



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019





City *of*
Louisville

COLORADO • SINCE 1878

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

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June 1, 2020

Citizens, Mayor Stolzmann, Members of the City Council:

We submit to you the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Louisville for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the City. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data reflects accurately in all material respects and is reported in a manner that presents fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the City. We have also included all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's financial activities. We also suggest that readers of this document review the Management's Discussion and Analysis section for a more detailed discussion on the financial information.

This report includes all funds of the City. In addition, the Urban Revitalization District meets established criteria for inclusion in the reporting entity and, therefore, is also included within this report.

ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK

The City of Louisville has often been recognized for its livability. Money magazine named Louisville No. 1 in its 2009 and 2011 "Best Place to Live" issues and No. 2 and 4 respectively in 2013 and 2015. Many things contribute to this exemplary quality of life and positive economic condition. Among other things, Louisville has beautiful open spaces and parks around and throughout the City, dozens of great eateries, a thriving arts and music scene, great neighborhoods, among the best schools in the State and numerous job opportunities with employers such as Sierra Nevada Space Systems, Medtronic Navigation, Avista Hospital, Fenix Outdoor, Fresca Foods, and other employers expanding and moving to the community. As the first Money article noted, "Add in dry, clear weather, little crime, good health care, low taxes, and Louisville is pretty tough to beat."

Louisville is located in the Denver metropolitan region, approximately 6 miles east of the City of Boulder and 25 miles northwest of Denver. Louisville has an incorporated area of approximately 7.9 square miles and a population of approximately 20,000. The City's residential growth peaked in 1992, then remained fairly steady through the 2010 census, and then picked up in the past several years as the last large developable parcels build out and the City nears the target population of about 23,000 that is reflected in the City's Comprehensive Plan. There is significant activity on the commercial land available in

Louisville as the City is strongly influenced by the U.S. Highway 36 corridor from Denver to Boulder, proximity to nearby national laboratories and universities, easy access to Denver International Airport, and numerous world-class recreational and cultural opportunities.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In March 2020, the City was faced with the COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly impacted communities across the country. Faced with a widespread public health crisis, the City declared a local disaster emergency and shifted its operations towards response and recovery.

Throughout March and April, the City was forced to close its facilities as the State of Colorado enacted a Stay at Home Order to limit the spread of the virus. While necessary, this act affected not only the City's facilities but a number of local businesses, as well.

In an effort to support Louisville's business community, the City established an Emergency Solutions Grant Program, which awarded \$350,000 of funding to 70 businesses that were impacted by COVID-19. The intent of the program was to assist small businesses as they prepared to reopen and recover.

The closure of City facilities and local businesses is expected to significantly reduce many of the City's revenue sources. As a result, the City anticipates making additional budget reductions for 2020 mid-year and continuing to address declining revenues as needed.

As the State shifted to Safer at Home in May, the City prepared to reopen and facilities and adopted the following principles to guide the reopening of facilities:

- The health, safety and well-being of our employees and the residents of the City of Louisville are our top priority throughout reopening and recovery.
- The City will work to support the economic health of our residents, businesses and our organization through the process of recovery.
- The City will approach facility reopening carefully and with caution, evaluating the risks and rewards associated with each step toward recovery.
- The City commits to working collaboratively with our partners and supports alignment in our recovery efforts.
- The City will only move forward with reopening efforts if they are in compliance with state and county health guidelines.
- The City will remain flexible and nimble in planning and implementing recovery efforts, recognizing the pandemic response is dynamic and rapidly changing.
- Robust community engagement and response will be integral to the City's recovery process.

The City's plan for reopening facilities and services is based on our commitment to protect City staff and residents, and in adherence to the most up to date State of Colorado and Boulder County public health orders. Staff has prepared a phased approach to reopening for each facility and safety protocols for employees and the public to follow.

There is still much uncertainty about the future economic condition of the City but staff will continue to evaluate the situation and make financial and service level adjustments as needed. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic will likely be long-lasting and far-reaching and the majority of industries, including local government, will be affected.

MAJOR INITIATIVES IN 2019

Strategic Goals and Objectives

The City of Louisville Home Rule Charter states that the City's mission is to provide basic municipal services in an efficient and cost-effective manner and maintain the qualities that make Louisville unique by protecting and preserving the City's scenic, historic, and aesthetic features through open and ethical government in which every member of the community has an opportunity to participate. The City's Strategic Plan, completed in 2018, provides the following Vision, Mission and Values for the organization:

Vision

The City of Louisville – dedicated to providing a vibrant, healthy community with the best small town atmosphere.

Mission

Our commitment is to protect, preserve, and enhance the quality of life in our community.

Values

Innovation, Collaboration, Accountability, Respect, Excellence

Consistent with the City's goals and objectives, City leaders and staff accomplished the following during 2019:

- Reviewed finances, fees and budgets to ensure sound financial structure and fiscal sustainability for new Recreation Center Fund and Golf Fund
- Continued implementation of Street Reconstruction and Pavement Booster Program to maintain City's pavement infrastructure
- Completed Transportation Master Plan to identify and implement key investments that will improve the City's transportation infrastructure
- Completed design and initiated construction of State Highway 42 Underpass, which creates a vital pedestrian connection underneath SH 42
- Completed design and initiated construction of State Highway 42 and Short Intersection
- Transitioned Recreation & Senior Center programming and services to reflect the increased demand associated with the newly expanded facilities
- Replacement of playgrounds to improve safety and meet ADA requirements
- Increased efforts to improve the City's medians and landscaping infrastructure, including forestry resources
- Increased natural resource management activities on City Open Space to improve native vegetation
- Increased programming and hours at Louisville Historical Museum and increase program marketing and outreach to grown attendance and participation
- Completed McCaslin Parcel O Redevelopment Study and implemented recommendations to support redevelopment within the area

- Implemented new technology and engagement tools to ensure accessible participation for all members of the community
- Developed workplace culture initiative that reflects the City's Strategic Plan and promotes the organizational culture of "I CARE"
- Developed organizational development and training program to support culture of continuous learning, succession planning and leadership development
- Implemented technology applications and systems to enhance City services, including Police Records Management, Laserfiche, Energov, RecTrak and GIS

PROJECTS PLANNED FOR 2020

The City reviews and publishes its Six-Year Capital Improvements Plan on an annual basis. Currently, the projects planned for 2020 amount to approximately \$33.7 million. The following table lists some of the most significant projects.

Project Description	Source of Funds	2020 Projection
Pavement Booster Program	Capital Projects Fund	5,449,750
Transportation Master Plan Projects	Capital Projects Fund	3,423,560
Railroad Quiet Zones	Capital Projects Fund	3,274,020
SH42 Short Intersection Construction	Capital Projects Fund	2,863,480
NCWCD-Windy Gap Firming Project	Water Utility Fund	2,500,000
Hwy 42 Multi-Use Underpass	Open Space & Parks Fund	1,559,740
Water Line Replacement	Water Utility Fund	1,529,440
NCWCD SWSP Transmission Capacity	Water Utility Fund	1,514,360
Drainageway "A-1" Garfield/Cottonwood	Storm Water Utility Fund	860,000
Utility Undergrounding	Capital Projects Fund	717,000
Sewer Utility Lines	Wastewater Utility Fund	518,420
Coal Creek Drainageway 7-1	Storm Water Utility Fund	500,000
Playgrounds (%)	Multiple Funding Sources	454,180
SCWTP Upgrades	Water Utility Fund	426,470
WTP Chemical Storage Tanks	Water Utility Fund	405,000
Handheld 700-800 Portable Radios	Capital Projects Fund	304,870
Golf Carts	Golf Course Fund	302,650
Police Dept Basement Restrooms & Lockers	Capital Projects Fund	282,500
Drum Thickener Replacement	Wastewater Utility Fund	275,000
Water Plants Disinfection Eval	Water Utility Fund	273,710
SBR Ditch Lining	Water Utility Fund	258,510
Detention Pond Maintenance	Storm Water Utility Fund	238,530
WWTP Vac Dump Station	Wastewater Utility Fund	234,970
WTP Vault Painting	Water Utility Fund	225,000

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

City management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls that are designed to ensure the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft or misuse. Also, management ensures that financial statements are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles through the compilation of adequate accounting data.

Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Budgetary Controls. The City maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the City Council. The level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is established at the fund level. The City also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as one technique of accomplishing budgetary control. Encumbered amounts do not lapse at year-end and are generally re-appropriated the following year.

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Independent Audit. State statutes require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. The accounting firm of Eide Bailly LLP was retained by City Council for this purpose. Eide Bailly has issued an unmodified opinion on the City's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019. The auditors' report on the Basic Financial Statements is included in the financial section of this report.

Awards. The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Louisville for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018. This was the twenty-ninth consecutive year the City of Louisville has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

In addition, the City of Louisville also received the GFOA's Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation for the 2019-2020 biennium. This was the thirtieth/thirty-first consecutive year the City of Louisville has received this award. In order to qualify for the Award, the City's budget document was judged to be proficient as a policy document, financial plan, operations guide, and communications device.

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

direction and their support in planning and conducting the financial operations of the City in a responsible and progressive manner.

Respectfully Submitted,

Heather Balser

Heather Balser
City Manager

Kevin C. Watson

Kevin C. Watson
Director of Finance



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Louisville
Colorado**

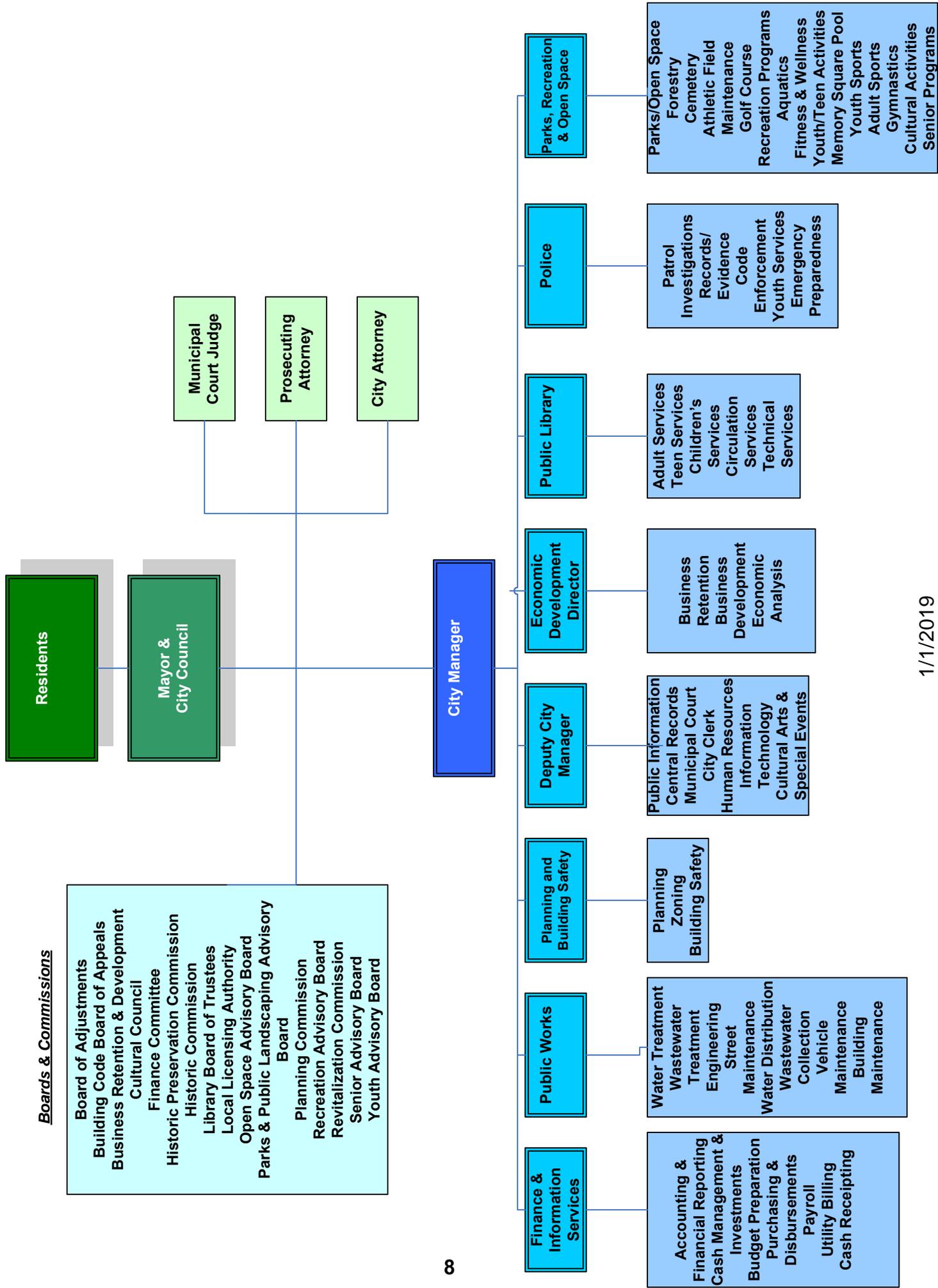
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2018

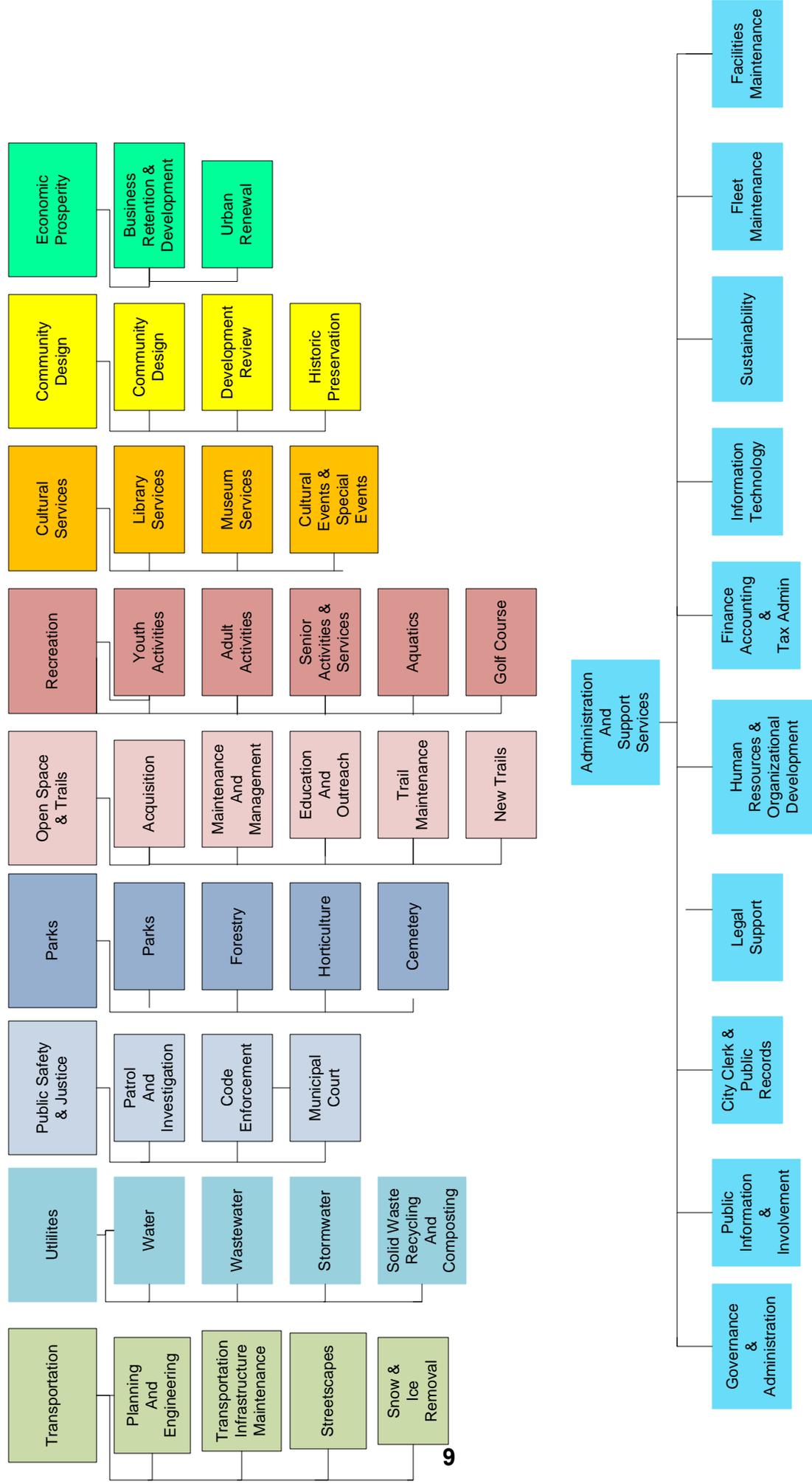
Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

City of Louisville Organizational Chart



Organization Chart by Program



**City of Louisville, Colorado
Directory of City Officials
December 31, 2019**

Mayor

Ashley Stolzmann

City Council

Ward I..... Chris Leh, Caleb Dickinson
Ward II..... Jeff Lipton, Deb Fahey
Ward III..... Dennis Maloney, Kyle Brown

Appointed Officials

City Manager..... Heather Balsler
Deputy City Manager..... Megan Davis
City Attorney..... Kathleen Kelly
City Clerk..... Meredyth Muth
Municipal Judge David Thrower
Prosecuting Attorney Colette Cribari

Department Directors

Director of Economic Development..... Megan Pierce
Director of Finance..... Kevin Watson
Director of Human Resources Kathleen Hix
Director of Information Technology Chris Neves
Director of Library Services Sharon Nemechek
Director of Parks and Recreation Nathan Mosley
Director of Planning..... Rob Zuccaro
Chief of Police Dave Hayes
Director of Public Works..... Kurt Kowar
Assistant City Manager for Communications & Special Projects..... Emily Hogan



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CPAs & BUSINESS ADVISORS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the City Council
City of Louisville, Colorado

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Louisville, Colorado (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Louisville, Colorado, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining nonmajor fund financial statements, other budgetary schedules, statistical section, and local highway finance report are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements, other budgetary schedules, and the local highway finance report are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements, other budgetary schedules, and the local highway finance report are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the City's 2018 financial statements, and we expressed unmodified audit opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information in our report dated May 31, 2019. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.



Denver, Colorado
June 11, 2020



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Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of City of Louisville, Colorado's annual financial report presents the discussion and analysis of the City's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on December 31, 2019. City staff encourages readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and the financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The City's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the year by \$285.2 million (net position). Of this amount, \$35.0 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's total net position increased by \$11.8 million, or 4.3%.
- During the year, the City's revenue from taxes and other revenue for governmental programs exceeded the expenses by \$7.9 million, or 5.5%.
- In the City's business-type activities, net position increased by \$3.8 million, or 3.0%.
- The City's total long-term debt, including compensated absences payable and the Urban Revitalization District debt, decreased by \$2.5 million to \$66.9 million.
- At the close of the year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$29.6 million, an increase of \$2.4 million, or 8.6%, from the previous year. The largest increases occurred in the Recreation Fund, due to the build-up of renewal and replacement reserves, and in the Capital Projects Fund, due to the delay of planned capital projects. Of the ending fund balance amount, \$9.0 million (30.4%) is deemed unassigned, \$151,468 (0.5%) is assigned, \$578,712 (2.0%) is committed, \$19.1 million (64.4%) is restricted, and \$833,858 (2.8%) is non-spendable.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both *long-term* and *short-term* information about the City's *overall* financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the City government, reporting the City's operations in *more detail* than the government-wide statements.

- The governmental fund statements tell how general government services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
- Proprietary fund statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as utilities.

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

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

Figure 1

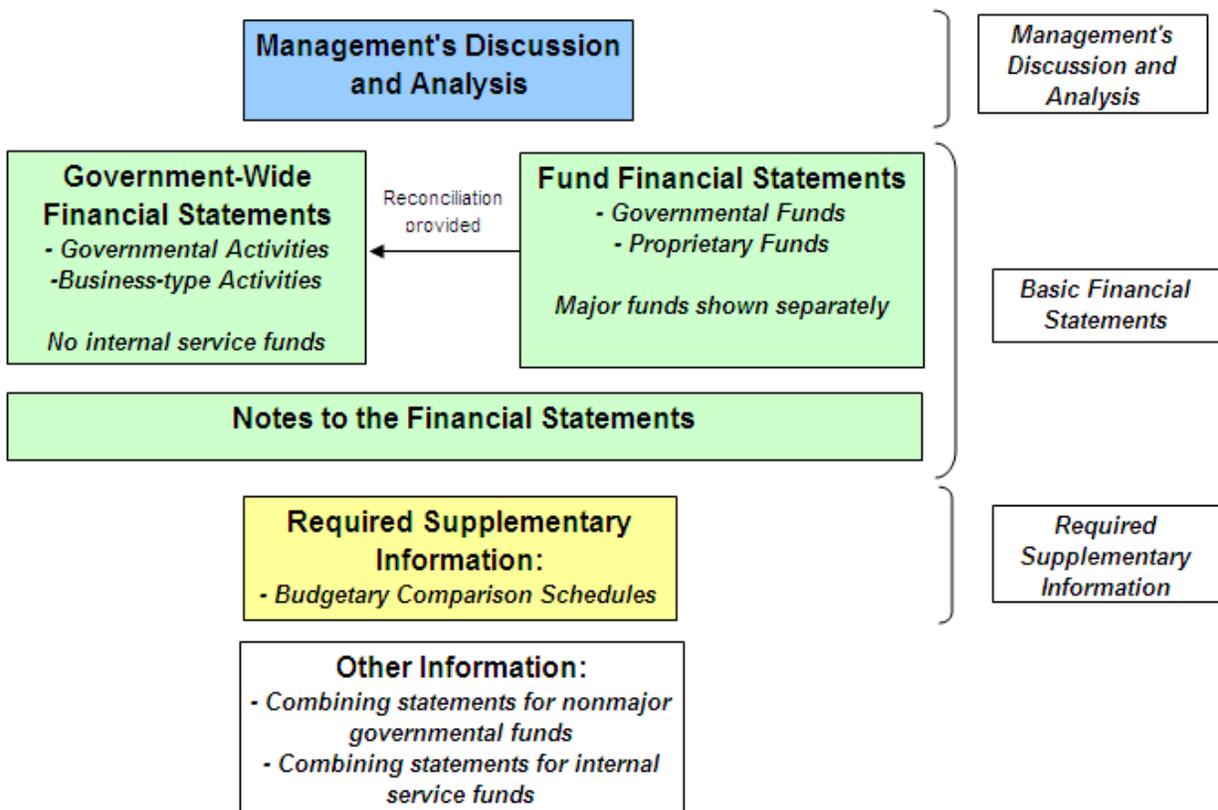


Figure 2

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

Government-wide Statements

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Position

As of December 31, 2019, the City's assets and deferred outflow of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflow of resources by \$285.2 million (Figure 3). This amounts to an increase in combined net position of \$11.8 million, or 4.3%, from 2018 to 2019. The largest portion of the City's net position (81.2%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Figure 3
Schedule of Net Position
(millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		% Of Change
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Current & Other Assets	\$ 43.1	\$ 40.6	\$ 26.5	\$ 24.4	\$ 69.6	\$ 65.0	7.1%
Capital Assets - Net	155.0	150.3	141.9	142.1	296.9	292.4	1.5%
Total Assets	198.1	190.9	168.4	166.5	366.5	357.4	2.5%
Long-Term Debt Outstanding	33.2	33.9	33.7	35.5	66.9	69.4	-3.6%
Other Liabilities	5.1	5.8	1.9	2.0	7.0	7.8	-10.3%
Total Liabilities	38.3	39.7	35.6	37.5	73.9	77.2	-4.3%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	7.4	6.8	-	-	7.4	6.8	8.8%
	7.4	6.8	-	-	7.4	6.8	8.8%
Net Position:							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	123.2	119.1	108.5	106.9	231.7	226.0	2.5%
Restricted	18.0	14.5	-	-	18.0	14.5	24.1%
Unrestricted	11.2	10.9	24.3	22.1	35.5	33.0	7.6%
Total Net Position	\$ 152.4	\$ 144.5	\$ 132.8	\$ 129.0	\$ 285.2	\$ 273.5	4.3%

Sales and use tax are the City's largest revenue source and account for 38% of all revenues (Figure 4). Sales and use tax are the main funding source for the City's governmental activities. Charges for services are the main funding source for the City's business-type activities and account for 34% of all City revenue. The City's largest expenses come from business activities that include water, wastewater, storm water, solid waste, and golf course services (Figure 5).

Figure 4

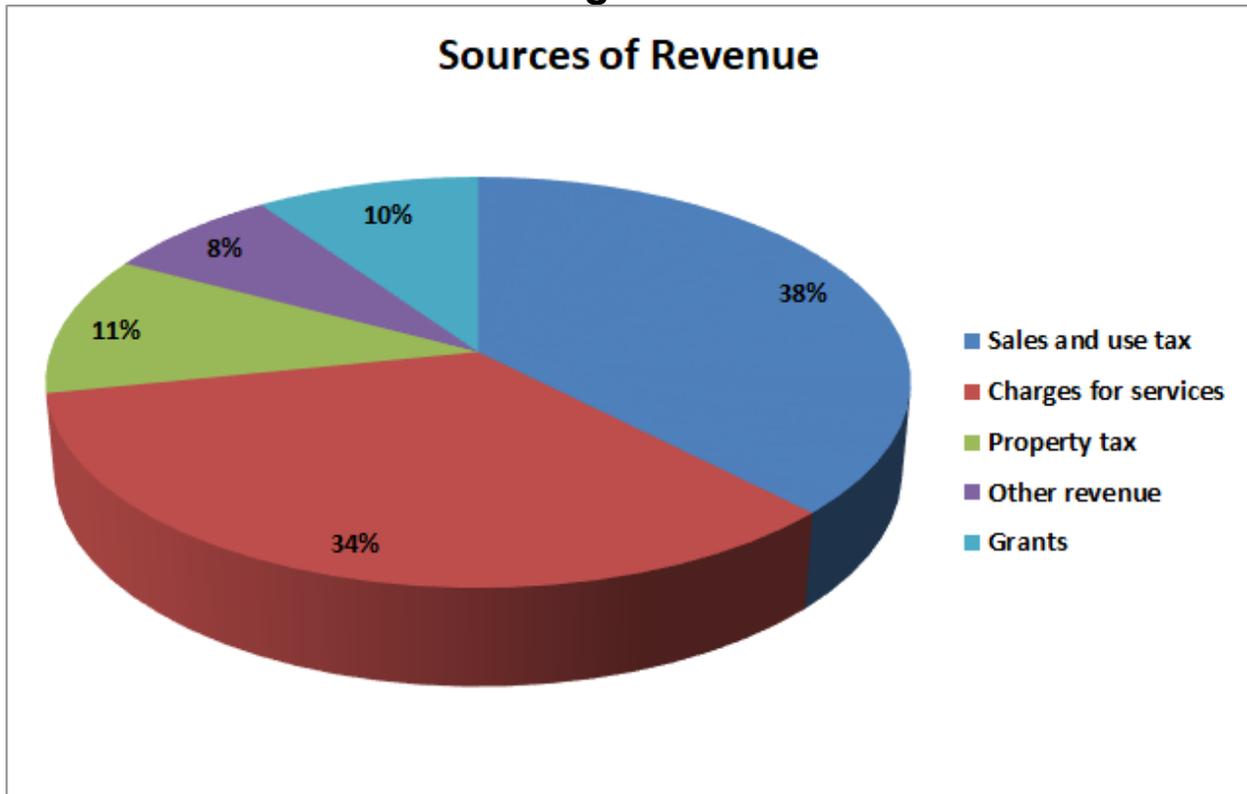
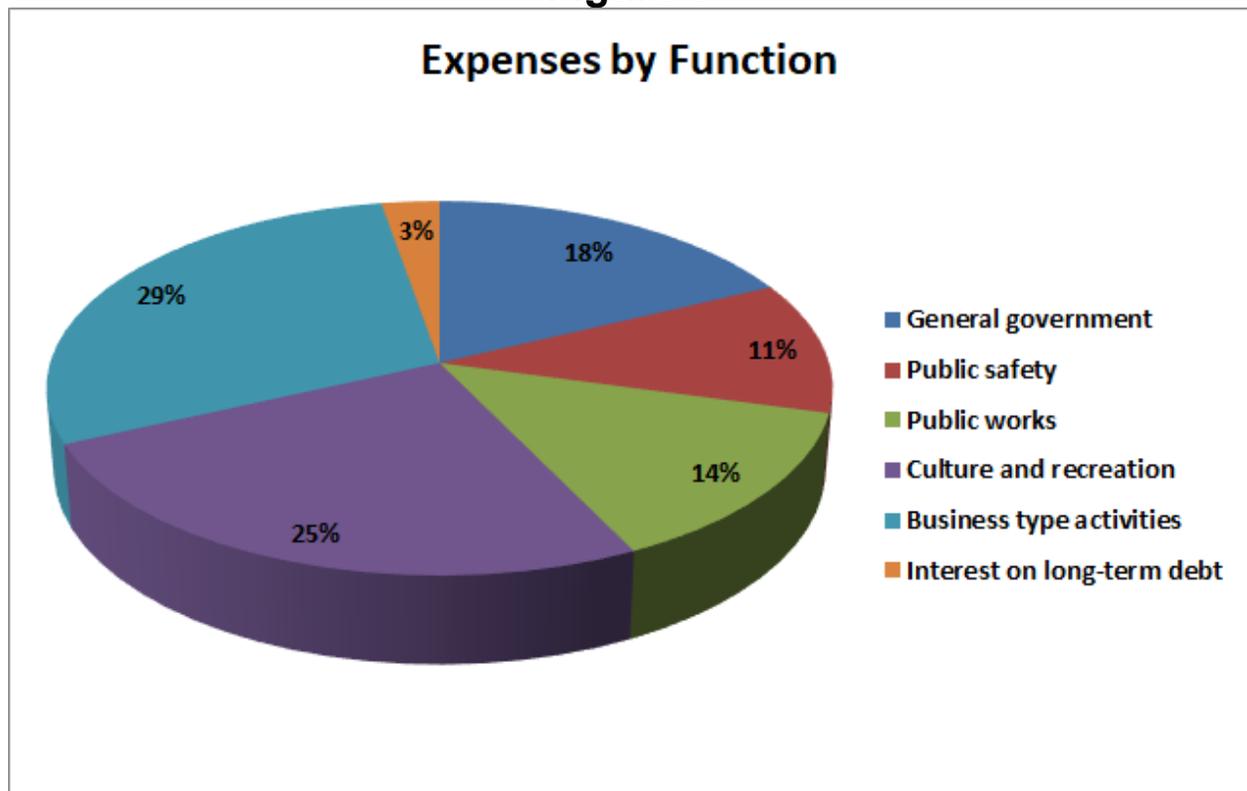


Figure 5



Changes in Net Position

During 2019, governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$7.9 million and business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$3.8 million.

Figure 6
Schedule of Changes in Net Position
(millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		% Of Change
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Revenues:							
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services	\$ 6.9	\$ 6.3	\$ 13.9	\$ 14.3	\$ 20.8	\$ 20.6	1.0%
Operating Grants & Contributions	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.0%
Capital Grants & Contributions	2.0	1.2	3.5	1.9	5.5	3.1	77.4%
General Revenues:							
Sales & Use Taxes	23.0	21.5	-	-	23.0	21.5	7.0%
Property Taxes	6.7	6.8	-	-	6.7	6.8	-1.5%
Investment Earnings	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.2	16.7%
Other	2.9	3.9	0.2	0.3	3.1	4.2	-26.2%
Total Revenues	42.7	40.9	18.2	16.9	60.9	57.8	5.4%
Expenses:							
General Government	8.8	8.5	-	-	8.8	8.5	3.5%
Public Safety	5.6	5.2	-	-	5.6	5.2	7.7%
Public Works	6.6	6.3	-	-	6.6	6.3	4.8%
Culture & Recreation	12.5	9.5	-	-	12.5	9.5	31.6%
Interest on Long-Term Debt	1.3	1.4	-	-	1.3	1.4	-7.1%
Consolidated Utility	-	-	10.7	11.0	10.7	11.0	-2.7%
Golf	-	-	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	-9.1%
Solid Waste & Recycling	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	6.2%
Total Expenses	34.8	30.9	14.4	14.8	49.2	45.7	7.7%
Increase (decrease) in net position	7.9	10.0	3.8	2.1	11.7	12.1	-3.3%
Beginning Net Position	144.5	134.5	129.0	126.9	273.5	261.4	4.6%
Ending Net Position	\$152.4	\$144.5	\$132.8	\$129.0	\$285.2	\$273.5	4.3%

The \$7.9 million increase in governmental activities net position was primarily due to delays in planned capital projects. These projects will be re-budgeted in later years. General revenue increases, combined with a large positive actual-to-budget variances in the capital funds, resulted in a significant, and somewhat unexpected, increase in governmental net position.

The \$3.8 million increase in business-type activities net position was primarily due to a \$3.4 million increase in the net position of the Water Utility Fund, a component of the Consolidated Utility Fund. This increase, also somewhat unexpected, was mainly due to the delay of capital projects, positive actual-to-budget variances in operations, and the buildup of reserves.

Financial Analysis of Funds

As the City completed the year, its governmental funds reported a *combined* fund balance of \$29.6 million, an increase of \$2.4 million (8.6%) from the previous year. Some items to be noted within the various funds are:

- The *General Fund* balance increased by \$280,826 to \$10.8 million during 2019. The ending General Fund balance equates to 63% of total annual expenditures, excluding transfers. This is significantly higher than the 20% target stipulated in the City's Financial Policies.
- The *Open Space & Parks Fund* balance decreased by \$0.4 million to \$2.9 million during 2019. A reduction in fund balance was planned. The ending fund balance equates to 107% of annual operating expenditures, well above the 15% minimum stipulated in the City's Financial Policies.
- The *Recreation Fund* was created in 2019 to account for revenue and expenditures associated with the Recreation & Senior Center and the Memory Square Pool facility. These were previously accounted for in the General Fund. The ending fund balance of \$1.1 million is comprised of a 15% of operating expenditures and the development of a renewal and replacements reserve.
- The *Capital Projects Fund* balance increased by \$3.3 million to \$9.7 million during 2019. This increase is mainly due to a \$12.5 million positive actual-to-budget variance in capital expenditures. However, the majority of this unspent budget will be re-appropriated in 2020 in order to complete the unfinished projects that were originally approved for 2019.
- On a budgetary basis, which approximates changes in working capital, the *Consolidated Utility Fund* ended 2019 with an increase of \$2.1 million. This is mostly due to a \$5.7 million positive actual-to-budget variance in capital outlay and \$1.3 million positive actual-to-budget variance in operations. Similar to the Capital Projects Fund, the majority of the unspent 2019 capital budget will be re-appropriated in 2020.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2019, the City had invested \$422.3 million (Figure 7) in a broad range of capital assets, including land, water rights, streets, and utility infrastructure. Net of accumulated depreciation, the City's capital assets total \$297.0 million. More detailed information on capital asset activity can be found in the notes to the financial statements, *Note 6: Capital assets*.

Figure 7
Net Change in Capital Assets
(millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total % Of Change
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Land, Easements, & CIP	\$ 39.4	\$ 39.1	\$ 10.2	\$ 9.1	\$ 49.6	\$ 48.2	2.9%
Water Rights	-	-	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	0.0%
Buildings	63.0	59.2	7.5	7.5	70.5	66.7	5.7%
Infrastructure	122.6	116.8	127.5	125.6	250.1	242.4	3.2%
Machinery & Equipment	9.9	9.1	9.6	9.0	19.5	18.1	7.7%
Capital Leases	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.0%
Total	\$235.0	\$224.3	\$187.3	\$183.7	\$422.3	\$408.0	3.5%

Long-term Debt

The following table summarizes the net change in the City's long-term debt. No new long-term debt was issued in 2019. Additional information on the City's long-term debt is provided in the Notes to the financial statements, *Note 7: Long-term debt*.

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

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total % Of Change
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 25.9	\$ 26.5	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25.9	\$ 26.5	-2.3%
Revenue Bonds & Notes	-	-	32.0	33.6	32.0	33.6	-4.8%
Tax Increment Financing Bonds	4.5	4.5	-	-	4.5	4.5	0.0%
Capital Leases	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	-9.1%
Total	\$ 30.5	\$ 31.1	\$ 32.9	\$ 34.6	\$ 63.4	\$ 65.7	-3.5%

Bond Ratings

The 2004 Library Limited Tax General Obligation Library Bonds were issued with an insured rating (MBIA) from Standard & Poor's of AAA and an underlying rating of AA-. In early 2011, Standard & Poor's increased the underlying rating to AA. In early 2014, Standard & Poor's again increased the underlying rating to AA+. The 2004 Library Limited Tax General Obligation Library Bonds were completely paid in 2018.

On March 31, 2017, Standard & Poor's assigned a rating of AA+ with a stable outlook on the 2017 Recreation Center Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds. This rating is unchanged as of December 31, 2019.

Limitations on Debt

The State of Colorado limits the amount of general obligation debt the City can issue to 3 percent of the actual value of all taxable property within the City's corporate limits. The 2019 debt limit was \$178.6 million. In contrast, the City currently has only \$25.9 million in outstanding debt applicable to the debt limit.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- Factoring out business assistance rebates and sales tax audit revenue, total annual sales tax revenue increased by 5.0% from 2018 to 2019. From 2011 through 2018, sales tax revenue, including audit revenue, has increased every year with an average annual increase of 7.7%. These increases have been due to various new retail establishments coming into the City and a general increase in overall taxable sales to existing businesses. However, when developing the 2020 budget, staff projected a slowing of sales tax revenue increases beginning in 2019. Now, with the COVID-19 pandemic, staff projects significant reductions in sales and use tax revenue.
- In 2012, due to a general decline in the 2011 assessed valuation, the City experienced its first decline in property tax revenue in many years. Since then, the City's net assessed valuation has increased at an average annual rate of 6.2%. These increases are due to general property value increases and new construction within the City. Staff expects the City's assessed valuation to continue to increase for the 2020 levy year (2021 collection year), but is uncertain as to effects of the pandemic beyond that.

From 2004 through 2017, the City's mil levy has remained at 6.710. Beginning in 2018, and applied to the 2017 assessed valuation, the mill levy was increased 8.869 mils due to the new mil levy for debt service on the 2017 General Obligation Recreation Center bonds. For 2019 collections, the mil levy was lowered to 7.934, as the final debt service payment on the 2004 General Obligation Library bonds occurred in 2018. The mill levy is expected to remain at 7.934 through the 2021 collection year.

- Building-generated revenue, defined as construction use tax, construction permits, impact fees, and utility tap fees, help fund the City's Capital Improvement Program and, to a lesser extent, the operational budget. These revenue sources are highly elastic, fluctuate significantly from year to year, and are difficult to estimate in advance. For example, building-generated revenue increased from \$1.1 million in 2010 to \$13.6 million in 2016. The total amount received for this consolidated revenue category in 2019 was \$6.5 million. Due to the City approaching build-out, staff currently estimates that this revenue source will average approximately \$3.0 million per year over the next five years. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have not yet been determined.
- The City conducted a comprehensive utility system and rate study in late 2013 and early 2014. This study identified infrastructure replacements and improvements needed to enable the City's water, wastewater and storm water utilities to comply with new State and Federal regulations and to continue to provide safe and reliable water, and wastewater and storm water treatment. To fund these improvements, the City implemented a series of water, wastewater, and storm water rate increases from 2014 through 2019. Based on the latest analysis of the most recent projected costs and revenue, staff estimates annual rate increases over the five years will average 2.2% for water, 3.5% for wastewater, and 6.0% for storm water.

Staff and the City Council considered the above when developing the City's budget for 2020. Total budgeted expenditures for 2020, excluding inter-fund transfers, are currently \$59.4 million, which includes \$17.0 million in capital improvements. The City anticipates making additional budget reductions for 2020 by mid-year to address declining revenues due to the ongoing pandemic.

Contact Information

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



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COLORADO • SINCE 1878

Basic Financial Statements



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City of Louisville, Colorado
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2018)

	Primary Government			Prior Year Total
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Assets:				
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 31,963,772	\$ 25,459,164	\$ 57,422,936	\$ 51,852,363
Restricted Cash	313,028	-	313,028	2,207,682
Receivables (net)				
Property Taxes	7,335,850	-	7,335,850	6,720,386
Sales and Use Taxes	2,292,873	-	2,292,873	2,320,431
Interest	113,125	86,921	200,046	101,667
Intergovernmental	144,337	-	144,337	380,659
Other	605,154	942,168	1,547,322	1,140,462
Inventories	21,071	36,309	57,380	60,911
Prepaid expenses	207,010	703	207,713	196,977
Capital assets:				
Non-depreciable capital assets	39,372,712	41,560,484	80,933,196	79,531,235
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	115,658,436	100,384,324	216,042,760	212,888,656
Total assets	<u>198,027,368</u>	<u>168,470,073</u>	<u>366,497,441</u>	<u>357,401,429</u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	4,604,326	1,902,996	6,507,322	7,284,449
Deposits	478,764	-	478,764	498,622
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	830,957	1,803,860	2,634,817	2,571,862
Due in more than one year	32,330,474	31,922,408	64,252,882	66,818,873
Total liabilities	<u>38,244,521</u>	<u>35,629,264</u>	<u>73,873,785</u>	<u>77,173,806</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Deferred revenue - property taxes	7,335,850	-	7,335,850	6,720,386
Deferred revenue - other	63,740	-	63,740	54,780
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>7,399,590</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,399,590</u>	<u>6,775,166</u>
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	123,176,977	108,474,725	231,651,702	225,932,413
Restricted for:				
Emergency reserves (TABOR)	1,434,787	-	1,434,787	1,297,438
Debt service	46,213	-	46,213	14,603
Open space & parks	2,861,939	-	2,861,939	3,275,091
Conservation sites	171,459	-	171,459	-
Historic preservation	2,643,376	-	2,643,376	2,111,371
Capital improvements	10,828,004	-	10,828,004	7,364,441
Permanently Restricted for:				
Permanent fund - perpetual care	605,777	-	605,777	583,565
Unrestricted	10,614,725	24,366,084	34,980,809	32,873,535
Total net position	<u>\$ 152,383,257</u>	<u>\$ 132,840,809</u>	<u>\$ 285,224,066</u>	<u>\$ 273,452,457</u>

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

City of Louisville, Colorado
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

Functions / Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services
Primary government:		
Governmental activities:		
General government	\$ 8,762,112	\$ 2,251,702
Public Safety	5,619,873	128,540
Public works	6,653,439	1,162,736
Culture & recreation	12,465,878	3,352,533
Interest on long-term debt	1,336,066	-
Total governmental activities	<u>34,837,368</u>	<u>6,895,511</u>
Business-type activities:		
Consolidated Utility	10,662,898	10,549,525
Golf	2,008,553	1,624,496
Solid Waste & Recycling	1,657,687	1,709,878
Total business-type activities	<u>14,329,138</u>	<u>13,883,899</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 49,166,506</u>	<u>\$ 20,779,410</u>

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

Exhibit 2
(continued)

Program Revenue		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				Prior Year Total
Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government				
		Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total		
\$ 15,634	\$ -	\$ (6,494,776)	\$ -	\$ (6,494,776)	\$ (5,751,667)	
9,607	-	(5,481,726)	-	(5,481,726)	(5,098,092)	
-	1,308,253	(4,182,450)	-	(4,182,450)	(4,447,484)	
386,627	662,062	(8,064,656)	-	(8,064,656)	(6,415,516)	
-	-	(1,336,066)	-	(1,336,066)	(1,387,580)	
<u>411,868</u>	<u>1,970,315</u>	<u>(25,559,674)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(25,559,674)</u>	<u>(23,100,339)</u>	
-	3,501,960	-	3,388,587	3,388,587	1,952,510	
-	-	-	(384,057)	(384,057)	(612,841)	
-	-	-	52,191	52,191	71,391	
<u>-</u>	<u>3,501,960</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,056,721</u>	<u>3,056,721</u>	<u>1,411,060</u>	
<u>\$ 411,868</u>	<u>\$ 5,472,275</u>	<u>(25,559,674)</u>	<u>3,056,721</u>	<u>(22,502,953)</u>	<u>(21,689,279)</u>	
General revenue:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes		6,710,297	-	6,710,297	6,824,021	
Sales tax		17,156,427	-	17,156,427	15,344,739	
Use tax		5,815,601	-	5,815,601	6,188,485	
Franchise tax		1,054,850	-	1,054,850	1,074,576	
Other tax		908,059	-	908,059	892,427	
Intergovernmental revenue		346,219	-	346,219	324,757	
Investment earnings		845,483	629,775	1,475,258	1,226,168	
Miscellaneous		653,717	154,134	807,851	1,912,732	
Total general revenue		<u>33,490,653</u>	<u>783,909</u>	<u>34,274,562</u>	<u>33,787,905</u>	
Change in net position		7,930,979	3,840,630	11,771,609	12,098,626	
Net position - beginning		144,452,278	129,000,179	273,452,457	261,353,831	
Net position - ending		<u>\$ 152,383,257</u>	<u>\$ 132,840,809</u>	<u>\$ 285,224,066</u>	<u>\$ 273,452,457</u>	

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

**City of Louisville
Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2019**

	Major Special Revenue Funds			Major Capital Project Funds		Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	Open Space and Parks	Recreation	Capital Projects	Recreation Center Construction		
Assets:							
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 10,507,431	\$ 3,601,272	\$ 1,220,015	\$ 10,830,567	-	\$ 4,887,934	\$ 31,047,219
Cash restricted for specific capital	-	-	-	-	-	313,028	313,028
Receivables:							
Property taxes	3,570,638	-	-	-	-	3,765,212	7,335,850
Sales and use taxes	1,298,279	233,868	93,547	589,223	-	77,956	2,292,873
Other revenue	213,267	6,851	19,837	6,851	347,167	7,488	601,461
Interest	37,197	12,261	4,310	37,050	-	19,068	109,886
Intergovernmental	134,236	10,101	-	-	-	-	144,337
Due from other funds	44,071	-	-	-	-	-	44,071
Inventories	21,071	-	-	-	-	-	21,071
Prepaid items	206,210	800	-	-	-	-	207,010
Total assets	<u>\$ 16,032,400</u>	<u>\$ 3,865,153</u>	<u>\$ 1,337,709</u>	<u>\$ 11,463,691</u>	<u>\$ 347,167</u>	<u>\$ 9,070,686</u>	<u>\$ 42,116,806</u>
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ 724,612	\$ 949,464	\$ 178,423	\$ 1,747,192	\$ 38,246	\$ 184,841	\$ 3,822,778
Deposits	478,764	-	-	-	-	-	478,764
Accrued liabilities	385,678	52,950	77,657	9,003	129	219,309	744,726
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	44,071	-	44,071
Total liabilities	<u>1,589,054</u>	<u>1,002,414</u>	<u>256,080</u>	<u>1,756,195</u>	<u>82,446</u>	<u>404,150</u>	<u>5,090,339</u>
Deferred Infows of Resources:							
Deferred revenue - property taxes	3,570,638	-	-	-	-	3,765,212	7,335,850
Deferred revenue - other	63,740	-	-	-	-	-	63,740
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>3,634,378</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,765,212</u>	<u>7,399,590</u>
Fund Balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Inventories	21,071	-	-	-	-	-	21,071
Prepays	206,210	800	-	-	-	-	207,010
Cemetery care	-	-	-	-	-	605,777	605,777
Restricted for:							
Emergency reserves (TABOR)	1,434,787	-	-	-	-	-	1,434,787
Open space & parks	-	2,861,939	-	-	-	-	2,861,939
Recreation	-	-	1,081,629	-	-	-	1,081,629
Conservation sites	-	-	-	-	-	171,459	171,459
Takoda Metro District improvements	-	-	-	59,000	-	-	59,000
General capital improvements	-	-	-	9,648,496	-	-	9,648,496
URD Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	1,120,508	1,120,508
Historic preservation	-	-	-	-	-	2,643,376	2,643,376
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	46,213	46,213
Committed to:							
Recreation Center Capital	-	-	-	-	264,721	-	264,721
Public access television capital	-	-	-	-	-	11,231	11,231
Public parking improvements	-	-	-	-	-	92,466	92,466
Development impact capital	-	-	-	-	-	182,706	182,706
Cemetery maintenance and capital	-	-	-	-	-	27,588	27,588
Assigned	151,468	-	-	-	-	-	151,468
Unassigned Fund Balance	8,995,432	-	-	-	-	-	8,995,432
Total fund balance	<u>10,808,968</u>	<u>2,862,739</u>	<u>1,081,629</u>	<u>9,707,496</u>	<u>264,721</u>	<u>4,901,324</u>	<u>29,626,877</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 16,032,400</u>	<u>\$ 3,865,153</u>	<u>\$ 1,337,709</u>	<u>\$ 11,463,691</u>	<u>\$ 347,167</u>	<u>\$ 9,070,686</u>	<u>\$ 42,116,806</u>

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

**City of Louisville
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019**

Balance sheet - total fund balances	\$ 29,626,877
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit 1) are different because:</p>	
<p>Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The amount is \$155,031,148 less the internal service funds of \$1,496,236</p>	153,534,912
<p>Compensated absences are not recorded in government funds because they are not due and payable at year end.</p>	(1,091,121)
<p>Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as fleet and computer replacement to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.</p>	2,382,899
<p>Some liabilities, including bonds payable (\$30,370,000), premium on bonds payable (\$1,624,691), and capital leases payable (\$75,619) are not included in governmental funds. The premium will be amortized over the life of the bonds.</p>	<u>(32,070,310)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 152,383,257</u></u>

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

City of Louisville, Colorado
Governmental Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019

	Major Special Revenue Funds			Major Capital Project Funds		Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	Open Space and Parks	Recreation	Capital Projects	Recreation Center Construction		
Revenue:							
Taxes:							
Property taxes	\$ 3,301,562	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,408,735	\$ 6,710,297
Sales tax	9,400,753	1,766,284	703,632	4,696,997	-	588,761	17,156,427
Use tax	2,516,887	599,736	233,324	2,265,781	-	199,873	5,815,601
Lodging tax	454,714	-	-	-	-	-	454,714
Franchise tax	1,054,850	-	-	-	-	-	1,054,850
Other taxes	453,345	-	-	-	-	-	453,345
Licenses and Permits	1,842,537	-	-	-	-	432,112	2,274,649
Intergovernmental	1,507,139	3,500	57,840	78,245	471,775	280,894	2,399,393
Charges for services	176,082	-	2,908,975	27,167	-	133,010	3,245,234
Fines and forfeits	157,594	-	-	-	-	-	157,594
Miscellaneous:							
Investment income	282,542	91,807	23,799	248,108	11,936	164,850	823,042
Other	187,071	209,092	69,530	1,328,223	370,499	3,709	2,168,124
Total revenue	<u>21,335,076</u>	<u>2,670,419</u>	<u>3,997,100</u>	<u>8,644,521</u>	<u>854,210</u>	<u>5,211,944</u>	<u>42,713,270</u>
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government	5,246,624	-	-	355,236	411	1,597,040	7,199,311
Planning and building safety	1,264,924	-	-	-	-	-	1,264,924
Police	5,585,633	-	-	-	-	-	5,585,633
Public works	2,903,101	-	-	-	-	-	2,903,101
Library and museum services	2,148,636	-	-	-	-	-	2,148,636
Parks and recreation	65,379	2,691,605	4,436,943	-	-	-	7,193,927
Capital outlay	-	1,383,397	340,288	6,496,745	3,663,919	95,743	11,980,092
Debt service:							
Principal	5,401	-	-	-	-	680,000	685,401
Interest	3,542	-	-	-	-	1,406,374	1,409,916
Total expenditures	<u>17,223,240</u>	<u>4,075,002</u>	<u>4,777,231</u>	<u>6,851,981</u>	<u>3,664,330</u>	<u>3,779,157</u>	<u>40,370,941</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	4,111,836	(1,404,583)	(780,131)	1,792,540	(2,810,120)	1,432,787	2,342,329
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Sale of Assets	-	10,390	1,400	-	-	-	11,790
Transfers in	79,210	981,840	1,860,360	1,597,369	247,414	111,530	4,877,723
Transfers (out)	(3,910,220)	-	-	(125,000)	-	(842,503)	(4,877,723)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(3,831,010)</u>	<u>992,230</u>	<u>1,861,760</u>	<u>1,472,369</u>	<u>247,414</u>	<u>(730,973)</u>	<u>11,790</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	280,826	(412,353)	1,081,629	3,264,909	(2,562,706)	701,814	2,354,119
Fund Balance, January 1	10,528,142	3,275,092	-	6,442,587	2,827,427	4,199,510	27,272,758
Fund Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 10,808,968</u>	<u>\$ 2,862,739</u>	<u>\$ 1,081,629</u>	<u>\$ 9,707,496</u>	<u>\$ 264,721</u>	<u>\$ 4,901,324</u>	<u>\$ 29,626,877</u>

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

**City of Louisville
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	2,354,119
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Activities (Exhibit 2) are different because:</p>		
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which net capital outlays (\$10,634,956) exceeded depreciation (\$5,912,202) in the current period.</p>		4,722,754
Net book value of disposed assets in the governmental funds.		(95,180)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		48,189
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This is the amount of debt repayments.		685,401
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as fleet, computer replacement, and building maintenance to individual funds. The aggregate net revenue of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		215,696
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	7,930,979

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

City of Louisville, Colorado
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds			Total	Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling		
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 24,866,212	\$ 522,229	\$ 70,723	\$ 25,459,164	\$ 916,553
Cash in escrow restricted for capital projects	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables:					
Interest	84,838	1,833	250	86,921	3,239
Accounts (net of allowance for doubtful accounts)	677,445	706	264,017	942,168	3,693
Inventories	-	36,309	-	36,309	-
Prepaid expenses	-	703	-	703	-
Total current assets	<u>25,628,495</u>	<u>561,780</u>	<u>334,990</u>	<u>26,525,265</u>	<u>923,485</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Capital assets:					
Property, plant and equipment:					
Land / land improvements	1,262,961	4,766,164	-	6,029,125	-
Water rights	31,375,854	-	-	31,375,854	-
Construction-in-progress	4,155,505	-	-	4,155,505	-
Buildings	6,444,472	1,070,630	-	7,515,102	-
Improvements other than buildings	114,088	4,020,399	-	4,134,487	-
Treatment / pumping plants	56,539,226	-	-	56,539,226	-
Reservoirs / storage facilities	7,670,853	-	-	7,670,853	-
Collection and distribution systems	59,396,093	-	-	59,396,093	-
Machinery and equipment	7,564,234	857,871	-	8,422,105	3,293,862
Office furniture and fixtures	1,182,408	5,208	-	1,187,616	140,752
Capital Leases	1,108,100	-	-	1,108,100	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(42,740,953)	(2,848,305)	-	(45,589,258)	(1,938,378)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>134,072,841</u>	<u>7,871,967</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141,944,808</u>	<u>1,496,236</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>134,072,841</u>	<u>7,871,967</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141,944,808</u>	<u>1,496,236</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 159,701,336</u>	<u>\$ 8,433,747</u>	<u>\$ 334,990</u>	<u>\$ 168,470,073</u>	<u>\$ 2,419,721</u>

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

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Liabilities:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,137,481	\$ 14,158	\$ 183,423	\$ 1,335,062	\$ 36,822
Accrued liabilities	347,082	219,137	1,715	567,934	-
Compensated absences payable - current	20,334	7,293	552	28,179	-
Bonds and notes payable - current	1,712,513	-	-	1,712,513	-
Capital lease payable - current	63,168	-	-	63,168	-
Total current liabilities	<u>3,280,578</u>	<u>240,588</u>	<u>185,690</u>	<u>3,706,856</u>	<u>36,822</u>
Long-term liabilities:					
Compensated absences payable	164,528	59,011	4,467	228,006	-
Bonds and notes payable	30,851,352	-	-	30,851,352	-
Capital lease payable	843,050	-	-	843,050	-
Total long-term liabilities	<u>31,858,930</u>	<u>59,011</u>	<u>4,467</u>	<u>31,922,408</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>35,139,508</u>	<u>299,599</u>	<u>190,157</u>	<u>35,629,264</u>	<u>36,822</u>
Net Position:					
Net investment in capital assets	100,602,758	7,871,967	-	108,474,725	1,496,236
Unrestricted	23,959,070	262,181	144,833	24,366,084	886,663
Total net position	<u>\$ 124,561,828</u>	<u>\$ 8,134,148</u>	<u>\$ 144,833</u>	<u>\$ 132,840,809</u>	<u>\$ 2,382,899</u>

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

City of Louisville, Colorado
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Operating revenue:					
Charges for services:					
Water, wastewater, and storm water sales	\$ 10,263,942	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,263,942	\$ -
Golf course sales	-	1,610,740	-	1,610,740	-
Solid waste and recycling sales	-	-	1,704,160	1,704,160	-
Other sales for services	285,583	13,756	5,718	305,057	421,462
Total operating revenue	<u>10,549,525</u>	<u>1,624,496</u>	<u>1,709,878</u>	<u>13,883,899</u>	<u>421,462</u>
Operating expenses:					
Cost of sales and services	5,437,787	1,513,945	1,534,773	8,486,505	49,478
Administration	849,689	118,203	122,914	1,090,806	-
Depreciation and amortization	3,434,342	376,405	-	3,810,747	211,365
Total operating expenses	<u>9,721,818</u>	<u>2,008,553</u>	<u>1,657,687</u>	<u>13,388,058</u>	<u>260,843</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>827,707</u>	<u>(384,057)</u>	<u>52,191</u>	<u>495,841</u>	<u>160,619</u>
Nonoperating revenue (expenses)					
Investment income	614,638	12,395	2,742	629,775	22,441
Insurance recovery proceeds	71,848	44,661	-	116,509	32,636
Interest expense	(695,569)	-	-	(695,569)	-
Amortization of bond premium	37,625	-	-	37,625	-
Loss on asset write-off/disposal/transfer	(245,511)	-	-	(245,511)	-
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	<u>(216,969)</u>	<u>57,056</u>	<u>2,742</u>	<u>(157,171)</u>	<u>55,077</u>
Income (loss) before, capital contributions, extraordinary items, and transfers	610,738	(327,001)	54,933	338,670	215,696
Capital contributions - tap fees and other	3,501,960	-	-	3,501,960	-
Change in net position	<u>4,112,698</u>	<u>(327,001)</u>	<u>54,933</u>	<u>3,840,630</u>	<u>215,696</u>
Net position January 1	120,449,130	8,461,149	89,900	129,000,179	2,167,203
Net position December 31	<u>\$ 124,561,828</u>	<u>\$ 8,134,148</u>	<u>\$ 144,833</u>	<u>\$ 132,840,809</u>	<u>\$ 2,382,899</u>

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

City of Louisville, Colorado
Proprietary Funds
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Receipts from customers	\$ 10,472,225	\$ 1,640,031	\$ 1,718,385	\$ 13,830,641	\$ 417,769
Payments to suppliers	(3,370,001)	(704,660)	(1,552,585)	(5,627,246)	(19,821)
Payments to employees	(2,874,693)	(1,053,506)	(64,373)	(3,992,572)	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>4,227,531</u>	<u>(118,135)</u>	<u>101,427</u>	<u>4,210,823</u>	<u>397,948</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Capital contributions	3,101,960	-	-	3,101,960	-
Capital Grant Proceeds	400,000	-	-	400,000	-
Insurance recovery proceeds	71,848	44,661	-	116,509	32,636
Proceeds from disposal of capital assets	6,000	-	-	6,000	-
Purchases of capital assets	(3,895,608)	-	-	(3,895,608)	(306,505)
Principal paid on capital debt	(1,740,544)	-	-	(1,740,544)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(695,569)	-	-	(695,569)	-
Payment on Advance	-	-	(33,196)	(33,196)	-
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>(2,751,912)</u>	<u>44,661</u>	<u>(33,196)</u>	<u>(2,740,447)</u>	<u>(273,869)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest earnings	576,667	11,778	2,492	590,937	20,812
Net increase (decrease) in pooled cash and investments	2,052,286	(61,696)	70,723	2,061,313	144,891
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	22,813,926	583,925	-	23,397,851	771,662
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	<u>\$ 24,866,212</u>	<u>\$ 522,229</u>	<u>\$ 70,723</u>	<u>\$ 25,459,164</u>	<u>\$ 916,553</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 827,707	\$ (384,057)	\$ 52,191	\$ 495,841	\$ 160,619
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash					
cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization expense	3,434,342	376,405	-	3,810,747	211,365
Change in assets and liabilities:					
Receivables	(77,299)	11,376	8,507	(57,416)	(3,693)
Inventories	-	4,159	-	4,159	-
Prepaid expenses	-	(703)	-	(703)	-
Compensated absences	(484)	8,512	697	8,725	-
Accounts payable	64,505	(149,943)	40,090	(45,348)	29,657
Accrued liabilities	(21,240)	16,116	(58)	(5,182)	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$ 4,227,531</u>	<u>\$ (118,135)</u>	<u>\$ 101,427</u>	<u>\$ 4,210,823</u>	<u>\$ 397,948</u>

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



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COLORADO • SINCE 1878

Notes to the Financial Statements

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City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies

The City of Louisville (City) was founded in 1878 and incorporated in 1882. The registered electors voted to become a home rule city on November 6, 2001 under the provisions of Article XX of the Constitution of the State of Colorado. The City is a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and six-member council. The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting entity

The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the City's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the City, the primary government. A discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34* provides additional criteria for classifying entities as component units to better assess the accountability of elected officials by ensuring that the financial reporting entity includes only organizations for which the elected officials are financially accountable or that are determined by the government to be misleading to exclude.

The City presently has one blended component unit included within the reporting entity; the Urban Revitalization District, which is presented as a special revenue fund. The City Council is essentially the governing body of the District, but appoints the Louisville Revitalization Commission (LRC) to oversee the general operations of the District. The City provides all administrative, financial, and legal support services to the District. By Cooperation Agreement between the City and the LRC, the City Council must approve the District's budget, expenditures made by the District, the issuance of debt, and the execution of contractual obligations. The City has no discretely presented component units.

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

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

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

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

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

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

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

- The *Open Space & Parks Fund* is a special revenue fund and accounts for a temporary sales and use tax of three-eighths percent (3/8%) to be in effect for ten years, beginning January 1, 1994. The voters extended this tax in 2002 for another ten years beginning January 1, 2004 and extended the tax again in 2012 for another ten years beginning January 1, 2014 and ending on December 31, 2023. Revenues from the three-eighths percent are used exclusively for the acquisition and maintenance of land in and around Louisville for open space buffer zones, trails, wildlife habitats, wetlands preservation, and parks.
- The *Recreation Fund* is a special revenue fund and accounts for a permanent sales and use tax of 0.15%. These tax proceeds, along with other program revenue, are to be used exclusively for the maintenance and operation of the Recreation & Senior Center and the Memory Square Pool facility.
- The *Capital Projects Fund* was created in 1985 to account for the service expansion fee and the major thoroughfare fee. These fees were collected through the building permit process and were restricted for construction or renovation of parks and building facilities; improvements to streets, alleys, sidewalks, and trails; and for capital equipment. This fund now accounts for the monies received from a one-percent (1%) sales tax, which became effective July 1, 1989. This one-percent sales tax funds various capital improvements and, in the past, has funded debt service on sales tax revenue bonds.
- The *Recreation Center Construction Fund* was created in 2017 to account for proceeds from the \$27,215,000 Limited Tax General Obligation Bond. These proceeds along with grants and other general revenue are being used for the Recreation Center Expansion Project and the Memory Square Improvement Project.

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

- The *Consolidated Utility Fund* accounts for the operations and capital needs to provide water, wastewater, and storm water services within the boundaries of the City.
- The *Golf Course Fund* accounts for the operations and capital needs of Coal Creek Golf Course.
- The *Solid Waste & Recycling Fund* accounts for the operations of providing solid waste pickup and single-stream recycling.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund type:

- *Internal Service Funds* account for fleet and technology replacements provided to all departments of the City. The internal activity of the Internal Service Funds has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. The services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

The financial statements of the City have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) as applied to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting.

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

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

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position/fund balance

1. Cash, cash equivalents and investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts in demand deposits, amounts in local government investment pools, and investments with maturity dates within five years from the date acquired. Investments are stated at fair value.

2. Interfund receivables/payables and advances

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position/fund balance (continued)

2. Interfund receivables/payables and advances (continued)

business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as “internal balances.” Advances from other funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

3. Inventories

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

4. Prepaid items

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

5. Restricted assets

Restricted assets in the Consolidated Utility Fund are amounts on deposit with the Urban Drainage & Flood Control District that are restricted for specific capital projects. Restricted assets in the Urban Revitalization District Fund are proceeds in escrow from tax increment financing bonds restricted for specific capital projects.

6. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, sidewalks, traffic signals, trails, and similar items) purchased or constructed since 1980, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial individual cost of \$10,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position/fund balance (continued)

6. Capital assets (continued)

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

Interest is capitalized on proprietary fund assets acquired with tax-exempt debt. The amount of interest to be capitalized is calculated by offsetting interest expense incurred from the date of the borrowing until completion of the project with interest earned on invested proceeds over the same period.

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

Assets	Years
Buildings	50
Building Improvements	30
Streets & Sidewalks	25 – 30
Water, Wastewater, & Storm Water Systems	25 – 50
Vehicles	3 – 7
Machinery & Equipment	5 – 10
Computer Equipment	3 – 10

7. Compensated absences

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

8. Long-term obligations

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond discounts and issuance costs in the current period. Bond premiums/discounts for proprietary fund types are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums/discounts are presented as an increase in or reduction from the face amount of bonds payable. Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position/fund balance (continued)

9. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The City does not have any items item that qualify for reporting in this category.

Deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has two items that qualify for reporting in this category – deferred revenues from two sources: property taxes and miscellaneous other, which includes small amounts of revenue received in 2019 for recognition in 2020, such as sales taxes and animal licenses. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

10. Fund Balances

The City reflects fund balances in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54)*. This Statement defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes.

GASB 54 requires that all fund balance amounts be properly reported within one of the following fund balance categories:

1. *Nonspendable*, such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaid expenditures, and long-term loans and notes receivable.
2. *Restricted* fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes as stipulated by external resource providers or by law through constitution provisions or enabling legislation.
3. *Committed* fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes as determined by City Council ordinance. An ordinance is required to establish, rescind, or modify a fund balance commitment.
4. *Assigned* fund balance classifications are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. As of December 31, 2019, the City Council has not authorized any official to assign fund balance other than through the execution of purchase orders.
5. *Unassigned* fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. The General Fund is the only fund that can report a positive unassigned fund balance. In other governmental funds it is not appropriate to report a positive unassigned fund balance amount. However, in governmental funds other than the General Fund, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance in those funds.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position/fund balance (continued)

10. Fund Balances (continued)

The City does not have an accounting policy regarding which resources (restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned) are considered to be spent first for expenditures for which more than one resource classification is available and by default has determined restricted amounts to be reduced first, followed by committed amounts, then assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

Per Resolution No. 92, Series 2015, and as amended on November 4, 2019, the City established a reserve policy in which the General Fund, Open Space and Parks Fund, the Cemetery Fund, the Recreation Fund, and the Golf Course Fund will each maintain a minimum fund balance of 15% of current operating expenditures. The reserve policy states that the Combined Utility Fund will maintain a minimum working capital balance of 25% of current operating expenses.

In compliance with GASB 54, the City has reported fund balance at December 31, 2019 in the following manner:

Nonspendable: The City maintains an inventory of fuel for various vehicles and equipment (\$21,071). The City has prepaid various amounts in 2019 that will be recorded as expenditures in 2020 (\$206,210). The total equity within the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund, a Permanent Fund, is non-spendable (\$605,777).

Restricted: The Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) requires a certain level of reserves within the City's General Fund. The City has calculated a required reserve of \$1,434,787 at December 31, 2019. The total equity within the Open Space & Parks Fund (\$2,862,739), which contains proceeds from a 3/8% sales and use tax, is restricted by voter approval to acquisition and maintenance of open space and parks. The total equity in the Recreation Fund (\$1,081,629), which contains proceeds from a 0.15% sales and use tax, is restricted by voter approval for operations and maintenance of the Recreation & Senior Center and Memory Square Pool facility. The Capital Projects Fund contains the remaining proceeds of a contribution from the Takoda Metropolitan District (\$59,000) that is restricted by intergovernmental agreement for specific capital improvements. The remaining equity within the Capital Projects Fund (\$9,648,496), which includes proceeds from a 1% sales & use tax, is restricted by voter approval for general capital improvements. The total equity within the Urban Revitalization District Fund (\$1,120,508) is restricted to improvements within the district or services related to district operations. The total equity in the Historic Preservation Fund (\$2,643,376), which contains proceeds from a 1/8% sales and use tax, is restricted by voter approval for historic preservation purposes. The total equity in the Recreation Center Debt Service Fund (\$46,213) is restricted by voter approval for debt service on the 2017 General Obligation

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position/fund balance (continued)

10. Fund Balances (continued)

Recreation Center Bonds.

Committed: The total remaining equity in the Recreation Center Construction Fund (\$264,721) has been committed by Council action for Recreation & Senior Center capital improvements. The total equity within the PEG Fees Fund (\$11,231), which contains proceeds from a 50-cent per account, per month cable television fee, is committed by Council action to capital outlay for public access television. The total equity in the Parking Improvement Fund (\$92,466), which contains developer payments in lieu of parking, is committed by Council action to public parking improvements. The total equity within the Impact Fee Fund (\$182,706), which contains proceeds from developer impact fees, is committed by Council action for specific growth-related capital projects. The total equity within the Cemetery Fund (\$27,588) is committed by Council action to cemetery maintenance and improvements.

Assigned: The total amount of encumbrances within the General Fund at December 31, 2019 was \$151,468. This was the result of numerous outstanding purchase orders for various operational items.

11. Contraband forfeitures

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

12. Estimates

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

13. Comparative Data

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 2: Stewardship, compliance, and accountability

A. Budgetary information

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

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

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

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2019, total expenditures (including interfund transfers out) exceeded appropriations in the Parking Improvement Fund by \$8, in the Recreation Center Debt Service Fund by \$314, in the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund by \$1,883, the Recreation Center Construction Fund by \$26,920 and in the Solid Waste & Recycling fund by \$34,847. This may be a violation of Colorado State Statutes.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 3: Deposits and investments

A. Cash and deposits

As of December 31, 2019 the summary of the carrying values of deposits and investments is as follows:

Petty Cash	\$	3,550
Deposits		3,112,323
Investments (at fair value)		54,620,091
		\$57,735,964

Deposits include \$1,173,786 of restricted cash, which includes \$860,758 on deposit with the Urban Drainage & Flood Control District and \$313,028 of unspent bond proceeds from the Urban Revitalization District.

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (“PDPA”) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by State regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits. The City has \$500,000 of FDIC-insured deposits and \$2,875,700 of collateralized deposits under PDPA as of December 31, 2019.

B. Investments

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

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 3: Deposits and investments (continued)

B. Investments (continued)

At December 31, 2019, the City's investments are categorized as follows:

Account Description	Ratings	Maturity		Total
		< 1 Year	1-5 Years	
LGIP - CSAFE	AAAm S&P	\$ 2,098,923	\$ -	\$ 2,098,923
LGIP - COLOTRUST	AAAm S&P	6,440,902	-	6,440,902
U.S. Gov't Securities	AA+/stable S&P	19,589,457	18,968,577	38,558,034
Corporate Securities	A1+ S&P	5,742,255	1,779,978	7,522,233
Total Investments		\$ 33,871,536	\$ 20,748,555	\$ 54,620,091

Local Government Investment Pools (LGIP's) – At December 31, 2019, the City had \$2,098,923 invested in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) and \$6,440,902 invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST), both local government investment pools. The pools operate under the Colorado Revised Statutes (24-75-701) and are overseen by the Colorado Securities Commissioner. The pools invest in securities that are specified by the Colorado Revised Statutes (24-75-601). ColoTrust has a daily redemption frequency period and a one-day redemption notice period. CSAFE is valued at amortized cost and ColoTrust is valued at NAV. Authorized securities include U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agencies, commercial paper rated A1 or better, and bank deposits (collateralized through PDPA). The pools operate similar to a 2a-7-like money market fund with a share value equal to \$1.00 and a maximum weighted average maturity of 60 days. The pools are rated AAAm by the Standards & Poor's Corporation. A custodial bank provides banking services and trust custody for securities held on behalf of the participating governments in the pools. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the participating governments.

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

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

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City's Investment Policy and State statutes do not limit the amount the City may invest in one issuer. At December 31, 2019, (excluding LGIP's) the City's investments in US Treasury securities represented 36% of total investments, Federal Farm Credit Bank securities represented 22% of total investments, Federal Home Loan Bank securities represented 17% of total investments, short-term corporate securities represented 16% of total investments,

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 3: Deposits and investments (continued)

B. Investments (continued)

Fannie Mae securities represented 4% of total investments, and Freddie Mac securities represented 4% of total investments.

The City categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of assets. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs in markets that are not active; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The City uses the market approach when valuing Level 2 investments by using information generated by market transactions involving identical or similar assets.

<u>Investments</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
U.S. Gov't Securities	\$ 38,558,034	\$ 38,558,034	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate Securities	7,522,233	-	7,522,233	-
Total USGS & CP	<u>\$ 46,080,266</u>	<u>\$ 38,558,034</u>	<u>\$ 7,522,233</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
LGIP - CSAFE (at cost)	2,098,923			
LGIP - COLOTRUST (at NAV)	6,440,902			
Total	<u>\$ 54,620,091</u>			

Note 4: Receivables

A. Property taxes

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

B. Allowance for doubtful accounts

Due to the City's ability to successfully collect on accounts, there was no allowance for doubtful accounts in the Consolidated Utility Fund, the Solid Waste & Recycling Fund, and the Golf Course Fund at December 31, 2019.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

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

The advances to/from funds represent inter-fund loans. Section 13-3(b) of the City of Louisville Charter states that any loan of money derived from a City-owned utility to any other City-owned utility, or to any other City fund, shall be approved by ordinance, the motion approving the loan shall specify the term of the loan and the interest rate, and the interest rate shall be adjusted annually to a rate equal to the average return of City investments for the preceding twelve (12) months. As of December 31, 2019, there is one short-term interfund loan from the General Fund to the Recreation Construction Fund in the amount of \$44,071.

The permanent movement of resources from one fund to another represent inter-fund transfers. The inter-fund transfers occurring in 2019 are summarized in the following table.

Transfers Out	Transfers In						Total
	General Fund	Open Space & Parks Fund	Cemetery Fund	Recreation Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Rec Ctr Construction Fund	
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 828,610 ^a	\$ 96,250 ^b	\$ 1,735,360 ^c	\$ 1,250,000 ^d	\$ -	\$ 3,910,220
Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	-	-	15,280 ^e	-	-	-	15,280
PEG Fee Fund	25,000 ^f	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Historic Preservation	54,210 ^g	-	-	-	-	-	54,210
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	125,000 ^h	-	-	125,000
Impact Fee Fund	-	153,230 ⁱ	-	-	347,369 ⁱ	247,414 ⁱ	748,013
Total	\$ 79,210	\$ 981,840	\$ 111,530	\$ 1,860,360	\$ 1,597,369	\$ 247,414	\$ 4,877,723

^a Annual subsidy transfer.

^b Annual subsidy transfer.

^c Annual subsidy transfer.

^d One-time transfer to help fund capital projects.

^e Transfer of interest earned in the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund to fund general cemetery maintenance.

^f Repayment transfer for previous assistance funding the Broadcast Upgrade Project.

^g Annual transfer to fund Visitor Services Rep and Volunteer Coordinator position and Education/Outreach Coordinator position.

^h Annual subsidy transfer for capital projects.

ⁱ Transfer of impact fee revenue to fund costs eligible for impact fee revenue funding.

The General Fund makes annual transfers to the Open Space & Parks Fund to help cover open space and parks operations and maintain an adequate fund balance in compliance as prescribed by the City's Financial Policies.

The General Fund and the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund make annual transfers to the Cemetery Fund to help cover the cost of Cemetery operations. The annual transfer from the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund is equal to the interest earned in the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund.

The General Fund makes annual transfers to the Recreation Fund to help cover the Recreation & Senior Center and the Memory Square Pool facility operations and maintain an adequate fund balance and renewal/replacement reserve in compliance as prescribed by the City's Financial Policies.

The General Fund made a one-time transfer to the Capital Projects Fund to help cover the cost of 2019 capital projects.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

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

The PEG Fee Fund made a transfer to the General Fund as part of a “repayment” for previous assistance funding the 2018 Broadcast Upgrade Project.

The Historic Preservation Fund makes annual transfers to the General Fund to cover the cost of a Visitor Services Representative and Volunteer Coordinator position and an Education Outreach Coordinator position.

The Capital Projects Fund makes an annual transfer to the Recreation Fund to help cover the cost of capital projects.

The Impact Fee Fund makes an annual transfer to the Open Space & Parks Fund and the Capital Projects Fund to expend impact fee revenue for transportation and park projects that are deemed eligible for impact fee funding.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 6: Capital assets

A. Governmental Activities

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2019 is shown in the following table:

	Balance at 01/01/19	Reclasses	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 12/31/2019
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land and Easements	\$ 34,017,841	\$ -	\$ 28,157	\$ -	\$ 34,045,998
Construction in progress	5,066,783	(365,168)	625,099	-	5,326,714
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>39,084,624</u>	<u>(365,168)</u>	<u>653,256</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,372,712</u>
Other capital assets:					
Buildings	59,171,172	-	3,782,486	-	62,953,658
Infrastructure improvements	116,845,472	148,520	5,728,984	(95,180)	122,627,796
Machinery and equipment	9,093,451	216,648	776,734	(191,537)	9,895,296
Capital leases - solar	96,900	-	-	-	96,900
Total other capital assets at historical cost	<u>185,206,995</u>	<u>365,168</u>	<u>10,288,204</u>	<u>(286,717)</u>	<u>195,573,650</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(11,421,238)	-	(1,903,123)	-	(13,324,361)
Infrastructure improvements	(57,709,548)	-	(3,476,111)	-	(61,185,659)
Machinery and equipment	(4,836,652)	-	(739,488)	191,537	(5,384,603)
Capital leases - solar	(15,746)	-	(4,845)	-	(20,591)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(73,983,184)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,123,567)</u>	<u>191,537</u>	<u>(79,915,214)</u>
Other capital assets, net	<u>111,223,811</u>	<u>365,168</u>	<u>4,164,637</u>	<u>(95,180)</u>	<u>115,658,436</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 150,308,435</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,817,893</u>	<u>\$ (95,180)</u>	<u>\$ 155,031,148</u>
Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:					
General government			\$ 393,198		
Public Safety			97,872		
Public works			2,940,057		
Culture & Recreation			2,481,074		
In addition, depreciation on capital assets held by the City's internal service funds (see Exhibit 5) is charged to the various functions based on asset use.			<u>211,366</u>		
Total governmental activities depreciation expense			<u>\$ 6,123,567</u>		

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 6: Capital assets (continued)

B. Business-type activities

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2019 is shown in the following table:

	Balance at 01/01/19	Reclasses	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 12/31/2019
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 6,029,125	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,029,125
Water rights	31,375,854	-	-	-	31,375,854
Construction in progress	3,041,634	(265,271)	1,379,142	-	4,155,505
Total capital assets not being depreciated	40,446,613	(265,271)	1,379,142	-	41,560,484
Other capital assets:					
Buildings	7,515,101	-	-	-	7,515,101
Infrastructure improvements	125,626,555	265,271	1,852,279	(230,581)	127,513,524
Machinery and equipment	9,009,865	-	643,257	(43,400)	9,609,722
Capital leases - solar	1,108,100	-	-	-	1,108,100
Total other capital assets at historical cost	143,259,621	265,271	2,495,536	(273,981)	145,746,447
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(1,142,752)	-	(174,937)	-	(1,317,689)
Infrastructure improvements	(37,920,605)	-	(3,057,664)	-	(40,978,269)
Machinery and equipment	(2,386,103)	-	(522,741)	43,400	(2,865,444)
Capital leases - solar	(145,316)	-	(55,405)	-	(200,721)
Total accumulated depreciation	(41,594,776)	-	(3,810,747)	43,400	(45,362,123)
Other capital assets, net	101,664,845	265,271	(1,315,211)	(230,581)	100,384,324
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 142,111,458	\$ -	\$ 63,931	\$ (230,581)	\$ 141,944,808
Depreciation expense was charged to enterprises as follows:					
Business-type activities:					
Consolidated Utility			\$ 3,434,342		
Golf Course			376,405		
Total Business-type activities depreciation expense			\$ 3,810,747		

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 7: Long-term debt

A. Changes in long-term liabilities

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2019 is shown in the following table:

<i>Governmental activities</i>	Balance at 01/01/19	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/2019	Due within One Year
Bonds payable:					
Recreation Center General Obligation Bonds:					
2017 General Obligation Recreation Center Bonds	26,550,000	-	(680,000)	25,870,000	705,000
Bond Premium	1,698,541	-	(73,850)	1,624,691	-
Total Recreation Center General Obligation Bonds	28,248,541	-	(753,850)	27,494,691	705,000
2014 URA Tax Increment Financing Bonds	4,500,000	-	-	4,500,000	-
Total bonds payable	32,748,541	-	(753,850)	31,994,691	705,000
Capital leases - solar	81,020	-	(5,401)	75,619	5,934
Total bonds, loans, and leases payable	32,829,561	-	(759,251)	32,070,310	710,934
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences	1,065,460	1,361,694	(1,336,033)	1,091,121	120,023
Governmental activities non-current liabilities	\$ 33,895,021	\$ 1,361,694	\$ (2,095,284)	\$ 33,161,431	\$ 830,957
<hr/>					
<i>Business-type activities</i>					
	Balance at 01/01/19	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/2019	Due within One Year
Bonds and loans payable:					
2013 Water & Wastewater Refunding Bonds	\$ 4,860,000	\$ -	\$ (760,000)	\$ 4,100,000	\$ 785,000
2015 CWRPDA Loan	28,820,940	-	(921,451)	27,899,489	927,512
Bond Premium	602,001	-	(37,625)	564,376	-
Total bonds and loans payable	34,282,941	-	(1,719,076)	32,563,865	1,712,512
Capital leases - solar	965,311	-	(59,093)	906,218	63,168
Total bonds, loans, and leases payable	35,248,252	-	(1,778,169)	33,470,083	1,775,680
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences	247,460	345,329	(336,604)	256,185	28,180
Business-type activities non-current liabilities	\$ 35,495,712	\$ 345,329	\$ (2,114,773)	\$ 33,726,268	\$ 1,803,860

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 7: Long-term debt (continued)

A. Changes in long-term liabilities (continued)

Compensated absences in both governmental and business-type activities are classified as long-term liabilities. The City estimates that the current portion of compensated absences is \$120,023 in the governmental funds and \$28,180 in the business type activity funds for a total of \$148,203. Compensated absences of the governmental activities are expected to be paid from the General Fund, Open Space & Parks Fund, Cemetery Fund, Historic Preservation Fund, Recreation Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund.

B. Bonds payable – government activities

In 2014, the Urban Revitalization District (Louisville Revitalization Commission) received authorization to issue \$4.5 million of tax increment financing bonds for the DELO Project. The District issued \$750,000 of 7% tax increment financing bonds in 2014 and the remaining authorization of \$3,750,000 was issued in 2016. These are cash flow, accretion bonds. Payment on the bonds will not commence until the property tax increment generated by the DELO Project is sufficient to support payment. Full payment on the bonds is projected to occur prior to 2031. The District is a blended component unit of the City. The debt does not constitute a direct obligation of the City.

On November 15, 2016, City of Louisville voters approved the issuance of up to \$28.6 million of general obligation bonds for the purpose of funding improvements to the Recreation/Senior Center and the Memory Square Pool facilities. Voters approved a mill levy of up to 3.35 mills to pay debt service on the bonds and approved a new sales tax of 0.15% to pay for operating and maintenance costs of the Recreation & Senior Center and the Memory Square Pool facility. In compliance with this voter authorization, on May 23, 2017, the City of Louisville issued \$27,215,000 of Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017. The bond coupons range from 2.0%-4.0%, which resulted in an issuance premium of \$1,846,241. The bonds mature annually beginning on December 1, 2018 through December 2042. Remaining debt service at December 31, 2019 was \$40,051,000.

C. Bonds payable - enterprise funds

On September 13, 2013, the 2003 Series Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority loan was refinanced and completely paid on December 1, 2013 with the issuance of \$8,355,000 of 2013 Water & Wastewater Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds. The interest rate on the refunding bonds is 2.47%. Net available revenue of \$8,378,647 was available to pay 2019 debt service on the bonds of \$876,944. The remaining debt service on the refunding bonds at December 31, 2019 was \$4,408,627.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 7: Long-term debt (continued)

C. Bonds payable - enterprise funds (continued)

On May 28, 2015, the City executed a loan agreement with the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (CWRPDA). Under this agreement, the CWRPDA loaned the City \$31,641,348 at a federally subsidized yield of 2.18%. Proceeds from the loan were used to finance the Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade project and the City-Wide Storm Sewer Outfall Improvements project. Repayment of the loan will be made over 20 years with final payment in 2035. The source of payments will come from the water, wastewater, and storm sewer utility revenue. Net available revenue of \$7,501,703 was available to pay 2019 debt service on the bonds of \$1,455,893. The remaining debt service on the refunding bonds at December 31, 2019 was \$34,390,581.

D. Capital leases payable

In July 2015 and in August 2016, the City entered into lease purchase financing agreements with Alpine Bank to purchase portions of a community solar panel array from Clean Energy Collective (CEC). The interest rates on the leases range from 3.5% to 4.75%. Total solar panels acquired under the lease amount to \$1,205,000. Accumulated depreciation on the assets through December 31, 2019 equals \$221,312. Under the agreements, the City receives electric utility billing credits and Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) payments during the length of the lease. The credits and REC payments are expected to exceed the amount of the lease payments by approximately \$1.5 million over 20 years. In 2019, the July 2015 lease was converted from a taxable lease to a non-taxable lease, reducing the interest rate from 4.75% to 3.5%, saving approximately \$22,200 in total debt service during the remaining term of the lease.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 7: Long-term debt (continued)

E. Debt requirements to maturity

The annual debt service requirements for all bonds, notes, and capital leases outstanding as of December 31, 2019, are summarized in the following table:

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	General Obligation Bonds			Bonds & Notes		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 705,000	\$ 1,034,800	\$ 1,739,800	\$ 1,712,513	\$ 722,176	\$ 2,434,689
2021	735,000	1,006,600	1,741,600	1,749,968	671,787	\$ 2,421,755
2022	765,000	977,200	1,742,200	1,797,056	627,900	\$ 2,424,956
2023	795,000	946,600	1,741,600	1,839,167	583,646	\$ 2,422,813
2024	825,000	914,800	1,739,800	1,887,189	538,898	\$ 2,426,087
2025-2029	4,655,000	4,051,000	8,706,000	9,935,777	2,184,279	\$ 12,120,056
2030-2034	5,665,000	3,042,600	8,707,600	10,720,677	1,401,802	\$ 12,122,479
2035-2039	6,890,000	1,815,600	8,705,600	2,357,142	69,231	\$ 2,426,373
2040-2042	4,835,000	391,800	5,226,800	-	-	-
Balance	\$ 25,870,000	\$ 14,181,000	\$ 40,051,000	\$ 31,999,489	\$ 6,799,719	\$ 38,799,208

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Capital Lease			Capital Leases		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	5,934	2,568	8,503	63,168	35,966	99,134
2021	6,145	2,357	8,503	65,932	33,121	99,054
2022	6,364	2,139	8,503	68,821	30,150	98,971
2023	6,590	1,912	8,503	71,838	27,046	98,884
2024	6,825	1,678	8,503	74,991	23,804	98,795
2025-2029	37,943	4,572	42,514	427,444	79,537	506,981
2030-2032	5,817	92	5,909	134,023	5,262	139,286
Balance	\$ 75,619	\$ 15,319	\$ 90,938	\$ 906,218	\$ 234,887	\$ 1,141,105

Note 8: Retirement commitments – employee pension plan

The City provides a qualified defined contribution pension plan, administered by the ICMA Retirement Trust, for all regular full-time and regular part-time employees. During the 2018 fiscal year, there were 214 plan members. This plan is provided through the ICMA Retirement Corporation Prototype 401(a) Money Purchase Plan and Trust. This plan does not meet the standards of generally accepted accounting principles for inclusion as part of the reporting entity.

In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Employees are required to participate from date of employment. For 2019, the City required the employee to contribute 5.0% of earnings with the City matching 5.5% for the plan year. Plan provisions and contribution requirements have been adopted by the City Council. Changes to the plan can be made by the City Manager.

**City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019**

Note 8: Retirement commitments – employee pension plan (continued)

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

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

All administrative costs of the plan are borne by the participants of the plan. City contributions for, and interest forfeited by, employees who leave employment before partially or fully vested may be used to reduce future City contributions. The 2019 gross contributions were \$704,604 from employees and \$775,107 from the City for a total of \$1,479,711. Total forfeitures during 2019 were \$16,137. Wages paid by the City in 2018 totaled \$16,330,480, with regular full-time and regular part-time benefited employees receiving \$14,333,288.

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

Note 9: Risk management

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

Note 10: Commitments

A. Redevelopment Agreement

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

B. Construction and other significant commitments

The City has committed to various future transactions, such as long-term contractual obligations with suppliers for future purchases as specified prices and quantities. The City's use of purchase order encumbrances meet the definition of commitments.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 11: Business Assistance Agreements

The City has adopted a Business Assistance Program (BAP) to ensure it remains competitive in attracting quality business and development by leveraging the impact of a business opportunity to assist prospects in locating or expanding in the City. The program's criteria applies to primary job recruitment and retention, as well as retail recruitment and retention.

Assistance is generally provided in the form of building permit fee rebates, construction use tax rebates, consumer use tax rebates, and sales/use tax rebates. Most rebates are based upon new dollars generated by the project in the early years of operation. The rebates must be earned by completing the project. Sales/use tax assistance is calculated on the City's total 3.65% sales/use tax rate, less the .0375% Open Space Tax, less the 0.125% Historic Preservation Tax and less the 0.15% Recreation Tax. Based upon the new dollars generated by the project, the City rebates a percentage of those dollars back to the owner or developer (but not both). Assistance is available only upon formal City Council approval and there must be an assistance agreement in place prior to a location decision being made.

Since the program's inception in 2007 and through December 31, 2019, the City has executed 78 BAP agreements. The agreements range from a few thousand dollars over a year to over a million dollars over multiple years. Rebate recipients have included restaurants, retail developers, manufacturing, and high tech businesses. The total amount of rebates actually paid out during 2019 are shown in the following table.

Rebate Category	Rebate Amounts 2018
Sales Tax	\$ 39,281
Construction Use Tax	15,150
Building Permits	10,215
Total	\$64,646

Note 12: Contingent liabilities

Litigation

Various suits and claims are pending against the City as of December 31, 2019. Although the outcome of such suits and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the City believes that the final outcome of these matters will not materially affect the financial statements of the City and that adequate insurance coverage exists in most cases to cover any potential settlement.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

Note 13: Tax, spending, and debt limitations

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

1993 – Open space tax approved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2002 – Extension of the open space tax for another ten years beginning on January 1, 2004 and ending on December 31, 2013 and exempting these revenues from the TABOR limitations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2010 – Approval of a 3½% consumer use tax, of which 2% is unrestricted, 1% restricted for capital projects, 3/8% restricted for open space acquisition and maintenance, and 1/8% restricted for historic preservation purposes.

2012 – Extension of the open space tax for another ten years beginning January 1, 2014 and ending December 31, 2023 and exempting these revenues from TABOR limitations.

2016 – Approval of the Recreation Center/Memory Square Pool Improvement bond issue and the additional mill levy not to exceed 3.350 were approved. An additional 0.15% sales tax was also approved, effective January 1, 2018, for operating and maintaining the Recreation Center and Memory Square Pool.

2019 – Authorization was given to the City to retain the excess collection of the recreation tax and retain the 0.15% recreation tax rate.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2019

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

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

TABOR Amendment provisions require that annual property tax revenue changes be restricted to the same growth rate applicable to the City's general spending. In 2001 the voters approved exemption from this provision. The TABOR Amendment also requires the local government to reserve three percent of total expenditures for emergencies in 1995 and years thereafter. (The definition of an "emergency," under TABOR is restricted to natural events, but excludes "economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or district salary or fringe benefit increase.") Accordingly, the City has reviewed the existing reserves and determined that a minimum of 3%, or \$1,434,787 existed at December 31, 2019, to comply with the provisions of the TABOR Amendment.

The TABOR Amendment excludes activities or funds considered to be "enterprises." The classification of an "enterprise" under the TABOR Amendment is based on three criteria: (1) the entity be considered a government-owned business; (2) the entity be authorized to issue its own revenue bonds; (3) the entity receive under 10% of its annual revenue in grants from all Colorado and local governments combined. The Water Utility Fund and Wastewater Utility Fund, as approved by Ordinance No. 1167 and 1168, Series 1994, were declared enterprises under the TABOR Amendment definition. These two funds were combined as one enterprise fund by Ordinance No. 1412, Series 2003. Storm water activities were added to the Water and Wastewater Utility Fund by Ordinance No. 1502, Series 2006. The Golf Course Fund, as approved by Ordinance No. 1280, Series 1998, was given enterprise status in 1998. The Solid Waste & Recycling Fund, as approved by Ordinance No. 1554, Series 2009, was given enterprise status in 2009.

In 2016, voters approved an additional 0.15% sales and use tax, effective January 1, 2018, for operating and maintaining the Recreation Center and Memory Square Pool. Absent later voter approval, TABOR requires a refund of the new tax if either the revenue generated by the tax exceeds the estimate in the TABOR notice or the City's total 2018 fiscal year TABOR "spending" without the tax increase exceeds the amount in the TABOR notice, and requires the tax rate be reduced in future years. In 2018, the sales/use tax collected and the fiscal year spending exceeded the estimated amounts in the TABOR election notice. In November 2019, voters authorized the City to retain the excess collection and the 0.15% rate increase.

Note 14: Subsequent Event

Subsequent to year-end, the City has been negatively impacted by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The City is closely monitoring its revenues and operations and is working to minimize the future financial impact of this unprecedented situation. As of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the full impact to the City's financial position is not known.



Required Supplementary Information

City of Louisville, Colorado
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Property tax	\$ 3,301,600	\$ 3,301,600	\$ 3,301,562	\$ (38)	\$ 3,250,690
Sales tax	8,816,110	8,551,100	9,400,753	849,653	9,028,920
Use tax	2,331,590	2,420,180	2,516,887	96,707	2,927,089
Franchise tax	1,096,350	1,096,350	1,054,850	(41,500)	1,074,576
Lodging tax	495,570	425,270	454,714	29,444	472,526
Other taxes	325,230	325,230	453,345	128,115	419,901
Licenses and permits	1,304,490	1,813,220	1,842,537	29,317	2,418,208
Intergovernmental	1,431,260	1,431,260	1,507,139	75,879	1,587,938
Charges for services	196,720	276,720	176,082	(100,638)	1,863,279
Fines and forfeitures	196,460	196,460	157,594	(38,866)	185,850
Miscellaneous	60,100	60,100	187,071	126,971	559,540
Interest income	167,940	167,940	282,542	114,602	192,314
Total revenue	<u>19,723,420</u>	<u>20,065,430</u>	<u>21,335,076</u>	<u>1,269,646</u>	<u>23,980,831</u>
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	5,813,130	6,477,800	5,246,624	1,231,176	4,575,315
Planning and building safety	1,374,690	1,749,300	1,264,924	484,376	1,449,280
Police	6,191,820	6,257,850	5,585,633	672,217	5,198,678
Public works	2,793,570	2,968,610	2,903,101	65,509	2,508,849
Library and museum services	2,101,030	2,112,440	2,148,636	(36,196)	1,886,042
Parks and recreation	46,350	70,490	65,379	5,111	3,151,117
Debt Service	8,480	8,480	8,943	(463)	9,090
Total expenditures	<u>18,329,070</u>	<u>19,644,970</u>	<u>17,223,240</u>	<u>2,421,730</u>	<u>18,778,371</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>1,394,350</u>	<u>420,460</u>	<u>4,111,836</u>	<u>3,691,376</u>	<u>5,202,460</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	79,210	79,210	79,210	-	-
Transfers Out	<u>(3,937,730)</u>	<u>(3,937,730)</u>	<u>(3,910,220)</u>	27,510	<u>(2,471,660)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(3,858,520)</u>	<u>(3,858,520)</u>	<u>(3,831,010)</u>	27,510	<u>(2,471,660)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (2,464,170)</u>	<u>\$ (3,438,060)</u>	280,826	<u>\$ 3,718,886</u>	2,730,800
Fund Balance, January 1			10,528,142		7,797,342
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 10,808,968</u>		<u>\$ 10,528,142</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Open Space & Parks Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Sales tax	\$ 1,659,220	\$ 1,613,780	\$ 1,766,284	\$ 152,504	\$ 1,582,141
Use tax	553,260	569,870	599,736	29,866	642,259
Intergovernmental	5,000	1,150,760	3,500	(1,147,260)	3,402
Miscellaneous	40,210	40,210	209,092	168,882	118,775
Interest income	22,840	22,840	91,807	68,967	50,983
Total revenue	<u>2,280,530</u>	<u>3,397,460</u>	<u>2,670,419</u>	<u>(727,041)</u>	<u>2,397,560</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	2,894,700	2,885,230	2,691,605	193,625	2,250,681
Capital outlay	295,000	3,527,980	1,383,397	2,144,583	547,973
Total expenditures	<u>3,189,700</u>	<u>6,413,210</u>	<u>4,075,002</u>	<u>2,338,208</u>	<u>2,798,654</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(909,170)</u>	<u>(3,015,750)</u>	<u>(1,404,583)</u>	<u>1,611,167</u>	<u>(401,094)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of assets	-	-	10,390	10,390	-
Transfers In	1,203,170	1,203,170	981,840	(221,330)	1,029,360
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,203,170</u>	<u>1,203,170</u>	<u>992,230</u>	<u>(210,940)</u>	<u>1,029,360</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 294,000</u>	<u>\$ (1,812,580)</u>	<u>(412,353)</u>	<u>\$ 1,400,227</u>	<u>628,266</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>3,275,092</u>		<u>2,646,826</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 2,862,739</u>		<u>\$ 3,275,092</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Recreation Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Sales tax	\$ 664,290	\$ 643,310	\$ 703,632	\$ 60,322	\$ -
Use tax	241,530	230,440	233,324	2,884	-
Intergovernmental	55,000	55,000	57,840	2,840	-
Charges for Services	2,384,210	2,384,210	2,908,975		
Miscellaneous	-	-	67,127	67,127	-
Interest income	-	-	23,799	23,799	-
Insurance Proceeds	-	-	2,403	2,403	-
Total revenue	<u>3,345,030</u>	<u>3,312,960</u>	<u>3,997,100</u>	<u>159,375</u>	<u>-</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	4,178,930	4,344,640	4,436,943	(92,303)	-
Capital outlay	400,760	480,760	340,288	140,472	-
Total expenditures	<u>4,579,690</u>	<u>4,825,400</u>	<u>4,777,231</u>	<u>48,169</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(1,234,660)</u>	<u>(1,512,440)</u>	<u>(780,131)</u>	<u>207,544</u>	<u>-</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of assets	-	-	1,400	1,400	-
Transfers In	1,860,360	1,860,360	1,860,360	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,860,360</u>	<u>1,860,360</u>	<u>1,861,760</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 625,700</u>	<u>\$ 347,920</u>	1,081,629	<u>\$ 208,944</u>	-
Fund Balance, January 1			-		-
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 1,081,629</u>		<u>\$ -</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
December 31, 2019

Note 1: Budgets and budgetary accounting

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

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



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COLORADO ▪ SINCE 1878

Other Statements and Schedules

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

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

PEG Fees Fund – This fund is was created in 2006 in response to Resolution No. 22, Series 2006, that approved an agreement between the City of Louisville and Citizens Community Access Cable Television Management. Originally used to account for PEG grants, effective July 2009, the City’s cable provider began collecting and remitting to the City a \$0.50 per account per month PEG Fee that is split evenly between the City and CCTV for capital outlay.

Parking Improvement Fund – This fund was created in 2000 to track the downtown parking improvement fees. This fee is to be used for the purchase or lease of real and personal property for the construction, improvement, or provision of additional on-street and off-street public parking space to serve Downtown Louisville and other improvements associated with downtown parking.

Conservation Trust – Lottery Fund – The City of Louisville, through Resolution No. 14, dated July 16, 1974, established a Conservation Trust Fund. The City receives an annual distribution from the State of Colorado from the proceeds of the Colorado State Lottery. State law mandates that a Conservation Trust Fund be established to record revenues and expenditures and that these funds are restricted for the use in the acquisition, development, and maintenance of “new conservation sites” or for capital improvements or maintenance for recreational purposes on any public site.

Impact Fee Fund – The Impact Fee Fund was created in 2004 as a result of Ordinance No. 1436 Series 2003. This ordinance was to establish development impact fees for libraries, parks, trails, recreation, municipal facilities and transportation. As a result of the 2006 Impact Fee Study, the fee structures have been modified and Impact Fees are categorized as Municipal Facilities, Transportation, Library, Recreation, and Parks & Trails. A review and update to the Impact Fee Study was conducted in 2011, which resulted in a moderate reduction in Impact Fee rates. A review and update to the Impact Fee Study was also conducted in 2016, which resulted in a change in rates and the elimination of all Impact Fees, except for those pertaining to Transportation and Parks & Trails.

Cemetery Fund – The Cemetery Fund was created on November 3, 2008 by Ordinance No. 1542. Unlike the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund, all the revenue in the Cemetery Fund is less restricted and can be used for both cemetery maintenance and capital improvements. Beginning in 2009, all the interest revenue earned in the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund is transferred to the Cemetery Fund for maintenance of the lots. In addition, the General Fund subsidizes the Cemetery Fund via annual interfund transfers.

Urban Revitalization District Fund – The Urban Revitalization District (URD) Fund was approved and established by City Council in 2006. Although the URD is a distinct and separate entity from the City, the City Council is essentially the governing body of the District, but appoints the Louisville Revitalization Commission (LRC) to oversee the

general operations. The City provides all administrative, financial, and legal support services to the District. By Cooperation Agreement between the City and the LRC, the City Council must approve the District's budget, any expenditure made by the District, the issuance of any debt, and the execution of any contractual obligations.

Historic Preservation Fund – On November 4, 2008, Louisville voters approved a temporary sales tax increase of 1/8% for ten years, beginning January 1, 2009. Revenue from this increase is restricted for historic preservation purposes within Old Town Louisville. The Historic Preservation Fund was created by Ordinance No. 1544, Series 2008. Resolution No. 20, Series 2009, enacted additional provisions regarding the administration, structure, and uses of the Historic Preservation Fund.

Debt Service Fund

Recreation Center Debt Service Fund – In 2016, the Louisville voters approved a \$27,215,000 bond issue for the improvements and expansion of the Recreation/Senior Center and the Memory Square Pool facility. In addition, the voters approved an increase in the City's property tax levy not to exceed 3.350 mills to pay the debt service on the bonds. The construction began in late 2017 and is accounted for in the Recreation Center Construction Fund, a capital projects fund. The debt service payments are accounted for in the Recreation Center Debt Service Fund.

Permanent Fund

Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund – This fund is used to account for principal trust amounts received and related interest income. Beginning in 2009, all the interest revenue earned in the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund is transferred to the Cemetery Fund for maintenance of the lots.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Balance Sheet
December 31, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds				
	PEG Fees	Parking Improvement	Conservation Trust-Lottery	Impact Fee	Cemetery
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,183	\$ 92,144	\$ 212,269	\$ 180,327	\$ 29,969
Cash in escrow restricted for capital	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables:					
Property tax receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and use tax receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue receivable	7,033	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	15	326	750	2,407	122
Total assets	<u>\$ 11,231</u>	<u>\$ 92,470</u>	<u>\$ 213,019</u>	<u>\$ 182,734</u>	<u>\$ 30,091</u>
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 41,560	\$ 28	\$ 1
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,502
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>41,560</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>2,503</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable:					
Cemetery care	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for:					
Conservation sites	-	-	171,459	-	-
URD improvements	-	-	-	-	-
Historic preservation	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to:					
Public access television capital	11,231	-	-	-	-
Public parking improvements	-	92,466	-	-	-
Development impact capital	-	-	-	182,706	-
Cemetery maintenance and capital	-	-	-	-	27,588
Total fund balance	<u>11,231</u>	<u>92,466</u>	<u>171,459</u>	<u>182,706</u>	<u>27,588</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 11,231</u>	<u>\$ 92,470</u>	<u>\$ 213,019</u>	<u>\$ 182,734</u>	<u>\$ 30,091</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

Special Revenue Funds (continued)			Debt Service Fund	Permanent Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Urban Revitalization	Historic Preservation	Special Revenue Total	Recreation Center Debt Service	Cemetery Perpetual Care	
\$ 1,134,104	\$ 2,585,224	\$ 4,238,220	\$ 46,052	\$ 603,662	\$ 4,887,934
313,028	-	313,028	-	-	313,028
1,871,066	-	1,871,066	1,894,146	-	3,765,212
-	77,956	77,956	-	-	77,956
-	455	7,488	-	-	7,488
4,008	9,137	16,765	163	2,140	19,068
<u>\$ 3,322,206</u>	<u>\$ 2,672,772</u>	<u>\$ 6,524,523</u>	<u>\$ 1,940,361</u>	<u>\$ 605,802</u>	<u>\$ 9,070,686</u>
\$ 117,001	\$ 26,220	\$ 184,814	\$ 2	\$ 25	\$ 184,841
213,631	3,176	219,309	-	-	219,309
<u>330,632</u>	<u>29,396</u>	<u>404,123</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>404,150</u>
1,871,066	-	1,871,066	1,894,146	-	3,765,212
<u>1,871,066</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,871,066</u>	<u>1,894,146</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,765,212</u>
-	-	-	-	605,777	605,777
-	-	171,459	-	-	171,459
1,120,508	-	1,120,508	-	-	1,120,508
-	2,643,376	2,643,376	-	-	2,643,376
-	-	-	46,213	-	46,213
-	-	11,231	-	-	11,231
-	-	92,466	-	-	92,466
-	-	182,706	-	-	182,706
-	-	27,588	-	-	27,588
<u>1,120,508</u>	<u>2,643,376</u>	<u>4,249,334</u>	<u>46,213</u>	<u>605,777</u>	<u>4,901,324</u>
<u>\$ 3,322,206</u>	<u>\$ 2,672,772</u>	<u>\$ 6,524,523</u>	<u>\$ 1,940,361</u>	<u>\$ 605,802</u>	<u>\$ 9,070,686</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balances
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds				
	PEG Fees	Parking Improvement	Conservation Trust-Lottery	Impact Fee	Cemetery
Revenue:					
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sales and use taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses and permits	-	-	-	387,102	22,505
Intergovernmental	28,458	-	252,436	-	-
Charges for Services	-	91,305	-	-	41,705
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	111	1,169	3,398	17,069	1,045
Total revenue	<u>28,569</u>	<u>92,474</u>	<u>255,834</u>	<u>404,171</u>	<u>65,255</u>
Expenditures:					
General government	2	8	57	393	171,285
Capital outlay	-	-	84,318	-	11,425
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>84,375</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>182,710</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>28,567</u>	<u>92,466</u>	<u>171,459</u>	<u>403,778</u>	<u>(117,455)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfer In	-	-	-	-	111,530
Transfer Out	(25,000)	-	-	(748,013)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(25,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(748,013)</u>	<u>111,530</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	3,567	92,466	171,459	(344,235)	(5,925)
Fund Balance, January 1	7,664	-	-	526,941	33,513
Fund Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 11,231</u>	<u>\$ 92,466</u>	<u>\$ 171,459</u>	<u>\$ 182,706</u>	<u>\$ 27,588</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

Special Revenue Funds (continued)			Debt Service Fund	Permanent Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Urban Revitalization	Historic Preservation	Special Revenue Total	Recreation Center Debt Service	Cemetery Perpetual Care	
\$ 1,647,855	\$ -	\$ 1,647,855	\$ 1,760,880	\$ -	\$ 3,408,735
-	788,634	788,634	-	-	788,634
-	-	409,607	-	22,505	432,112
-	-	280,894	-	-	280,894
-	-	133,010	-	-	133,010
-	3,709	3,709	-	-	3,709
50,690	62,745	136,227	13,343	15,280	164,850
1,698,545	855,088	3,399,936	1,774,223	37,785	5,211,944
1,155,515	268,873	1,596,133	614	293	1,597,040
-	-	95,743	-	-	95,743
-	-	-	680,000	-	680,000
344,374	-	344,374	1,062,000	-	1,406,374
1,499,889	268,873	2,036,250	1,742,614	293	3,779,157
198,656	586,215	1,363,686	31,609	37,492	1,432,787
-	-	111,530	-	-	111,530
-	(54,210)	(827,223)	-	(15,280)	(842,503)
-	(54,210)	(715,693)	-	(15,280)	(730,973)
198,656	532,005	647,993	31,609	22,212	701,814
921,852	2,111,371	3,601,341	14,604	583,565	4,199,510
<u>\$ 1,120,508</u>	<u>\$ 2,643,376</u>	<u>\$ 4,249,334</u>	<u>\$ 46,213</u>	<u>\$ 605,777</u>	<u>\$ 4,901,324</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
PEG Fees Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,000	\$ 28,458	\$ 458	\$ 28,608
Interest income	250	250	111	(139)	364
Total revenues	<u>28,250</u>	<u>28,250</u>	<u>28,569</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>28,972</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	50	50	2	48	23
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	167,661
Total expenditures	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>167,684</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>28,200</u>	<u>28,200</u>	<u>28,567</u>	<u>367</u>	<u>(138,712)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	70,000
Transfers out	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(25,000)</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,000</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 3,200</u>	<u>\$ 3,200</u>	3,567	<u>\$ 367</u>	(68,712)
Fund Balance, January 1			7,664		76,376
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 11,231</u>		<u>\$ 7,664</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Parking Improvement Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,305	\$ 91,305	\$ -
Interest income	-	-	1,169	1,169	-
Total revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>92,474</u>	<u>92,474</u>	<u>-</u>
Expenditures					
General Government	-	-	8	(8)	-
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	92,466	<u>\$ 92,466</u>	-
Fund Balance, January 1			-		-
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 92,466</u>		<u>\$ -</u>

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Conservation Trust - Lottery Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Variance -</u> <u>Positive</u> <u>(Negative)</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 254,410	\$ 254,410	\$ 252,436	\$ (1,974)	\$ 198,925
Interest income	340	340	3,398	3,058	7,465
Total revenue	<u>254,750</u>	<u>254,750</u>	<u>255,834</u>	<u>1,084</u>	<u>206,390</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	400	400	57	343	239
Capital outlay	224,000	224,000	84,318	139,682	264,868
Total expenditures	<u>224,400</u>	<u>224,400</u>	<u>84,375</u>	<u>140,025</u>	<u>265,107</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>30,350</u>	<u>30,350</u>	<u>171,459</u>	<u>141,109</u>	<u>(58,717)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers out	-	-	-	-	(430,280)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(430,280)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 30,350</u>	<u>\$ 30,350</u>	171,459	<u>\$ 141,109</u>	(488,997)
Fund Balance, January 1			-		488,997
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 171,459</u>		<u>\$ -</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Impact Fee Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Licenses and permits	\$ 766,360	\$ 766,360	\$ 387,102	\$ (379,258)	\$ 702,021
Interest income	1,750	1,750	17,069	15,319	26,976
Total revenue	<u>768,110</u>	<u>768,110</u>	<u>404,171</u>	<u>(363,939)</u>	<u>728,997</u>
Expenditures:					
General government	1,000	1,000	393	607	796
Total expenditures	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>796</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>767,110</u>	<u>767,110</u>	<u>403,778</u>	<u>(363,332)</u>	<u>728,201</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers out	(773,000)	(1,020,500)	(748,013)	272,487	(1,163,860)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(773,000)</u>	<u>(1,020,500)</u>	<u>(748,013)</u>	<u>272,487</u>	<u>(1,163,860)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (5,890)</u>	<u>\$ (253,390)</u>	(344,235)	<u>\$ (90,845)</u>	(435,659)
Fund Balance, January 1			526,941		962,600
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 182,706</u>		<u>\$ 526,941</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Cemetery Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Licenses and permits	\$ 28,160	\$ 28,160	\$ 22,505	\$ (5,655)	\$ 29,620
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	378
Charges for Services	39,830	39,830	41,705	1,875	38,890
Interest income	620	620	1,045	425	522
Total revenue	<u>68,610</u>	<u>68,610</u>	<u>65,255</u>	<u>(3,355)</u>	<u>69,410</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	180,240	199,110	171,285	27,825	160,937
Capital Outlay	10,750	10,750	11,425	(675)	1,375
Total expenditures	<u>190,990</u>	<u>209,860</u>	<u>182,710</u>	<u>27,150</u>	<u>162,312</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(122,380)</u>	<u>(141,250)</u>	<u>(117,455)</u>	<u>23,795</u>	<u>(92,902)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	<u>115,990</u>	<u>115,990</u>	<u>111,530</u>	<u>(4,460)</u>	<u>98,719</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ (6,390)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (25,260)</u></u>	<u>(5,925)</u>	<u><u>\$ 19,335</u></u>	<u>5,817</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>33,513</u>		<u>27,696</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u><u>\$ 27,588</u></u>		<u><u>\$ 33,513</u></u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Urban Revitalization District Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Property taxes	\$ 1,615,382	\$ 1,615,382	\$ 1,647,855	\$ 32,473	\$ 1,259,070
Interest income	2,000	2,000	50,690	48,690	30,378
Total revenues	<u>1,617,382</u>	<u>1,617,382</u>	<u>1,698,545</u>	<u>81,163</u>	<u>1,289,448</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	1,370,957	1,370,957	1,155,515	215,442	673,223
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	127,518
Debt service:					
Interest	497,765	497,765	344,374	153,391	335,300
Total expenditures	<u>1,868,722</u>	<u>1,868,722</u>	<u>1,499,889</u>	<u>368,833</u>	<u>1,136,041</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(251,340)</u>	<u>(251,340)</u>	<u>198,656</u>	<u>449,996</u>	<u>153,407</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (251,340)</u>	<u>\$ (251,340)</u>	<u>198,656</u>	<u>\$ 449,996</u>	<u>153,407</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>921,852</u>		<u>768,445</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 1,120,508</u>		<u>\$ 921,852</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Historic Preservation Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Sales tax	\$ 553,080	\$ 537,930	\$ 588,761	\$ 50,831	\$ 527,380
Use tax	184,390	189,930	199,873	9,943	214,091
Miscellaneous	-	-	3,709	3,709	-
Interest income	32,880	32,880	62,745	29,865	33,586
Total revenue	<u>770,350</u>	<u>760,740</u>	<u>855,088</u>	<u>94,348</u>	<u>775,057</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	434,210	434,240	268,873	165,367	327,976
Capital outlay	60,850	351,350	-	351,350	95,488
Total expenditures	<u>495,060</u>	<u>785,590</u>	<u>268,873</u>	<u>516,717</u>	<u>423,464</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>275,290</u>	<u>(24,850)</u>	<u>586,215</u>	<u>611,065</u>	<u>351,593</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers Out	(54,210)	(54,210)	(54,210)	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(54,210)</u>	<u>(54,210)</u>	<u>(54,210)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 221,080</u>	<u>\$ (79,060)</u>	532,005	<u>\$ 611,065</u>	351,593
Fund Balance, January 1			2,111,371		1,759,778
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 2,643,376</u>		<u>\$ 2,111,371</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Recreation Center Debt Service Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Property taxes	\$ 1,751,430	\$ 1,751,430	\$ 1,760,880	\$ 9,450	\$ 1,747,796
Interest income	620	620	13,343	12,723	3,213
Total revenue	<u>1,752,050</u>	<u>1,752,050</u>	<u>1,774,223</u>	<u>22,173</u>	<u>1,751,009</u>
Expenditures:					
General Operations	300	300	614	(314)	300
Debt service:					
Principal	680,000	680,000	680,000	-	665,000
Interest	1,062,000	1,062,000	1,062,000	-	1,075,300
Total expenditures	<u>1,742,300</u>	<u>1,742,300</u>	<u>1,742,614</u>	<u>(314)</u>	<u>1,740,600</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>9,750</u>	<u>9,750</u>	<u>31,609</u>	<u>21,859</u>	<u>10,409</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 9,750</u>	<u>\$ 9,750</u>	31,609	<u>\$ 21,859</u>	10,409
Fund Balance, January 1			14,604		4,195
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 46,213</u>		<u>\$ 14,604</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Licenses and permits	\$ 28,160	\$ 28,160	\$ 22,505	\$ (5,655)	\$ 29,620
Interest income	13,390	13,390	15,280	1,890	9,849
Total revenue	<u>41,550</u>	<u>41,550</u>	<u>37,785</u>	<u>(3,765)</u>	<u>39,469</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	300	300	293	7	297
Total expenditures	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>297</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>41,250</u>	<u>41,250</u>	<u>37,492</u>	<u>(3,758)</u>	<u>39,172</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers out	<u>(13,390)</u>	<u>(13,390)</u>	<u>(15,280)</u>	<u>(1,890)</u>	<u>(9,849)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 27,860</u>	<u>\$ 27,860</u>	22,212	<u>\$ (5,648)</u>	29,323
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>583,565</u>		<u>554,242</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 605,777</u>		<u>\$ 583,565</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Capital Projects Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Variance -</u> <u>Positive</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>(Negative)</u>	
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Sales tax	\$ 4,404,020	\$ 4,282,880	\$ 4,696,997	\$ 414,117	\$ 4,206,298
Use tax	2,001,670	2,045,960	2,265,781	219,821	2,405,046
Intergovernmental	1,004,000	4,200,490	78,245	(4,122,245)	96,558
Charges for services	25,000	25,000	27,167	2,167	24,350
Miscellaneous	724,180	724,180	1,328,223	604,043	522,304
Interest income	26,140	26,140	248,108	221,968	91,868
Total revenue	<u>8,185,010</u>	<u>11,304,650</u>	<u>8,644,521</u>	<u>(2,660,129)</u>	<u>7,346,424</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	319,180	319,560	355,236	(35,676)	292,687
Capital outlay	10,291,450	18,973,910	6,496,745	12,477,165	5,867,300
Total expenditures	<u>10,610,630</u>	<u>19,293,470</u>	<u>6,851,981</u>	<u>12,441,489</u>	<u>6,159,987</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(2,425,620)</u>	<u>(7,988,820)</u>	<u>1,792,540</u>	<u>9,781,360</u>	<u>1,186,437</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	10,200
Transfers In	1,669,600	1,669,600	1,597,369	(72,231)	947,290
Transfers Out	(125,000)	(125,000)	(125,000)	-	(395,100)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,544,600</u>	<u>1,544,600</u>	<u>1,472,369</u>	<u>(72,231)</u>	<u>562,390</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (881,020)</u>	<u>\$ (6,444,220)</u>	<u>3,264,909</u>	<u>\$ 9,709,129</u>	<u>1,748,827</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>6,442,587</u>		<u>4,693,760</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 9,707,496</u>		<u>\$ 6,442,587</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Recreation Center Construction Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ 522,110	\$ 471,775	\$ (50,335)	\$ 387,891
Miscellaneous	-	-	23,332	23,332	90,171
Interest income	-	-	11,936	11,936	339,348
Insurance proceeds	-	285,510	347,167	61,657	897,104
Total revenue	-	807,620	854,210	46,590	1,714,514
Expenditures:					
General operations	-	-	411	(411)	725
Capital outlay	-	3,637,410	3,663,919	(26,509)	26,423,274
Total expenditures	-	3,637,410	3,664,330	(26,920)	26,423,999
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	-	(2,829,790)	(2,810,120)	19,670	(24,709,485)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	-	247,500	247,414	(86)	2,325,380
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	247,500	247,414	(86)	2,325,380
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (2,582,290)</u>	(2,562,706)	<u>\$ 19,584</u>	(22,384,105)
Fund Balance, January 1			2,827,427		25,211,532
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 264,721</u>		<u>\$ 2,827,427</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Individual Fund Budget Schedules

Consolidated Utility Fund – This fund accounts for the provision of water, wastewater, and storm water services to residents and some outside users. All activities that are necessary to provide such services are accounted for in these funds, including, but not limited to: administration, billing operations, environmental monitoring, capital outlay, and maintenance, financing, and related debt.

Golf Course Fund – The Golf Course Fund accounts for the activities of the Coal Creek Golf Course, which is owned and operated by the City.

Solid Waste & Recycling Fund – This fund was created by Ordinance No. 1554, Series 2009, to account for the resources generated and the costs incurred to provide solid waste pickup and recycling services. Since inception, the City has contracted with a private solid waste disposal company to perform the pickup and recycling services.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Consolidated Utility Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 229,380	\$ 229,380	\$ 400,000	\$ 170,620	\$ 68,814
Charges for services	10,181,600	10,131,600	10,265,142	133,542	10,777,362
Tap fees	3,752,670	3,752,670	3,101,960	(650,710)	1,809,046
Miscellaneous	150,420	200,420	362,231	161,811	378,202
Interest income	355,860	349,540	614,638	265,098	407,714
Total revenue	<u>14,669,930</u>	<u>14,663,610</u>	<u>14,743,971</u>	<u>80,361</u>	<u>13,441,138</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	6,530,780	7,038,400	5,771,685	1,266,715	5,827,813
Capital outlay	5,926,570	10,081,360	4,411,399	5,669,961	8,554,642
Debt service	2,526,780	2,526,780	2,436,112	90,668	2,527,396
Total expenditures	<u>14,984,130</u>	<u>19,646,540</u>	<u>12,619,196</u>	<u>7,027,344</u>	<u>16,909,851</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ (314,200)</u>	<u>\$ (4,982,930)</u>	2,124,775	<u>\$ 7,107,705</u>	(3,468,713)
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:					
Add:					
Capitalized assets			3,895,608		7,278,565
Principal retired			1,740,544		1,693,724
Amortization of bond premium			37,625		37,625
Depreciation and amortization			(3,434,342)		(3,006,065)
Loss on asset write-off			(251,511)		-
Change in Net Position GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 4,112,698</u>		<u>\$ 2,535,136</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Golf Course Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 1,725,700	\$ 1,725,700	\$ 1,610,740	\$ (114,960)	\$ 1,598,225
Miscellaneous income	8,600	8,600	13,756	5,156	8,300
Interest income	-	-	12,395	12,395	9,673
Insurance proceeds	-	-	44,661	44,661	113,569
Sale of assets	-	-	-	-	550
Total revenue	<u>1,734,300</u>	<u>1,734,300</u>	<u>1,681,552</u>	<u>(52,748)</u>	<u>1,730,317</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	1,808,440	1,840,100	1,620,952	219,148	1,831,655
Capital outlay	10,860	25,360	11,196	14,164	-
Total expenditures	<u>1,819,300</u>	<u>1,865,460</u>	<u>1,632,148</u>	<u>233,312</u>	<u>1,831,655</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ (85,000)</u>	<u>\$ (131,160)</u>	49,404	<u>\$ 180,564</u>	(101,338)
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:					
Subtract:					
Depreciation and amortization			(376,405)		(384,330)
Loss on Asset Write-Off			-		(1,892)
Loss on Theft			-		(1,489)
Change in Net Position GAAP Basis			<u>\$ (327,001)</u>		<u>\$ (489,049)</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Solid Waste & Recycling Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2018 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 1,750,400	\$ 1,750,400	\$ 1,709,878	\$ (40,522)	\$ 1,679,127
Interest income	2,450	2,450	2,742	292	1,190
Total revenue	<u>1,752,850</u>	<u>1,752,850</u>	<u>1,712,620</u>	<u>(40,230)</u>	<u>1,680,317</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	1,622,840	1,622,840	1,657,687	(34,847)	1,607,736
Total expenditures	<u>1,622,840</u>	<u>1,622,840</u>	<u>1,657,687</u>	<u>(34,847)</u>	<u>1,607,736</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget and GAAP Basis					
	<u>\$ 130,010</u>	<u>\$ 130,010</u>	<u>\$ 54,933</u>	<u>\$ (75,077)</u>	<u>\$ 72,581</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

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

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

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

City of Louisville, Colorado
Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019

	Technology Management	Fleet Management	Total Internal Service Funds
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 224,114	\$ 692,439	\$ 916,553
Interest receivable	792	2,447	3,239
Accounts receivable	3,693	-	3,693
Total current assets	<u>228,599</u>	<u>694,886</u>	<u>923,485</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Machinery and equipment	-	3,293,862	3,293,862
Office furniture and fixtures	140,752	-	140,752
Accumulated depreciation	(140,752)	(1,797,626)	(1,938,378)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>-</u>	<u>1,496,236</u>	<u>1,496,236</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>-</u>	<u>1,496,236</u>	<u>1,496,236</u>
Total assets	<u>228,599</u>	<u>2,191,122</u>	<u>2,419,721</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	2,499	34,323	36,822
Total liabilities	<u>2,499</u>	<u>34,323</u>	<u>36,822</u>
NET POSITION			
Invested in capital assets	-	1,496,236	1,496,236
Unrestricted	226,100	660,563	886,663
Total net position	<u>\$ 226,100</u>	<u>\$ 2,156,799</u>	<u>\$ 2,382,899</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses,
and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Technology Management	Fleet Management	Total Internal Service Funds
Operating revenue:			
Charges for services	\$ 70,666	\$ 350,796	\$ 421,462
Total operating revenue	<u>70,666</u>	<u>350,796</u>	<u>421,462</u>
Operating expenses:			
Costs of sales and services	49,172	306	49,478
Depreciation	1,733	209,632	211,365
Total operating expenses	<u>50,905</u>	<u>209,938</u>	<u>260,843</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>19,761</u>	<u>140,858</u>	<u>160,619</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Interest income	5,813	16,628	22,441
Insurance proceeds	-	32,636	32,636
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>5,813</u>	<u>49,264</u>	<u>55,077</u>
Change in net position	25,574	190,122	215,696
Net position January 1	200,526	1,966,677	2,167,203
Net position December 31	<u>\$ 226,100</u>	<u>\$ 2,156,799</u>	<u>\$ 2,382,899</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Technology Management	Fleet Management	Total Internal Service Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 66,973	\$ 350,796	\$ 417,769
Payments to suppliers	(53,813)	33,992	(19,821)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>13,160</u>	<u>384,788</u>	<u>397,948</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Insurance proceeds from loss of capital assets	-	32,636	32,636
Purchases of capital assets	-	(306,505)	(306,505)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(273,869)</u>	<u>(273,869)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest earnings	<u>5,450</u>	<u>15,362</u>	<u>20,812</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	18,610	126,281	144,891
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	<u>205,504</u>	<u>566,158</u>	<u>771,662</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	<u><u>\$ 224,114</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 692,439</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 916,553</u></u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 19,761	\$ 140,858	\$ 160,619
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense	1,733	209,632	211,365
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(3,693)	-	(3,693)
Accounts payable	(4,641)	34,298	29,657
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u><u>\$ 13,160</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 384,788</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 397,948</u></u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Technology Management Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 70,640	\$ 70,640	\$ 70,666	\$ 26	\$ 68,130
Interest income	4,380	4,380	5,813	1,433	3,313
Total revenue	<u>75,020</u>	<u>75,020</u>	<u>76,479</u>	<u>1,459</u>	<u>71,443</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	750	750	357	393	1,334
Capital outlay	60,000	60,000	48,815	11,185	50,895
Total expenditures	<u>60,750</u>	<u>60,750</u>	<u>49,172</u>	<u>11,578</u>	<u>52,229</u>
Net Income, Budget Basis	<u>\$ 14,270</u>	<u>\$ 14,270</u>	27,307	<u>\$ 13,037</u>	19,214
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:					
Subtract:					
Depreciation			<u>(1,733)</u>		<u>(11,804)</u>
Change in Net Position GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 25,574</u>		<u>\$ 7,410</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Fleet Management Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2019
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2018)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2018 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 342,200	\$ 342,200	\$ 350,796	\$ 8,596.00	\$ 238,880
Interest income	5,300	5,300	16,628	11,328	9,473
Insurance proceeds	-	-	32,636	32,636	52,458
Sale of assets	-	-	-	-	60,000
Total revenue	<u>347,500</u>	<u>347,500</u>	<u>400,060</u>	<u>52,560</u>	<u>360,811</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	750	500	306	194	285
Capital outlay	144,690	621,390	306,505	314,885	361,080
Total expenditures	<u>145,440</u>	<u>621,890</u>	<u>306,811</u>	<u>315,079</u>	<u>361,365</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ 202,060</u>	<u>\$ (274,390)</u>	93,249	<u>\$ 367,639</u>	(554)
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:					
Add:					
Capitalized assets			306,505		361,080
Subtract:					
Depreciation			(209,632)		(212,529)
Loss on asset disposal			<u>-</u>		<u>(23,998)</u>
Change in Net Position, GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 190,122</u>		<u>\$ 123,999</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report



COLORADO ▪ SINCE 1878

Statistical Section

STATISTICAL SECTION

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

Contents	Pages
Financial Trends	
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City’s financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Net Position by Component	106
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 Revenue Capacity	
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the city’s ability to generate its property and sales taxes.	
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These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City’s current levels of outstanding debt and the City’s ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
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These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City’s financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.	
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Operating Information

These schedules contain information about the city's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the City's financial information relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

Operating Indicators by Function/Program

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Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program

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Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Governmental activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 82,256,705	\$ 84,630,709	\$ 87,258,423	\$ 90,919,036
Restricted	9,803,747	14,354,176	19,077,005	17,412,130
Unrestricted	12,223,531	8,624,784	5,660,045	7,556,314
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 104,283,983</u>	<u>\$ 107,609,669</u>	<u>\$ 111,995,473</u>	<u>\$ 115,887,480</u>
Business-type activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 61,853,539	\$ 63,658,469	\$ 65,677,762	\$ 65,806,134
Restricted	3,013,817	1,250,000	1,394,377	144,392
Unrestricted	9,008,956	12,204,028	16,063,091	20,684,118
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 73,876,312</u>	<u>\$ 77,112,497</u>	<u>\$ 83,135,230</u>	<u>\$ 86,634,644</u>
Primary government:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 144,110,244	\$ 148,289,178	\$ 152,936,185	\$ 156,725,170
Restricted	12,817,564	15,604,176	20,471,382	17,556,522
Unrestricted	21,232,487	20,828,812	21,723,136	28,240,432
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 178,160,295</u>	<u>\$ 184,722,166</u>	<u>\$ 195,130,703</u>	<u>\$ 202,522,124</u>

Schedule 1

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 95,447,349	\$ 102,834,966	\$ 108,153,971	\$ 115,130,035	\$ 119,069,209	\$ 123,176,977
17,305,576	12,911,307	14,893,996	12,727,882	14,500,731	18,592,355
4,136,883	5,349,355	5,384,411	6,614,403	10,882,333	10,613,925
<u>\$ 116,889,808</u>	<u>\$ 121,095,628</u>	<u>\$ 128,432,378</u>	<u>\$ 134,472,320</u>	<u>\$ 144,452,273</u>	<u>\$ 152,383,257</u>
\$ 75,983,429	\$ 59,420,788	\$ 90,725,131	\$ 101,245,580	\$ 106,863,204	\$ 108,474,725
144,407	144,424				
21,291,938	44,383,568	28,386,460	25,635,940	22,136,977	24,366,084
<u>\$ 97,419,774</u>	<u>\$ 103,948,780</u>	<u>\$ 119,111,591</u>	<u>\$ 126,881,520</u>	<u>\$ 129,000,181</u>	<u>\$ 132,840,809</u>
\$ 171,430,778	\$ 162,255,754	\$ 198,879,102	\$ 216,375,615	\$ 225,932,413	\$ 231,651,702
17,449,983	13,055,731	14,893,996	12,727,882	14,500,731	18,592,355
25,428,821	49,732,923	33,770,871	32,250,343	33,019,310	34,980,009
<u>\$ 214,309,582</u>	<u>\$ 225,044,408</u>	<u>\$ 247,543,969</u>	<u>\$ 261,353,840</u>	<u>\$ 273,452,454</u>	<u>\$ 285,224,066</u>

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Expenses				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 4,883,885	\$ 5,033,889	\$ 5,647,501	\$ 5,649,915
Public Safety	3,910,810	4,125,237	4,239,732	4,401,899
Public Works	4,360,451	3,881,729	4,363,102	4,682,257
Culture & recreation	5,057,914	4,630,197	5,140,675	5,439,352
Interest on long-term debt	268,997	248,327	225,414	200,664
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>18,482,057</u>	<u>17,919,379</u>	<u>19,616,424</u>	<u>20,374,087</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water & wastewater	7,490,716	6,235,542	6,023,493	7,094,607
Golf	414,501	126,305	113,738	102,384
Solid Waste & Recycling	1,021,794	1,095,806	1,158,653	1,215,817
Total business-type activities	<u>8,927,011</u>	<u>7,457,653</u>	<u>7,295,884</u>	<u>8,412,808</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 27,409,068</u>	<u>\$ 25,377,032</u>	<u>\$ 26,912,308</u>	<u>\$ 28,786,895</u>
Program Revenues				
Governmental activities:				
Charges for services:				
General government	\$ 651,481	\$ 885,971	\$ 1,111,862	\$ 1,304,308
Public Safety	212,851	180,802	168,048	164,233
Public works	23,720	125,353	53,422	48,037
Culture & recreation	1,880,133	2,184,594	2,699,179	2,609,086
Operating grants and contributions	798,576	1,033,901	1,030,853	1,090,656
Capital grants and contributions	2,021,184	347,156	1,189,700	229,807
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>5,587,945</u>	<u>4,757,777</u>	<u>6,253,064</u>	<u>5,446,127</u>
Business-type activities:				
Charges for services:				
Water & wastewater	\$ 6,070,081	\$ 6,630,588	\$ 7,653,168	\$ 7,026,998
Golf	217,551	187,791	184,551	96,057
Solid Waste & Recycling	1,060,460	1,128,108	1,164,080	1,179,859
Capital grants and contributions	461,473	2,686,553	4,154,421	4,778,437
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>7,809,565</u>	<u>10,633,040</u>	<u>13,156,220</u>	<u>13,081,351</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 13,397,510</u>	<u>\$ 15,390,817</u>	<u>\$ 19,409,284</u>	<u>\$ 18,527,478</u>

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 6,675,768	\$ 7,171,557	\$ 9,891,109	\$ 7,983,427	\$ 8,537,437	\$ 8,762,112
4,553,551	4,441,084	4,780,161	5,082,261	5,244,164	5,619,873
4,936,452	5,650,163	4,131,484	5,423,279	6,277,688	6,653,439
5,292,993	6,448,556	5,704,015	8,832,366	9,540,902	12,465,878
143,261	179,807	266,353	896,534	1,387,580	1,336,066
<u>21,602,025</u>	<u>23,891,167</u>	<u>24,773,122</u>	<u>28,217,867</u>	<u>30,987,771</u>	<u>34,837,368</u>
6,925,945	7,500,879	7,851,737	8,892,682	10,943,627	10,662,898
725,639	1,372,857	1,802,025	1,791,268	2,219,366	2,008,553
1,308,423	1,538,800	1,595,911	1,592,967	1,607,736	1,657,687
<u>8,960,007</u>	<u>10,412,536</u>	<u>11,249,673</u>	<u>12,276,917</u>	<u>14,770,729</u>	<u>14,329,138</u>
<u>\$ 30,562,032</u>	<u>\$ 34,303,703</u>	<u>\$ 36,022,795</u>	<u>\$ 40,494,784</u>	<u>\$ 45,758,500</u>	<u>\$ 49,166,506</u>
\$ 1,197,741	\$ 1,600,561	\$ 1,807,195	\$ 1,691,937	\$ 2,754,349	\$ 2,251,702
190,378	144,169	170,808	170,068	146,072	128,540
50,601	45,858	96,003	952,389	1,298,623	1,162,736
2,334,963	2,823,928	3,672,314	2,380,663	2,054,832	3,352,533
1,187,323	1,047,638	783,790	384,849	424,988	411,868
946,517	1,514,534	2,660,533	2,014,711	1,208,568	1,970,315
<u>5,907,523</u>	<u>7,176,688</u>	<u>9,190,643</u>	<u>7,594,617</u>	<u>7,887,432</u>	<u>9,277,694</u>
\$ 7,639,334	\$ 8,218,051	\$ 9,880,524	\$ 10,331,106	\$ 11,018,277	\$ 10,549,525
61,271	806,648	1,426,754	1,536,097	1,606,525	1,624,496
1,331,448	1,495,109	1,553,474	1,617,620	1,679,127	1,709,878
6,793,255	4,870,109	12,147,614	6,307,253	1,877,860	3,501,960
<u>15,825,308</u>	<u>15,389,917</u>	<u>25,008,366</u>	<u>19,792,076</u>	<u>16,181,789</u>	<u>17,385,859</u>
<u>\$ 21,732,831</u>	<u>\$ 22,566,605</u>	<u>\$ 34,199,009</u>	<u>\$ 27,386,693</u>	<u>\$ 24,069,221</u>	<u>\$ 26,663,553</u>

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Net (Expense)/Revenue				
Governmental activities	\$ (12,894,111)	\$ (13,161,601)	\$ (13,363,360)	\$ (14,927,960)
Business-type activities	(1,117,446)	3,175,387	5,860,336	4,668,543
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ (14,011,557)</u>	<u>\$ (9,986,214)</u>	<u>\$ (7,503,024)</u>	<u>\$ (10,259,417)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Governmental activities:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 2,994,253	\$ 3,004,038	\$ 2,950,576	\$ 2,982,528
Sales tax	8,800,525	9,086,243	9,747,679	10,441,013
Use tax	1,049,104	2,184,874	3,012,454	3,808,835
Franchise tax	998,022	1,013,415	994,447	1,059,412
Other tax	482,861	492,680	558,755	640,578
General intergovernmental revenue	165,274	61,753	65,192	78,281
Investment earnings	297,238	192,355	148,160	83,472
Miscellaneous	448,132	387,926	329,811	310,051
Transfers	64,000	64,000	(57,914)	(434,038)
Total governmental activities	<u>15,299,409</u>	<u>16,487,284</u>	<u>17,749,160</u>	<u>18,970,132</u>
Business-type activities :				
Investment earnings	186,587	116,781	104,480	67,613
Miscellaneous	60,724	8,020	-	151,050
Transfers	(64,000)	(64,000)	57,914	434,038
Total business-type activities	<u>183,311</u>	<u>60,801</u>	<u>162,394</u>	<u>652,701</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 15,482,720</u>	<u>\$ 16,548,085</u>	<u>\$ 17,911,554</u>	<u>\$ 19,622,833</u>
Extraordinary Item				
Governmental activities:				
Loss on impairment of assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (150,161)
Total governmental activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(150,161)</u>
Business-type activities:				
Loss on impairment of assets	-	-	-	(1,821,826)
Total business-type activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,821,826)</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,971,987)</u>
Change in Net Position				
Governmental activities	\$ 2,405,298	\$ 3,325,684	\$ 4,385,801	\$ 3,892,011
Business-type activities	(934,135)	3,236,188	6,022,730	3,499,418
Total primary government	<u>\$ 1,471,163</u>	<u>\$ 6,561,872</u>	<u>\$ 10,408,531</u>	<u>\$ 7,391,429</u>

**Schedule 2
(Continued)**

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ (15,694,502)	\$ (16,714,479)	\$ (15,582,479)	\$ (20,623,250)	\$ (23,100,339)	\$ (25,559,674)
6,865,301	4,977,381	13,758,693	7,515,159	1,411,060	3,056,721
<u>\$ (8,829,201)</u>	<u>\$ (11,737,098)</u>	<u>\$ (1,823,786)</u>	<u>\$ (13,108,091)</u>	<u>\$ (21,689,279)</u>	<u>\$ (22,502,953)</u>
\$ 3,187,825	\$ 3,452,375	\$ 4,089,516	\$ 4,420,751	\$ 6,824,021	\$ 6,710,297
11,230,542	11,778,592	12,592,051	14,482,942	15,344,739	17,156,427
3,740,268	4,305,785	4,996,965	4,899,603	6,188,485	5,815,601
1,123,485	1,080,496	1,057,233	1,078,609	1,074,576	1,054,850
711,022	748,861	789,592	830,159	892,427	908,059
123,200	335,031	242,592	323,434	324,757	346,219
102,904	96,946	180,038	395,381	807,591	845,483
306,402	476,828	285,967	232,312	1,623,701	653,717
(3,828,821)	(1,354,613)	(1,147,173)	-	-	-
<u>16,696,827</u>	<u>20,920,301</u>	<u>23,086,781</u>	<u>26,663,191</u>	<u>33,080,297</u>	<u>33,490,653</u>
91,010	80,639	148,545	217,154	418,577	629,775
-	116,372	108,397	37,625	289,031	154,134
3,828,821	1,354,613	1,147,173	-	-	-
<u>3,919,831</u>	<u>1,551,624</u>	<u>1,404,115</u>	<u>254,779</u>	<u>707,608</u>	<u>783,909</u>
<u>\$ 20,616,658</u>	<u>\$ 22,471,925</u>	<u>\$ 24,490,896</u>	<u>\$ 26,917,970</u>	<u>\$ 33,787,905</u>	<u>\$ 34,274,562</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 1,002,325	\$ 4,205,822	\$ 7,504,302	\$ 6,039,941	\$ 9,979,958	\$ 7,930,979
10,785,132	6,529,005	15,162,808	7,769,938	2,118,668	3,840,630
<u>\$ 11,787,457</u>	<u>\$ 10,734,827</u>	<u>\$ 22,667,110</u>	<u>\$ 13,809,879</u>	<u>\$ 12,098,626</u>	<u>\$ 11,771,609</u>

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2010	2011 (1)	2012	2013
General Fund				
Reserved	\$ 729,274	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Unreserved	4,372,114	-	-	-
Nonspendable	-	155,739	184,727	70,552
Restricted	-	641,687	816,524	761,218
Assigned	-	160,664	14,784	61,239
Unassigned	-	5,374,697	3,241,366	5,597,320
Total general fund	<u>\$ 5,101,388</u>	<u>\$ 6,332,787</u>	<u>\$ 4,257,401</u>	<u>\$ 6,490,329</u>
All Other Governmental Funds				
Reserved	\$ 9,230,903	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Unreserved, reported in:				
Special revenue funds	2,121,948	-	-	-
Capital projects funds	2,953,722	-	-	-
Nonspendable	-	370,597	397,021	424,221
Restricted	-	13,341,892	17,863,460	16,226,691
Committed	-	1,493,579	1,206,684	1,003,273
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 14,306,573</u>	<u>\$ 15,206,068</u>	<u>\$ 19,467,165</u>	<u>\$ 17,654,185</u>

Notes:

(1) Beginning in 2011, GASB 54 requires governmental fund balances to be reported as Nonspendable, Restricted, Assigned or Unassigned. See Note 1 (D)(10) to the Financial Statements for more information.

Schedule 3

Fiscal year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-
185,255	166,746	176,999	188,058	217,420	227,281
933,822	868,162	906,269	1,024,122	1,151,660	1,434,787
242,521	84,856	37,128	32,718	122,236	151,468
2,297,188	4,221,063	4,185,373	6,552,446	9,036,825	8,995,432
\$ 3,658,786	\$ 5,340,827	\$ 5,305,769	\$ 7,797,344	\$ 10,528,141	\$ 10,808,968
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
456,256	495,226	515,002	554,242	583,565	605,777
15,915,498	11,547,919	13,472,725	36,361,050	15,592,933	17,633,420
482,548	975,379	1,017,091	1,066,672	568,117	578,712
\$ 16,854,302	\$ 13,018,524	\$ 15,004,818	\$ 37,981,964	\$ 16,744,615	\$ 18,817,909

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenues				
Taxes (see Schedule 5)	\$ 14,324,765	\$ 15,781,250	\$ 17,263,911	\$ 18,932,366
Licenses, fees, and permits	741,916	1,335,204	1,960,400	2,048,937
Intergovernmental	2,988,264	1,444,060	2,285,745	1,396,933
Charges for services	1,731,231	1,817,124	1,850,102	1,849,629
Fines and forfeits	264,006	235,246	228,212	223,608
Miscellaneous	719,792	506,154	462,477	525,964
Total Revenues	20,769,974	21,119,038	24,050,847	24,977,437
Expenditures				
General government	2,972,884	3,038,179	3,176,196	3,313,222
Police	3,940,528	4,108,953	4,276,707	4,419,408
Public works	1,874,229	1,873,727	1,974,790	2,073,155
Planning and building safety	757,086	722,348	1,025,080	907,443
Library and museum services	1,343,929	1,394,596	1,450,203	1,499,791
Parks and recreation	3,541,186	3,720,901	3,817,938	3,954,617
Non-capitalized budget-basis capital	370,620	(710,612)	34,395	578,252
Net capital outlay	4,290,082	3,762,430	5,208,206	5,873,602
Bond issuance costs	-	-	-	-
Debt service:				
Principal	710,000	730,000	755,000	1,310,000
Interest	262,291	241,621	218,708	193,958
Total Expenditures	20,062,835	18,882,143	21,937,223	24,123,448
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures	707,139	2,236,895	2,113,624	853,989
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Developer Contributions	-	-	-	-
Sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	-
Bond Proceeds	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	298,287	887,870	5,165,074	1,403,663
Transfers out	(434,287)	(993,870)	(5,092,988)	(1,837,701)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(136,000)	(106,000)	72,086	(434,038)
Net change in fund balance	\$ 571,139	\$ 2,130,895	\$ 2,185,710	\$ 419,951
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	6%	6%	6%	8%

Schedule 4

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 19,993,142	\$ 21,366,109	\$ 23,525,357	\$ 25,712,064	\$ 30,324,248	\$ 31,645,234
1,559,270	2,543,167	3,022,262	2,157,688	3,179,469	2,274,649
2,106,687	2,724,897	3,761,617	1,852,349	2,303,700	2,399,393
1,853,787	1,911,923	2,118,401	2,101,946	1,926,519	3,245,234
250,633	186,429	216,085	210,719	185,850	157,594
573,269	715,732	713,118	2,216,779	2,982,699	2,991,166
<u>26,336,788</u>	<u>29,448,257</u>	<u>33,356,840</u>	<u>34,251,545</u>	<u>40,902,485</u>	<u>42,713,270</u>
3,699,717	4,108,467	5,231,446	5,954,152	6,033,320	7,199,311
4,646,953	4,489,317	4,719,015	4,872,387	5,198,678	5,585,633
2,474,100	2,153,768	2,164,982	2,311,041	2,508,849	2,903,101
864,280	1,088,832	1,034,491	1,299,734	1,449,280	1,264,924
1,616,093	1,722,929	1,725,600	1,850,154	1,886,042	2,148,636
4,504,585	4,920,439	5,251,441	5,202,260	5,401,798	7,193,927
(34,864)	1,313,792	(1,186,096)	609,581	1,590,337	1,440,317
8,861,021	11,101,751	14,205,413	13,875,610	31,905,120	10,539,775
55,500	-	50,690	192,839	-	
575,000	600,000	624,571	710,150	1,980,054	685,401
145,223	182,355	268,901	974,705	1,465,751	1,409,916
<u>27,407,608</u>	<u>31,681,650</u>	<u>34,090,454</u>	<u>37,852,613</u>	<u>59,419,229</u>	<u>40,370,941</u>
(1,070,820)	(2,233,393)	(733,614)	(3,601,068)	(18,516,744)	2,342,329
93,440	-	50,690	-	-	
-	1,434,270	198,884	8,550	10,200	11,790
750,000	-	3,750,000	29,061,241	-	
8,122,666	2,322,182	2,594,694	1,070,867	4,470,749	4,877,723
(11,526,714)	(3,676,795)	(3,741,867)	(1,070,867)	(4,470,749)	(4,877,723)
<u>(2,560,608)</u>	<u>79,657</u>	<u>2,852,401</u>	<u>29,069,791</u>	<u>10,200</u>	<u>11,790</u>
<u>\$ (3,631,428)</u>	<u>\$ (2,153,736)</u>	<u>\$ 2,118,787</u>	<u>\$ 25,468,723</u>	<u>\$ (18,506,544)</u>	<u>\$ 2,354,119</u>
4%	4%	5%	7%	13%	7%

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

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Sales Tax	Use Tax	Franchise Tax	Lodging Tax	Other Tax	Total
2010	2,994,253	8,800,525	1,049,104	998,022	304,674	178,187	14,324,765
2011	3,004,038	9,086,243	2,184,874	1,013,415	335,556	157,124	15,781,250
2012	2,950,576	9,747,679	3,012,454	994,447	365,883	192,872	17,263,911
2013	2,982,528	10,441,013	3,808,835	1,059,412	380,033	260,545	18,932,366
2014	3,187,825	11,230,542	3,740,268	1,123,485	428,075	282,947	19,993,142
2015	3,452,375	11,778,592	4,305,785	1,080,496	469,709	279,152	21,366,109
2016	4,089,516	12,592,051	4,996,965	1,057,233	500,223	289,369	23,525,357
2017	4,420,751	14,482,942	4,899,603	1,078,609	516,863	313,296	25,712,064
2018	6,824,020	15,344,740	6,188,485	1,074,576	472,526	419,902	30,324,249
2019	6,710,297	17,156,427	5,815,601	1,054,850	454,714	453,345	31,645,234
Change							
2009-2019	124.11%	94.95%	454.34%	5.69%	49.25%	154.42%	120.91%

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

Fiscal Year	Assessed Commercial Property	Assessed Residential Property	Assessed Industrial Property	Assessed Other Property	Less: Assessed Tax-Exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate
2010	153,880,580	192,462,080	77,368,280	23,055,020	51,467,670	\$ 446,765,960	6.710
2011	163,845,209	197,030,711	48,727,078	28,285,269	45,656,047	\$ 437,888,267	6.710
2012	166,579,015	199,473,825	47,537,853	28,717,654	48,176,664	\$ 442,308,347	6.710
2013	165,615,716	211,996,360	48,186,748	30,562,660	51,619,426	\$ 456,361,484	6.710
2014	163,263,008	217,114,340	53,458,675	34,867,435	53,347,944	\$ 468,703,458	6.710
2015	189,273,194	258,166,377	65,034,365	36,289,151	54,855,584	\$ 548,763,087	6.710
2016	189,105,856	261,504,441	69,479,393	37,279,159	57,899,775	\$ 557,368,849	6.710
2017	230,079,499	291,465,506	92,644,272	40,406,751	59,235,150	\$ 654,596,028	6.710
2018	235,975,128	295,462,088	96,852,330	36,337,009	59,502,264	\$ 664,626,555	8.869
2019	259,538,751	323,921,794	109,380,132	24,515,305	64,208,564	\$ 717,355,982	7.934

Fiscal Year	Actual Commercial Property	Actual Residential Property	Actual Industrial Property	Actual Other Property	Less: Actual Tax-Exempt Property	Total Taxable Actual Value
2010	530,619,400	2,417,846,000	266,786,300	79,500,300	188,611,395	3,294,752,000
2011	564,989,981	2,475,260,982	168,024,445	97,535,388	168,571,842	3,305,810,796
2012	574,414,786	2,505,953,508	163,923,627	99,026,401	177,038,426	3,343,318,322
2013	571,092,200	2,663,271,227	166,161,227	105,388,468	188,020,573	3,505,913,122
2014	562,976,293	2,727,567,402	184,340,240	120,232,525	195,862,054	3,595,116,460
2015	652,666,286	3,243,296,319	224,256,493	125,135,007	203,443,038	4,245,354,105
2016	652,089,749	3,285,231,645	239,584,060	128,548,805	213,568,192	4,305,454,259
2017	793,378,331	4,048,132,056	319,462,591	139,333,646	218,961,202	5,300,306,624
2018	813,706,727	4,103,640,180	333,973,580	125,300,033	220,600,840	5,597,221,360
2019	894,963,795	4,524,545,605	377,173,639	84,535,542	261,484,159	5,881,218,581

Source: Boulder County Assessor's Office

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

Mill Levies

Levy Year	Collection Year	City of Louisville			Boulder Valley Schools	Boulder County	Urban Drainage and Flood Control	Louisville Fire District	Northern Colorado Water	Total
		Operating	Debt Service	Total Direct						
2009	2010	5.184	1.526	6.710	39.999	23.667	0.508	6.686	1.000	78.570
2010	2011	5.184	1.526	6.710	43.838	24.645	0.523	6.686	1.000	83.402
2011	2012	5.184	1.526	6.710	44.843	24.645	0.566	6.686	1.000	84.450
2012	2013	5.184	1.526	6.710	45.547	24.645	0.599	6.686	1.000	85.187
2013	2014	5.184	1.526	6.710	45.372	25.120	0.608	6.686	1.000	85.496
2014	2015	5.184	1.526	6.710	47.569	24.794	0.632	6.686	1.000	87.391
2015	2016	5.184	1.526	6.710	45.814	22.624	0.553	6.686	1.000	83.387
2016	2017	5.184	1.526	6.710	48.961	24.064	0.559	6.686	1.000	87.980
2017	2018	5.184	3.685	8.869	47.780	22.726	0.500	6.686	1.000	87.561
2018	2019	5.184	2.750	7.934	48.967	24.026	0.726	6.686	1.000	89.339

Tax Levies

Levy Year	Collection Year	City of Louisville			Boulder Valley Schools	Boulder County	Urban Drainage and Flood Control	Louisville Fire District (1)	Northern Colorado Water	Total
		Operating	Debt Service	Total Direct						
2009	2010	2,315,673	681,658	2,997,331	167,976,116	137,564,655	2,124,166	3,109,216	5,347,290	319,800,432
2010	2011	2,316,565	681,921	2,998,486	183,864,077	142,564,068	2,176,881	3,106,029	5,322,753	340,714,215
2011	2012	2,266,442	667,166	2,933,608	183,588,532	138,085,156	2,304,199	3,054,993	5,164,277	335,797,931
2012	2013	2,288,932	673,787	2,962,719	186,936,602	139,022,459	2,445,639	3,083,219	5,173,950	340,298,375
2013	2014	2,353,928	692,919	3,046,847	190,187,744	144,037,143	2,532,520	3,166,281	5,273,967	348,937,421
2014	2015	2,406,098	708,276	3,114,374	201,551,784	143,254,180	2,665,833	3,221,553	5,346,845	359,862,845
2015	2016	2,810,931	827,446	3,638,377	233,241,682	155,177,134	2,799,968	3,757,815	6,364,089	405,806,511
2016	2017	2,840,602	836,180	3,676,782	249,079,970	165,014,873	2,825,361	3,798,581	6,370,318	431,602,065
2017	2018	3,315,910	2,357,085	5,672,995	279,511,886	178,590,811	2,914,703	4,420,512	7,345,280	480,813,272
2018	2019	3,346,744	1,775,376	5,122,120	286,320,367	189,095,626	4,235,447	4,461,500	7,373,186	498,383,622

Notes:

Overlapping tax rates and levies exclude CTC Metro District and Takoda Metro District

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

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

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2010 Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
Conoco Phillips Company	Energy Training and R&D Center	\$ 10,791,660	1	2.2%
Coherent Technologies	Laser-based technologies	7,542,180	2	1.5%
Neodata Services Inc.	Business Services	6,298,490	3	1.3%
MEPT Coal Creek Business Park	Office Park	5,343,450	4	1.1%
Infinite Funding Company LLC	Commercial Real Estate	4,717,110	5	0.9%
Public Service Co of Colorado	Energy	4,174,722	6	0.8%
Boulder Road LLC	Unknown	4,149,050	7	0.8%
VTR Avista MOB LLC	Medical Offices	3,868,890	8	0.8%
RLJ II-C Louisville CO LLC	Lodging	3,589,560	9	0.7%
Colorado Tech LLC	Technology	2,920,450	10	0.6%
	Totals	<u>\$ 53,395,562</u>		<u>10.7%</u>

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2019 Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
Colorado Technology Center Portfolio	Technology	\$18,769,381	1	2.4%
TFG Coal Creek Property LLC	Commercial Real Estate	11,029,048	2	1.4%
Public Service Company of Colorado (Xcel)	Energy	10,613,891	3	1.4%
Centennial Owner LLC	Commercial Real Estate	7,487,800	4	1.0%
Infinite Drive LLC	Commercial Real Estate	6,656,370	5	0.9%
RLJ II-C Louisville CO LLC	Unknown	6,384,640	6	0.8%
Tebo-Oconnor LLC	Commercial Real Estate	5,300,620	7	0.7%
Lexington Louisville L P	Commercial Real Estate	4,963,930	8	0.6%
TKG Louisville Colorado Development LLC	Commercial Real Estate	4,774,560	9	0.6%
EJ 2000 Taylor LLC	Commercial Real Estate	4,652,557	10	0.6%
	Totals	<u>\$ 80,632,797</u>		<u>10.3%</u>

Source: Boulder County Assessor's Office

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

Levy Year	Collection Year	Total Tax Levy	Total Current Tax Collections	Urban Revitalization District Current Tax Collections	City of Louisville Current Tax Collections	Ratio of Current Tax Collections to Total Tax Levy	City of Louisville Delinquent Tax Collections (1)	City of Louisville Total Tax Collections	Ratio of Total Tax Collections to Total Tax Levy
2009	2010	2,997,331	2,992,335	49,106	2,943,229	98.19%	1,918	2,945,147	98.26%
2010	2011	2,998,486	3,000,678	43,310	2,957,368	98.63%	3,360	2,960,728	98.74%
2011	2012	2,933,608	2,947,165	57,253	2,889,912	98.51%	3,411	2,893,323	98.63%
2012	2013	2,962,719	2,979,244	64,110	2,915,134	98.39%	3,284	2,918,418	98.50%
2013	2014	3,046,847	3,184,802	191,316	2,993,486	98.25%	3,023	2,996,509	98.35%
2014	2015	3,114,374	3,446,293	390,988	3,055,305	98.10%	6,082	3,061,387	98.30%
2015	2016	3,638,377	4,074,323	529,979	3,544,344	97.42%	15,193	3,559,537	97.83%
2016	2017	3,676,782	4,420,031	795,640	3,624,391	98.58%	720	3,625,111	98.59%
2017	2018	5,672,995	6,820,706	1,259,070	5,561,636	98.04%	3,315	5,564,950	98.10%
2018	2019	5,122,120	6,689,517	1,648,038	5,041,479	98.43%	20,780	5,062,259	98.83%

Notes:

(1) Delinquent taxes reported by collection year because they are not available by levy year



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

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture	\$ 12,386	\$ 13,074	\$ 14,889	\$ 41,447
Construction	15,463	12,491	16,189	47,163
Manufacturing	245,502	298,269	437,847	306,078
Trans/Comm/Utilities	1,436,159	1,421,166	1,390,636	1,432,477
Wholesale	119,230	152,813	163,738	172,867
Home Improvements Centers	1,142,131	1,148,411	1,292,138	1,457,538
General Merchandise	983,285	921,223	835,033	901,844
Grocery Stores	1,744,867	1,730,125	1,837,916	2,068,412
Automotive	49,000	53,055	60,459	65,273
Apparel/Accessory	36,736	53,918	61,782	68,029
Furniture	148,801	172,292	196,291	227,122
Food/Beverage	1,394,376	1,552,647	1,709,567	1,862,344
Miscellaneous	308,912	372,326	560,135	472,182
Financial/Insurance	278,138	311,410	215,114	267,178
Services	814,047	895,681	958,919	1,024,827
Total	<u>\$ 8,729,033</u>	<u>\$ 9,108,901</u>	<u>\$ 9,750,653</u>	<u>\$ 10,414,781</u>

Notes:

Amounts reported are gross and do not include BAPs (Business Assistance Payments)

Schedule 10

Fiscal year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 48,617	\$ 50,162	\$ 56,291	\$ 60,988	\$ 64,350	64,173
56,161	70,909	124,420	32,411	6,891	-
310,406	224,249	288,159	761,684	711,077	950,415
1,503,040	1,423,508	1,521,106	1,482,100	1,473,217	1,988,948
271,459	286,022	255,073	290,646	393,942	348,083
1,413,014	1,437,736	1,572,172	1,719,927	2,107,438	2,104,158
938,333	986,553	960,576	1,149,950	1,324,738	1,946,922
2,359,905	2,786,992	2,973,998	3,195,006	3,297,739	3,279,991
74,218	51,583	63,394	70,895	81,151	74,535
75,105	86,156	100,095	111,505	115,857	139,292
235,225	288,810	298,700	288,334	321,916	356,020
1,981,287	2,108,628	2,287,270	2,438,032	2,723,132	2,790,461
651,849	625,400	660,645	540,800	691,978	-
278,582	332,522	373,260	389,265	504,075	497,317
996,453	1,213,327	1,296,971	1,420,146	1,499,690	1,546,310
<u>\$11,193,654</u>	<u>\$11,972,557</u>	<u>\$ 12,832,130</u>	<u>\$ 13,951,689</u>	<u>\$ 15,317,191</u>	<u>\$ 16,086,625</u>

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

Fiscal Year	City of Louisville	County of Boulder	State of Colorado	Regional Transportation District	Cultural District	Football District	Total
2010	3.500%	0.650%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.10%	8.250%
2011	3.500%	0.800%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.10%	8.400%
2012	3.500%	0.800%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00% (1)	8.300%
2013	3.500%	0.800%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.300%
2014	3.500%	0.800%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.300%
2015	3.500%	0.985% (2)	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.485%
2016	3.500%	0.985%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.485%
2017	3.500%	0.985%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.485%
2018	3.650% (3)	0.985%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.635%
2019	3.650%	0.985%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.635%

Notes:

(1) The Football District tax expired January 1, 2012

(2) Flood Recovery Fund, effective 1/1/15 - 12/31/19

(3) City of Louisville Recreation Tax of 0.15%, effective January 1, 2018

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

Taxpayer (1)	Fiscal Year 2010				Fiscal Year 2019			
	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Sales Tax Revenue	Percent of Total	Number of Filers	Percent of Total	Sales Tax Revenue	Percent of Total
Agriculture	13	0.9%	\$ 12,386	0.1%	41	2.8%	\$ 64,173	0.4%
Construction	54	3.7%	15,463	0.2%		0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Manufacturing	104	7.0%	\$ 245,502	2.8%	356	24.1%	\$ 950,415	5.9%
Trans/Comm/Utilities	120	8.1%	1,436,159	16.5%	199	13.5%	\$ 1,988,948	12.4%
Wholesale	80	5.4%	\$ 119,230	1.4%	205	13.9%	\$ 348,083	2.2%
Home Improvements	74	5.0%	1,142,131	13.1%	366	24.8%	\$ 2,104,158	13.1%
General Merchandise	38	2.6%	\$ 983,285	11.3%	494	33.5%	\$ 1,946,922	12.1%
Grocery Stores	40	2.7%	1,744,867	20.0%	106	7.2%	\$ 3,279,991	20.4%
Automotive	5	0.3%	\$ 49,000	0.6%	6	0.4%	\$ 74,535	0.5%
Apparel/Accessory	28	1.9%	36,736	0.4%	98	6.6%	\$ 139,292	0.9%
Furniture	35	2.4%	\$ 148,801	1.7%	124	8.4%	\$ 356,020	2.2%
Eating/Drinking	68	4.6%	1,394,376	16.0%	130	8.8%	\$ 2,790,461	17.3%
Miscellaneous	251	17.0%	\$ 308,912	3.5%		0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Financial/Insurance	163	11.0%	278,138	3.2%	297	20.1%	\$ 497,317	3.1%
Services	403	27.3%	\$ 814,047	9.3%	911	61.7%	\$ 1,546,310	9.6%
Totals	1,476	100%	\$ 8,729,033	100%	3,333	100%	\$ 16,086,625	100%

Notes:

(1) Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the City's revenue.

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

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities				Business-type Activities			
	General Obligation Bonds	Capital Leases	Sales Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds	URA Tax Increment Financing Bonds	General Obligation Bonds	Capital Leases	Water Bonds Payable	Windy Gap Lease Payments
2010	5,365,410	-	1,235,172	-	-	-	11,162,361	338,584
2011	5,038,840	-	838,449	-	-	-	9,984,422	298,951
2012	4,702,270	-	439,657	-	-	-	8,905,000	270,563
2013	3,825,700	-	-	-	-	-	8,355,000	222,437
2014	3,248,737	-	-	750,000	-	-	7,725,000	171,813
2015	2,646,190	-	-	750,000	-	-	7,035,000	118,469
2016	2,023,642	91,229	-	4,500,000	-	1,075,950	6,330,000	-
2017	30,301,712	86,079	-	4,500,000	-	1,021,239	5,605,000	-
2018	28,248,541	81,023	-	4,500,000	-	965,311	4,860,000	-
2019	25,870,000	75,619	-	4,500,000	-	906,218	4,100,000	-

Notes:

In 2015, the City incurred a new loan agreement with Colorado Water Resources & Power Development Authority
In 2015 and 2016, the City entered into lease purchase financing agreements with Alpine Bank
In 2017, the City issued general obligation bonds for the expansion of the Recreation and Aquatic Center

Business-type Activities						
Wastewater Revolving Loan	Stormwater Revolving Loan	Total Primary Government	Ratio of G.O. Bonds to Actual Property Value	Net G.O. Bonds Per Capita	Ratio of Total Debt Per Capita	Ratio of Total Debt to Personal Income
-	-	18,101,527	0.16	292	985	1.99
-	-	16,160,662	0.15	271	870	1.68
-	-	14,317,490	0.14	248	755	1.39
-	-	12,403,137	0.11	197	638	1.14
-	-	11,895,550	0.09	163	598	1.01
26,697,966	5,468,258	42,715,883	0.06	131	2,118	3.38
25,950,202	5,315,102	45,286,125	0.05	98	2,194	3.44
25,193,292	5,160,071	71,867,393	0.57	1,432	3,397	4.90
24,421,042	5,001,900	68,077,817	0.50	1,334	3,214	4.38
23,156,576	4,742,913	63,351,326	0.44	N/A	N/A	N/A

City of Louisville, Colorado
Computation of Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt
As of December 31, 2019

<u>Jurisdiction (1)</u>	<u>Total Direct Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable to Louisville (2)</u>	<u>Amount Applicable to Louisville</u>
Direct:			
City of Louisville	<u>\$ 30,445,617</u>	100.00%	<u>\$ 30,445,617</u>
Overlapping:			
Boulder Valley School District No. RE-2	685,175,000	11.90%	81,568,112
Colorado Tech Center Metropolitan District	5,700,000	100.00%	5,700,000
Colorado Tech Center Metropolitan Subdistrict	2,496,258	100.00%	2,496,258
Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District	3,379,432	9.44%	319,048
Takoda Metro District	11,930,000	100.00%	11,930,000
Subtotal Overlapping Debt	<u>708,680,690</u>		<u>102,013,418</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt	<u>\$ 739,126,307</u>		<u>\$ 132,459,035</u>

Notes:

- (1) The following entities also overlap the City but have no general obligation debt outstanding:
Louisville Fire District, Boulder County, and Urban Drainage & Flood Control District.
- (2) Percentage Applicable to Louisville is Louisville's total assessed valuation as a percentage of the jurisdiction's total assessed valuation.

Sources: Individual taxing entities



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

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total estimated actual value	\$ 3,294,752,000	\$ 3,305,810,796	\$ 3,363,669,938	\$ 3,569,232,380
Debt limit: 3% of actual value	98,842,560	99,174,324	100,910,098	107,076,971
Total net amount of debt applicable to debt limit	5,365,410	5,038,840	4,702,270	3,825,700
Legal debt margin	\$ 93,477,150	\$ 94,135,484	\$ 96,207,828	\$ 103,251,271
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	5.43%	5.08%	4.66%	3.57%

Schedule 15

Fiscal Year					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$ 3,659,860,273	\$ 4,308,600,376	\$ 4,368,015,411	\$ 5,367,852,321	\$ 5,445,908,700	\$ 5,951,945,351
109,795,808	129,258,011	131,040,462	161,035,570	163,377,261	178,558,361
3,248,737	2,646,190	2,023,642	30,301,712	28,248,541	25,870,000
\$ 106,547,071	\$ 126,611,821	\$ 129,016,820	\$ 130,733,858	\$ 135,128,720	\$ 152,688,361
2.96%	2.05%	1.54%	18.82%	17.29%	14.49%

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

Fiscal Year	Water Revenue Bonds								Total Debt Service	Coverage
	Operating Utility Revenue (1)	Tap Fees	Gross Utility Revenue (2)	Less: Operating Expenses (3)	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service		Total Debt Service		
						Principal	Interest			
2010	6,256,347	461,473	\$ 6,717,820	4,181,847	\$ 2,535,973	1,166,542	470,095	\$ 1,636,637	1.55	
2011	6,744,604	2,089,806	8,834,410	4,480,936	4,353,474	1,224,105	415,786	1,639,891	2.65	
2012	8,138,286	4,082,601	12,220,887	4,645,172	7,575,715	1,169,385	364,256	1,533,641	4.94	
2013 (4)	7,244,072	4,582,766	11,826,838	5,101,043	6,725,795	663,125	321,244	984,369	6.83	
2014	7,729,463	2,750,563	10,480,026	5,130,470	5,349,556	680,625	251,655	932,280	5.74	
2015 (5)	8,376,493	3,180,505	11,556,998	5,068,689	6,488,309	933,344	641,813	1,575,157	4.12	
2016	10,026,149	8,466,452	18,492,601	5,568,648	12,923,953	1,626,045	830,479	2,456,524	5.26	
2017	10,544,806	5,478,254	16,023,060	5,574,288	10,448,772	1,599,316	806,250	2,405,566	4.34	
2018	11,426,991	1,877,860	13,304,851	7,103,890	6,200,961	1,637,796	785,700	2,423,496	2.56	
2019	11,164,163	3,501,960	14,666,123	6,287,476	8,378,647	1,681,451	651,386	2,332,837	3.59	

Notes:

- (1) Operating Utility Revenue = all operating revenue, interest earnings, and proceeds from asset sales
(2) Gross Utility Revenue = Operating Utility Revenue plus Tap Fees.
(3) Operating Expenses = total operating expenses exclusive of depreciation.
(4) The final payment on the 1992 Water Resources and Power Development Authority Note occurred in 2012.
(5) Loan agreement with Colorado Water Resources & Power Development Authority occurred in 2015.

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

2010			
Company	Estimated Number of Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Avista Adventist Hospital	600	1	N/A
City of Louisville	336	2	N/A
GHX	300	3	N/A
Gaiam	231	4	N/A
Medtronic	200	5	N/A
Lockheed Martin Coherent Tech	175	6	N/A
Cablelabs	160	7	N/A
NetDevil	150	8	N/A
Fresca Foods	145	9	N/A
Vaisala	140	10	N/A

2019			
Company	Estimated Number of Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Avista Adventist Hospital	688	1	4.3%
Balfour Senior Living	604	2	3.8%
Fresca Foods	411	3	2.6%
City of Louisville	305	4	1.9%
Design Mechanical	292	5	1.8%
Medtronic	266	6	1.7%
Global Health Exchange	259	7	1.6%
Centennial Peaks Hospital	222	8	1.4%
Westcon Group	217	9	1.4%
Sierra Nevada Space Corp	208	10	1.3%

Notes:

(1) Represents full-time, part-time and temporary employees.

2019 Estimated Number of Employees was not available at the time of schedule

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

Fiscal Year	Population (1)	Personal Income (thousands of dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income (2)	Median Age (1)	School Enrollment (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2010	18,376	\$ 909,851	\$ 49,513	35.9	29,206	6.9
2011	18,565	961,240	51,777	36.3	29,433	6.3
2012	18,964	1,031,186	54,376	36.6	29,572	5.9
2013	19,455	1,085,200	55,780	36.9	30,134	5.2
2014	19,898	1,179,872	59,296	37.3	30,665	3.7
2015	20,167	1,264,168	62,685	37.6	30,951	2.9
2016	20,643	1,315,104	63,707	37.8	30,921	2.2
2017	21,154	1,465,930	69,298	38.0	31,129	2.6
2018	21,182	1,554,632	73,394	38.3	30,880	2.5
2019	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	30,718	2.0

Notes:

(1) Colorado Department of Local Affairs - State Demography Office. 2010 population reflects U.S. Census results. Population estimates are for the City of Louisville; Median Age estimates are for Boulder County. Population estimates not available for 2019 at the time of schedule preparation.

(2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis for Boulder County Metropolitan Statistical Area. Per Capital Personal Income not available for 2019 at the time of schedule preparation.

(3) Boulder Valley School District Enrollment Count.

(4) Bureau of Labor Statistics for Boulder County.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Full-time/FTE City Government Employees by Function⁽¹⁾
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (1)	2018	2019
Function/Program:										
General government	25	24	25	26	26	29	31	39	41	42
Public safety	38	36	37	38	37	32	37	43	43	45
Public works	43	41	44	41	40	45	45	50	48	50
Culture and recreation (2)	31	30	30	35	41	47	46	102	99	123
Economic Development	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	138	132	137	141	145	154	160	235	232	261

Notes:

- (1) Amounts for 2008-2016 are full-time employee counts; Amounts beginning in 2017 are full-time equivalents (FTEs)
(2) Golf Course staffed by City employees commencing in 2015

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

Function/Program	Fiscal Year					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
General government						
Building permits issued	1,140	1,098	1,281	1,205	1,249	1,332
Building inspections concluded	4,333	4,996	7,412	7,212	7,557	7,650
Police						
Physical arrests	245	252	285	341	238	169
Parking violations	239	163	159	217	315	417
Traffic violations	2,184	1,510	1,557	1,350	1,548	2,061
Other public works						
Street sweeping - miles per year	2,517	2,687	2,733	2,234	1,853	3,316
Potholes repaired	2,654	1,615	1,614	1,434	1,686	3,168
Snow and Ice - miles per year cleared	11,254	17,299	10,191	15,262	12,532	15,422
Square feet of buildings to maintain	146,496	146,496	146,496	148,933	155,033	186,700
Parks and recreation						
Attendance	236,945	236,923	268,385	270,980	278,603	286,966
Athletic field permits issued	20	20	26	26	29	31
Library						
Volumes in collection	85,050	105,451	95,213	88,885	86,814	90,842
Water						
New connections	16	72	107	40	87	58
Water main breaks	8	12	6	7	10	6
Average daily consumption	3,168,000	3,334,358	3,772,187	3,100,000	3,130,000	3,003,000
Peak daily consumption	7,025,000	7,522,000	8,159,000	7,500,000	7,900,000	7,087,000
Wastewater						
Average daily sewage treatment	1.773 MGD	1.670 MGD	1.80 MGD	1.70 MGD	1.83 MGD	1.96 MGD

Sources: Internally tracked departmental statistics

Schedule 20

Fiscal Year			
2016	2017	2018	2019
1,513	1,653	5,907	2,607
9,941	9,439	18,864	9,733
304	363	323	339
526	1,024	254	317
3,051	2,869	1,202	566
3,058	2,619	3,229	3,260
1,115	1,851	1,275	1,275
9,924	8,829	8,732	21,484
187,800	187,800	232,000	291,000
271,478	277,774	259,009	404,569
33	30	30	25
90,521	86,891	89,686	86,738
84	75	42	18
10	12	24	17
2,950,000	3,235,682	3,427,363	2,839,878
6,756,000	7,777,000	7,742,000	7,093,617
1.79 MGD	1.65 MGD	1.74 MGD	1.77 MGD

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

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Police										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol Units	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	19	22	26
Public Works										
Streets and Highways (miles)	87	87	87	87	88	88	88	88	88	88
Parks and recreation										
Parks Acreage	178	310	310	306	306	306	353	353	353	353
Acres of open space (includes jointly owned)	2,000	1,768	1,768	1,755	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,920	1,920	1,920
Playgrounds	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Baseball/softball diamonds	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Soccer/football fields	14	14	14	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Community centers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Water										
Water mains (miles) (1)	127	123	123	125	122	122	118	119	119	119
Storage capacity (MGD)	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Treatment capacity (MGD)	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Wastewater										
Sanitary sewers (miles) (1)	91	89	89	89	88	88	88	88	89	89
Storm sewers (miles) (1)	51	40	40	40	41	41	39	39	43	43
Treatment capacity (MGD)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.5

Notes:

(1) Beginning in 2011 amounts reported only include public miles

Source: Internally tracked departmental statistics



Compliance Section

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

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT	City or County:
	YEAR ENDING : December 2019

This Information From The Records Of (example - City of _ or County of	Prepared By: Phone:
--	------------------------

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

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

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Receipts from local sources:		A. Local highway disbursements:	
1. Local highway-user taxes		1. Capital outlay (from page 2)	5,236,895
a. Motor Fuel (from Item I.A.5.)		2. Maintenance:	1,315,272
b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.5.)		3. Road and street services:	
c. Total (a.+b.)		a. Traffic control operations	
2. General fund appropriations	4,306,362	b. Snow and ice removal	240,028
3. Other local imposts (from page 2)	3,816,486	c. Other	
4. Miscellaneous local receipts (from page 2)	187,378	d. Total (a. through c.)	240,028
5. Transfers from toll facilities		4. General administration & miscellaneous	303,718
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes:		5. Highway law enforcement and safety	2,038,243
a. Bonds - Original Issues		6. Total (1 through 5)	9,134,156
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues		B. Debt service on local obligations:	
c. Notes		1. Bonds:	
d. Total (a. + b. + c.)	0	a. Interest	
7. Total (1 through 6)	8,310,226	b. Redemption	
B. Private Contributions		c. Total (a. + b.)	0
C. Receipts from State government (from page 2)	823,930	2. Notes:	
D. Receipts from Federal Government (from page 2)	0	a. Interest	
E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)	9,134,156	b. Redemption	
		c. Total (a. + b.)	0
		3. Total (1.c + 2.c)	0
		C. Payments to State for highways	
		D. Payments to toll facilities	
		E. Total disbursements (A.6 + B.3 + C + D)	9,134,156

IV. LOCAL HIGHWAY DEBT STATUS

(Show all entries at par)

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

V. LOCAL ROAD AND STREET FUND BALANCE

	A. Beginning Balance	B. Total Receipts	C. Total Disbursements	D. Ending Balance	E. Reconciliation
		9,134,156	9,134,156		0

Notes and Comments:



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