissions 40% by 2020 based on a 2005 baseline. With existing initiatives and partnerships, and additional new strategies described later in this report. Boulder County is estimated to achieve 23% emission reductions by 2020. In 2018, the county committed to reduce countywide GHG emissions 45% by 2030 and 90% by 2050 based on a 2005 baseline.

The initial inventories provide a baseline of activity, and the subsequent inventories provide insight into Boulder County's performance and ability to meet its carbon reduction goals.

Inventory Methodology

2016 Inventory Methodology

The 2016 inventory was completed using the framework provided by the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC), which is a global standard for GHG emission accounting and reporting. The GPC, which was released in 2014, defines what emissions must be reported and how they are measured and analyzed. The 2016 community GHG inventory was completed to be GPC compliant and will enable Boulder County to track, record, and report their emissions within one workbook. GPC draws on methods from ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability's (ICLEI) *U.S. Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, which provides more detailed methodology specific to U.S. communities.[4]

There are two reporting methodologies for the GPC community framework:

- **BASIC**: The BASIC methodology covers stationary energy, in-boundary transportation, and community-generated waste.
- **BASIC+:** The BASIC+ methodology includes BASIC emission sources, as well as a more comprehensive coverage of emissions sources such as trans-boundary transportation; energy transmission and distribution losses; industrial processes and product use; and agriculture, forestry and other land uses.

[4] For more information regarding the US Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions see. http://icleiusa.org/us-community-protocol/

Based on the available data, Boulder County has chosen the BASIC+ reporting level.[5] A full list of sectors, sources, and municipalities that are included in the GHG inventory are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1. Sector, Source, and Municipality List

Sector	Source	Municipality
Agriculture	Electricity	Boulder
Commercial	Transmission Losses	Lafayette
Oil Wells	Natural Gas	Longmont
Industrial Process	Natural Gas Leakage	Louisville
Residential	Oil Wells	Lyons
Transportation	Stationary Diesel	Nederland
Waste	Mobile Gasoline	Superior
Wastewater	Mobile Diesel	Unincorporated/Other
	Mobile Electricity	
	Railways	
	Boulder County Airports	
	Denver International Airport	
	Enteric Fermentation	
	Manure Management	
	Soil Management	
	Landfill	
	Compost	
	Wastewater	
	Cement Manufacture	
	Refrigerants	

GPC does not account for emission reductions based on recycling or the use of renewable energy. In the 2016 inventory, emissions from these items are included as information-only items, which was a different approach from previous inventories. See Table 2 for an overview of sources recorded in the 2005, 2011, and 2016 GHG inventories.

[5] For more information regarding GPC see https://www.compactofmayors.org/resources/tools-for-cities/

Table 2. GHG Emission Sources

Emissions Source	2005	2011	2016
Electricity	X	X	X
Transmission Loses			X
Natural Gas	X	X	X
Natural Gas Leakage			X
Oil Wells			X
Stationary Diesel	X	X	X
Voluntary Renewable Energy Credits	X	X	Info Only
Mobile Gasoline	X	X	X
Mobile Diesel	X	X	X
Mobile Electricity	Included in Electricity Source		Split Out
Railways			X
Boulder County Airports	X	X	X
Denver International Airport			X
Enteric Fermentation	X	X	X
Manure Management	X	X	X
Soil Management	X	X	X
Landfilled Waste	X	X	X
Compost			X
Wastewater			X
Cement Manufacture	X	X	X
Refrigerant	X	X	X
Muni-Renewable Energy*	X	X	Info Only
* 'Muni-Renewable Energy' refers to renewable energy assets owned by municipalities only.			

Per the GPC protocol, the sources listed above can be organized into the following scopes:

- Scope 1: GHG emissions from sources located within the county boundary, including:
  - energy and transportation fuel combustion;
  - fugitive emissions (includes active oil wells and leakage of natural gas);
  - solid waste (including compost) treated within the county;
  - wastewater treated within the county;
  - industrial processes and product use inside the county; and
  - agriculture, forestry, and land use inside the county.
- Scope 2: GHG emissions occurring as a consequence of the use of grid-supplied electricity, heat, steam and/or cooling within the county boundary.
- Scope 3: GHG emissions that occur outside the county boundary as a result of activities taking place within the county boundary, including:
  - transmission and distribution losses;

- solid waste (including compost) treated outside the county; and
- transportation activities for which fuel combustion occurs outside the county.

The GPC protocol does not recognize emissions avoided through the purchase of renewable energy credits (RECs), local installation of renewable energy systems (including solar and hydrogeneration), or recycling. However, communities frequently want to understand the potential impact of these activities. For Boulder County, these items are calculated as "information-only" and include:

- recycling;
- RECs; and
- local renewable energy production (solar and hydrogeneration).

Sources of Data

Lotus collected all data by reaching out to a variety of people and resources. The list of resources will need to be researched and updated every year. All data resources and contacts can be found in the *Boulder County Inventory Management Report* and in the *2016 Boulder County Greenhouse Gas Inventory* spreadsheet.

The inventory considers the predominant greenhouse gases – carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O) – as well as refrigerants. For ease of reporting and comparing the absolute effects of different gases, all GHGs have different, defined global warming potentials (GWP). The GWP of a GHG defines its contribution to global warming (i.e. the ability of each gas to trap heat in the atmosphere), whereas a GWP of one is equal to the impacts of one unit of CO_2. The effect of a non-CO_2 GHG or the combination of different GHGs is expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents or CO_2e.

In 2016, GWPs have been sourced from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (see Table 3). Methane, nitrous oxide, HCFC 123, HFC-134A, and R-114 are converted to CO_2e by multiplying their value by the 100-year GWP coefficient.

Table 3. Global Warming Potentials, 2016

Common Name	Formula	GWP (2016)
Carbon Dioxide	CO_2	1
Methane	CH_4	28
Nitrous Oxide	N_2O	265
2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane	HCFC 123	77
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane	HFC-134A	1,430
1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane	R-114	10,000

Previous Inventory Methodologies

For the 2005 and 2011 inventories, Boulder County used the *GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard,* developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. Results from the 2005 inventory were published in a comprehensive report titled *Boulder County, Colorado Greenhouse Gas Inventory Final Report*[6], and results from the 2011 inventory were published in the *GHG Inventory & SEP Analysis.*[7]

Boulder County's geopolitical organizational boundary was used as the boundary for both previous emission inventories. Whenever possible, the 2011 inventory attempted to prioritize emissions estimates based on available activity data for Boulder County over modeled data; however, in some cases the data was estimated or modeled.

Overview of Boulder County's 2016 GHG Emissions

GHG emissions are a product of emission factors and activity data. Emission factors represent the amount of GHGs emitted into the atmosphere by a specific activity (see *Appendix B* for more information on emission factors). Activity data refers to the data measured for the community GHG emission inventory calculations, such as fuel consumed, electricity consumed, tons of waste generated, and vehicle miles traveled. Activity data is influenced by community indicators (i.e. population, economic growth, etc.), energy consumption, and other generation behaviors. Changes in emissions result from the interplay of activity data and emission factors. Boulder County can influence positive changes in emissions through various programs, policies, and outreach efforts. A regular review of emission changes and the factors that influence those changes will inform how well Boulder County's climate-change initiatives are working and may inform where the county should focus future efforts.

The following is an overview of 2016 GHG emissions and the drivers that affected the GHG emissions throughout the years. If applicable, comparisons are made between the 2011 and 2016 GHG inventories.

Community Indicator Trends

Community Indicators reflect how the countywide community is changing over time. Between 2011 and 2016, the population grew and the area experienced economic growth (see Table 4). During this time the county has seen an 8% increase in population and a 7% increase in the number of people employed.

[6] For more information see: https://assets.bouldercounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/greenhouse-gas-inventory-2006.pdf

[7] For more information see: https://assets.bouldercounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/greenhouse-gas-inventory-2012.pdf

Table 4. Changes in Community Indicators

Community Indicators	2011	2016	Change since 2011
Boulder County Population	297,814	322,226	8%
Number of Households	118,545	122,516	3%
Number of Housing Units	126,444	133,773	6%
Number of Jobs	238,388	254,340	7%
C&I Building Floor Space (ft^2)	73,386,167	90,608,049	23%
GDP (million dollars)	$18,832	$23,400	24%
Heating Degree Days[8]	4,526	3,756	-17%
Cooling Degree Days	1,424	1,386	-3%

Boulder County has also seen a 48% increase in the amount of retail sales within the county, and a 24% increase in its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which represents significant growth in economic activity for the community.

Although growth can benefit the community, it makes the task of achieving significant reductions in GHG emissions more challenging. Fortunately, Boulder County is reducing overall GHG emissions as it grows, and in some cases normalized metrics present drastic reductions.

Overall 2016 emissions have decreased by 0.4% since 2011. When normalized by community indicators (i.e. population, households, employees, GDP, etc.), we see a larger reduction in emissions: from a 6% reduction of emissions per job to a 33% reduction in commercial and industrial emissions per square foot (see Table 5). These numbers show that Boulder County is successfully reducing emissions as the county's economy continues to grow.

[8] A Heating Degree Day (HDD) and Cooling Degree Day (CDD) are roughly proportional to the energy used for heating and cooling a building. They are calculated by taking the difference between the average daily temperature and the balance point temperature. The balance point temperature is the average daily outside temperature at which a building maintains a comfortable indoor temperature without heating or cooling. When the average daily temperature is above the balance point temperature, the result is cooling degree days (i.e., a building must be cooled to maintain the balance point temperature). When the average daily temperature is below the balance point temperature the result is heating degree days (i.e., the building must be heated to maintain the balance point temperature). HDD and CDD were taken from: http://www.weatherdatadepot.com/ using at 60-degree Fahrenheit balance point.

Table 5. Normalized Emissions Data

Normalized Emissions	Units	2011	2016	% Change Between 2016 and 2011
Emissions per Resident	$mtCO_2e$/person	16.4	15.1	-8%
Residential Emissions per Household	$mtCO_2e$ /HH	11.3	8.7	-23%
C&I Emissions per Employee	$mtCO_2e$ /FTE	8.6	7.2	-16%
C&I Emissions per Square Foot (ft^2)	$mtCO_2e$ /ft^2	0.03	0.02	-33%
Emission per Job	$mtCO_2e$ /FTE	20.5	19.2	-6%

Energy Source Emissions

The energy sector accounted for 61% of Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions and included the following emission sources:

- electricity consumption (including transmission and distribution losses);
- natural gas consumption;
- stationary diesel consumption;
- fugitive emissions from natural gas consumption; and
- fugitive emissions from oil well extraction.

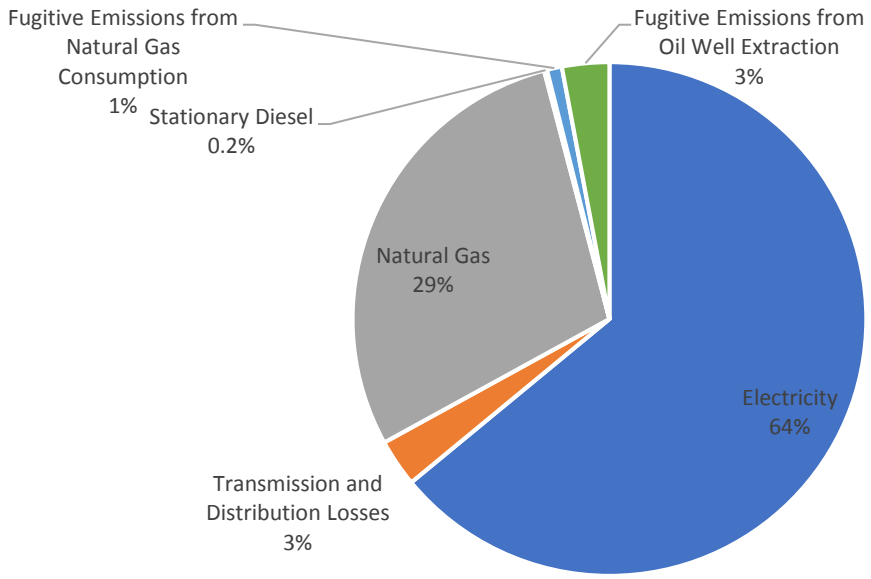
Trends and Key Takeaways

The following are the major takeaways and trends from the energy sources:

- Electricity consumption (including transmission and distribution losses) accounted for 41% of Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions.
- Between 2011 and 2016, electricity consumption has decreased by 1%; however, the GHG emissions from electricity has decreased by 25% due to significantly lower electricity emission factors (see *Appendix B* for more information).
- Electricity emission reductions (625,850 $mtCO_2e$) were the single largest source of GHG reductions overall between 2011 and 2016.
- Between 2011 and 2016, Boulder County's per person and per household residential electricity consumption decreased by 15% and 11%, respectively, while the county's population grew by 8% and the number of households increased by 3%.
- The commercial and industrial (C&I) electricity consumption per square foot decreased by 17%, while C&I square footage increased by 23%.
- Natural gas consumption accounted for 18% of Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions, and between 2011 and 2016, emissions from natural gas have increased by 0.8%.
- Fugitive emission from active oil wells and natural gas accounted for 2% of Boulder County's GHG emissions.

As shown in Figure 1, the majority of emissions from energy came from electricity (64%) followed by natural gas at 29%. The remaining energy sources made up less than 7% of Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions.

Figure 1. Energy Emissions Sources, 2016



Electricity Usage

Electricity consumption accounted for 41% of Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions. As shown in Table 6, residential electricity consumption between 2011 and 2016 decreased by 8%, while commercial electricity use increased by 3%. Altogether electricity usage decreased by 1%. Although consumption was reduced by only 1%, the GHG emissions from electricity decreased by 25% due to significantly lower electricity emission factors (for more information on emission factors see *Appendix B: Overview of Emission Factors*). Electricity emission reductions were the single largest source of GHG reductions between 2011 and 2016.

Table 6. Electricity Consumption and Emissions

Electricity Data	2011	2016	% Change since 2011
Residential Electricity Use (kWh)	1,080,416,815	992,059,503	-8%
C&I Electricity Use (kWh)	1,982,026,066	2,040,232,459	3%
Total Electricity Use (kWh)	**3,062,442,881**	**3,032,291,962**	**-1%**
Residential Electricity Use Emission ($mtCO_2e$)	893,984	628,073	-30%
C&I Electricity Use Emission ($mtCO_2e$)	1,640,014	1,280,074	-22%
Total Electricity Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	**2,533,998**	**1,908,148**	**-25%**

If you normalize electricity consumption for growth factors, residential electricity usage decreased by 11% per household and 15% per person since 2011. At the same time, C&I electricity consumption decreased per square foot by 17%.

Table 7. Normalized Electricity Data

Normalized Energy Data	Units	2011	2016	% Change since 2011
Residential Electricity per Person	kWh/person	3,628	3,079	-15%
Residential Electricity per Household	kWh/HH	9,114	8,097	-11%
C&I Electricity per Square Foot	kWh/ft^2	27	22.5	-17%

Between 2011 and 2016, Boulder County's per person and per household residential electricity consumption decreased while the county's population grew by 8% and the number of households increased by 3%.

As the community grows, its normalized electricity consumption continues to trend downwards; this indicates a higher level of efficiency in both the residential and the C&I building sectors for electricity consumption. The people living in and employed within Boulder County are using less electricity to perform the same tasks. The reduction in normalized electricity usage can likely be attributed to growing end-user awareness as well as demand side management programs from the utilities and Boulder County (i.e. EnergySmart, Weatherization Assistance Program, and Partners for a Clean Environment (PACE)).

When electricity is transmitted from large power plants to consumers, a portion of the electricity is inherently lost due to resistance. The GPC BASIC+ protocol requires calculating transmission and distribution losses. The loss factor of 4.67% was determined using data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration. This factor showed that 89,077 mtCO_2e were created due to the loss of electricity via utility transmission and distribution and represented 1% of Boulder County's total 2016 GHG emissions.

As Boulder County continues to grow, policies and programs that increase end-user awareness and demand side management will play a key role in ensuring that the share of emissions from stationary electricity continues to track downwards.

Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas consumption accounted for 18% of Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions. Since 2011, total natural gas consumption increased by 0.5%, while natural gas usage decreased by 14% per household and decreased 8% per square foot in the commercial sector over the same time period (see Table 8 and Table 9 for more information).

Table 8. Natural Gas Consumption

Natural Gas Data	2011	2016	% Change since 2011
Residential Natural Gas Use (therms)	83,797,986	74,077,642	-12%
C&I Natural Gas Use (therms)	77,278,544	87,832,319	14%
Total Natural Gas Use (therms)	**161,076,530**	**161,909,961**	**0.5%**
Residential Natural Gas Use Emission ($mtCO_2e$)	444,297	393,877	-11%
C&I Natural Gas Use Emission ($mtCO_2e$)	409,731	467,012	14%
Total Natural Gas Emissions ($mtCO_2e$)	**854,028**	**860,889**	**0.8%**

Table 9. Normalized Natural Gas Data

Normalized Natural Gas Data	Units	2011	2016	Change since 2011
Residential Natural Gas per Person	th/person	281.4	229.9	-18%
Residential Natural Gas per Household	th/HH	706.9	604.6	-14%
C&I Natural Gas per Square Foot	th/ft^2	1.1	0.9	-8%

Natural gas consumption can track closely with cold weather since natural gas is the most common fuel used for heating in Boulder County. Since HDD (i.e. number of days when heating was required) decreased between 2011 and 2016 by 17%, it would be expected that natural gas usage would also decrease; however, natural gas consumption increased slightly.

These numbers highlight the need for Boulder County to focus on natural gas consumption since it may result in increasing emissions moving forward.

Stationary Diesel Usage

Stationary diesel usage accounted for 0.1% of Boulder County's GHG emissions. Between 2011 to 2016, stationary diesel consumption and emissions both decreased by 96% (134,000 $mtCO_2e$). The reduction was almost entirely driven by one location in Louisville no longer consuming any stationary diesel for their emergency diesel generator.

Fugitive Emissions

Active oil wells and natural gas distribution systems cause methane leakage and fugitive emissions, which must be accounted for in the GPC protocol.[9] Fugitive emission accounted for more than 2% of Boulder County's GHG emissions.

[9] Fugitive emissions and natural gas leakage rates were not calculated in the 2011 inventory; therefore, there are no comparable emissions between 2011 and 2016.

Boulder County had nearly 300 active oil wells within county limits in 2016. During the natural gas extraction process, these wells emit small amounts of methane that add up over time to comprise a significant amount of emissions. Fugitive emissions from active wells accounted for 2% of Boulder County's GHG emissions.

Further, natural gas distribution systems have methane leaks which accounted for 0.6% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.

Information-Only Renewable Energy Generation

Per the GPC protocol, renewable energy generation is calculated as an information-only item. While no emission reductions can be included from renewable energy and Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) in a GPC inventory, many cities and counties track this data to monitor the success of their renewable energy programs and policies.

In 2016, businesses and residents installed and consumed over 11 megawatts of power generated by solar photovoltaic panels and community solar gardens. RECs allow electricity users to purchase the environmental benefits of renewable energy that is generated somewhere else. In 2016, businesses and residents in Boulder County purchased over 115 megawatts of RECs (approximately 4% of total Boulder County's electricity) from Renewable Choice Energy and various utility REC programs.

Transportation Source Emissions

The transportation sector accounted for 31% of all Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions and included the following emission sources:

- mobile gasoline;
- mobile diesel;
- mobile electricity;
- railways; and
- aviation fuel.

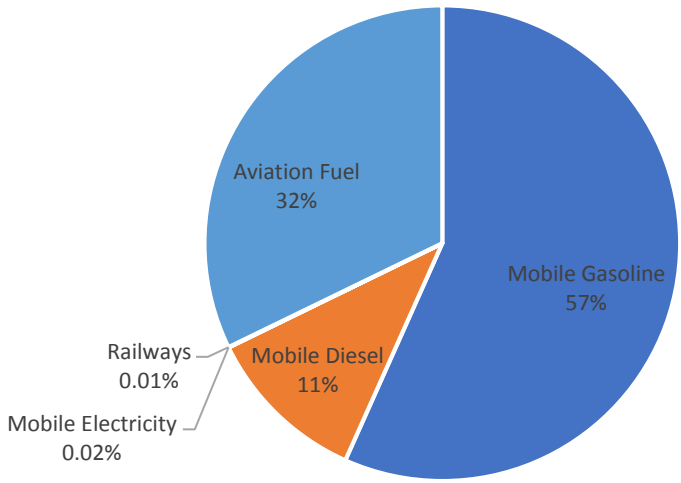
Trends and Key Takeaways

The following are the major takeaways and trends from the transportation sources:

- On-road transportation emissions from gasoline, ethanol, and diesel usage accounted for 21% of Boulder County's total 2016 GHG emissions.
- Emissions from on-road transportation decreased by 5% between 2011 and 2016.
- Aviation fuel consumption from the three airports that serve Boulder County residents accounted for 10% of Boulder County's total 2016 GHG emissions. These airports include: Denver International Airport (DIA) (located in the City and County of Denver), Boulder Municipal Airport (located in the City of Boulder), and Vance Brand Municipal Airport (located in the City of Longmont).

As shown in Figure 2, the majority of transportation emissions came from mobile gasoline (57%) followed by aviation fuel at 32% and mobile diesel at 11%. The remaining transportation sources made up less than 0.03% of Boulder County's transportation emissions.

Figure 2. Emissions from Transportation Sector, 2016



Gasoline, Ethanol, and Diesel Usage

On-road transportation emissions from gasoline, ethanol, and diesel usage accounted for 21% of Boulder County's total 2016 GHG emissions. As shown in Table 10, emissions from on-road transportation decreased by 5% between 2011 and 2016. On-road emission data is based on several factors: emission factors, fuel efficiencies, vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and vehicle type distribution by vehicle fuel (diesel and gasoline).

Table 10. On-road Transportation Trends

Transportation Data	Units	2011	2016	% Change since 2011
On-road transportation total emissions	$mtCO_2e$	1,097,941	1,039,423	-5%
On-road transportation	gallons fuel	121,826,342	124,542,743	2%
VMT	miles	2,390,243,903	2,208,590,205	-8%

While the gallons of fuel used increased slightly (2%), the emission decreased by 5% due to the inclusion of ethanol in the gasoline mixture. If you normalize transportation consumption for growth factors, emissions per person decreased by 14%, gallons per person decreased by 5% per person, and VMTs decreased by 15% per person.

Table 11. Normalized Transportation Data

Normalized Transportation Data	Units	2011	2016	% Change since 2011
On-road transportation emissions per person	$mtCO_2e$/person	3.7	3.2	-14%
Gallons per person	gallons/person	409	387	-5%
VMT per person	VMT/person	8,026	6,854	-15%

As the community grows, its normalized fuel consumption continues to trend downwards; this could indicate a higher level of efficiency in vehicles, less people driving single-occupied vehicles, and an increase in alternative transportation such as biking, walking, and mobility options. In addition, it could indicate an increase in end-user awareness on the impact of transportation on the environment.

As Boulder County continues to grow, policies and programs that increase end-user awareness and reduce vehicle miles traveled will play a key role in ensuring that the share of emissions from on-road emission continue to track downwards.

Railways Diesel Usage

Railways accounted for 0.004% of Boulder County's total 2016 GHG emissions. Burlington Northern Santa Fe operates a diesel freight train that travels approximately 30 miles through unincorporated Boulder County and the Cities of Boulder, Longmont, and Louisville.

Aviation Fuel Usage

In 2016, emissions from aviation fuel accounted for 10% of Boulder County's total 2016 GHG emissions and 32% of the emissions from transportation. There are three airports that serve Boulder County residents: DIA (located in the City and County of Denver), Boulder Municipal Airport (located in the City of Boulder), and Vance Brand Municipal Airport (located in the City of Longmont). Emissions from DIA accounted for almost 100% of the total GHG emissions from aviation.

The 2011 GHG inventory included the Boulder Municipal Airport and Vance Brand Municipal Airports, but not the Denver International Airport. This lead to a large increase in the reported aviation emissions between 2011 and 2016.

Waste Source Emissions

The waste sector accounted for just over 1% of all Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions and included the following emission sources:

- landfill gas;
- compost; and
- wastewater.

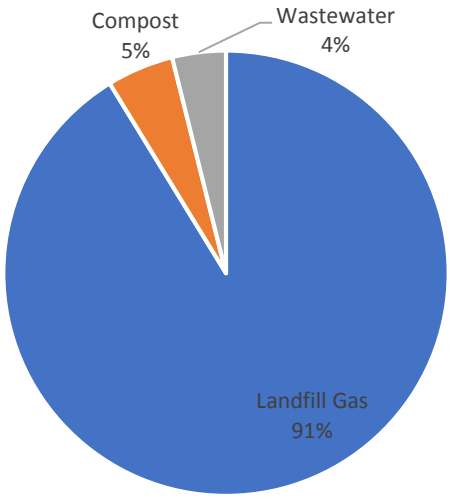
Trends and Key Takeaways

The following are the major takeaways and trends from waste sources:

- Landfill gas accounts for 1% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions and composted waste accounts for 0.1% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.
- In 2016, 36% of countywide waste was diverted through recycling and composting.
- Between 2011 and 2016, the amount of landfilled waste per person increased by 18%.
- Wastewater emissions accounted for 0.05% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.

As shown in Figure 3, the majority of waste emissions came from landfill gas (91%) followed by compost at 5% and wastewater at 4%.

Figure 3. Emissions from Waste Sector, 2016



Landfilled, Recycled, and Composted Waste

Emissions from landfilled waste accounted for approximately 1% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions. Between 2011 and 2016, the amount of landfilled waste increased by 27% and the amount of landfilled waste per person increased by 18% (see Table 12).

Table 12. Landfilled, Composted and Recycling Tonnage

Waste Data	Units	2011	2016	% Change since 2011
Landfilled waste	Tons	223,361	284,093	27%
Composted waste*	Tons	-	46,351	-
Recycled waste*	Tons	-	112,475	-
Total Waste Created	**Tons**	**223,361**	**442,919**	**-**
Diversion Waste	**% Waste Diverted**	**-**	**36%**	
Landfill tons per person	Tons/Person	0.8	0.9	17%
Composted tons per person*	Tons/Person	-	0.1	-
Recycled tons per person*	Tons/Person	-	0.4	-
Total Waste Created Per Person	**Tons/Person**	**0.8**	**1.4**	**-**
** Sources that were reported in 2016 but not reported in 2011. Still recycling and composting climate impacts are reported as information-only as the GPC protocol doesn't include them in the inventory.*				

In 2016, 36% of waste was diverted from the landfill. In 2016, on average, 0.1 tons of compost and 0.4 of recycling was created per person per year. Per GPC protocol, emission reductions resulting from materials being recycled is not counted and the amount of recycled waste is reported as information-only in Boulder County's inventory. However, Boulder County has identified recycling as a top GHG reduction strategy due to the life-cycle GHG emission savings achieved through recycling a material instead of landfilling the material. Utilizing the life-cycle emission factors from ICLEI's Recycling and Composting protocol, it is estimated that Boulder County avoided 153,289 $mtCO_2e$.

Wastewater Treatment

In 2016, wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) emissions accounted for 0.05% of Boulder County's 2016 GHG inventory.[10] Each municipality has its own WWTP. In addition, some residents residing in Nederland and unincorporated Boulder County are served by septic systems. The 2016 inventory calculated WWTP emissions from process nitrous oxide and from fugitive emissions from nitrification and denitrification.

Industrial Processes and Product Use Source Emissions

The IPPU sector accounted for 5% of all Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions and included the following emission sources:

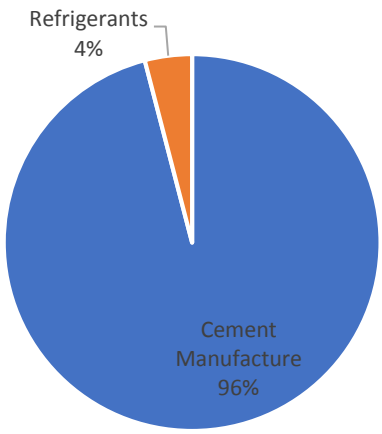
- industrial processes (cement manufacturing); and
- industrial product use (refrigerants).

[10] Wastewater emissions were not calculated in the 2011 inventory; therefore, there are no comparable emissions from 2011 to 2016.

Trends and Key Takeaways

Emissions from industrial processes in Boulder County are primarily generated by cement manufacturing activities and, to a much smaller degree, refrigerant use in buildings. As shown in Figure 4, the majority of IPPU emissions came from cement manufacturing (96%) followed by refrigerants at 4%.

Figure 4. Emissions from IPPU Sector, 2016



Industrial Processes

Industrial processes accounted for 5% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions. The main emission sources from industrial processes are releases that chemically or physically transform materials (e.g. the blast furnace in the iron and steel industry, cement, etc.). During these processes different GHGs can be produced. The only industrial process noted within Boulder County is the cement plant located in unincorporated Boulder County.

Industrial Product Use

Industrial product use of refrigerants accounted for 0.2% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions. Products such as refrigerants, foams or aerosol cans can release potent GHG emissions. Earlier generations of refrigerants—chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)—contributed significantly to the depletion of stratospheric ozone and are being phased out due to the Kyoto Protocol. CFCs and HCFCs largely have been replaced with hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) but many of these HFCs have high global warming potentials and are starting to be restricted or phased out.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use Source Emissions

The Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector accounted for 0.6% of Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions and included the following emission sources:

- emissions from enteric fermentation;
- emissions from manure management;
- emissions from forest fires; and
- emissions from soil management.

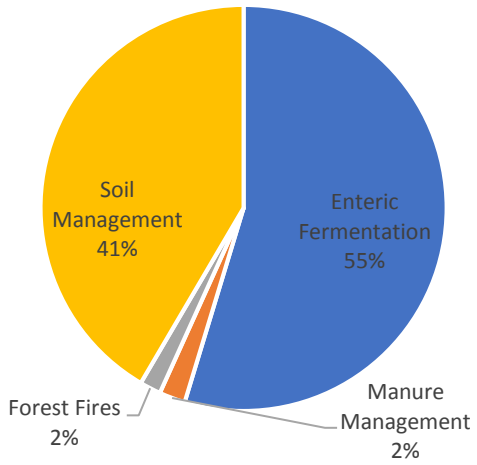
Trends and Key Takeaways

The following are the major takeaways and trends from Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sources:

- Emissions from livestock, which include those created by both enteric fermentation and manure management, comprise nearly 57% of AFOLU emissions for Boulder County and 0.4% of total emissions for Boulder County.
- Activities related to managed soils account for approximately 42% of AFOLU emissions and 0.3% of Boulder County's total emissions.

As shown in Figure 5, the majority of AFOLU emissions came from enteric fermentation (55%) followed by soil management (42%), manure management (2%), and forest fires (2%).

Figure 5. Emissions from AFOLU Sector, 2016



Emissions from Livestock

Total agricultural emissions from livestock comprise 0.4% of 2016 emissions for Boulder County and nearly 57% of AFOLU emissions. Emissions from livestock are created through enteric fermentation and manure management. Enteric fermentation is the process of microbial fermentation through which methane is produced during animal digestion. Enteric fermentation is one of the largest sources of methane in the United States but only makes up a very small percentage of the total Boulder County 2016 GHG emissions.

Between 2011 and 2016, emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management increased by 26% due to the increased number of reported livestock (see Table 13).

Table 13. Livestock Data (Number of Animals in Boulder County)

Livestock Category	2011	2016	% Change since 2011
Dairy Cattle	0	59	100%
Beef Cattle	10,771	9,887	-9%
Sheep	1,343	922	-46%
Goat	206	694	70%
Pig	235	286	18%
Horse	3,915	3,796	-3%
Poultry*	-	35,100	-
Total	**16,470**	**50,744**	**68%**
** Data was not provided for poultry in 2011*			

Emissions from Land

As data was not available over the required 20-year time period, and land use changes were minimal, emissions associated with land use changes were not included in the 2016 inventory.

Emissions from Aggregate Sources and Non-CO2 Emission Sources

Emissions from managed soils and forest fires represent 0.3% of Boulder County's 2016 GHG emissions. GPC recognizes several types of emissions resulting from aggregate sources and non-CO_2 emissions sources in the BASIC+ inventory. While several of these aggregate sources are not occurring (i.e. rice cultivation) in Boulder County, there are both direct and indirect emissions resulting from managed soils and forest fires in the county. Between 2011 to 2016, emissions from managed soils in Boulder County decreased by 63%—this is in large part due to the county's aggressive pursuit of organic land management practices.

Based on the Boulder County Parks and Open Space 2015 Agricultural Resources Division Annual Report[11], 15% of open space and grassland owned by Boulder County is organically managed. As Boulder County continues to increase organic management practices and reduce the use of synthetic fertilizers, the emissions from managed soils in Boulder County will continue to trend downwards.

In 2016, Boulder County experienced the Cold Springs fire which burned 528 acres. Emissions resulted from the fire accounted for 0.01% of Boulder County's GHG emission in 2016.

[11] Boulder County Parks and Open Space 2015 Agricultural Resources Division Annual Report can be found at: https://assets.bouldercounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/agriculture-annual-report.pdf

Boulder County's Potential to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

GHG Emission Reduction Strategies

Lotus researched sustainability reports, plans, and policies and worked with local energy, transportation, waste, carbon sequestration and oil and gas experts and staff to identify an initial list of GHG emission reduction strategies that have the greatest potential to reduce GHG emissions. Only those strategies with a high potential to reduce GHG emissions were considered; additional benefits such as air quality improvements were not considered during this analysis. For more information refer to Appendix C: Detailed Descriptions of GHG Emission Reduction Strategies.

The initial list of recommendations was reviewed with Boulder County staff, who provided guidance on a final list of recommended strategies. The list of GHG reduction strategies is presented in Table 14. These strategies fall under six sectors: building energy, renewable energy, transportation, oil and gas, waste, and other. Strategy definitions are based off industry best practices and are tailored based on existing actions underway by the county. In some cases, strategies may overlap or may be dependent on one another.

Table 14. GHG Reduction Strategies by Sector

Sector	Objective	Specific Strategy
Building Energy	Implement deep carbon reductions in buildings to reduce energy consumption	Adhere to and Enforce Current Building Code
		Implement Beyond Code Requirements
		Accelerate Fuel Switching
		Impose Mandatory Benchmarking
		Increase the State's Energy Efficiency Resource Standard
		Continue Boulder County's Suite of Energy Efficiency Programs
Renewable Energy	Accelerate solar energy adoption: all-of-the-above strategy	Continue Boulder County's Suite of Renewable Energy Programs
		Expand Rooftop Solar
		Expand Community Solar
		Additional Efforts
Transportation	Increase the adoption of electric vehicles	Accelerate Electric Vehicles: All-of-the-Above Strategy
	Reduce carbon intensity of vehicle travel	Support Federal and/or State Clean Car Policies
	Reduce single-occupancy vehicle travel	Expand Public Transit
Oil and Gas	Support regional and state efforts to control methane leaks	Adopt and Enforce Leak Detection and Repair
Waste	Strive for zero waste	Reduce Food Waste
		C&D and Composting Waste to Local Transfer Facility
		Promote Zero Waste Education
		Strive for Municipal Zero Waste
		Conduct Other Efforts as Needed
Other Carbon Reduction Strategies	Implement community-wide comprehensive carbon reduction programs	Pursue Carbon Sequestration
		Implement Carbon Tax
		Carbon Intensive Industries Carbon Impact Offset Fund

It should be noted that there is a direct relationship between increasing renewable energy and all strategies that effect electricity use (through either increases or decreases in use), particularly stationary fuel switching and the addition of electric vehicles.

These strategies will help set Boulder County on a path to achieve the Paris Climate Agreement Goal which will help prevent a global temperature increase of 1.5 to 2°C.

Community-Wide GHG Reduction Goals

From 2016 to 2050, it is expected that emissions will increase by 7% or 345,387 mtCO2e in a business-as-usual scenario where no aggressive actions are taken by Boulder County and the community. Boulder County is committed to addressing climate change by GHG emissions in accordance with levels specified by the Paris Climate Agreement Goal, which will help prevent a global temperature increase of 1.5 to 2°C. In 2018, the county committed to the follow GHG reduction goals based on a 2005 baseline:

1. reduce GHG emissions by 45% by 2030; and
2. reduce GHG emissions by 90% by 2050.

If all strategies were to be implemented, Boulder County is estimated to achieve the GHG emission reductions listed in Table 15.

Table 15. Comparison of Model Predictions Against Boulder County's GHG Emission Reduction Goals

Year	Boulder County's GHG Emission Reduction Goal	Model Predictions	Additional Reductions Needed
2030	45%	49%	0%
2050	90%	61%	29%

Figure 6 and Figure 7 show the relative contribution from each sector towards the overall GHG emission reduction goal.

Figure 6. 2030 GHG Emission Reduction Potential Projections

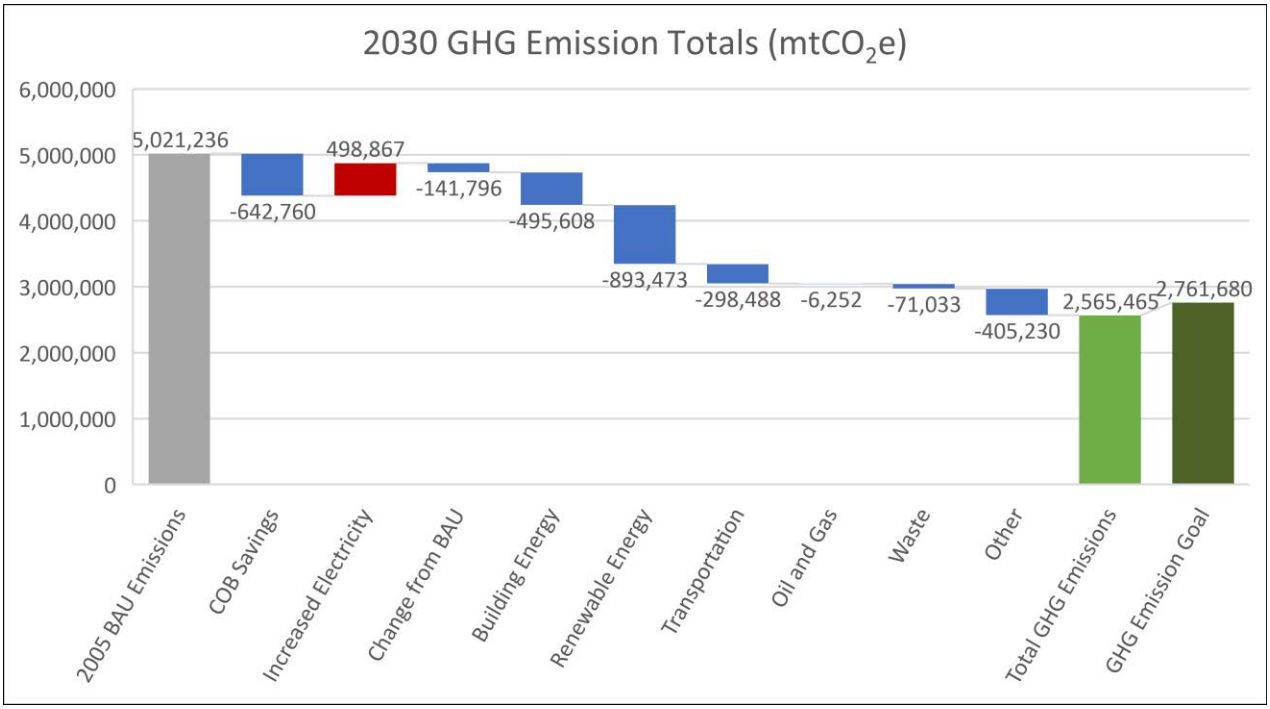
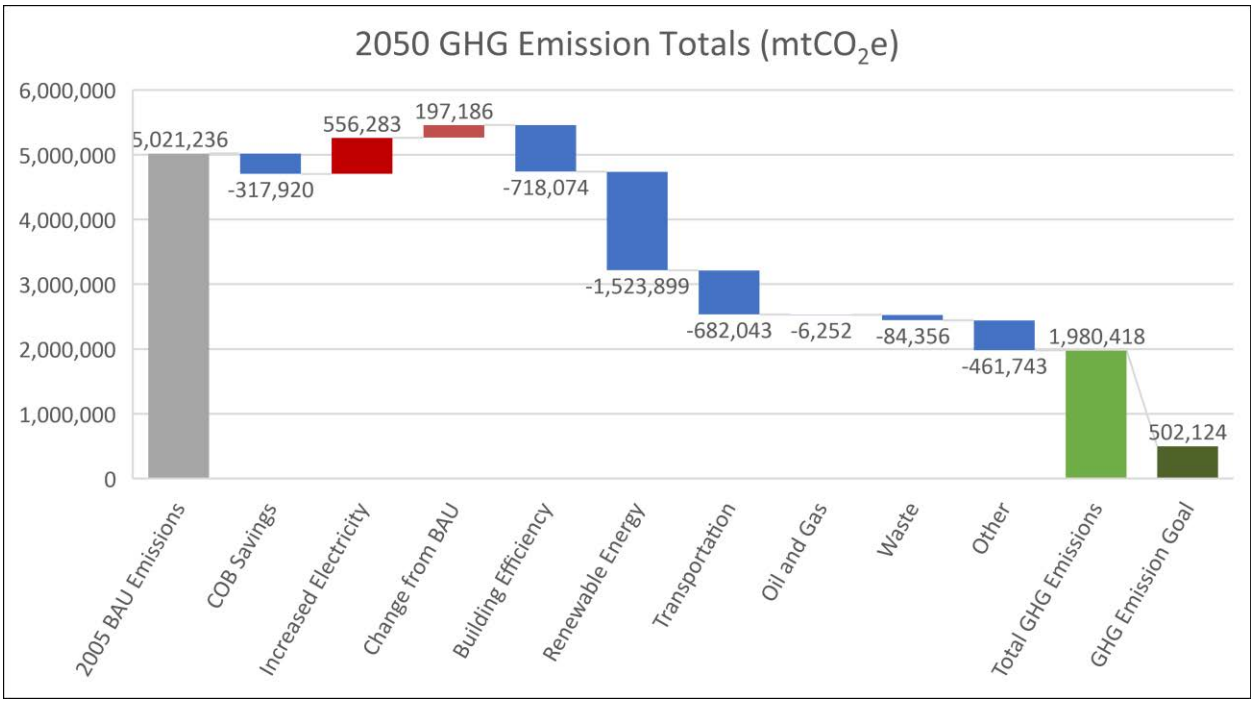


Figure 7. 2050 GHG Emission Reduction Potential Projections



The contributions to lower emissions from the GHG reduction strategies, grouped by category, varies each goal year. The largest contribution in GHG emission reductions comes from

renewable energy, which must provide electricity not only for current demand, but any additional electricity demanded due to stationary fuel switching and electric vehicles.

In 2050, after renewable energy, the next largest contribution comes from building efficiency, followed by transportation, other carbon reduction strategies, expected reductions from the City of Boulder, waste, and oil and gas.

From 2030 to 2050, it becomes more challenging to achieve the GHG emission reduction goal. There are a few reasons as described:

1. The business-as-usual (BAU) projection in GHG emissions continues to grow each year due to expected increases in population. The GHG reductions from the proposed strategies need to exceed the increase in BAU projections.
2. The GHG emission reduction strategies affect key emission sources in these sectors: electricity, on-ground transportation, waste, and oil and gas. Boulder County's GHG emissions include additional sources that are not as easily influenced by Boulder County programs and policies, such as airline travel from the Denver International Airport. The GHG emission reduction savings that result from the key emission sources need to be large enough to overcome sources that are not directly impacted by the list of recommended strategies.

It should be noted that the contributions from each sector (and therefore strategy) are highly dependent on data inputs and data assumptions. Refer to the spreadsheet titled *Boulder County GHG Modeling Spreadsheet_060618*.

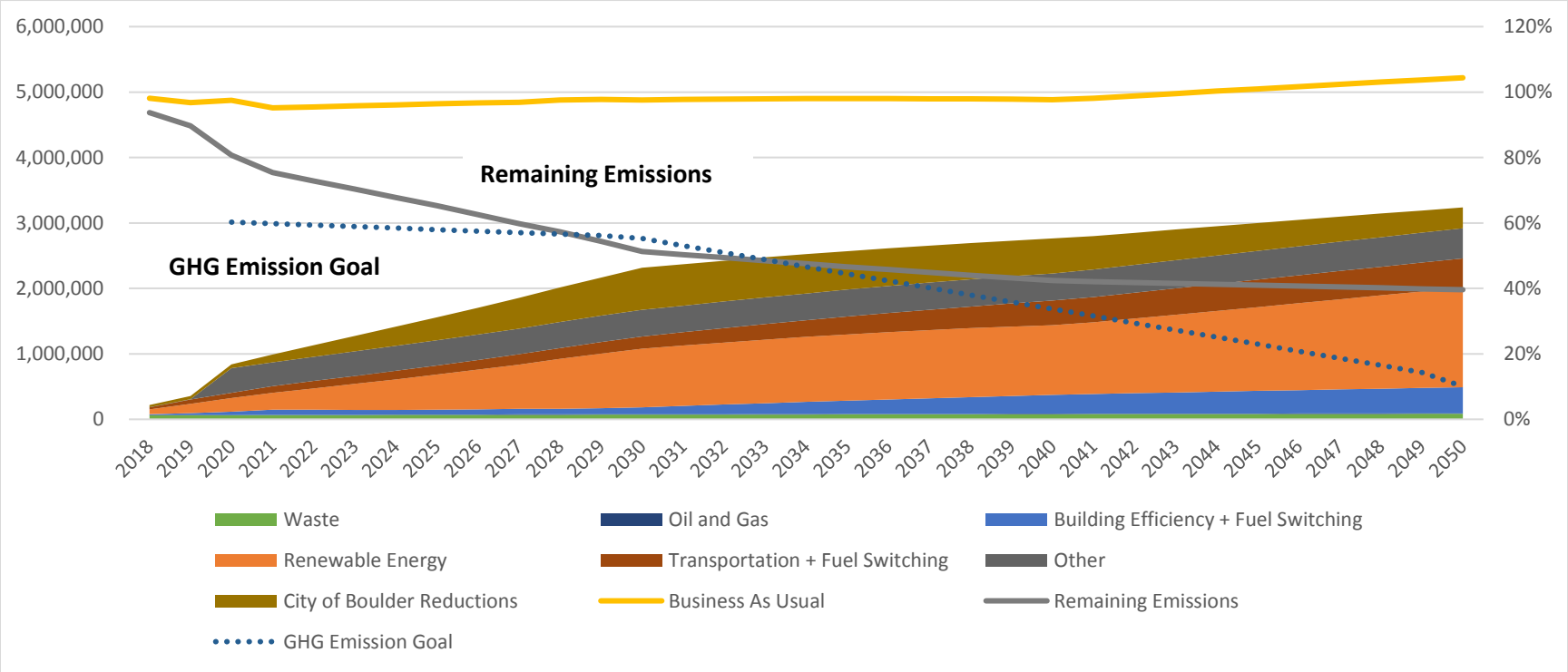
Because the inputs used in this model are specific to Boulder County and further assumptions were derived during multiple conversations and through research, comparing the results of this model to other communities should be approached with care. Likewise, the assumptions used in the model predict the potential reductions in GHG emissions and the successful implementation of the strategies depends on the level of resources provided to each initiative. If assumed inputs, such as participation or savings values, do not occur, then the potential for GHG emission reductions will change accordingly. Data inputs and assumptions can be referenced in the spreadsheet titled *Boulder County GHG Modeling Spreadsheet_060618*.

GHG Savings Over Time

The impact of GHG emission reduction potential over time is shown in Figure 8. If Boulder County does not pursue more aggressive GHG reduction strategies, it is expected that GHG emissions will increase over time and will be affected by changes in population, emission factors, and other exogenous factors. This is shown as the BAU projection. Each colored "wedge" represents the amount of savings predicted by a specific sector, with GHG emission savings from renewable energy dominating the potential for savings. The difference between the BAU and the cumulative GHG savings from all strategies is shown as "Remaining Emissions". Boulder County's GHG emission reduction goals for 2030 and 2050 are included in the "GHG Emission Goal" line.

The GHG emission reductions shown in Figure 8 represent the potential if all recommended GHG reduction strategies were pursued.

Figure 8. Impacts from GHG Emission Reduction Strategy Savings Over Time



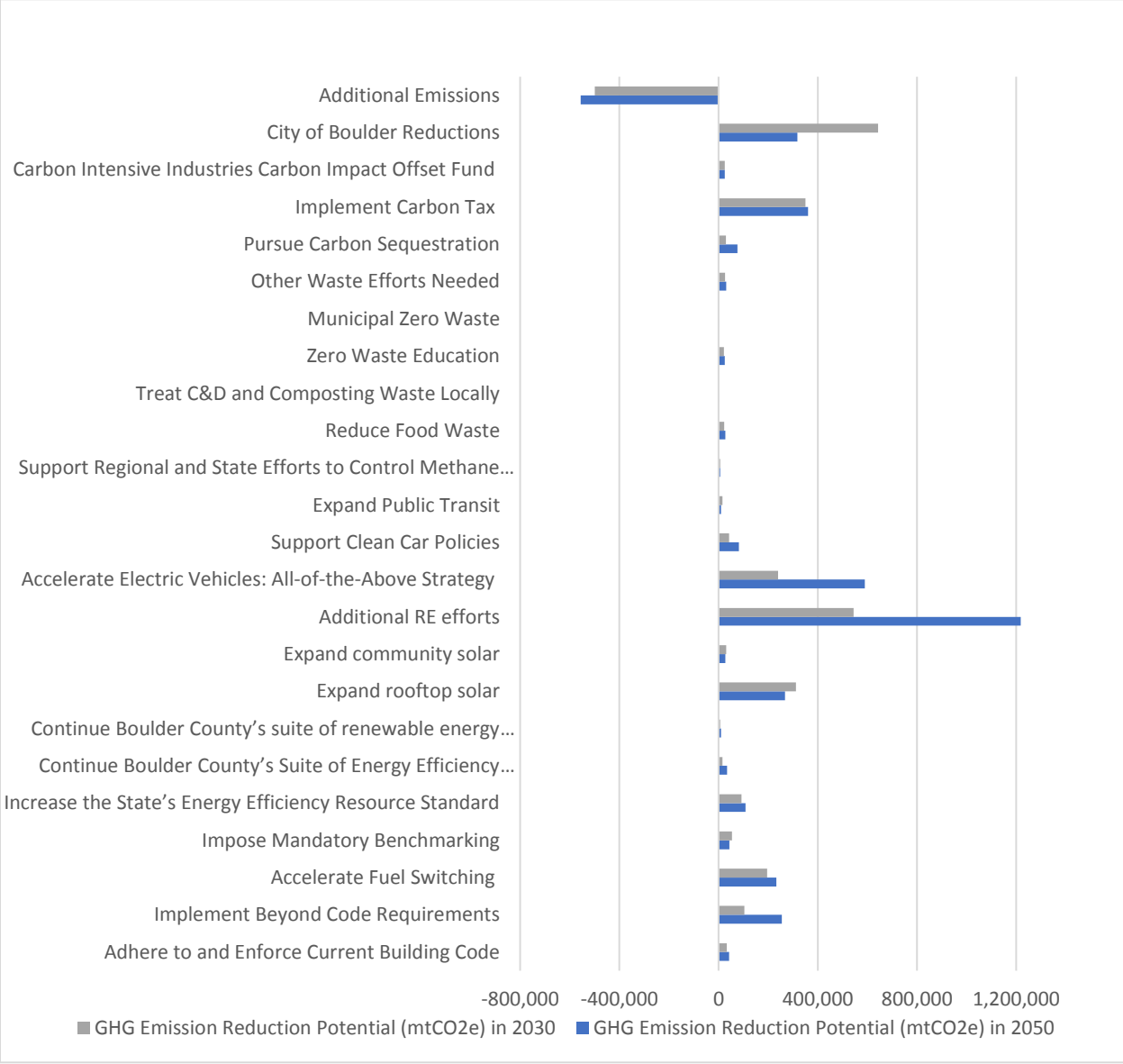
Many of the strategies are expected to reach their full potential of participation and/or savings in the year 2030; therefore, there is a steep incline of potential savings from 2018 until 2030 and the savings begin to incline at a more gradual rate following the year 2030 until 2050.

The BAU captures the already-committed-to increases in renewable energy by the utilities, while the renewable energy wedge captures the additional reduction in GHG emission resulting from additional renewable energy commitments.

Contributions from Different Strategies

Contributions from each strategy in 2030 and 2050 are shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9. GHG Emission Reduction Potential from Each Strategy



The reduction potential of each individual strategy is presented in Table 16. It should be noted that both stationary and mobile fuel switching are only effective if the additional electricity that they generate is supplied by renewable energy (assuming that renewable energy has an emission factor of 0 lbs. CO_2e/MWh).

Table 16. GHG Reductions by Strategy [12]

	GHG Emission Reduction Potential ($mtCO_2e$) in 2030	GHG Emission Reduction Potential ($mtCO_2e$) in 2050
BUILDING EFFICIENCY		
1. Adhere to and Enforce Current Building Code	33,013	42,907
2. Implement Beyond Code Requirements	103,746	255,412
3a. Accelerate Fuel Switching (savings from natural gas)	196,063	232,839
3b. Accelerate Fuel Switching (increased electricity emissions)	(389,461)	(318,031)
4. Impose Mandatory Benchmarking	54,271	43,994
5. Increase the State's Energy Efficiency Resource Standard	92,858	108,597
6. Continue Boulder County's Suite of Energy Efficiency Programs	15,657	34,323
TOTAL	**106,147**	**400,042**
RENEWABLE ENERGY		
1. Continue Boulder County's Suite of Renewable Energy Programs	5,936	10,362
2. Expand rooftop solar	311,733	267,940
3. Expand community solar	31,389	26,979
4. Additional efforts	544,415	1,218,617
TOTAL	**893,473**	**1,523,899**
TRANSPORTATION		
1a. Accelerate Electric Vehicles: All-of-the-Above Strategy (savings from using less fossil fuel)	240,480	589,464
1b. Accelerate Electric Vehicles: All-of-the-Above Strategy (increased electricity emissions)	(109,407)	(238,252)
2. Support Clean Car Policies	42,467	82,166
3. Expand Public Transit	15,540	10,413
TOTAL	**189,081**	**443,791**
OIL AND GAS		
1. Support Regional and State Efforts to Control Methane Leaks	6,252	6,252
TOTAL	**6,252**	**6,252**
WASTE		
1. Reduce Food Waste	23,054	27,378
2. C&D and Composting Waste to Local Transfer Facility	257	305
3. Zero Waste Education	21,170	25,141
4. Municipal Zero Waste	86	109
5. Other Efforts Needed	26,466	31,424
TOTAL	**71,033**	**84,356**
OTHER		
1. Pursue Carbon Sequestration	29,861	75,800
2. Implement Carbon Tax	350,571	361,145
3. Carbon Intensive Industries Carbon Impact Offset Fund	24,798	24,798
TOTAL	**405,230**	**461,743**
TOTAL	**1,671,216**	**2,920,083**

[12] Further detail on each strategy, data inputs and assumptions, and the source of each assumption can be referenced in the corresponding tab in the spreadsheet titled Boulder County GHG Modeling Spreadsheet_060618.

Appendix A: Municipality Overviews

Overview of Municipalities GHG Emissions

The following is an overview of each municipality's 2016 GHG emissions. See each municipality's subsection for more detailed information on their 2016 GHG emissions. The methodology used by Boulder County to calculate emissions for each municipality may differ from how individual municipalities may have calculated their respective GHG inventories.

Figure 10. GHG Emissions by Municipality, 2016

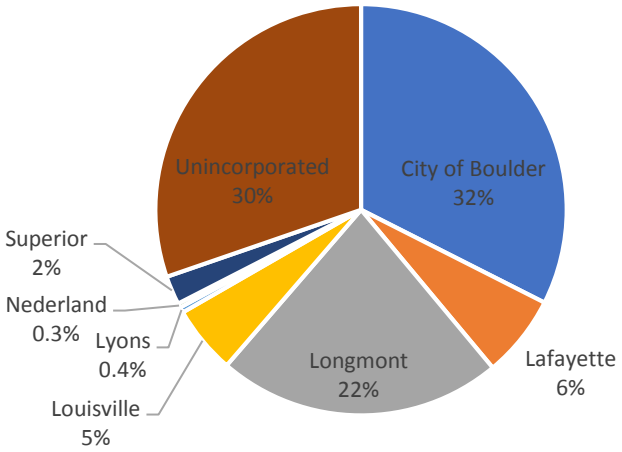
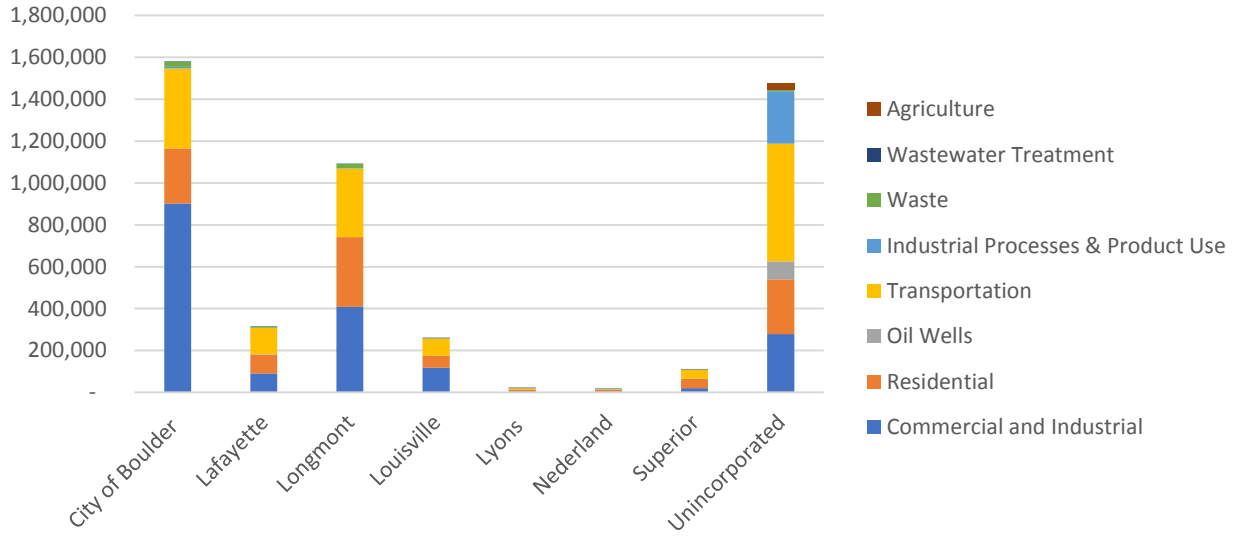
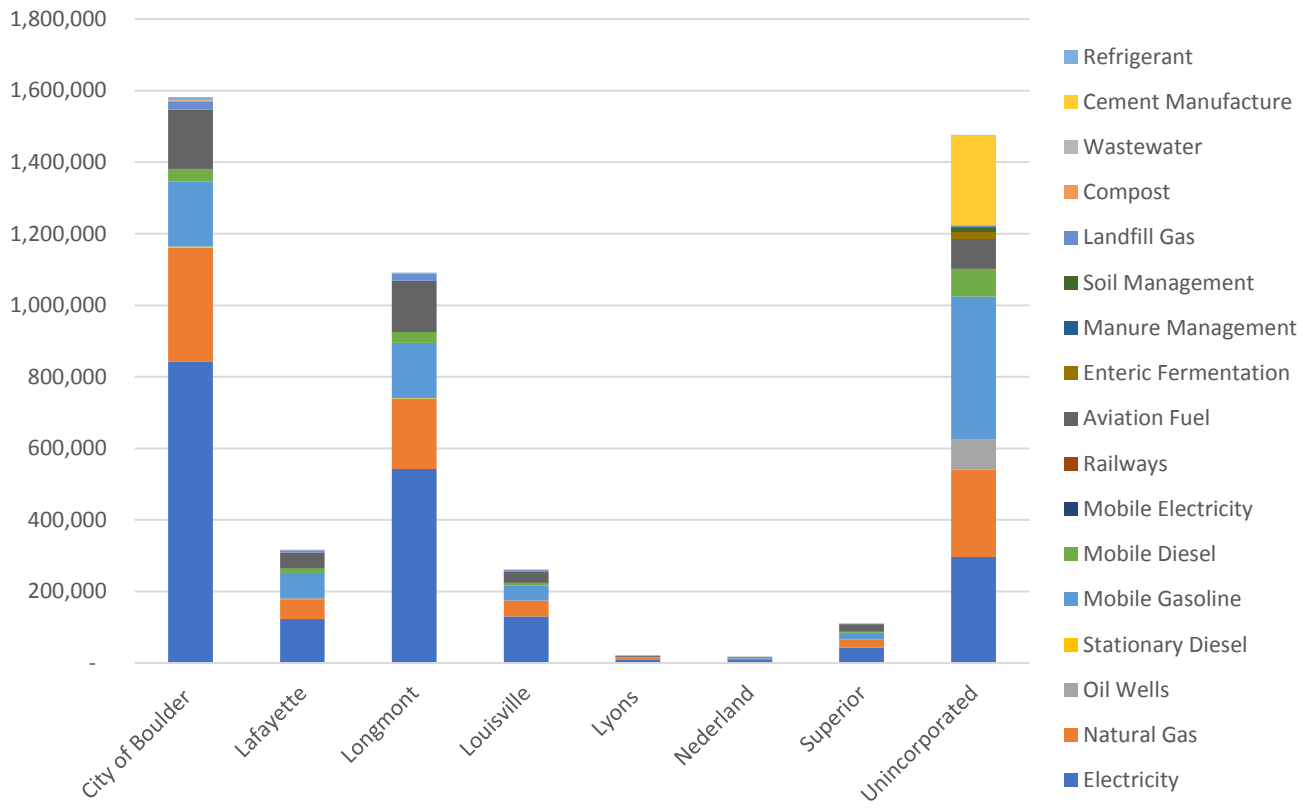


Figure 11. Emissions by Sector by Municipality, 2016[13]



[13] All GHG emissions occurring from industrial processes, product use, and non-energy uses of fossil fuel, are reported under Industrial Processes and Product Uses (IPPU). Energy use from industrial companies is reported under energy emissions.

Figure 12. Emissions by Source by Municipality, 2016



The following table provides an overview of each municipality's 2016 population, total emissions percent of total Boulder County emissions, and emissions per capita.

Table 17. Overview of Emissions per Municipality

Municipality	2016 Population	Total $mtCO_2e$	% of Total Emissions	Emissions per Capita
City of Boulder	108,020	1,581,618	32%	14.6
Lafayette	28,278	315,818	6%	11.2
Longmont	92,858	1,091,533	22%	11.8
Louisville	20,801	260,795	5%	12.5
Lyons	2,148	21,008	0.4%	9.8
Nederland	1,534	16,644	0.3%	10.9
Superior	13,155	109,834	2%	8.3
Unincorporated	55,432	1,475,786	30%	26.6
Boulder County Total	**322,226**	**4,873,034**	**100%**	**15.1**

City of Boulder

In 2016, the City of Boulder experienced the following GHG and economic trends:

- The City of Boulder was the most populous municipality in Boulder County with 108,020 residents.
- The total GHG emissions in 2016 for the City of Boulder was 1,581,618 $mtCO_2e$, which accounts for 32% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.
- The average per capita emissions for the City of Boulder was 14.6 $mtCO_2e$ per resident, which is the second highest emissions per capita for a municipality in Boulder County.
- As shown in Figure 13, the commercial and industrial sector was the largest emitter of GHG emissions at 57%, followed by transportation at 24%, and the residential sector at 16%. The remaining sectors made up less than 3% of total emissions.
- As shown in Figure 14, electricity was the largest source of emissions at 53%, followed by natural gas at 20%, mobile gasoline at 11% and aviation fuel at 10%. The remaining sources accounted for less than 5% of total emissions.

Note: The methodology used by Boulder County to calculate emissions for each municipality may differ from how individual municipalities may have calculated their respective GHG inventories.

Figure 13. GHG Emissions by Sector for the City of Boulder, 2016

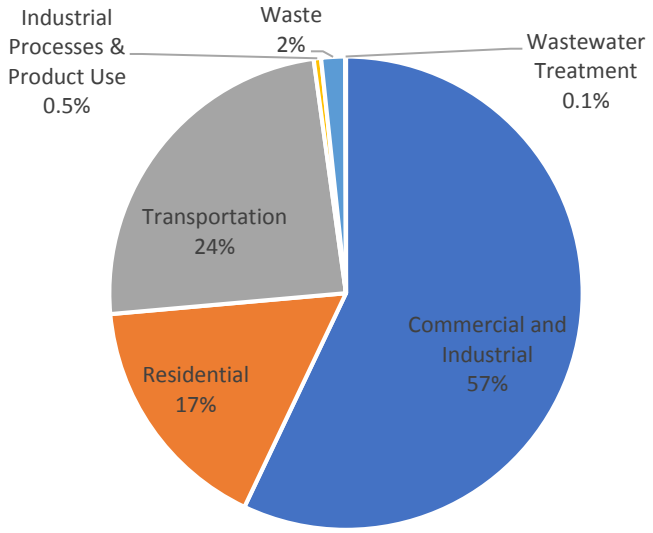
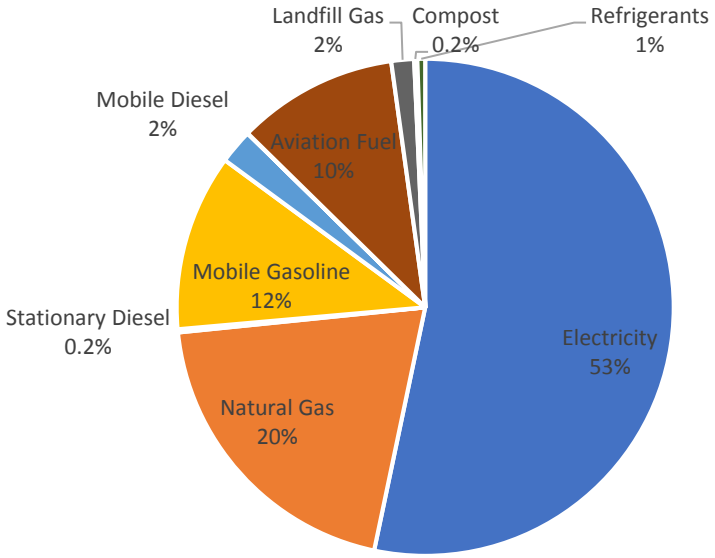


Figure 14. GHG Emissions by Source for the City of Boulder, 2016



City of Lafayette

In 2016, the City of Lafayette experienced the following emissions trends:

- The City of Lafayette had a population of 28,278 residents.
- The total GHG emissions in 2016 for the City of Lafayette was 315,818 $mtCO_2e$, which accounts for 6% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.
- The average per capita emissions for the City of Lafayette was 11.2 $mtCO_2e$ per resident.
- As shown in Figure 15, the transportation sector was the largest emitter of GHG emissions at 40%, followed by the commercial and industrial sector at 28%, and the residential sector at 28%. The remaining sectors made up approximately 3% of total emissions.
- As shown in Figure 16, electricity was the largest source of emissions at 39%, followed by mobile gasoline at 22%, natural gas at 18% and aviation fuel at 14%. The remaining sources accounted for 8% of total emissions.

Note: The methodology used by Boulder County to calculate emissions for each municipality may differ from how individual municipalities may have calculated their respective GHG inventories.

Figure 15. GHG Emissions by Sector for the City of Lafayette, 2016

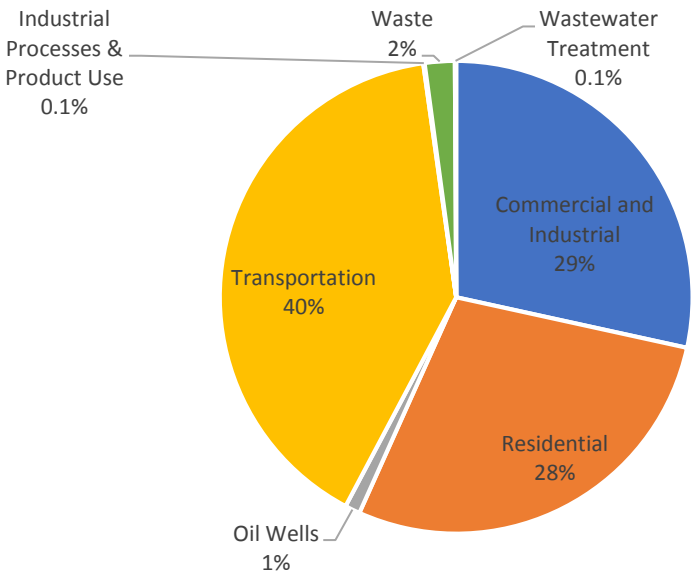
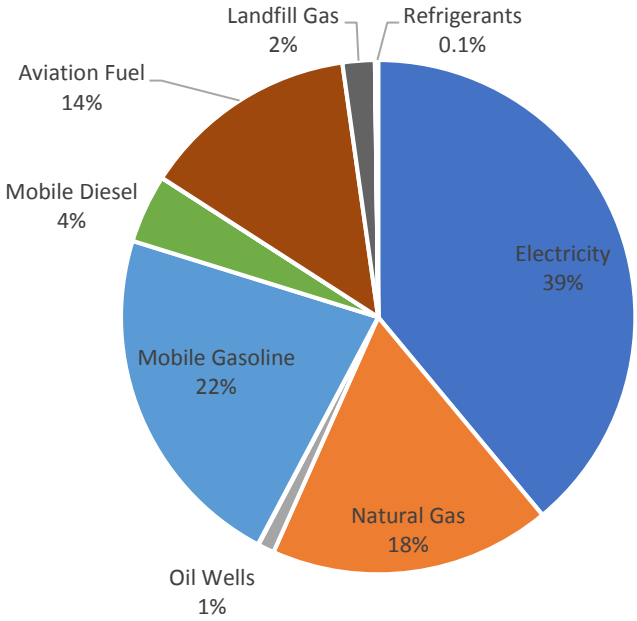


Figure 16. GHG Emissions by Source for the City of Lafayette, 2016



City of Longmont

In 2016, the City of Longmont experienced the following emissions trends:

- The City of Longmont had a population of 92,858 residents, making it the second most populous municipality in Boulder County.
- The total GHG emissions in 2016 for the City of Longmont was 1,091,533 $mtCO_2e$, which accounts for 22% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.
- The average per capita emissions for the City of Longmont was 11.8 $mtCO_2e$ per resident.
- As shown in Figure 17, the commercial and industrial sector was the largest emitter of GHG emissions at 37%, followed by the residential sector at 30%, and the transportation sector at 30%. The remaining sectors made up less than 3% of total emissions.
- As shown in Figure 18, electricity was the largest source of emissions at 50%, followed by natural gas at 18%, mobile gasoline at 14%, and aviation fuel at 13%. The remaining sources accounted for approximately 5% of total emissions.

Note: The methodology used by Boulder County to calculate emissions for each municipality may differ from how individual municipalities may have calculated their respective GHG inventories.

Figure 17. GHG Emissions by Sector for the City of Longmont, 2016

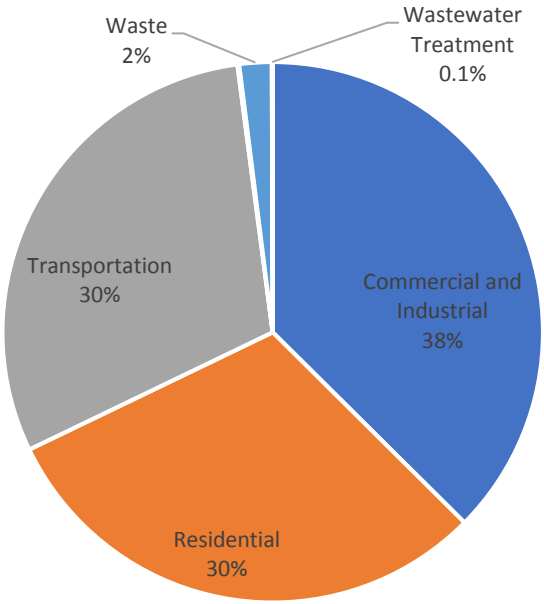
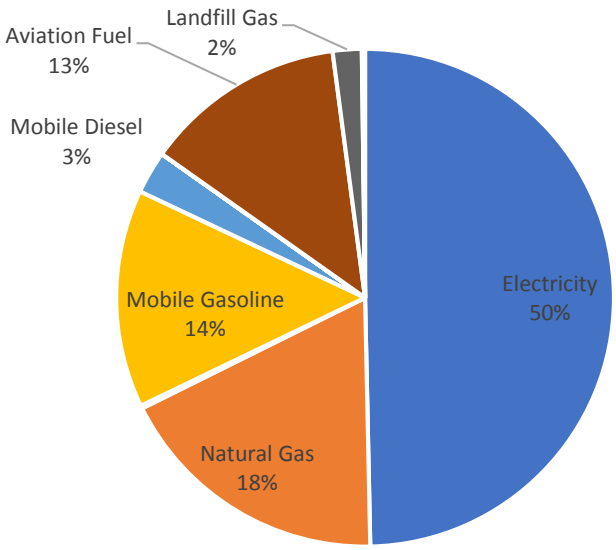


Figure 18. GHG Emissions by Source for the City of Longmont, 2016



City of Louisville

In 2016, the City of Louisville experienced the following emissions trends:

- The City of Louisville had a population of 20,801 residents.
- The total GHG emissions in 2016 for the City of Louisville was 260,795 $mtCO_2e$, which accounts for 5% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.
- The average per capita emissions for the City of Louisville was 12.5 $mtCO_2e$ per resident.
- As shown in Figure 19, the commercial and industrial sector was the largest emitter of GHG emissions at 45%, followed by the transportation sector at 31%, and the residential sector at 22%. The remaining sectors made up less than 2% of total emissions.
- As shown in Figure 20, electricity was the largest source of emissions at 50%, followed by natural gas at 17%, mobile gasoline at 16%, and aviation fuel at 12%. The remaining sources accounted for less than 5% of total emissions.

Note: The methodology used by Boulder County to calculate emissions for each municipality may differ from how individual municipalities may have calculated their respective GHG inventories.

Figure 19. GHG Emissions by Sector for the City of Louisville, 2016

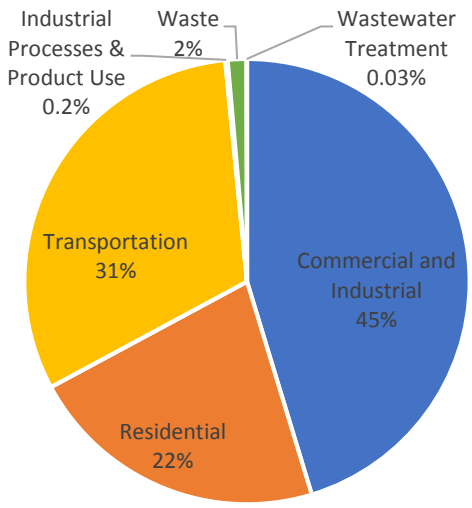
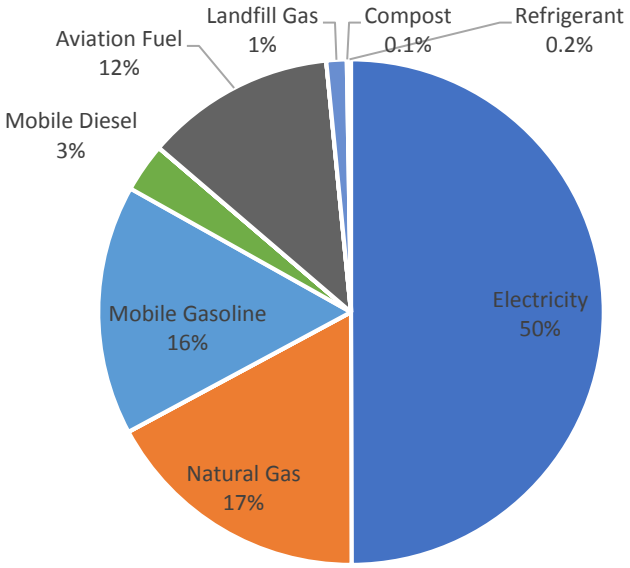


Figure 20. GHG Emissions by Source for the City of Louisville, 2016



Town of Lyons

In 2016, the Town of Lyons experienced the following emissions trends:

- The Town of Lyons had a population of 2,148 residents.
- The total GHG emissions in 2016 for the Town of Lyons was 21,008 $mtCO_2e$, which accounts for 0.4% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.
- The average per capita emissions for the Town of Lyons was 9.8 $mtCO_2e$ per resident.
- As shown in Figure 21, the residential sector was the largest emitter of GHG emissions at 44%, followed by the transportation sector at 29%, and the commercial and industrial sector at 26%. The remaining sectors made up less than 3% of total emissions.
- As shown in Figure 22, electricity was the largest source of emissions at 49%, followed by natural gas at 20%, aviation fuel at 16%, and mobile gasoline at 11%. The remaining sources accounted for less than 5%.

Figure 21. GHG Emissions by Sector for the Town of Lyons, 2016

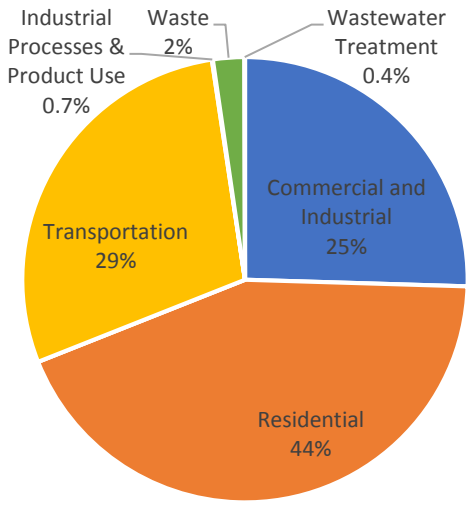
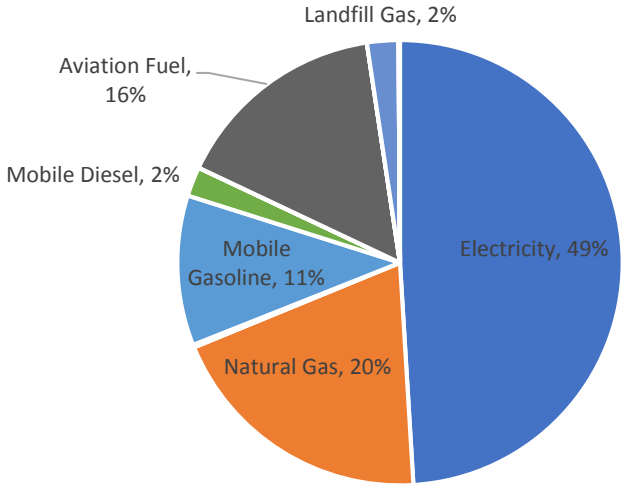


Figure 22. GHG Emissions by Source for the Town of Lyons, 2016



Town of Nederland

In 2016, the Town of Nederland experienced the following emissions trends:

- The Town of Nederland had a population of 1,534 residents.
- The total GHG emissions in 2016 for the Town of Nederland was 16,644 $mtCO_2e$, which accounts for 0.3% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.
- The average per capita emissions for the Town of Nederland was 10.9 $mtCO_2e$ per resident.
- As shown in Figure 23, the residential sector was the largest emitter of GHG emissions at 46%, followed by the commercial and industrial sector at 27%, and the transportation sector at 24%. The remaining sectors made up less than 3% of total emissions.
- As shown in Figure 24, electricity was the largest source of emissions at 50.5%, followed by natural gas at 23 %, aviation fuel at 14%, and mobile gasoline at 8%. The remaining sources accounted for less than 5% of total emissions.

Figure 23. GHG Emissions by Sector for the Town of Nederland, 2016

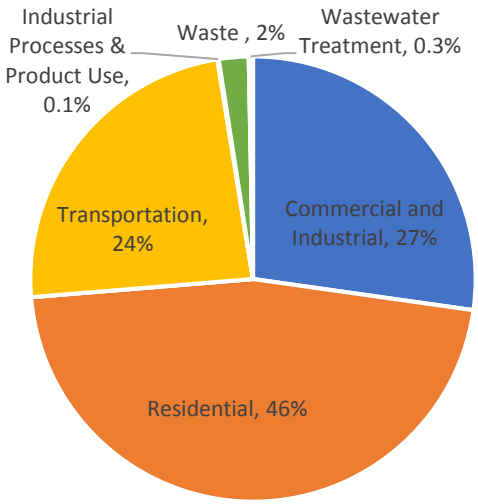
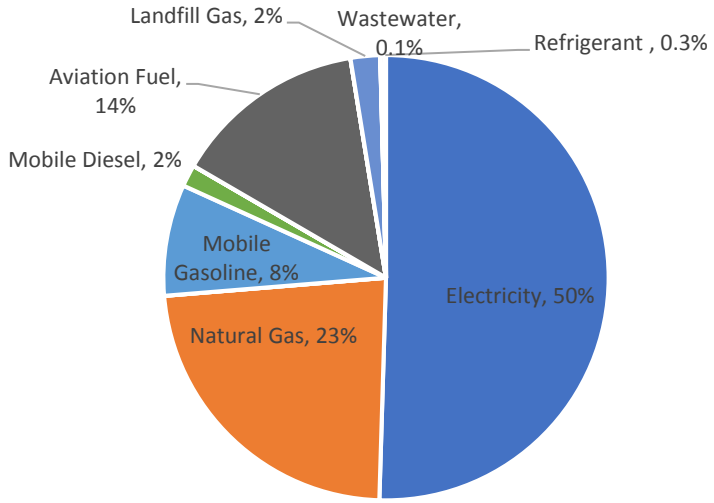


Figure 24. GHG Emissions by Source for the Town of Nederland, 2016



Town of Superior

In 2016, the Town of Superior experienced the following emissions trends:

- The Town of Superior had a population of 13,155 residents.
- The total GHG emissions in 2016 for the Town of Superior was 109,834 $mtCO_2e$, which accounts for 2% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.
- The average per capita emissions for the Town of Superior was 8.3 $mtCO_2e$ per resident, the lowest for all municipalities in Boulder County.
- As shown in Figure 25, the residential sector was the largest emitter of GHG emissions at 41%, followed by the transportation sector at 39%, and the commercial and industrial sector at 19%. The remaining sectors made up approximately 1% of emissions of total emissions.
- As shown in Figure 26, electricity was the largest source of emissions at 39.4%, followed by natural gas at 20%, aviation fuel at 18%, and mobile gasoline at 17%. The remaining sources accounted for less than 5% of total emissions.

Figure 25. GHG Emissions by Sector for the Town of Superior, 2016

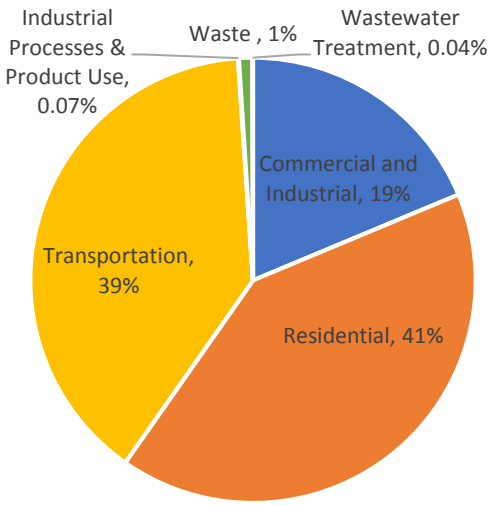
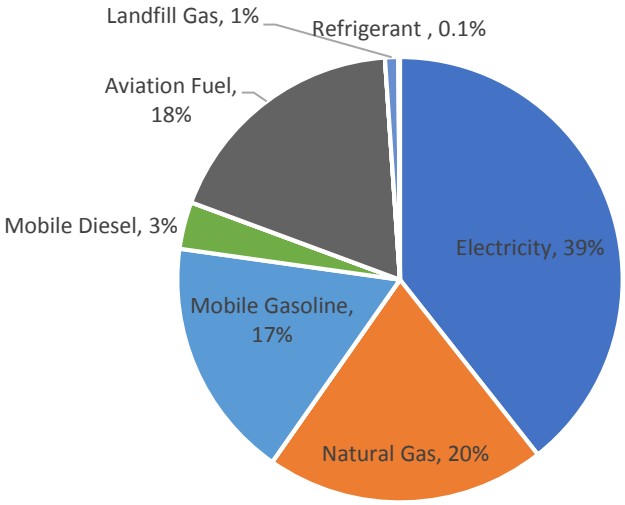


Figure 26. GHG Emissions by Source for the Town of Superior, 2016



Unincorporated Boulder County

In 2016, the areas of unincorporated Boulder County experienced the following emissions trends:

- The unincorporated areas had a population of 55,432 residents.
- The total GHG emissions in 2016 for the unincorporated areas was 1,475,786 $mtCO_2e$, which accounts for 30% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions.
- The average per capita emissions for unincorporated Boulder County was 26.6 $mtCO_2e$ per resident, the highest for all disaggregated areas of Boulder County.
- As shown in Figure 27, the transportation sector was the largest emitter of GHG emissions at 38%, followed by the commercial and industrial sector at 19%, the residential sector at 18%, and the IPPU sector at 17%. The remaining sectors made up approximately 8% of emissions.
- As shown in Figure 28, mobile gasoline was the largest source of emissions at 27%, followed by electricity at 20%, cement manufacturing at 17%, and natural gas at 17%. The remaining sources accounted approximately 14% of total emissions.

Figure 27. GHG Emissions by Sector for Unincorporated Boulder County, 2016

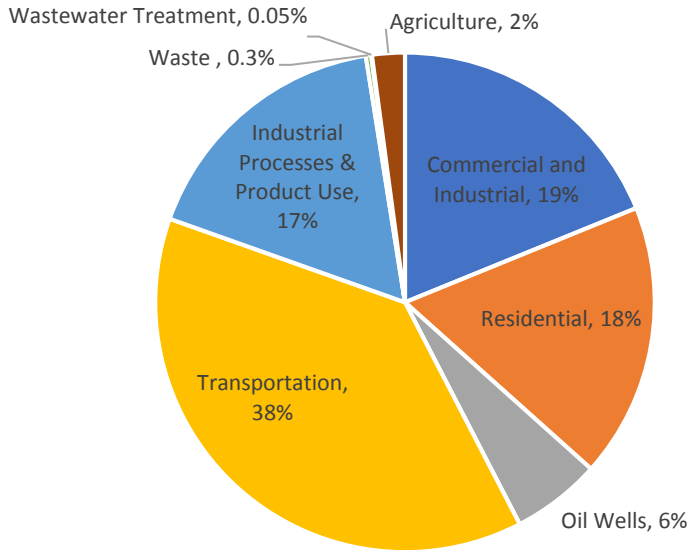
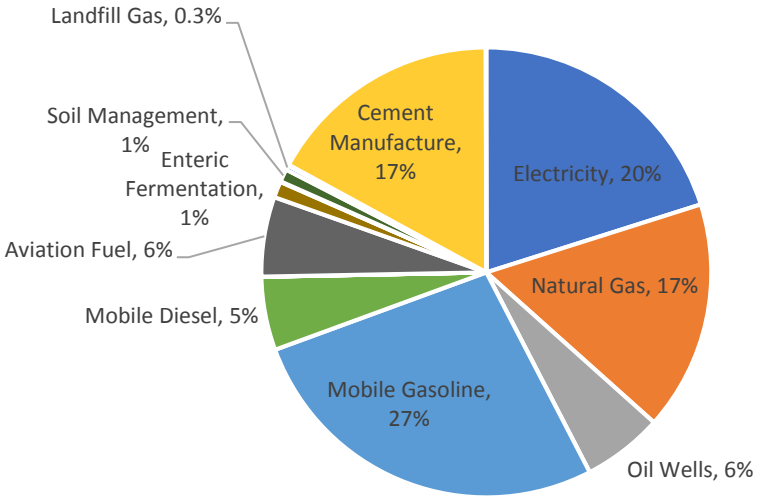


Figure 28. GHG Emissions by Source for Unincorporated Boulder County, 2016



Appendix B: Overview of Emission Factors

Boulder County is served by six utilities: Xcel Energy, Estes Park Light and Power, Longmont Power and Communications, Poudre Valley Rural Electric Association, Lyons, and United Power. Each electric utility has a different resource mix (i.e. renewable energy, natural gas, coal, nuclear) and therefore a different emission factor. Emission factors are represented in units of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e), which combines the respective global warming potentials (GWP) of the various GHGs.

Colorado's Renewable Energy Standard[14] and the state's Clean Air Clean Jobs Act[15] require all Colorado utilities to increase their efficiency in their own operations and procure increasing amounts of energy from low- to zero-carbon sources (i.e. renewable energy, recycled energy, etc.) through 2020. As a result, the mix of energy sources that utilities supply the electric grid changes every year, and the resulting electricity emission factor decreases every year.

The 2011 emission inventory used Environmental Protection Agency's Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID) emission factors for electricity. These factors are based off the Rocky Mountain Power Authority sub-region called WECC Rockies.[16] The 2016 inventory electricity emission factors ($mtCO_2e/MWh$) were based on emission factor or resource mix data from the six utilities providing service in Boulder County. As shown in Table 18, five of the utilities electricity emission factors used in the 2011 and 2016 GHG inventories decreased between 2% and 31% between 2011 and 2016. The Town of Lyons utilities emission factor increased by 0.6% during the same time period.

[14] For more information, see: https://www.xcelenergy.com/staticfiles/xe/Corporate/CRR2013/environment/renewable-energy.html.

[15] For more information, see: https://www.xcelenergy.com/environment/system_improvements/colorado_clean_air_clean_jobs.

[16] For more information see: https://www.epa.gov/energy/emissions-generation-resource-integrated-database-egrid

Table 18. Changes in Electricity Emission Factors

	Utility	Locations Served	2011	2016	Change since 2011
Electricity Emission Factors ($mtCO_2e$/ MWh)	Xcel Energy	Boulder, Louisville, Lafayette, Longmont, Nederland, Superior, Unincorporated/other	0.8278	0.6044	-26.9%
	Longmont Power and Communications and Estes Park Light and Power	Longmont	0.8278	0.7452	-9.9%
	Poudre Valley REA	Unincorporated/other, Lyons	0.8278	0.7404	-10.6%
	Lyons	Lyons	0.8278	0.8330	0.6%
	United Power	Unincorporated/other	0.8278	0.5700	-31.1%

Emission factors for other emission sources (natural gas, gasoline, etc.) were minor or stayed consistent between 2011 and 2016.

The reduction in the electricity emission factors for five of the six utilities serving Boulder County is the largest cause of reduced emissions from electricity use in the residential and C&I sectors.

Appendix C: Detailed Descriptions of GHG Emission Reduction Strategies

The following is an overview of top strategies and policies identified by Lotus that have the potential to considerably reduce GHG emissions. The analysis was completed by looking only through the lens of GHG reductions. Secondary benefits or risks were not considered during this analysis. The strategies will help set the County on a path to achieve the Paris Climate Agreement Goal which will help prevent a global temperature increase of 1.5-2 degrees C. This review was completed by performing the following tasks:

- Reviewing numerous reports and studies completed on behalf of Boulder County regarding potential GHG reduction strategies, policies, and regulations including:
    - Boulder County's Sustainable Energy Plan (SEP) developed by Boulder County in partnership with many other cities/towns in 2008
    - Boulder County's Environmental Sustainability Plan adopted in 2013
    - Boulder County's 2012 GHG Inventory developed by WSP
    - Boulder County's 2015 Sustainability Impact Analysis Report by Natural Capitalism Solutions
- Reviewing the current policy efforts being considered by Boulder County including:
    - The Colorado Community for Climate Action (CC4CA) Policy Agenda
    - An updated House Bill 07-1146 which requires all local governments to adopt and enforce an International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) Code that meets or exceeds a minimum version (i.e. the original bill states that they will enforce or exceed the IECC 2003 standard).
- Reviewing comparable city's and county's sustainability goals, including: Boulder, Denver, Fort Collins, Broomfield, Longmont, Marin County, CA, Sonoma County, CA, King County, WA, Miami-Dade, FL and Summit County, UT.
- Identifying GHG reduction strategies based off Lotus's deep expertise working with dozens of municipalities on their climate action plans.

This work was reviewed and supplemented by the following experts:

- Taryn Finnesey with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
- Tom Plant with the Center for the New Energy Economy
- Will Toor with the Southwest Energy Efficiency Project
- Amelia Myers with Conservation Colorado
- Stacy Tellinghuisen with Western Resource Advocates (WRA)

Overview of GHG Emissions

To understand which GHG emission reduction policies and strategies to select, it is important to have a strong understanding of which sectors and sources are attributing the highest GHG emissions. Emissions by sector are especially important to look at since many programs and policies specifically target sectors. For example, Boulder County's EnergySmart program focuses solely on the commercial and residential sectors. In 2016, the commercial, transportation, and residential sectors made up almost 92% of Boulder County's total GHG emissions. Industrial process and oil wells together made up 5% with the remaining sectors representing approximately 2%. In addition, it is important to note which sector's emissions are increasing. Of the top four emitters, commercial and residential energy building use is decreasing (mostly due to decreased emission factors for electricity), while transportation and industrial process emission are increasing.

It is also important to understand GHG emissions by source. For example, Boulder County's renewable energy policies focus only on electricity; while the county's sustainable agricultural practices program focus on manure management. In 2016, electricity, natural gas, gasoline, and aviation fuel made up 89% of the total GHG emissions. Of the top four emitters, electricity emissions and mobile gasoline emissions are decreasing, while natural gas and aviation fuel emissions are increasing.

Though it is important for Boulder County to address all GHG emissions, Lotus recommends focusing the majority of Boulder County's staff time, money, and political capital on top GHG emitters where they have significant or moderate control. As such, our recommendations focus on the commercial, transportation, and residential sectors and electricity, natural gas, and gasoline sources. Note that some sectors and sources will be affected indirectly due to these policies.

Note: Aviation/jet fuel accounts for 10% of the counties GHG emissions. Air traffic management practices, new aircraft technology, and developing sustainable alternative fuels are helping reduce GHG emissions per flight; however, each of those strategies are unlikely to be achieved through a county's policies or programs. Therefore, we have not provided any strategies for aviation fuel.

Summary of Strategies, Programs, and Policies

Many of the current programs and policies that are occurring in Boulder County that help reduce GHG reductions are not listed below; however, it does not mean that they are not valuable in reducing GHG emissions or providing secondary benefits such as reduced costs or improved air quality. Instead the following are meant to highlight the most impactful GHG strategies. Also, it should be noted that some of the strategies might be better accomplished on a state, regional, or city level. However, we believe it is possible for

Boulder County to play a role in starting, leading, bolstering, or lobbying for these strategies. Table 19 shows the recommended strategies for Boulder County.

Table 19. GHG Reduction Strategies by Sector

Sector	Objective	Specific Strategy
Building Energy	Implement deep carbon reductions in buildings to reduce energy consumption	Adhere to and Enforce Current Building Code
		Implement Beyond Code Requirements
		Accelerate Fuel Switching
		Impose Mandatory Benchmarking
		Increase the State's Energy Efficiency Resource Standard
		Continue Boulder County's Suite of Energy Efficiency Programs
Renewable Energy	Accelerate Solar Energy Adoption: All-of-the-Above Strategy	Continue Boulder County's Suite of Renewable Energy Programs
		Expand Rooftop Solar
		Expand Community Solar
		Additional Efforts
Transportation	Increase the adoption of electric vehicles	Accelerate Electric Vehicles: All-of-the-Above Strategy
	Reduce carbon intensity of vehicle travel	Support Federal and/or State Clean Car Policies
	Reduce single-occupancy vehicle travel	Expand Public Transit
Oil and Gas	Support regional and state efforts to control methane leaks	Adopt and Enforce Leak Detection and Repair
Waste	Strive for zero waste	Reduce Food Waste
		C&D and Composting Waste to Local Transfer Facility
		Promote Zero Waste Education
		Strive for Municipal Zero Waste
		Conduct Other Efforts as Needed
Other Carbon Reduction Strategies	Implement community-wide comprehensive carbon reduction programs	Pursue Carbon Sequestration
		Implement Carbon Tax
		Carbon Intensive Industries Carbon Impact Offset Fund

Building Energy

Electricity is currently the top GHG emitter for Boulder County (41%) and is expected to continue to be top emitter for the near future. Although GHG emissions from electricity have reduced by 25% since 2011, usage has decreased by only 1%. The large emission reductions are due to the increase in renewable energy on the grid. Due to competitive renewable energy prices and growing consumer demand, it is expected that demand for renewable energy will rapidly increase; however, there is inconsistency between Boulder County's five utilities on how quickly they are moving towards renewable energy.

In addition, it is also expected that the demand for electricity will increase or stay flat over time due to the increase in population, square footage, electric vehicles, and fuel switching (switching from natural gas to electricity). Together these trends show that electricity should be a top priority for Boulder County's GHG reduction strategy.

Natural gas is currently the second largest GHG emitter for Boulder County (18%) and could potentially be the top emitter in the near future, surpassing electricity. GHG emissions from natural gas have increased by 0.8% between 2005 and 2016. Unlike electricity, the emission factor is likely to stay flat (i.e. natural gas is not becoming cleaner). Boulder County has the potential to reduce GHG emissions from natural gas through demand for natural gas at the site (where it is being used (i.e. buildings)) and stricter regulations on natural gas wells.

Strategies 1 and 2: Adhere to and Enforce Current Code and Implement Beyond Code Requirements

Between 2011 and 2016, commercial square footage increased in Boulder County by over 23%, population rose by 8%, and the number of housing units rose by 6%. All of these trends lead to an increased amount of new and remodeled square footage. The following would drastically reduce GHG emissions:

- Encourage or require (if possible) all Boulder County communities to have codes that match the most recent IECC codes
- Continually improve codes (ideally on a three-year basis each time a new IECC code is released) by creating new policies or ordinances
- Enforce energy codes
- Continue to increase building codes to require net-zero energy consumption for new buildings and to be significantly more stringent for existing buildings, through policy or ordinance

Note that Boulder County would need to figure out the best way for them to influence this strategy since cities are the primary enforcers of building codes.

- **Plans That Agree:** SEP Plan, NREL City Policies report, Boulder County's Environmental Sustainability Plan, WSP GHG Inventory, House Bill 07-1146
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** Denver, King County, WA, Sonoma County, CA, Cleveland, OH, Summit County, UT, and Miami-Dade County, FL

Strategy 3: Fuel Switching

As the grid continues to become cleaner, Boulder County should start to convert commercial and residential buildings from natural gas heating to electric heating. This will significantly reduce natural gas emissions, by providing electric heat from a no- to low-carbon source.

Specific policies and programs could include: building code requirements and targeted rebates.

- **Plans That Agree:** N/A
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** Denver, Fort Collins, City of Boulder, Sonoma County, CA, Cleveland, OH, and Vancouver, BC

Strategy 4: Impose Mandatory Benchmarking

According to research completed for the Energize Denver project, benchmarking and transparency requirements have resulted in a 2-3% energy savings each year. Some cities have seen even higher reductions ranging from 5-11%.[17]

Boulder County could require all commercial buildings in Boulder County over a certain size to publicly benchmark and report energy consumption.

- **Plans That Agree:** NREL City Policies
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** Denver, State of California

[17] Source: https://www.denvergov.org/content/denvergov/en/environmental-health/environmental-quality/Energize-Denver/CommercialMultifamilyBuildingBenchmarking.html

Strategy 5: Increase the State's Energy Efficiency Resource Standard

House Bill 1227, signed in June 2017, extends electric efficiency programs to 2028 and requires the Public Utilities Commission to set goals of at least 5% peak demand reduction and 5% energy savings by 2028 for demand-side management programs implemented during 2019 through 2028 when compared to 2018. However, many experts believe this bill was not stringent enough.

Boulder County could lobby for the Energy Efficiency Resource Standard to increase and potentially be expanded to co-operative and municipal utilities.

- **Plans That Agree:** CC4CA
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** Denver and Sonoma County, CA

Strategy 6: Continue Boulder County's Suite of Energy Efficiency Programs

Boulder County currently offers numerous residential and commercial programs and policies. Since 2011, GHG emissions from residential sector buildings have decreased, while GHG emissions from the commercial sector have increased. While both residential and commercial sectors must be addressed in energy efficiency programs and policies, commercial programs might need to be prioritized in the short run to start reversing the trend of increased GHG emissions. We recommend continuing to be aggressive in energy efficiency programs and policies but focus in on carbon reductions.

Boulder County could continue to support their energy efficiency and renewable energy programs (e.g. Partners for a Clean Environment, EnergySmart, BuildSmart, Weatherization, etc.) with additional funding and emphasis on GHG reductions.

- **Plans That Agree:** NREL City Policies, NCS Analysis, Boulder County's Environmental Sustainability Plan, and SEP Plan
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** All cities and counties reviewed

Renewable Energy

Many of Boulder County's utilities have increased their renewable energy due to Colorado's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS). The RPS requires Investor-Owned Utilities to acquire 30% of their energy mix from renewable energy sources by 2020, co-operative utilities over 100,000 meters to acquire 20% of their energy mix from renewable energy sources by 2020, and co-operative utilities under 100,000 meters and municipal utilities serving more than 40,000 meters to acquire 10% of their energy mix from renewable energy

sources by 2020. This policy will sunset in 2020; a utility would not have to increase their renewable energy allocation over their mandated percentage past 2020.

Strategy 7: Continue Boulder County's Suite of Renewable Energy Programs

Boulder County currently offers numerous residential and commercial programs and policies. We recommend continuing to be aggressive in renewable energy programs and policies.

Boulder County could continue to support their renewable energy programs (e.g. Partners for a Clean Environment, EnergySmart, BuildSmart, Weatherization, etc.) with additional funding and emphasis on GHG reductions.

- **Plans That Agree:** NREL City Policies, NCS Analysis, Boulder County's Environmental Sustainability Plan, and SEP Plan
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** All cities and counties reviewed

Strategies 8-10: Expand Rooftop Solar, Community Solar, and Additional Renewable Energy Efforts

Three specific strategies were added to the analysis after conversation with the experts had concluded:

- Expand rooftop solar on viable rooftops.
- Expand community solar to viable land areas.
- Pursue additional renewable energy strategies to help achieve 100% renewable energy by 2030.

These efforts were highlighted by Boulder County as options to help drastically reduce GHG emissions.

Transportation

Generally, emissions from gasoline are on a downward trajectory due to more efficient vehicles. As more businesses and people move to Boulder County, it is expected that gasoline emissions will remain constant or potentially increase due to the growth in number of vehicles and vehicle miles traveled from longer commutes. It is very possible that the ground transportation sector will become the largest emitter in the near future surpassing residential and commercial buildings; however, if transportation policy, programs, and strategies are pursued correctly it is possible that ground transportation emissions will drastically reduce in the near and mid-term.

Note that each of the recommended policies below will most likely reduce mobile diesel as well.

Also, a note about biodiesel and compressed natural gas: historically many cities have recommended the usage of biodiesel and compressed natural gas due to potential GHG reductions; however, in recent years many cities are no longer considering these strategies due to costs, availability, and minimal GHG reduction potential (over the long run compared to electric vehicles). Therefore, we did not consider biofuels or CNG in our analysis. Note that Will agreed with this statement that alternative fuels are good for niche vehicles but are not scalable.

Strategy 11: Electric Vehicles (EV): All-of-the-above Strategy

The Colorado Energy Office's 2015 *Colorado Electric Vehicle Market Implementation Study* estimated that each individual electric light duty vehicle accounts for an average annual reduction in GHG emissions of approximately 37%, compared to the typical gasoline-powered light duty vehicle in 2015.[18] As the energy mix becomes increasingly cleaner, the emissions reductions will continue to improve (potentially to a 100% reduction in emissions if 100% renewable energy is supplied to grid). However, according to the report even in a high electric vehicle growth scenario, by 2030 EVs will only account for 15.5% of all light duty vehicles on the road in Colorado (assumes a 44.2% year-over-year growth in electric vehicle sales). To reach significant GHG reductions in the transportation sector, electric vehicle penetration must increase rapidly.

Potential options for Boulder County to pursue: Bulk Buying Programs, Tax Free Purchasing, Feebates (one-time fee on buyers who purchase higher emission vehicles), and regulations.

- **Plans That Agree:** SEP Plan, NCS Analysis, Boulder County's Environmental Sustainability Plan, CC4CA, and NREL City Policies
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** All cities and counties reviewed

Strategy 12: Support Clean Car Policies

The Corporate Average Fuel Economy, or CAFE standard, is a federal regulation that requires vehicle manufacturers to improve gas mileage and decrease emissions. As the vehicle fleet turns over, more efficient vehicles will replace less efficient ones, and as a result, the carbon intensity of the miles traveled by vehicles will continue to drop. This represents an enormous opportunity for Boulder County to capitalize on these federal regulations. Clean car standards can help ease the per-capita emissions of all drivers. CAFE standards are currently being debated at the national level and could potentially be eliminated. If so, Colorado will need to help with the reductions.

[18] For more information see: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/energyoffice/atom/14086

Boulder County could encourage clean car standards for Colorado or the region.

- **Plans That Agree:** SEP Plan, Boulder County's Environmental Sustainability Plan, Western Resource Advocates
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** City and County of Denver, Sonoma County, CA, Cleveland, OH

Strategy 13: Expand Public Transit

A top priority to reduce GHG emissions must include decreasing single-occupant vehicles (SOVs). Developing a countywide rapid public transit network that includes buses, light rail, and first- and last-mile connections will help reduce GHG emissions while increasing quality of life.

Boulder County could include numerous strategies and policies including expanded rapid transit and free/reduced cost eco-passes.

- **Plans That Agree:** SEP Plan, NCS Analysis, Boulder County's Environmental Sustainability Plan CC4CA, and NREL City Policies
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** All cities and counties reviewed

Oil and Gas

Currently natural gas wells currently account for only 1.8% of Boulder County's emissions but that could quickly rise with the recent end of the moratorium on oil and gas development in Boulder County. For example, in March 2017, Crestone Peak Resources proposed opening up to 216 new wells in Boulder County. This application alone, if permitted, would increase the number of active wells in Boulder County by 73% (in 2016 there were 298). In addition, oil and gas extraction is a large GHG and volatile organic compound (VOC) emitter for the State of Colorado and is expected to increase annually with the increase in drilling and pipelines.

Strategy 14: Support regional and state efforts to control methane leaks

In Colorado, the amount of methane leaked from oil and gas sector is expected to rise as more wells are drilled and infrastructure for oil and gas is increased. Oil and gas accounts for less than 2% of Boulder County's GHG emissions but that number is expected to rise.

Boulder County should support an additional round of methane regulations through PUC or legislator.

- **Plans That Agree:** Western Resource Advocates
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** Longmont

Waste

Strategies 15-19: Waste Reduction and Diversion Rates

Five specific strategies were added to the analysis after conversation with the experts had concluded including:

- Reduce Food Waste: Reduce all food waste through source reduction campaign.
- C&D and Composting Waste to Local Transfer Facility: Develop a construction and demolition (C&D) local processing facility. Divert all C&D waste produced in the county to the facility.
- Promote Zero Waste Education: Educate the residential and commercial sectors on ways to reduce waste using existing infrastructure.
- Strive for Municipal Zero Waste: Reduce waste produced in all municipal buildings.
- Conduct Other Efforts as Needed: Represents remaining emissions that must be reduced through existing efforts that may be hard to quantify and/or new efforts.

These efforts were highlighted by Boulder County as options to help drastically reduce GHG emissions.

Other Carbon Reduction Strategies

Carbon sequestration through forestry, land management, and agricultural practices can play a large role in helping reduce GHG emissions. It should be noted that the GHG protocol currently used by Boulder County (i.e. GPC) does not count carbon sequestration towards overall GHG emissions. However, this may change. In addition, even though carbon sequestration is not counted, it does not mean that is not reducing GHG emissions.

Strategy 20: Pursue Carbon Sequestration

Boulder County could create a carbon sequestration program that encourages or requires carbon sequestration strategies.

- **Plans That Agree:** NCS Analysis, Boulder County's Environmental Sustainability Plan, Western Resource Advocates
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** City and County of Denver, Marin County, CA, Sonoma County, CA, and Miami-Dade County, FL

Strategy 21: Implement Carbon Tax

A carbon tax is a fee imposed on the burning of carbon-based fuels (e.g. coal, oil, and gas). A carbon tax can act as the core policy for reducing GHG emissions, while helping account for the externalities of fossil fuels.

Boulder County could impose a carbon tax to help incentivize a reduction in fossil fuels to help provide funding for the aforementioned strategies.

- **Plans That Agree:** N/A
- **Other Cities/Counties with Similar Goals:** Denver, all municipalities in California already effected by cap-and-trade.

Strategy 22: Carbon Intensive Industries Carbon Impact Offset Fund

The creation of an Carbon Intensive Industries Carbon Impact Offset Fund was added to the analysis after conversations with the experts had concluded. The strategy would impose a carbon tax on energy intensive industries including marijuana and oil and gas industries. For example, marijuana growers could be required to offset 100% of electricity consumed by a no-carbon source. Oil and gas industries would be required to achieve a certain level of efficiency and would be taxed on methane released that exceeds the pre-determined level of efficiency.

Note that this effort was highlighted by Boulder County as an option to help drastically reduce GHG emissions after conversations with experts were concluded.

City of Louisville
COLORADO • SINCE 1878

Proposed 2020 Ballot Measures

June 16, 2020

SINGLE USE BAG TAX

Discussion/Direction

- **Which retailers should the tax apply to?** Options include:
  - All retailers in Louisville
  - Only food stores/other retail
  - Other combination
- **What should be the amount charged for the tax?** Options include:
  - $0.10 per bag with $0.04 retained by retailer for cost of compliance and $0.06 remitted to the City (similar to Boulder's fee)
  - $0.20 per bag with $0.10 retained by retailer for cost of compliance and $0.10 remitted to the City
  - Other amount
- **Staff recommends that retailers retain their portion of the tax for compliance as a vendor fee rather than remitting the entire tax to the City and receive a refund.*
- **Should revenue from the tax be used for program administration and other sustainability-related initiatives or be left as unrestricted?** Options include:
  - Tax revenue should only be used for program administration and other sustainability-related initiatives
  - Tax revenue should remain unrestricted
- **When should the City start collecting the tax?** Options include:
  - January 1, 2021
  - January 1, 2022
  - January 1, 2025

CIGARETTES/TOBACCO/VAPING TAX

Discussion/Direction

- **Which tax structure option would the City Council like to pursue?**
  - Option 1 - Local sales tax on tobacco (per pack/per cigarette) + OTP (on all other tobacco products)
  - Option 2 - Local sales tax on tobacco (per pack/per cigarette) + OTP with exemptions
    - If this option is selected, what exemptions are desired?
  - Option 3 - Local sales tax on e-cigarettes/vaping (electronic smoking devices) products only
- **What tax rate would City Council like to apply?**
  - If Option 1 or 2 - $4 and 40%, $3 and 30% or other?
  - If Option 3 – 40%, 30%, other?
- **Would Council like to include a signage requirement for retailers?**
- **Is City Council satisfied with the proposed estimate for the tax revenues?**
- **Does City Council wish to earmark use of tax revenues?**
- **Is City Council satisfied with the proposed use of the revenues?**
- **When should the sales tax go into effect?**

COMMUNITY RENEWABLE ENERGY

Discussion/Direction

- **Which type of tax should the City pursue?** Options include:
  - None – use existing revenue
  - Sales tax
  - Property tax
  - Climate tax
- **Should there be different pricing for residential/commercial/industrial users?** Options include:
  - Yes – similar to Boulder's CAP tax, there should be different tax rates for each sector
  - No – all sectors should have the same tax rate
- **What should be the maximum amount to be collected by the tax?** Options include:
  - $629,600 – the annual amount estimated by Xcel
  - Higher amount – could allow for floating tax based on use by kilowatt hour
- **When should the City start collecting the tax?** Options include:
  - January 1, 2021
  - January 1, 2022
  - January 1, 2025
- **Should there be a sunset date for the new tax?** Options include:
  - Yes – January 1, 2030
  - No