

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023



Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

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June 24, 2024

Citizens, Mayor Leh, Members of the City Council:

We submit to you the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the City of Louisville for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. 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. Since 2009, Money Magazine has named Louisville among the Best Place to Live five times. Many things contribute to this exemplary quality of life. 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 Balfour Senior Living, Sierra Space, Centura Avista Adventist Hospital, Design Mechanical Inc., Global Healthcare Exchange, Fresca Foods, Izzo Artisan Bakery, Sun Microsystems, and other employers expanding and moving to the community.

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 last decade as the last large developable parcels build out and the city nears the target population of about 23,000 that is reflected in the Louisville Comprehensive Plan. Development in 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.

MARSHALL FIRE

On December 30, 2021, the devastating Marshall Fire roared through the City of Louisville. Wind gusts from 70 to 100 miles per hour fanned a destructive grass fire that originated near Marshall in unincorporated Boulder County and then quickly spread east to Superior and Louisville. Erratic winds paired with extremely dry conditions caused the fire to spread at an unprecedented rate. The Marshall Fire was initially reported at 11 AM and by 7 PM that evening, the fire had destroyed 551 homes and businesses in Louisville, 381 in Superior and 158 in unincorporated Boulder County. In total, Marshall Fire destroyed 1,090 homes and businesses and damaged another 179. Damage across the region is estimated at approximately \$2 billion.

Significant progress has been made in our re-building efforts with 160 (29%) of impacted homes receiving a certificate of occupancy, with an additional 235 (46%) under construction or in the permitting process. Community Development staff has conducted nearly 13,000 inspections as part of the rebuild efforts.

The full financial impact of the Marshall Fire has yet to be determined. The City currently estimates financial impacts of the disaster to continue for years to come. While many costs have been and are expected to be reimbursed by insurance or FEMA, the City has identified \$8.4 in disaster related costs that have no currently known external funding source, and will likely be borne by the City.

MAJOR INITIATIVES IN 2023

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 2023:

- Adjusted finances, fees and budget in response to economic impacts, including necessary budgetary and organizational changes.

- Continued Marshall Fire recovery and rebuilding support through permit administration, building inspection services, and oversight of construction staging and use of rights of way in rebuild areas.
- Successfully extended Open Space and Parks Tax measure an additional ten years, securing the critical funding source for the system.
- Prioritized projects and programs for the 2023-2024 Biennial Budget and 2023-2028 Capital Improvement Program.
- Continued implementation of Street Reconstruction and the Pavement Booster Program to maintain the City's pavement infrastructure.
- Continued construction of Windy Gap firming project to increase water supply capacity.
- Completed Library Plaza improvements, providing space for library patrons and downtown visitors that includes additional seating, shade, Wi-Fi, public art, and community events.
- Implemented regenerative agriculture program to reduce wildfire fuels and improve soil quality at Davidson Mesa and North Open Space, respectively.
- Maintained open space trail system including resurfacing of Aquarius Trailhead parking lot and 6,000 linear feet of soft surface trails at Coyote Run Open Space.
- Designed new playgrounds and park enhancements for Meadows & Joe Carnival Parks with construction scheduled for 2024.
- Awarded \$500,000 Great Outdoors Colorado Grant to help with design and construction of re-building parks lost in the Marshall Fire.
- Completed Park irrigation, landscaping and design upgrades to Community Park.
- Overhauled almost 70,000 square feet of roadway median landscape to replace irrigation infrastructure, diversify tree species and complete bluegrass turf conversion to save an estimated 1 million gallons of water annually.
- Completed an overhaul of aging irrigation infrastructure and renovated heavily used off-leash dog facilities at Community Park.
- Implemented expansive contracted tree pruning program as an evolution of the Forestry Division's Urban Tree Canopy management.
- Expanded multiple Recreation programs including youth & adult sports, summer camps & pre-school, senior meals & excursions and aquatics.
- Replaced boiler the Memory Square Pool to improve energy efficiency and extend operational timeframe for the outdoor pool.
- Renovated and resurfaced four tennis courts at the Recreation & Senior Center.
- Obtained new hybrid and/or electric mowing and maintenance equipment for Coal Creek Golf Course to align with sustainability goals.
- Continued implementation of technology applications and systems to enhance City services, including Police Records Management, Laserfiche, Tyler Munis, Energov, Lucity, RecTrak and GIS.
- Continued to increase City staff awareness of malware in an effort to protect the resources and assets of the City and community.
- Continued strengthening relationships with regional partners and considered shared service opportunities to leverage resources.

PROJECTS PLANNED FOR 2024

The City reviews and publishes its Six-Year Capital Improvements Plan on an annual basis. Currently, the projects planned for 2024, including the carry-forward budget amendment, amount to approximately \$63.1 million. The following table lists some of the most significant projects within the original Six-Year Capital Improvements Plan.

Project Description	2024 Adjusted Budget	Source of Funds
State Highway 42	7,880,608	Capital Projects Fund
Pavement Management	6,787,100	Capital Projects Fund
SCWTP Residual Management	5,882,738	Water Utility Fund
Generators for Critical Facilities	4,900,556	Capital Projects Fund
WWTP Solids Handling Upgrade	4,441,425	Wastewater Utility Fund
Louisville Lateral Ditch	3,016,000	Water Utility Fund
Municipal Electrification	2,981,584	Capital Projects Fund
SCWTP Administration Bldg	2,300,000	Water Utility Fund
Playgrounds	2,194,115	Capital and Lottery Funds
Meter Replacements	1,900,000	Water Utility Fund
Utility Undergrounding	1,180,000	Capital Projects Fund

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 for all funds, the City's funds are annually appropriated. 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, 2023. 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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. This was the thirty-third 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 Annual Comprehensive 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 Annual Comprehensive 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 2023-2024 biennium. This was the thirty-fifth 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,

Jeff Durbin

Jeff Durbin
City Manager

Ryder Bailey

Ryder Bailey, CPA
Director of Finance



Government Finance Officers Association

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

Presented to

**City of Louisville
Colorado**

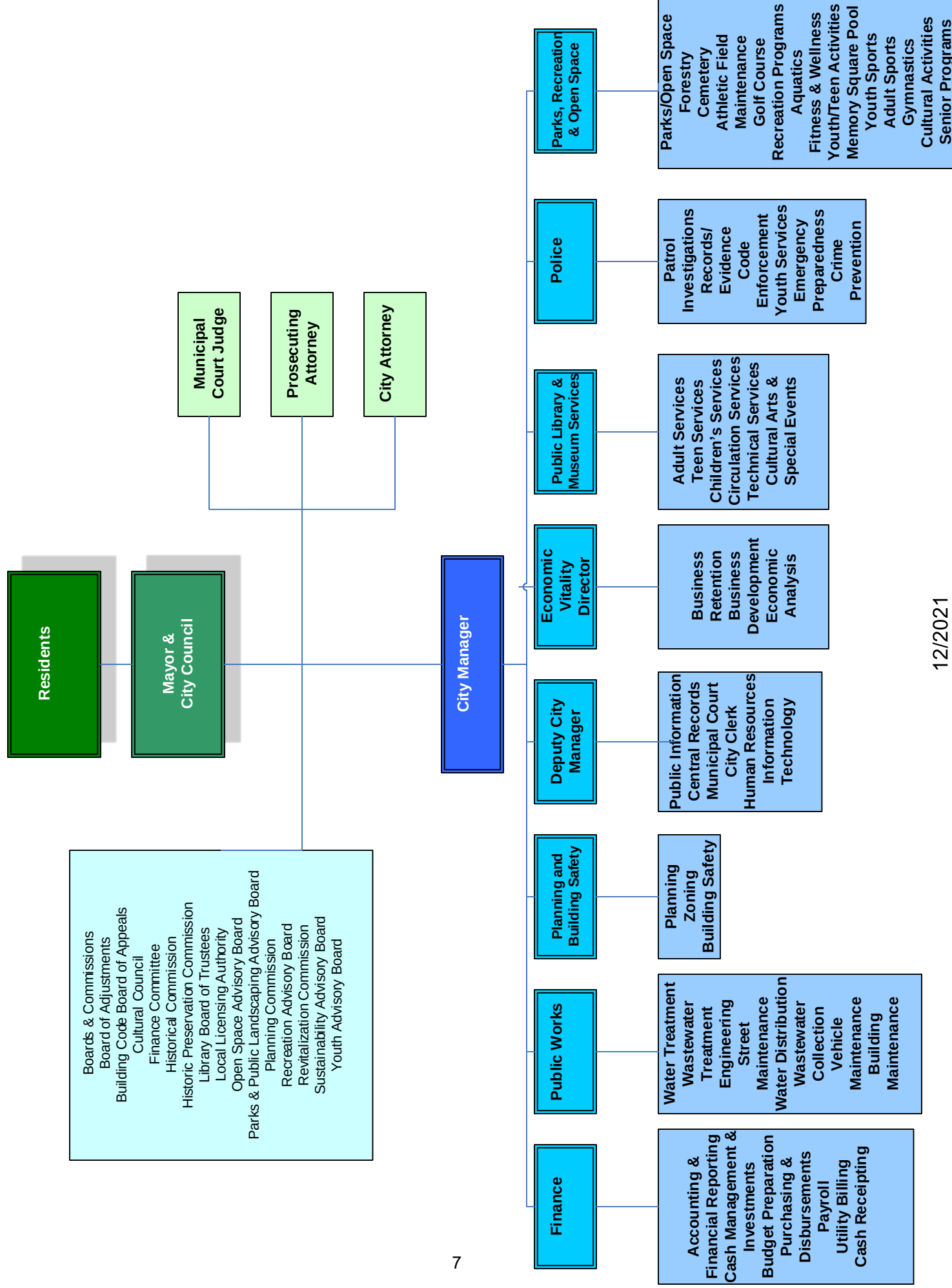
For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2022

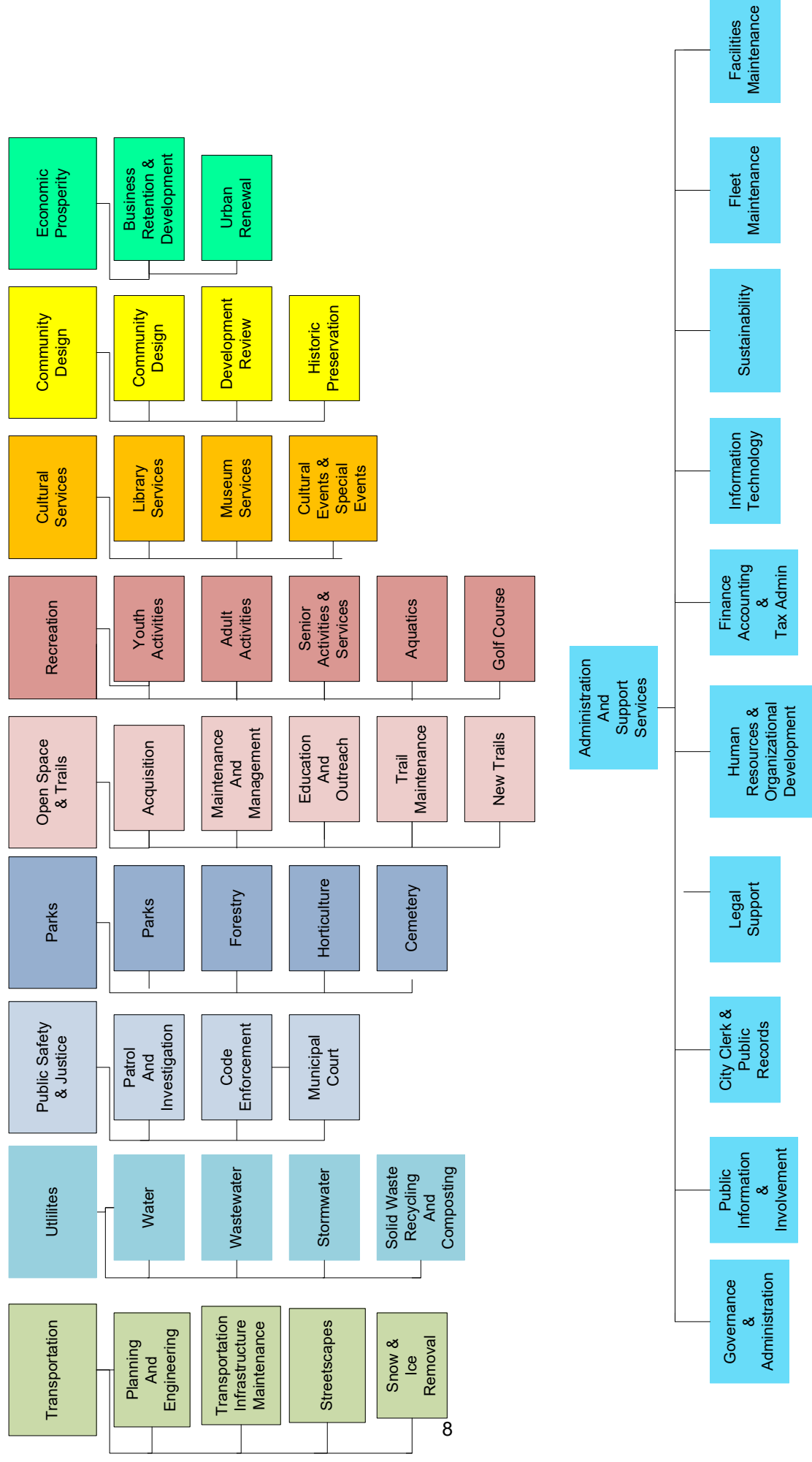
Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

City of Louisville Organizational Chart



Organization Chart by Program



**City of Louisville, Colorado
Directory of City Officials
December 31, 2023**

Mayor

Chris Leh

City Council

Ward I..... Caleb Dickinson, Tim Bierman
Ward II..... Deb Fahey, Judi Kern
Ward III..... Barbara Hamlington, Dietrich Hoefner

Appointed Officials

City Manager..... Jeff Durbin
City Attorney..... Kelly PC
Municipal Judge David Thrower
Prosecuting Attorney Ausmus Law Firm, PC

Department Directors

Chief of Police Rafael Gutierrez
City Clerk..... Meredyth Muth
Deputy City Manager..... Samma Fox
Director of Finance Ryder Bailey
Director of Human Resources Ronda Henger
Director of Information Technology Paulina Bennett
Director of Cultural Services..... Sharon Nemechek
Director of Parks, Recreation & Open Space Adam Blackmore
Director of Community Development..... Rob Zuccaro
Director of Public Works..... Kurt Kowar



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the City Council
City of Louisville, Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Louisville (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying 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, as of December 31, 2023, 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.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

As discussed in Note 1E to the financial statements, the City has adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements* and No. 96, *Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements*, for the year ended December 31, 2023. As a result of implementing these standards, there was no effect on the general fund and governmental activities beginning fund balance and net position as of January 1, 2023. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 GAAS, 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.

Supplementary 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 combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, other budgetary schedules, and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, other budgetary schedules, and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section, statistical section, and local highway finance report but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 24, 2024 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Denver, Colorado
June 24, 2024



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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, 2023. 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 \$336.4 million (net position). Of this amount, \$47.3 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's governmental activities net position increased by 5.9% or \$10.3 million.
- In the City's business-type activities, net position increased by \$2.3 million, or 1.6%.
- The City's total long-term debt, including leases payable, subscriptions payable, compensated absences payable and the Urban Revitalization District debt, decreased by \$3.0 million to \$55.5 million.
- At the close of the year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$48.5 million, an increase of \$7.2 million, or 17.5%, from the previous year. The largest increases occurred in the Capital Projects Fund, due to timing of completion in major capital projects.
- The General Fund balance decreased by \$400 thousand, from \$15.6 million to \$15.2 million. This 3% decrease is mostly the result of a one-time transfer from the Fund into the Capital Projects Fund.
- Of the total governmental funds ending fund balance amount, \$34 million (69.7%) is restricted, \$12.5 million (25.9%) is deemed unassigned, \$1.1 million (2.2%) is non-spendable, \$0.6 million (1.2%) is assigned, and \$0.5 (1.1%) is committed.

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

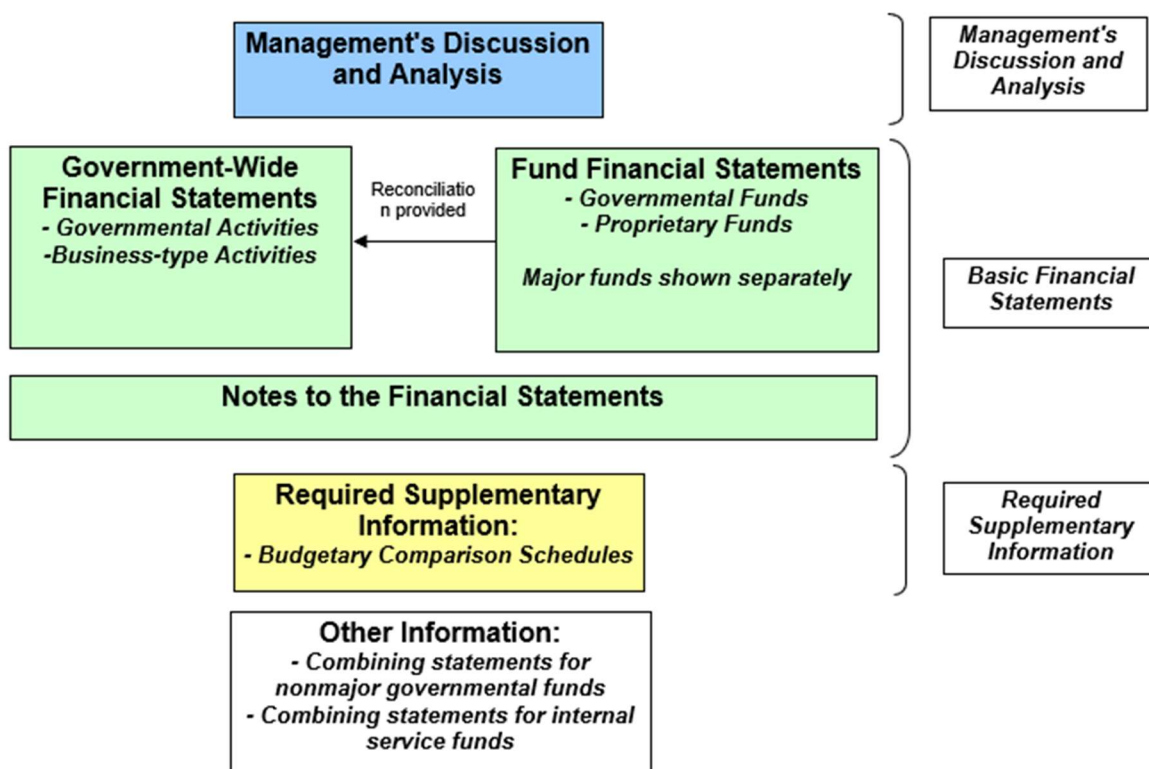


Figure 2

	-----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	▪ Statement of net position ▪ Statement of activities	▪ Balance sheet ▪ Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	▪ 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, historic preservation, parks, open space, 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 and Technology Management Funds. These funds are reported with governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Position

As of December 31, 2023, the City's assets and deferred outflow of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflow of resources by \$336.3 million (Figure 3). This amounts to an increase in combined net position of \$12.7 million, or 3.9%, from 2022 to 2023. The largest portion of the City's net position (76.7%) 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
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	Change
Current & Other Assets	\$ 56.4	\$ 54.8	\$ 34.2	\$ 36.6	\$ 90.6	\$ 91.4	-0.9%
Capital Assets - Net	166.0	163.9	145.4	142.8	311.4	306.7	1.5%
Total Assets	222.4	218.7	179.6	179.4	402.0	398.1	1.0%
Long-Term Debt Outstanding	29.2	30.3	26.3	28.2	55.5	58.5	-5.1%
Other Liabilities	4.4	3.9	2.1	2.3	6.5	6.2	4.8%
Total Liabilities	33.6	34.2	28.4	30.5	62.0	64.7	-4.2%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2.7	8.7	0.8	1.0	3.6	9.7	-63.1%
	2.7	8.7	0.8	1.0	3.6	9.7	-63.1%
Net Position:							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	138.5	135.1	119.4	114.8	257.9	249.9	3.2%
Restricted	30.2	23.7	1.1	1.1	31.2	24.8	25.8%
Unrestricted	17.4	17.0	29.8	32.1	47.2	49.1	-3.9%
Total Net Position	\$ 186.1	\$ 175.8	\$ 150.3	\$ 148.0	\$ 336.3	\$ 323.8	3.9%

Sales and use tax are the City's largest revenue source and account for 38% of all revenues (Figure 4). Sales and use tax revenue 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 31% 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

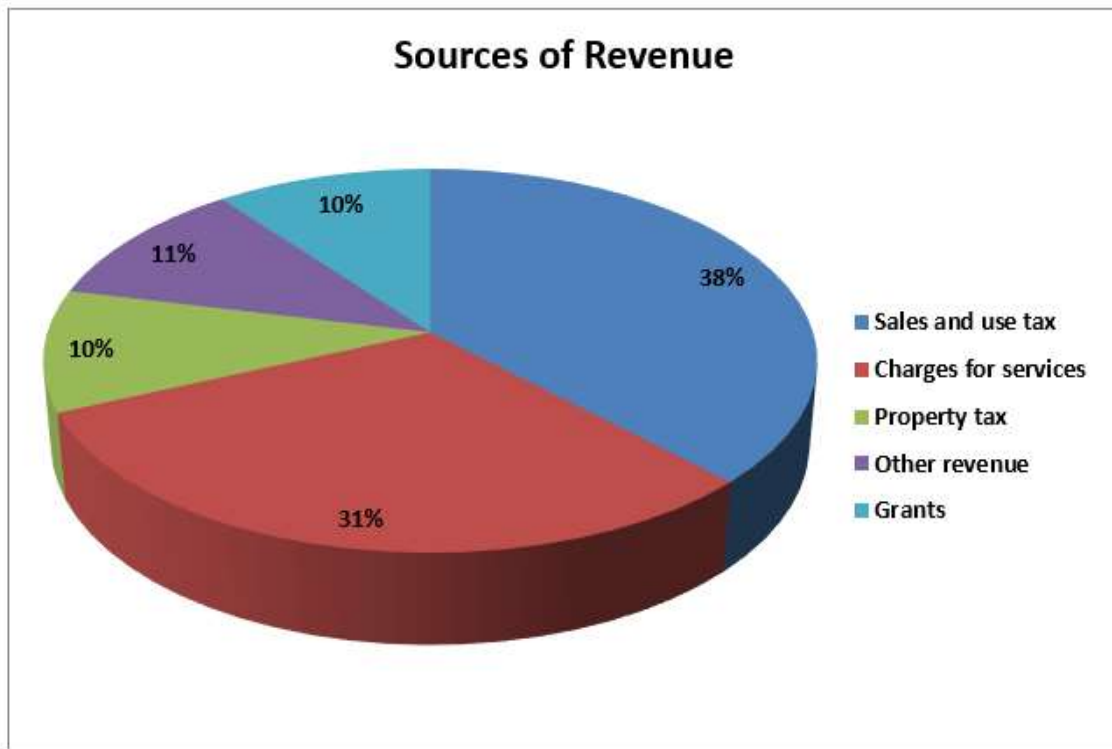
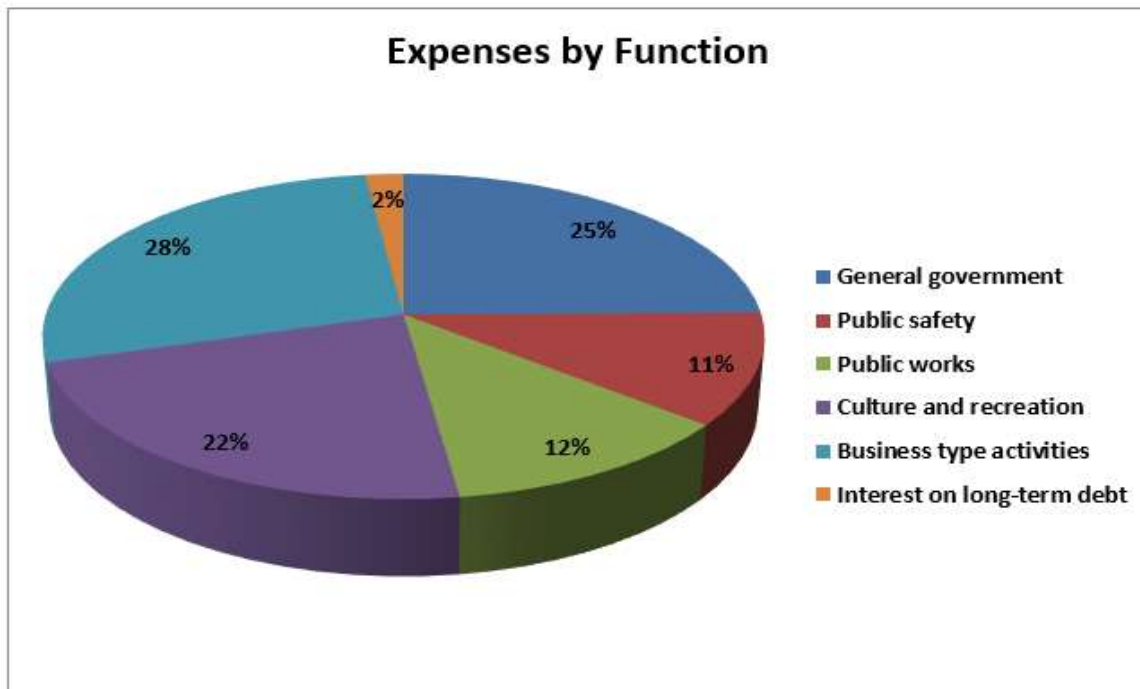


Figure 5



Changes in Net Position

During 2023, governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$10.3 million and business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$2.4 million

Figure 6
Schedule of Changes in Net Position
(millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		% Of Change
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
Revenues:							
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services	\$ 7.9	\$ 7.1	\$ 15.2	\$ 15.2	\$ 23.1	\$ 22.3	3.6%
Operating Grants & Contributions	2.4	6.5	-	-	2.4	6.5	-63.1%
Capital Grants & Contributions	2.0	0.5	3.4	2.4	5.4	2.9	86.2%
General Revenues:							
Sales & Use Taxes	28.3	27.0	-	-	28.3	27.0	4.8%
Property Taxes	7.7	8.1	-	-	7.7	8.1	-4.9%
Investment Earnings	2.2	-	-	-	2.2	-	0.0%
Other	4.9	4.1	1.2	6.8	6.1	10.9	-44.0%
Total Revenues	55.4	53.3	19.8	24.4	75.2	77.7	-3.2%
Expenses:							
General Government	15.6	11.8	-	-	15.6	11.8	32.2%
Public Safety	7.0	7.1	-	-	7.0	7.1	-1.4%
Public Works	7.3	6.9	-	-	7.3	6.9	5.8%
Culture & Recreation	14.0	12.4	-	-	14.0	12.4	12.9%
Interest on Long-Term Debt	1.2	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	0.0%
Consolidated Utility	-	-	13.0	13.8	13.0	13.8	-5.6%
Golf	-	-	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	-2.0%
Solid Waste & Recycling	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	6.1%
Total Expenses	45.1	39.4	17.5	18.2	62.6	57.6	8.6%
Increase in net position	10.3	13.1	2.4	7.1	12.7	20.1	-36.8%
Beginning Net Position	175.7	162.6	148.0	140.9	323.7	303.5	6.7%
Ending Net Position	\$ 186.1	\$ 175.7	\$ 150.3	\$ 148.0	\$ 336.4	\$ 323.7	3.9%

The \$10.4 million increase in governmental activities net position is partly due to better than anticipated Charges for Services, Use Tax, Grant Revenue, Investment earnings, timing of Capital Project expenditures and operational turnback.

The \$2.3 million increase in business-type activities net position was primarily due to Investment earnings and FEMA reimbursement funds.

Financial Analysis of Funds

As the City completed the year, its governmental funds reported a *combined* fund balance of \$48.5 million, an increase of \$7.2 million (17.5%). Some items to be noted within the various funds are:

- The *General Fund* balance decreased by \$0.4 million to \$15.2 million during 2023. The ending fund balance equates to 64% of annual operating expenditures, defined as all expenditures less any one-time, non-recurring transfers to other funds.
- The *Open Space & Parks Fund* balance increased by \$0.9 million to \$2.6 million during 2023. The ending fund balance equates to 70% of annual operating expenditures, defined as open space and parks operations, excluding all interfund transfers and capital outlay. The Open Space & Parks Fund receives annual recurring support transfers from the General Fund.
- The *Recreation Fund* balance increased by \$1.2 million to \$4.4 million during 2023. The Recreation Fund receives annual recurring support transfers from the General and Capital Fund.
- The *Urban Revitalization District Fund* balance increased by \$0.6 million to \$4.2 million during 2023. The District does not have a formalized reserve policy.
- The only activity within the *American Rescue Act Fund* in the year was investment income earned.
- The *Capital Projects Fund* balance increased by \$4.1 million to \$15.3 million during 2023. The Capital Projects Fund does not have a reserve requirement in the City's Financial Policies. The relatively large reserve is due to timing of significant capital projects. These projects are anticipated to be completed in future years.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2023, the City had invested \$477.7 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 \$311.4 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
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
Land, Easements, & CIP	\$ 45.2	\$ 46.5	\$ 35.6	\$ 37.5	\$ 80.8	\$ 84.0	-3.8%
Water Rights	-	-	10.3	7.6	10.3	7.6	35.5%
Buildings	64.6	63.3	7.6	7.5	72.2	70.8	2.0%
Infrastructure	148.1	141.0	140.6	135.1	288.7	276.1	4.6%
Machinery & Equipment	13.4	11.4	11.9	11.9	25.3	23.3	8.4%
Right to Use Lease	0.4	0.3	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.0%
Right to Use Subscription	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Total	<u>\$ 272.3</u>	<u>\$ 262.5</u>	<u>\$ 206.0</u>	<u>\$ 199.6</u>	<u>\$ 477.7</u>	<u>\$ 462.1</u>	<u>3.4%</u>

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 2023. 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
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 22.9	\$ 23.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22.9	\$ 23.7	-3.4%
Revenue Bonds & Notes	-	-	25.0	26.7	25.0	26.7	-6.4%
Tax Increment Financing Bonds	2.7	3.3	-	-	2.7	3.3	-18.2%
Leases	0.3	0.4	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.0%
Subscriptions	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financed Capital Leases - Solar	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	-13.3%
Total	<u>\$ 26.4</u>	<u>\$ 27.5</u>	<u>\$ 25.6</u>	<u>\$ 27.4</u>	<u>\$ 51.6</u>	<u>\$ 54.9</u>	<u>-6.0%</u>

Bond Ratings

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, 2023.

Limitations on Debt

The State of Colorado limits the amount of general obligation debt the City can issue up to 3 percent of the actual value of all taxable property within the City's corporate limits. The 2023 debt limit was \$262.3 million. In contrast, the City currently has only \$24.2 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 2023 sales tax revenue increased by 6.9% from the previous year. Staff is anticipating tax growth to slow in 2024, projecting sales tax to increase by 5.7% during 2024.
- Property tax revenue is the product of the assessed valuation and the mil levy. Over the past five years (2019-2023), the City's net assessed valuation has increased at an average annual rate of 2.5%. These increases have been due to overall property value increases and new construction within the City. Due to the loss of property and the reduction in property values due to the Marshall Fire, the 2022 net assessed valuation (2023 collection year) declined by 5.9%. The 2023 net assessed valuation (2024 collection) is expected to increase by 34.1%, this is driven by Boulder County Assessor bi-annual assessments. To offset this increase, City Council temporarily reduced City mills by 1.375, from 7.934 to 6.559 for the year. Staff is projecting the average annual increase in net assessed value, and property tax revenue, of approximately 2.5% during the next five years.

From 2004 through 2017, the City's mill levy remained at 6.710. Beginning in 2018, and applied to the 2017 assessed valuation, the mill levy was increased to 8.869 mills due to a new debt service mill levy on the 2017 General Obligation Recreation Center bonds. In 2019 collections, the mill 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 for 2023 (2024 collection year) has been temporarily reduced by City Council from 7.934 to 6.559, or by 17%, to offset the impacts of increased assessed property values.

- 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 much lesser extent, the operational budget. These revenue sources are highly elastic, fluctuate significantly from year to year, and are difficult to estimate in advance. The total amount received for this consolidated revenue category in 2023 was \$7.6 million. Due to the Marshall Fire rebuilding, staff estimates that this revenue source will continue in 2024, but revert to pre-Marshall Fire levels in 2025 and beyond.
- The Marshall Fire affected mostly personal property. The City did not suffer a large loss to buildings or infrastructure. The current estimate of total Marshall fire-related costs and lost revenues not covered by insurance or FEMA is approximately \$8.4 million.

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.



Basic Financial Statements



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City of Louisville, Colorado
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2023

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 48,326,680	\$ 29,316,433	\$ 77,643,113
Restricted cash	215,822	1,491,944	1,707,766
Receivables (net):			
Sales and use taxes	2,500,131	-	2,500,131
Interest	254,183	157,588	411,771
Intergovernmental	1,597,431	1,217,444	2,814,875
Leases	1,019,850	896,652	1,916,502
Other	2,208,639	1,046,579	3,255,218
Inventories	22,768	35,409	58,177
Prepaid expenses	258,949	2,545	261,494
Capital assets:			
Non-depreciable capital assets	45,228,337	45,886,367	91,114,704
Other capital assets, net of depreciation/amortization	120,813,000	99,512,639	220,325,639
Total assets	<u>222,445,790</u>	<u>179,563,600</u>	<u>402,009,390</u>
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,924,871	2,147,563	6,072,434
Deposits	457,701	-	457,701
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	1,934,815	1,998,742	3,933,557
Due in more than one year	27,298,637	24,285,198	51,583,835
Total liabilities	<u>33,616,024</u>	<u>28,431,503</u>	<u>62,047,527</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Deferred revenue - lease related	967,450	846,470	1,813,920
Deferred revenue - other	1,767,819	-	1,767,819
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>2,735,269</u>	<u>846,470</u>	<u>3,581,739</u>
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	138,388,688	119,447,444	257,836,132
Restricted for:			
Emergency reserves (TABOR)	1,788,884	-	1,788,884
Capital improvements	-	1,057,359	1,057,359
Debt service	1,199,701	-	1,199,701
Open space & parks	2,611,500	-	2,611,500
Conservation sites	856,703	-	856,703
Historic preservation	3,353,811	-	3,353,811
Capital improvements	19,448,190	-	19,448,190
American Rescue Plan Act funding	114,502	-	114,502
Permanent fund - perpetual care	796,301	-	796,301
Unrestricted	17,536,217	29,780,909	47,317,126
Total net position	<u>\$ 186,094,497</u>	<u>\$ 150,285,712</u>	<u>\$ 336,380,209</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, 2023

Functions / Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services
Primary government:		
Governmental activities:		
General government	\$ 15,628,045	\$ 4,079,592
Public safety	6,978,490	86,661
Public works	7,307,556	63,569
Culture & recreation	13,959,311	3,679,587
Interest on long-term debt	1,214,834	-
Total governmental activities	45,088,236	7,909,409
Business-type activities:		
Consolidated utility	13,032,783	10,587,414
Golf	2,743,943	2,905,055
Solid waste & recycling	1,698,585	1,708,405
Total business-type activities	17,475,311	15,200,874
Total primary government	\$ 62,563,547	\$ 23,110,283

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		
Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		Total
		Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	
\$ 1,520,600	\$ -	\$ (10,027,853)	\$ -	\$ (10,027,853)
-	-	(6,891,829)	-	(6,891,829)
664,780	269,665	(6,309,542)	-	(6,309,542)
230,272	1,779,840	(8,269,612)	-	(8,269,612)
-	-	(1,214,834)	-	(1,214,834)
2,415,652	2,049,505	(32,713,670)	-	(32,713,670)
-	3,362,506	-	917,137	917,137
-	5,359	-	166,471	166,471
-	-	-	9,820	9,820
-	3,367,865	-	1,093,428	1,093,428
\$ 2,415,652	\$ 5,417,370	(32,713,670)	1,093,428	(31,620,242)
General revenue:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes		7,702,275	-	7,702,275
Sales tax		21,071,840	-	21,071,840
Use tax		7,214,050	-	7,214,050
Franchise tax		1,253,158	-	1,253,158
Other tax		1,011,411	-	1,011,411
Intergovernmental revenue		30,865	-	30,865
Investment earnings		2,217,436	1,368,754	3,586,190
Miscellaneous		2,555,534	(140,303)	2,415,231
Total general revenue		43,056,569	1,228,451	44,285,020
Total general revenue and transfers		43,056,569	1,228,451	44,285,020
Change in net position		10,342,899	2,321,879	12,664,778
Net position - beginning		175,751,607	147,963,833	323,715,431
Net position - ending		\$ 186,094,497	\$ 150,285,712	\$ 336,380,209

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

**City of Louisville
Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2023**

	Major Special Revenue Funds					Major Capital Project Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	Open Space and Parks	Recreation	Urban Revitalization	American Rescue Plan Act	Capital Projects		
Assets:								
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 14,662,708	\$ 1,849,064	\$ 4,476,292	\$ 4,181,301	\$ 113,873	\$ 15,335,480	\$ 6,674,415	\$ 47,293,133
Cash restricted for specific capital	-	-	-	215,822	-	-	-	215,822
Receivables:								
Sales and use taxes	1,824,904	330,567	132,227	-	-	102,244	110,189	2,500,131
Other	354,628	558,085	30,403	279,507	-	978,649	3,674	2,204,946
Interest	76,939	10,320	24,145	22,365	629	78,033	37,041	249,472
Intergovernmental	1,156,651	317,785	-	-	-	122,995	-	1,597,431
Lease	123,836	448,007	-	-	-	448,007	-	1,019,850
Inventories	22,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,768
Prepaid items	253,941	900	4,108	-	-	-	-	258,949
Total assets	<u>\$ 18,476,375</u>	<u>\$ 3,514,728</u>	<u>\$ 4,667,175</u>	<u>\$ 4,698,995</u>	<u>\$ 114,502</u>	<u>\$ 17,065,408</u>	<u>\$ 6,825,319</u>	<u>\$ 55,362,502</u>
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$ 964,217	\$ 77,735	\$ 128,827	\$ 328,643	\$ -	\$ 1,139,691	\$ 63,702	\$ 2,702,815
Deposits	457,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	457,701
Retainage payable	-	-	-	-	-	78,764	-	78,764
Accrued liabilities	625,430	93,674	117,459	7,865	-	13,820	8,736	866,984
Total liabilities	<u>2,047,348</u>	<u>171,409</u>	<u>246,286</u>	<u>336,508</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,232,275</u>	<u>72,438</u>	<u>4,106,264</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Deferred revenue - lease	120,980	423,235	-	-	-	423,235	-	967,450
Deferred revenue - PPP	-	-	-	201,200	-	-	-	201,200
Deferred revenue - FEMA	1,135,940	307,684	-	-	-	122,995	-	1,566,619
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,256,920</u>	<u>730,919</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>201,200</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>546,230</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,735,269</u>
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Inventories	22,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,768
Prepays	253,941	900	4,108	-	-	-	-	258,949
Cemetery care	-	-	-	-	-	-	796,301	796,301
Restricted for:								
Emergency reserves (TABOR)	1,788,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,788,884
Open space & parks	-	2,611,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,611,500
Recreation	-	-	4,416,781	-	-	-	-	4,416,781
Conservation sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	856,703	856,703
General capital improvements	-	-	-	-	-	15,286,903	-	15,286,903
URD Improvements	-	-	-	4,161,287	-	-	-	4,161,287
American Rescue Plan Act funding	-	-	-	-	114,502	-	-	114,502
Historic preservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,353,811	3,353,811
SCFD	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,199,701	1,199,701
Committed to:								
Recreation center capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,635	3,635
Public access television capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,238	51,238
Public parking improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,769	97,769
Development impact capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	209,198	209,198
Cemetery maintenance and capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,525	184,525
Assigned	557,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	557,425
Unassigned fund balance	12,543,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,543,089
Total fund balance	<u>15,172,107</u>	<u>2,612,400</u>	<u>4,420,889</u>	<u>4,161,287</u>	<u>114,502</u>	<u>15,286,903</u>	<u>6,752,881</u>	<u>48,520,969</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 18,476,375</u>	<u>\$ 3,514,728</u>	<u>\$ 4,667,175</u>	<u>\$ 4,698,995</u>	<u>\$ 114,502</u>	<u>\$ 17,065,408</u>	<u>\$ 6,825,319</u>	<u>\$ 55,362,502</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, 2023**

Balance sheet - total fund balances	\$ 48,520,969
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit 1) are different because:	
Capital assets, right to use leased assets, and right to use subscriptions (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The amount is \$166,041,337 less the internal service funds of \$1,854,969.	164,186,365
Compensated absences are not recorded in government funds because they are not due and payable at year end.	(1,580,803)
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.	2,620,615
Some liabilities, including bonds payable (\$25,582,631), lease payable (\$328,728), subscription payable (\$361,466), premium on bonds payable (\$1,329,291), and finance purchase (\$50,533) are not included in governmental funds. The premium will be amortized over the life of the bonds.	(27,652,649)
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 186,094,497</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, 2023

	Major Special Revenue Funds					Major Capital Project Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
	General	Open Space and Parks	Recreation	Urban Revitalization	American Rescue Plan Act	Capital Projects		
Revenue:								
Taxes:								
Property taxes	\$ 3,666,653	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,095,246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,940,376	\$ 7,702,275
Sales tax	11,498,367	2,206,321	882,528	-	-	5,749,184	735,440	21,071,840
Use tax	3,318,060	752,042	300,847	-	-	2,592,422	250,679	7,214,050
Lodging tax	415,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	415,992
Franchise tax	1,253,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,253,158
Bag Tax	206,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,890
Other taxes	388,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	388,529
Licenses and Permits	3,671,627	-	-	-	-	-	193,414	3,865,041
Intergovernmental	2,298,383	1,779,840	212,733	-	-	269,665	308,508	4,869,129
Charges for services	127,693	-	3,263,786	78,309	-	32,000	37,873	3,539,661
Fines and forfeits	90,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,557
Miscellaneous:								
Investment income	713,544	75,137	184,268	214,659	2,449	663,659	321,166	2,174,882
Other	82,508	71,355	123,832	-	-	62,908	20,817	361,420
Total revenue	27,731,961	4,884,695	4,967,994	2,388,214	2,449	9,369,838	3,808,273	53,153,424
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government	7,551,485	-	-	993,718	-	329,141	1,123,215	9,997,559
Planning and building safety	2,048,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,048,976
Police	6,858,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,858,014
Public works	3,931,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,931,089
Library and museum services	2,438,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,438,090
Parks and recreation	60,604	3,729,657	4,982,092	-	-	-	-	8,772,353
Capital outlay	539,192	1,363,364	1,337,957	-	-	8,115,608	10,000	11,366,121
Debt service:								
Principal	40,228	-	-	607,000	-	-	795,000	1,442,228
Interest	109,710	-	-	232,374	-	-	946,600	1,288,684
Total expenditures	23,577,388	5,093,021	6,320,049	1,833,092	-	8,444,749	2,874,815	48,143,114
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	4,154,573	(208,326)	(1,352,055)	555,122	2,449	925,089	933,458	5,010,310
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Sale of assets	1,136	32,243	-	-	-	-	-	33,379
Insurance Proceeds	98,107	65,464	1,184,051	-	-	300,278	-	1,647,900
Right to Use Subscriptions	539,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	539,192
Refund of Prior Year Impact Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers in	190,190	1,044,161	1,374,110	-	-	3,031,569	362,330	6,002,360
Transfers (out)	(5,379,080)	-	-	-	-	(148,360)	(474,920)	(6,002,360)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(4,550,455)	1,141,868	2,558,161	-	-	3,183,487	(112,590)	2,220,471
Net Change in Fund Balance	(395,882)	933,542	1,206,106	555,122	2,449	4,108,576	820,868	7,230,781
Fund Balance, January 1	15,567,998	1,678,855	3,214,781	3,606,166	112,053	11,178,327	5,932,014	41,290,198
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 15,172,107	\$ 2,612,400	\$ 4,420,889	\$ 4,161,287	\$ 114,502	\$ 15,286,903	\$ 6,752,881	\$ 48,520,969

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, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 7,230,781
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Activities (Exhibit 2) are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation/amortization expense. This is the amount by which net capital outlays (\$11,703,781) exceeded depreciation/amortization (\$7,259,745) in the current period.	4,444,037
Net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., disposals, transfers, donations).	(2,730,490)
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.	(68,765)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases, subscriptions) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discount and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	1,092,899
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.	374,437
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 10,342,899</u>

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, 2023

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 27,534,536	\$ 1,510,919	\$ 270,978	\$ 29,316,433	\$ 1,033,547
Cash in escrow restricted for capital projects	1,491,944	-	-	1,491,944	-
Receivables:					
Interest	148,069	9,124	395	157,588	4,711
Accounts Receivable	761,007	6,217	279,355	1,046,579	3,693
Grants	1,212,085	5,359	-	1,217,444	-
Lease receivable	896,652	-	-	896,652	-
Inventories	-	35,409	-	35,409	-
Prepaid expenses	1,200	1,345	-	2,545	-
Total current assets	32,045,493	1,568,373	550,728	34,164,594	1,041,951
Noncurrent assets:					
Capital assets:					
Property, plant and equipment:					
Land / land improvements	1,262,961	4,766,164	-	6,029,125	-
Water rights	34,120,784	-	-	34,120,784	-
Construction-in-progress	5,736,458	-	-	5,736,458	-
Buildings	6,455,467	1,101,571	-	7,557,038	-
Improvements other than buildings	(113,049)	4,058,414	-	3,945,365	-
Treatment / pumping plants	60,898,265	-	-	60,898,265	-
Reservoirs / storage facilities	7,670,853	-	-	7,670,853	-
Collection and distribution systems	68,054,023	-	-	68,054,023	-
Machinery and equipment	8,898,312	639,752	-	9,538,064	4,422,139
Office furniture and fixtures	1,274,347	5,208	-	1,279,555	129,241
Finance purchase - Solar	1,108,100	-	-	1,108,100	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(56,641,827)	(3,896,797)	-	(60,538,624)	(2,696,411)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	138,724,694	6,674,312	-	145,399,006	1,854,969
Total noncurrent assets	138,724,694	6,674,312	-	145,399,006	1,854,969
Total assets	\$ 170,770,187	\$ 8,242,685	\$ 550,728	\$ 179,563,600	\$ 2,896,920

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

Exhibit 5
(continued)

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Liabilities:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,248,876	\$ 36,309	\$ 197,787	\$ 1,482,972	\$ 276,308
Accrued liabilities	361,805	299,189	3,597	664,591	-
Compensated absences payable - current	25,989	9,868	704	36,561	-
Bonds and notes payable - current	1,962,181	-	-	1,962,181	-
Total current liabilities	<u>3,598,851</u>	<u>345,366</u>	<u>202,088</u>	<u>4,146,305</u>	<u>276,308</u>
Long-term liabilities:					
Compensated absences payable	210,275	79,842	5,700	295,817	-
Bonds and notes payable	23,989,381	-	-	23,989,381	-
Total long-term liabilities	<u>24,199,656</u>	<u>79,842</u>	<u>5,700</u>	<u>24,285,198</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>27,798,507</u>	<u>425,208</u>	<u>207,788</u>	<u>28,431,503</u>	<u>276,308</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Deferred revenue - lease related	846,470	-	-	846,470	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>846,470</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>846,470</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Position:					
Net investment in capital assets	112,773,132	6,674,312	-	119,447,444	1,854,969
Restricted for capital improvements	1,057,359	-	-	1,057,359	-
Unrestricted	28,294,714	1,143,252	342,943	29,780,909	765,643
Total net position	<u>\$ 142,125,205</u>	<u>\$ 7,817,564</u>	<u>\$ 342,943</u>	<u>\$ 150,285,712</u>	<u>\$ 2,620,615</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, 2023

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Operating revenue:					
Charges for services:					
Water, wastewater, and storm water sales	\$ 10,319,243	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,319,243	\$ -
Golf course sales	-	2,896,338	-	2,896,338	-
Solid waste and recycling sales	-	-	1,708,405	1,708,405	-
Other sales for services	268,171	8,717	-	276,888	579,200
Total operating revenue	10,587,414	2,905,055	1,708,405	15,200,874	579,200
Operating expenses:					
Cost of sales and services	7,208,074	2,244,111	91,776	9,543,961	17,225
Administration	1,283,026	203,291	1,606,809	3,093,126	-
Depreciation and amortization	3,759,092	283,846	-	4,042,938	265,721
Total operating expenses	12,250,192	2,731,248	1,698,585	16,680,025	282,946
Operating income (loss)	(1,662,778)	173,807	9,820	(1,479,151)	296,254
Nonoperating revenue (expenses)					
Investment income	1,295,219	62,432	11,103	1,368,754	42,554
Grant revenue	-	5,359	-	5,359	-
Insurance recovery proceeds/overpayment	(347,717)	70,637	-	(277,080)	14,750
Interest expense	(600,410)	-	-	(600,410)	-
Amortization of bond premium	37,625	-	-	37,625	-
Gain on sale of assets	14,152	85,000	-	99,152	20,881
Loss on sale of assets	(182,181)	(12,703)	-	(194,884)	-
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	216,688	210,725	11,103	438,516	78,185
Income (loss) before, capital contributions, extraordinary items, and transfers	(1,446,090)	384,532	20,923	(1,040,635)	374,438
Capital contributions - tap fees and other	3,362,506	-	-	3,362,506	-
Change in net position before extraordinary item	1,916,424	384,532	20,923	2,321,871	374,438
Change in net position	1,916,424	384,532	20,923	2,321,871	374,438
Net position January 1	140,208,781	7,433,032	322,020	147,963,833	2,246,176
Net position December 31	<u>\$ 142,125,205</u>	<u>\$ 7,817,564</u>	<u>\$ 342,943</u>	<u>\$ 150,285,712</u>	<u>\$ 2,620,614</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, 2023

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Receipts from customers	\$ 10,200,190	\$ 3,070,490	\$ 1,691,422	\$ 14,962,102	\$ 579,200
Payments to suppliers	(4,850,914)	(929,163)	(1,621,562)	(7,401,639)	245,018
Payments to employees	(3,672,504)	(1,631,713)	(81,765)	(5,385,982)	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	1,676,772	509,614	(11,905)	2,174,481	824,218
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Capital contributions	1,900,188	-	-	1,900,188	-
Proceeds from gain on disposition of assets	14,152	72,297	-	86,449	20,880
Capital grant proceeds	1,462,318	5,359	-	1,467,677	-
Insurance recovery proceeds	(347,717)	70,637	-	(277,080)	14,750
Purchases of capital assets	(6,851,356)	(33,051)	-	(6,884,407)	(707,894)
Principal paid on capital debt	(1,910,988)	-	-	(1,910,988)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(601,495)	-	-	(601,495)	-
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(6,429,603)	115,242	-	(6,314,361)	(672,264)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest gains	1,214,654	55,124	11,303	1,281,081	39,686
Increase (decrease) in equity in pooled investments	1,442,945	(713,346)	(7,556)	722,043	(182,853)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	2,657,599	(658,222)	3,747	2,003,124	(143,167)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(2,095,232)	(33,366)	(8,158)	(2,136,756)	8,787
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	8,648,987	180,056	58,616	8,887,659	181,711
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	<u>\$ 6,553,755</u>	<u>\$ 146,690</u>	<u>\$ 50,458</u>	<u>\$ 6,750,903</u>	<u>\$ 190,500</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash					
Operating income (loss)	\$ (1,662,778)	\$ 173,807	\$ 9,820	\$ (1,479,151)	\$ 296,254
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash					
cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization expense	3,759,092	283,846	-	4,042,938	265,721
Loss on sale of asset	94,705	12,703	-	107,408	-
Change in assets and liabilities:					
Receivables	(386,131)	155,872	(16,983)	(247,242)	-
Inventories	-	(2,661)	-	(2,661)	-
Prepaid expenses	(936)	(1,195)	-	(2,131)	-
Compensated absences	1,986	(15,341)	278	(13,077)	-
Accounts payable	16,694	(15,969)	(5,974)	(5,249)	262,243
Accrued liabilities	(145,860)	(81,448)	954	(226,354)	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$ 1,676,772</u>	<u>\$ 509,614</u>	<u>\$ (11,905)</u>	<u>\$ 2,174,481</u>	<u>\$ 824,218</u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to statement of net position:					
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,061,811	\$ 146,695	\$ 50,455	\$ 5,258,961	\$ 190,500
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,491,944	-	-	1,491,944	-
Unrestricted investments	22,472,725	1,364,224	220,523	24,057,472	843,047
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 29,026,480</u>	<u>\$ 1,510,919</u>	<u>\$ 270,978</u>	<u>\$ 30,808,377</u>	<u>\$ 1,033,547</u>

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



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Notes to the Financial Statements

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City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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 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, 2023

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

B. Government-wide 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 preparation of financial statements represent accurate numerical values by using rounding which may cause differences in the statements due to rounding. Rounding a numerical value means replacing it by another value that is approximately equal but shorter, simpler, or more explicit.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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 governmental funds:

- The *General Fund* is the City's primary operating fund. It is used to account for most of the day-to-day operations of the City, which are financed from sales taxes, property taxes, and other general revenues. Activities financed by the General Fund include those of line and staff departments within the City, except for activities of the enterprise funds.
- The *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 *Urban Revitalization District Fund* is a special revenue fund and accounts for incremental property tax revenue generated within the District. This revenue is used in a variety of ways to alleviate blight within the boundaries of the District.
- The *American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Fund* is a special revenue fund and accounts for funds received under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. The remaining funds will be used for the provision of government services related to lost revenue as allowed by the US Treasury Department.
- 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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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.

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 types:

- *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.
- *Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund* accounts for both cemetery maintenance and capital improvements.

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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired. Cash and cash equivalents are reported on balance sheets, statements of net position, and in cash flow statements.

Most cash and investment balances are pooled in order to maximize liquidity and yield. Interest earned on pooled cash and investments is allocated to each fund based on the fund's average equity balance in the pooled fund.

2. Interfund receivables/payables and advances

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

3. Inventories

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

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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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.

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 (including right to use building)	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
Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)	3 – 10

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

7. Right to Use Leases

Lessee Leases: The City recognizes lease liabilities and intangible right-to-use lease assets (lease assets) in the government-wide financial statements. The City recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$10,000 or more for equipment leases and an initial, individual value of \$25,000 or more property, plant, and infrastructure leases.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgements related to leases include how the City determines 1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, 2) lease term, and 3) lease payments.

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, as is usually the case, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancelable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability. Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Lessor Leases: The City recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

7. Right to Use Leases (continued)

Key estimates and judgements include how the City determines 1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, 2) lease term, and 3) lease receipts.

- If specified, the City uses the interest rate identified in the contract as the discount rate. If no interest rate is specified, as is usually the case, the City uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancelable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable are composed of fixed payments from the lessee.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

8. 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.

9. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, leases, 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, 2023

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

10. Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then.

Deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets 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 three items that qualify for reporting in this category – deferred revenues from three sources: property taxes, lease related and miscellaneous other, which includes small amounts of revenue received in 2023 for recognition in 2024, 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.

11. 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, 2023, 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, 2023

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

11. 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 November 4, 2019 and December 21, 2021, 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, 2023 in the following manner:

Nonspendable: The City maintains an inventory of fuel for various vehicles and equipment (\$22,768). The City has prepaid various amounts in 2023 that will be recorded as expenditures in 2024 (\$258,949). The total equity within the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund, a Permanent Fund, is non-spendable (\$796,301).

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 \$1,788,884 at December 31, 2023. The total equity within the Open Space & Parks Fund (\$2,611,500), 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 (\$4,416,781), 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 total equity in the Conservation Trust – Lottery Fund (\$856,703), which contains State lottery proceeds, is restricted by State law to acquisition and development of conservation sites. The total equity within the Capital Projects Fund (\$15,286,903), 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 (\$4,161,287) is restricted to improvements within the district or services related to district operations. The total equity in the American Rescue Plan Act Fund (\$114,502) is restricted by the federal government

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

11. Fund balances (continued)

for eligible ARPA use. The total equity in the Historic Preservation Fund (\$3,353,811), which contains proceeds from a 1/8% sales and use tax, is restricted by voter approval for historic preservation purposes. The General Fund has SCFD funds (\$6,000) that are restricted by agreement for use at the Louisville History Museum. The total equity in the Recreation Center Debt Service Fund (\$1,199,701) is restricted by voter approval for debt service on the 2017 General Obligation Recreation Center Bonds.

Committed: The total remaining equity in the Recreation Center Construction Fund (\$3,635) has been committed by Council action for Recreation & Senior Center capital improvements. The total equity within the PEG Fees Fund (\$51,238), 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 (\$97,769), 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 (\$209,198), 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 (\$184,525) is committed by Council action to cemetery maintenance and improvements.

Assigned: The total amount of encumbrances within the General Fund at December 31, 2023 was \$557,425. This was the result of numerous outstanding purchase orders for various operational items.

12. Net Investment in Capital Assets

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Capital assets	\$ 272,251,149	\$ 205,937,631	\$ 478,188,780
- Accumulated depreciation	(106,209,812)	(60,538,625)	(166,748,437)
+ Capital related deferred outflows	-	-	-
- Capital related borrowings	(27,652,649)	(25,951,562)	(53,604,211)
+ Capital related debt proceeds not yet expended	-	-	-
- Capital related retainage payable/accounts payable	-	-	-
- Capital related deferred inflows lease related	967,450	846,470	1,813,920
Net investment in capital assets	<u>\$ 139,356,138</u>	<u>\$ 120,293,915</u>	<u>\$ 259,650,052</u>

13. 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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

14. 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.

E. Implementation of new GASB Statements

As of January 01, 2023, the City has adopted GASB Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships (PPPs) and Availability Payment Arrangements. The implementation of this standard will improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements. A PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate of use a nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

As of January 01, 2023, the City has adopted GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA). The implementation of this standard establishes a single model for subscription accounting based on the foundational principle that subscriptions are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The standard requires recognition of a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset. The effect of the implementation of this standard had no impact on beginning net position. Additional disclosures required by this standard are included in note 7.F.

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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

A. Budgetary information (continued)

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, 2023, total expenditures (including interfund transfers out) exceeded appropriations in the Solid Waste & Recycling Fund by \$19,364. This may be a violation of Colorado State Statutes.

Note 3: Deposits and investments

A. Cash and deposits

As of December 31, 2023 the summary of the carrying values of deposits and investments is as follows:

Petty Cash	\$ 4,615
Deposits	3,197,627
Investments (at fair value)	76,148,637
	<u>\$79,350,879</u>

Deposits include \$1,707,766 of restricted cash, which includes \$1,491,944 on deposit with the Urban Drainage & Flood Control District and \$215,822 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 \$465,822 of FDIC-insured deposits and \$3,018,883 of collateralized deposits under PDPA as of December 31, 2023.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 3: Deposits and investments (continued)

B. Investments

The types of investments which are authorized to be made with City funds are controlled by State statutes and the investment policies of the City. Colorado statutes and the City's investment policies specify investments instruments meeting defined 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.

At December 31, 2023, the City's investments are categorized as follows:

Account Description	Ratings	Maturity		Total
		< 1 Year	1-5 Years	
LGIP - CSAFE	AAAm S&P	\$ 1,740,168	\$ -	\$ 1,740,168
LGIP - COLOTRUST	AAAm S&P	11,352,247	-	11,352,247
U.S. Gov't Securities	AA+/stable S&P	39,030,010	21,089,963	60,119,973
Corporate Securities	A1+ S&P	970,810	1,965,441	2,936,249
Total Investments		\$53,093,235	\$23,055,404	\$76,148,637

Local Government Investment Pools (LGIP's) – At December 31, 2023, the City had \$1,740,168 invested in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) and \$11,352,247 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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 3: Deposits and investments (continued)

B. Investments (continued)

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 per 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, 2023, (excluding LGIP's) the City's investments in US Treasury securities represented 79% of total investments, Federal Farm Credit Bank securities represented 3% of total investments, Federal Home Loan Bank securities represented 13% of total investments, short-term corporate securities represented 5% of total investments, Freddie Mac securities represented 0% of total investments, and Fannie Mae securities represented 0% 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.

Investments	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. Gov't Securities	\$ 60,119,973	\$60,119,973	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate Securities	2,936,249	-	2,936,249	-
Total USGS & CP	63,056,222	\$60,119,973	\$ 2,936,249	\$ -
LGIP - CSAFE (at cost)	1,740,168			
LGIP - COLOTRUST (at NAV)	11,352,247			
Total	\$ 76,148,637			

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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.

Note: 2024 property taxes were not certified by December 31, 2023, therefore no property tax receivable or deferred revenue was recorded in 2023.

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, 2023.

C. Leases

As of December 31, 2023 the City had 2 active leases. GASB No. 87, Leases requires the Lessor (the City) to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. On January 1, 2021, the City entered into a 120 month lease as Lessor for the use of 1501 Empire Road. The lessee is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$19,551. The lease has an interest rate of 0.8577%. On March 1, 2023 the City entered into a 60 month lease with Dish Wireless. The lessee is required to make monthly fixed payments of \$2,500. The lease has an interest rate of 2.6820%.

As of December 31, 2023 the total combined value of the lease receivable is \$1,916,502 and the combined value of the deferred inflow of resources was \$1,813,920. The City recognized the total lease revenue of \$359,034 in both Governmental and Business-Type activities during the fiscal year.

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2024	\$ 141,569	\$ 10,058	\$ 151,627
2025	147,564	8,307	155,871
2026	153,757	6,478	160,236
2027	160,155	4,570	164,725
2028	138,884	2,858	141,742
2029 - 2030	258,500	2,145	260,646

Fiscal Year	Business-Type Activities		
	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2024	\$ 114,055	\$ 7,072	\$ 121,127
2025	118,685	6,076	124,761
2026	123,465	5,039	128,504
2027	128,398	3,961	132,359
2028	133,490	2,839	136,330
2029 - 2030	258,500	2,145	260,646

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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, 2023, there are no short-term interfund loans.

The permanent movement of resources from one fund to another represent inter-fund transfers. The inter-fund transfers occurring in 2023 are summarized in the following table.

City of Louisville, Colorado
Inter-Fund Transfers Matrix
2023 Budget / Actuals

Transfers Out	Transfers In						Total
	General Fund	Open Space & Parks Fund	Cemetery Fund	Recreation Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Rec Ctr Bond Fund	
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 983,480 ^a	\$ 169,850 ^a	\$ 1,225,750 ^a	\$ 3,000,000 ^c	\$ -	\$ 5,379,080
Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	-	-	12,480 ^b	-	-	-	12,480
Historic Preservation	190,190 ^d	-	-	-	-	-	190,190
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	148,360 ^e	-	-	148,360
Impact Fee Fund	-	60,681 ^f	-	-	31,569 ^f	-	92,250
Rec Center Construction Fund	-	-	-	-	-	180,000 ^g	180,000
Total	\$ 190,190	\$ 1,044,161	\$ 182,330	\$ 1,374,110	\$ 3,031,569	\$ 180,000	\$ 6,002,360

^a Annual subsidy transfer.

^b Annual transfer of interest earned in the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund to fund general cemetery maintenance.

^c One-Time Transfer for Capital Improvement Program

^d Annual transfer to fund Museum Services.

^e Annual subsidy transfer for capital projects.

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

^g Transfer of proceeds into Debt Servicing Fund

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 with 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 facility operations and maintain an adequate fund balance and renewal/replacement reserve in compliance with the City's Financial Policies.

The General Fund made a one-time transfer to the Capital Improvement Program.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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

The Historic Preservation Fund makes annual transfers to the General Fund to help cover the cost of Museum Services.

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, 2023

Note 6: Capital assets

A. Governmental Activities

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 is shown in the following table:

Governmental Activities

	Balance at 01/01/23	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 12/31/2023
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land and easements	\$ 34,045,998	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,045,998
Construction in progress	12,445,807	1,376,220	(2,639,688)	11,182,339
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	46,491,805	1,376,220	(2,639,688)	45,228,337
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	63,312,357	1,287,238	-	64,599,595
Infrastructure improvements	141,023,152	7,109,581	-	148,132,733
Machinery and equipment	11,359,906	2,118,455	(110,737)	13,367,624
Right to Use Leases	383,668	-	-	383,668
Right to Use Subscriptions	-	539,192	-	539,192
Total other capital assets at historical cost	216,079,083	11,054,466	(110,737)	227,022,812
Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization				
Buildings	(18,415,488)	(1,765,364)	-	(20,180,852)
Infrastructure improvements	(73,084,933)	(4,715,453)	-	(77,800,386)
Machinery and equipment	(7,163,882)	(919,384)	108,282	(8,082,342)
Right to Use Lease	(20,968)	(53,535)	-	(74,503)
Right to Use Subscriptions	-	(71,729)	-	(71,729)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(98,685,271)	(7,525,465)	108,282	(106,209,812)
Other capital assets, net	117,393,815	3,529,001	(2,455)	120,813,000
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 163,885,617	\$ 4,905,221	\$ (2,642,143)	\$ 166,041,337
Depreciation and amortization expense charged to functions as follows:				
General government		\$ 712,616		
Public Safety		161,690		
Public works		3,599,341		
Culture & Recreation		2,786,098		
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.		265,720		
Total governmental activities depreciation and amortization expense		\$ 7,525,465		

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 6: Capital assets (continued)

B. Business-type activities

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 is shown in the following table:

Business-type activities

	Balance at 01/01/23	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 12/31/2023
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 6,029,124	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,029,124
Water rights	7,600,341	2,660,000	-	10,260,341
Construction in progress	31,460,784	1,905,334	(3,769,216)	29,596,902
Total capital assets not being depreciated	45,090,249	4,565,334	(3,769,216)	45,886,367
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	7,557,037	-	-	7,557,037
Infrastructure improvements	135,089,385	5,479,122	-	140,568,507
Machinery and equipment	11,858,939	318,184	(251,403)	11,925,720
Total other capital assets at historical cost	154,505,361	5,797,306	(251,403)	160,051,264
Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization				
Buildings	(1,791,057)	(158,396)	-	(1,949,453)
Infrastructure improvements	(50,434,354)	(3,285,069)	-	(53,719,423)
Machinery and equipment	(4,617,777)	(599,474)	240,144	(4,869,749)
Total accumulated depreciation	(56,843,188)	(4,042,939)	240,144	(60,538,625)
Other capital assets, net	97,662,173	1,754,367	(11,259)	99,512,639
Business-type activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 142,752,422</u>	<u>\$ 6,319,701</u>	<u>\$ (3,780,475)</u>	<u>\$ 145,399,006</u>
Depreciation expense charged to enterprises as follows:				
Business-type activities:				
Consolidated Utility		\$ 3,759,093		
Golf Course		283,846		
Total Business-type activities depreciation expense		<u>\$ 4,042,939</u>		

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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, 2023 is shown in the following table:

<i>Governmental activities</i>	Balance at 01/01/23	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/2023	Due within One Year
Bonds payable:					
Recreation Center General Obligation Bonds:					
2017 General Obligation Recreation Center Bonds	\$ 23,665,000	\$ -	\$ (795,000)	\$ 22,870,000	\$ 825,000
Bond Premium	1,403,141	-	(73,850)	1,329,291	-
Total Recreation Center General Obligation Bonds	25,068,141	-	(868,850)	24,199,291	825,000
2014 URA Tax Increment Financing Bonds	3,319,631	-	(607,000)	2,712,631	681,000
Total bonds payable	28,387,772	-	(1,475,850)	26,911,922	1,506,000
Finance purchase - Solar - Solar	57,123	-	(6,590)	50,533	6,825
Leases Payable	374,503	-	(45,775)	328,728	48,632
Subscriptions Payable	-	539,192	(177,726)	361,466	199,470
Total bonds, loans, finance purchase agreements and leases payable	28,819,398	539,192	(1,705,941)	27,652,649	1,760,927
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences	1,438,188	1,853,764	(1,711,149)	1,580,803	173,888
Governmental activities non-current liabilities	\$ 30,257,586	\$ 2,392,956	\$ (3,417,090)	\$ 29,233,452	\$ 1,934,815
<i>Business-type activities</i>					
	Balance at 1/1/2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/2023	Due within One Year
Bonds and loans payable:					
2013 Water & Wastewater Refunding Bonds	\$ 1,700,000	\$ -	\$ (840,000)	\$ 860,000	\$ 860,000
2015 CWRPDA Loan	25,039,952	-	(999,167)	24,040,785	1,027,189
Bond Premium	451,501	-	(37,625)	413,876	-
Total bonds and loans payable	27,191,453	-	(1,876,792)	25,314,661	1,887,189
Finance purchase - Solar - Solar	708,630	-	(71,729)	636,901	74,991
Total bonds, loans, and leases payable	27,900,083	-	(1,948,521)	25,951,562	1,962,180
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences	345,547	485,341	(498,510)	332,378	36,562
Business-type activities non-current liabilities	\$ 28,245,630	\$ 485,341	\$ (2,447,031)	\$ 26,283,940	\$ 1,998,742

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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 \$173,888 in the governmental funds and \$36,572 in the business type activity funds for a total of \$210,460. 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 commences when 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, 2023 was \$33,085,800.

C. Bonds/Loans 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 \$4,125,989 was available to pay 2023 debt service on the bonds of \$881,990. The remaining debt service on the refunding bonds at December 31, 2023 was \$881,242.

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%.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 7: Long-term debt (continued)

C. Bonds/Loans payable - enterprise funds (continued)

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 \$3,462,944 was available to pay 2023 debt service on the bonds of \$1,540,823. The remaining debt service on the refunding bonds at December 31, 2023 was \$28,213,753.

D. Notes payable – Solar Panels

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, 2023 equals \$462,312. 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.

E. Leases payable

On August 10, 2022, the City entered into an 86 month lease as Lessee for the use of 1805 Highway 42. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of \$383,668. As of December 31, 2023, the value of the lease liability is \$328,783. The City is required to make initial monthly fixed payments of \$4,572. The lease has an interest rate of 2.6630%. The Buildings estimated useful life was 0 months as of the contract commencement. The value of the right to use asset as of December 31, 2023 of \$383,668 with accumulated amortization of \$74,503 is included with Buildings on the Lease Class activities table found below. The City has 1 extension option(s), each for 60 months.

Asset Class	As of Fiscal Year-end	
	Lease Asset Value	Accumulated Amortization
Buildings	\$ 383,668	\$ 74,503
Total Leases	383,668	74,503

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 7: Long-term debt (continued)

F. Subscriptions payable

As of December 31, 2023 the City had 3 active Subscriptions. GASB No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA) requires the subscriber (the City) to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset.

On January 01, 2023, the City entered into a 31 month subscription for the use of Optiv Software. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$85,536. As of December 31, 2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$42,877. The City is required to make an annual fixed payment of \$44,016. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.6560%. The value of the right to use asset as of December 31, 2023 of \$85,536 with accumulated amortization of \$32,934.

On October 01, 2023, the City entered into a 36 month subscription for the use of Microsoft Enterprise Software. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$334,800. As of December 31, 2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$239,867. The City is required to make an annual fixed payment of \$94,933. The subscription has an interest rate of 3.6310%. The value of the right to use asset as of December 31, 2023 of \$334,800 with accumulated amortization of \$27,900. The City has 1 extension option for 36 months.

On September 22, 2023, the City entered into a 36 month subscription for the use of Zoom Video Communications. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$118,856. As of December 31, 2023, the value of the subscription liability is \$78,722. The City is required to make an annual fixed payment of \$41,082. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.9010%. The value of the right to use asset as of December 31, 2023 of \$118,856 with accumulated amortization of \$10,895.

Asset Class	As of Fiscal Year-end	
	Subscription Asset Value	Accumulated Amortization
Software	\$ 539,192	\$ 71,729
Total Subscriptions	539,192	71,729

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 7: Long-term debt (continued)

G. Debt requirements to maturity

The annual debt service requirements for all bonds, notes, financed solar purchases, right to use leases and right to use subscriptions outstanding as of December 31, 2023, are summarized in the following table:

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	General Obligation Bonds			Bonds & Loans		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	825,000	914,800	1,739,800	1,887,189	538,898	2,426,087
2025	860,000	881,800	1,741,800	1,933,106	493,656	2,426,762
2026	895,000	847,400	1,742,400	1,965,720	457,906	2,423,626
2027	930,000	811,600	1,741,600	1,991,722	430,506	2,422,228
2028	965,000	774,400	1,739,400	2,012,263	410,706	2,422,969
2029-2033	5,445,000	3,519,400	8,964,400	10,482,028	1,643,039	12,125,067
2034-2038	6,625,000	1,948,100	8,573,100	4,628,758	222,501	4,851,259
2039-2042	6,325,000	518,300	6,843,300	-	-	-
Balance	\$ 22,870,000	\$ 10,215,800	\$ 33,085,800	\$ 24,900,785	\$ 4,197,210	\$ 29,097,996

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Finance purchase - Solar - Solar			Finance purchase - Solar - Solar		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	6,825	1,678	8,503	74,991	26,404	101,396
2025	7,068	1,435	8,503	78,289	23,110	101,399
2026	7,319	1,184	8,503	81,729	19,667	101,396
2027	7,579	924	8,503	85,326	16,069	101,396
2028	7,849	654	8,503	89,086	12,310	101,396
2029-2031	13,893	467	14,360	227,371	13,643	241,015
Balance	\$ 50,533	\$ 6,342	\$ 56,874	\$ 636,901	\$ 111,204	\$ 747,996

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Lease			Lease		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	48,632	8,168	56,800	-	-	-
2025	51,656	6,836	58,492	-	-	-
2026	54,830	5,422	60,252	-	-	-
2027	58,138	3,922	62,060	-	-	-
2028	61,588	2,343	63,931	-	-	-
2029	53,939	649	54,588	-	-	-
Balance	\$ 328,728	\$ 27,340	\$ 356,123	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Subscription			Subscription		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	199,470	12,133	211,603	-	-	-
2025	161,996	5,590	167,586	-	-	-
Balance	\$ 361,466	\$ 17,723	\$ 379,189	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 8: Retirement commitments – employee pension plan

The City provides a qualified defined contribution pension plan, administered by the Mission Square Retirement, formerly ICMA Retirement Trust, for all regular full-time and regular part-time employees. During the 2023 fiscal year, there were 260 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 2023, the City required the employee to contribute 5.0% of earnings with the City matching 6.5% 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.

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

Years of Service <u>Completed</u>	Specified Percent <u>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 2023 gross contributions were \$883,797 from employees and \$1,265,750 from the City for a total of \$2,149,548. Total forfeitures during 2023 were \$19,510. Wages paid by the City in 2023 totaled \$20,563,774, with regular full-time and part-time benefited employees receiving \$17,212,578.

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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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.

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, 2023, the City has executed over 100 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 2023 are shown in the following table.

Rebate Category	Rebate Amounts 2023
Sales Tax	\$ 403,014
Use Tax	105,610
Total	\$508,024

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

Note 12: Contingent liabilities

Litigation

Various suits and claims are pending against the City as of December 31, 2023. 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.

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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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

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.

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 \$1,788,884 existed at December 31, 2023, 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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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

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.



Required Supplementary Information



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City of Louisville, Colorado
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Taxes:				
Property tax	\$ 3,707,390	\$ 3,707,390	\$ 3,666,653	\$ (40,737)
Sales tax	11,938,490	11,938,490	11,498,367	(440,123)
Use tax	2,981,480	2,981,480	3,318,060	336,580
Franchise tax	1,097,250	1,097,250	1,253,158	155,908
Lodging tax	373,660	373,660	415,992	42,332
Bag Tax	200,000	200,000	206,890	6,890
Other taxes	409,760	409,760	388,529	(21,231)
Licenses and permits	1,571,710	1,571,710	3,671,627	2,099,917
Intergovernmental	1,571,810	2,201,810	2,298,383	96,573
Charges for services	249,400	271,775	127,693	(144,082)
Fines and forfeitures	66,470	66,470	90,557	24,087
Miscellaneous	66,590	66,590	82,508	15,918
Investment income (loss)	170,730	170,730	713,544	542,814
Total revenue	<u>24,404,740</u>	<u>25,057,115</u>	<u>27,731,961</u>	<u>2,674,846</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	8,176,713	8,807,677	7,551,485	1,256,192
Planning and building safety	2,049,203	2,603,275	2,048,976	554,299
Police	7,432,393	7,807,393	6,858,014	949,379
Public works	4,090,559	4,269,759	3,931,089	338,670
Library and museum services	2,437,393	2,484,915	2,438,090	46,825
Parks and recreation	60,465	60,465	60,604	(139)
Capital Outlay - Subscription	-	-	539,192	(539,192)
Debt Service	8,500	8,500	149,938	(141,438)
Total expenditures	<u>24,255,226</u>	<u>26,041,984</u>	<u>23,577,388</u>	<u>2,464,596</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>149,514</u>	<u>(984,869)</u>	<u>4,154,573</u>	<u>5,139,442</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of assets	-	-	1,136	1,136
Insurance Proceeds	-	33,000	98,107	65,107
Right to Use Subscription	-	-	539,192	539,192
Transfers in	190,190	190,190	190,190	-
Transfers out	(5,379,080)	(5,379,080)	(5,379,080)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(5,188,890)</u>	<u>(5,155,890)</u>	<u>(4,550,455)</u>	<u>605,435</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (5,039,376)</u>	<u>\$ (6,140,759)</u>	<u>(395,882)</u>	<u>\$ 5,744,877</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>15,567,988</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 15,172,107</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, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Taxes:				
Sales tax	\$ 2,265,480	\$ 2,265,480	\$ 2,206,321	\$ (59,159)
Use tax	587,400	587,400	752,042	164,642
Intergovernmental	-	1,400,000	1,779,840	379,840
Miscellaneous	40,210	40,210	71,355	31,145
Investment income (loss)	20,960	20,960	75,137	54,177
Total revenue	<u>2,914,050</u>	<u>4,314,050</u>	<u>4,884,695</u>	<u>570,645</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	4,077,088	4,453,169	3,729,657	723,512
Capital outlay	367,900	1,893,577	1,363,364	530,213
Total expenditures	<u>4,444,988</u>	<u>6,346,746</u>	<u>5,093,021</u>	<u>1,253,725</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(1,530,938)</u>	<u>(2,032,696)</u>	<u>(208,326)</u>	<u>1,824,370</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Sale of assets	-	-	32,243	32,243
Insurance Proceeds	-	-	65,464	65,464
Transfers in	1,165,370	1,165,370	1,044,161	(121,209)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,165,370</u>	<u>1,165,370</u>	<u>1,141,868</u>	<u>(23,502)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (365,568)</u>	<u>\$ (867,326)</u>	933,542	<u>\$ 1,800,868</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			1,678,857	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 2,612,400</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Recreation Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Taxes:				
Sales tax	\$ 906,190	\$ 906,190	\$ 882,528	\$ (23,662)
Use tax	234,890	234,890	300,847	65,957
Intergovernmental	145,310	145,310	212,733	67,423
Charges for services	2,430,110	2,430,110	3,263,786	833,676
Miscellaneous	65,000	65,000	123,832	58,832
Investment income (loss)	16,980	16,980	184,268	167,288
Total revenue	<u>3,798,480</u>	<u>3,798,480</u>	<u>4,967,994</u>	<u>1,169,514</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	4,835,539	4,835,539	4,982,092	(146,553)
Capital outlay	1,067,200	1,552,200	1,337,957	214,243
Total expenditures	<u>5,902,739</u>	<u>6,387,739</u>	<u>6,320,049</u>	<u>67,690</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(2,104,259)</u>	<u>(2,589,259)</u>	<u>(1,352,055)</u>	<u>1,237,204</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Insurance Proceeds	-	1,184,000	1,184,051	(51)
Transfers in	1,374,110	1,374,110	1,374,110	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,374,110</u>	<u>2,558,110</u>	<u>2,558,161</u>	<u>(51)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (730,149)</u>	<u>\$ (31,149)</u>	1,206,106	<u>\$ 1,237,153</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			3,214,781	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 4,420,889</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, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ 2,068,720	\$ 2,095,246	\$ 26,526
City Skate	-	-	78,309	78,309
Investment income (loss)	-	63,824	214,659	150,835
Total revenues	-	2,132,544	2,388,214	255,670
Expenditures:				
General operations	-	3,642,886	993,718	2,649,168
Capital outlay	-	212,301	-	212,301
Debt service:				
Principal	-	607,000	607,000	-
Interest	-	232,370	232,374	(4)
Total expenditures	-	4,694,557	1,833,092	2,861,465
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	-	(2,562,013)	555,122	3,117,135
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (2,562,013)</u>	555,122	<u>\$ 3,117,135</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			3,606,165	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 4,161,287</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
American Rescue Plan Act Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Investment income (loss)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,449	\$ 2,449
Total revenues	-	-	2,449	2,449
Excess of revenues over expenditures	-	-	2,449	2,449
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	2,449	<u>\$ 2,449</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			112,053	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 114,502</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

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.



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 were modified and Impact Fees were 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, Parks & Trails, and Library.

Cemetery Fund – The Cemetery Fund was created on November 3, 2008 by Ordinance No. 1542. Unlike the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund, the revenue in the Cemetery Fund is less restrictive 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.

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, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds				
	PEG Fees	Parking Improvement	Conservation Trust-Lottery	Impact Fee	Cemetery
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47,310	\$ 97,239	\$ 852,057	\$ 207,566	\$ 187,703
Receivables:					
Sales and use tax receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue receivable	3,669	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	261	537	4,710	1,657	1,033
Total assets	<u>\$ 51,240</u>	<u>\$ 97,776</u>	<u>\$ 856,767</u>	<u>\$ 209,223</u>	<u>\$ 188,736</u>
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 4	\$ 8	\$ 63	\$ 24	\$ 1,427
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,783
Total liabilities	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>4,210</u>
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable:					
Cemetery care	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for:					
Conservation sites	-	-	856,703	-	-
Historic preservation	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to:					
Public access television capital	51,238	-	-	-	-
Public parking improvements	-	97,769	-	-	-
Development impact capital	-	-	-	209,198	-
Cemetery maintenance and capital	-	-	-	-	184,525
Recreation Center capital	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balance	<u>51,238</u>	<u>97,769</u>	<u>856,703</u>	<u>209,198</u>	<u>184,525</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 51,242</u>	<u>\$ 97,777</u>	<u>\$ 856,766</u>	<u>\$ 209,222</u>	<u>\$ 188,735</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

Historic Preservation	Special Revenue Total	Debt Service Fund Recreation Center Debt Service	Permanent Fund Cemetery Perpetual Care	Capital Project Fund Recreation Center Construction	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ 3,293,580	\$ 4,685,455	\$ 1,193,215	\$ 791,988	\$ 3,757	\$ 6,674,415
110,189	110,189	-	-	-	110,189
-	3,669	-	-	-	3,669
17,858	26,056	6,596	4,376	18	37,041
<u>\$ 3,421,627</u>	<u>\$ 4,825,369</u>	<u>\$ 1,199,811</u>	<u>\$ 796,364</u>	<u>\$ 3,775</u>	<u>\$ 6,825,314</u>
\$ 61,992	\$ 63,518	\$ 110	\$ 63	\$ 11	\$ 63,702
5,824	8,607	-	-	129	8,736
<u>67,816</u>	<u>72,125</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>72,438</u>
-	-	-	796,301	-	796,301
-	856,703	-	-	-	856,703
3,353,811	3,353,811	-	-	-	3,353,811
-	-	1,199,701	-	-	1,199,701
-	51,238	-	-	-	51,238
-	97,769	-	-	-	97,769
-	209,198	-	-	-	209,198
-	184,525	-	-	-	184,525
-	-	-	-	3,635	3,635
<u>3,353,811</u>	<u>4,753,244</u>	<u>1,199,701</u>	<u>796,301</u>	<u>3,635</u>	<u>6,752,881</u>
<u>\$ 3,421,627</u>	<u>\$ 4,825,369</u>	<u>\$ 1,199,811</u>	<u>\$ 796,364</u>	<u>\$ 3,775</u>	<u>\$ 6,825,314</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, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds				
	PEG Fees	Parking Improvement	Conservation Trust-Lottery	Impact Fee	Cemetery
Revenue:					
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sales and use taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses and permits	-	-	-	93,442	49,986
Intergovernmental	15,265	-	293,243	-	-
Charges for Services	-	-	-	-	37,873
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income (loss)	2,059	4,411	36,122	13,455	7,883
Total revenue	<u>17,324</u>	<u>4,411</u>	<u>329,365</u>	<u>106,897</u>	<u>95,742</u>
Expenditures:					
General government	18	44	314	159	183,631
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	10,000
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>18</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>193,631</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>17,306</u>	<u>4,367</u>	<u>329,051</u>	<u>106,738</u>	<u>(97,889)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	182,330
Transfers out	-	-	-	(92,250)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(92,250)</u>	<u>182,330</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>17,306</u>	<u>4,367</u>	<u>329,051</u>	<u>14,488</u>	<u>84,441</u>
Fund Balance, January 1	<u>33,932</u>	<u>93,402</u>	<u>527,652</u>	<u>194,710</u>	<u>100,084</u>
Fund Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 51,238</u>	<u>\$ 97,769</u>	<u>\$ 856,703</u>	<u>\$ 209,198</u>	<u>\$ 184,525</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

		Debt Service Fund	Permanent Fund	Capital Project Fund	Total
Historic Preservation	Special Revenue Total	Recreation Center Debt Service	Cemetery Perpetual Care	Recreation Center Construction	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,940,376	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,940,376
986,119	986,119	-	-	-	986,119
-	143,428	-	49,986	-	193,414
-	308,508	-	-	-	308,508
-	37,873	-	-	-	37,873
7,187	7,187	13,630	-	-	20,817
148,253	212,183	69,890	35,412	3,681	321,166
1,141,559	1,695,298	2,023,896	85,398	3,681	3,808,273
937,579	1,121,745	1,088	300	82	1,123,215
-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
-	-	795,000	-	-	795,000
-	-	946,600	-	-	946,600
937,579	1,131,745	1,742,688	300	82	2,874,815
203,980	563,553	281,208	85,098	3,599	933,458
-	182,330	180,000	-	-	362,330
(190,190)	(282,440)	-	(12,480)	(180,000)	(474,920)
(190,190)	(100,110)	180,000	(12,480)	(180,000)	(112,590)
13,790	463,443	461,208	72,618	(176,401)	820,868
3,340,021	4,289,801	738,493	723,683	180,036	5,932,013
\$ 3,353,811	\$ 4,753,244	\$ 1,199,701	\$ 796,301	\$ 3,635	\$ 6,752,881

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
PEG Fees Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 22,250	\$ 22,250	\$ 15,265	\$ (6,985)
Investment income (loss)	620	620	2,059	1,439
Total revenues	<u>22,870</u>	<u>22,870</u>	<u>17,324</u>	<u>(5,546)</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	50	50	18	32
Capital outlay	25,000	25,000	-	25,000
Total expenditures	<u>25,050</u>	<u>25,050</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>25,032</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(2,180)</u>	<u>(2,180)</u>	<u>17,306</u>	<u>19,486</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (2,180)</u>	<u>\$ (2,180)</u>	<u>17,306</u>	<u>\$ 19,486</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>33,932</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 51,238</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

**City of Louisville, Colorado
Parking Improvement Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023**

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Investment income (loss)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,411	\$ 4,411
Total revenues	-	-	4,411	4,411
Expenditures				
General government	50	50	44	6
Total expenditures	50	50	44	6
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(50)	(50)	4,367	4,417
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (50)</u>	<u>\$ (50)</u>	4,367	<u>\$ 4,417</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			93,402	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 97,769</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Conservation Trust - Lottery Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget	2022
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)	Actual
Revenue:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 265,570	\$ 265,570	\$ 293,243	\$ 27,673	\$ 270,769
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income	5,100	5,100	36,122	31,022	(2,655)
Total revenue	<u>270,670</u>	<u>270,670</u>	<u>329,365</u>	<u>58,695</u>	<u>268,114</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	100	100	314	(214)	190
Capital outlay	400,000	415,000	-	415,000	-
Total expenditures	<u>400,100</u>	<u>415,100</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>414,786</u>	<u>190</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(129,430)</u>	<u>(144,430)</u>	<u>329,051</u>	<u>473,481</u>	<u>267,924</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (129,430)</u>	<u>\$ (144,430)</u>	<u>329,051</u>	<u>\$ 473,481</u>	<u>267,924</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>527,652</u>		<u>259,728</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 856,703</u>		<u>\$ 527,652</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Impact Fee Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Licenses and permits	\$ 351,050	\$ 351,050	\$ 93,442	\$ (257,608)
Investment income	6,710	6,710	13,455	6,745
Total revenue	357,760	357,760	106,897	(250,863)
Expenditures:				
General government	300	300	159	141
Total expenditures	300	300	159	141
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	357,460	357,460	106,738	(250,722)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers out	(348,190)	(348,190)	(92,250)	255,940
Total other financing sources (uses)	(348,190)	(348,190)	(92,250)	255,940
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 9,270</u>	<u>\$ 9,270</u>	14,488	<u>\$ 5,218</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			194,710	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 209,198</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Cemetery Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Licenses and permits	\$ 32,060	\$ 32,060	\$ 49,986	\$ 17,926
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Charges for services	41,450	41,450	37,873	(3,577)
Investment income	540	540	7,883	7,343
Total revenue	<u>74,050</u>	<u>74,050</u>	<u>95,742</u>	<u>21,692</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	243,380	243,380	183,631	59,749
Capital outlay	11,500	11,500	10,000	1,500
Total expenditures	<u>254,880</u>	<u>254,880</u>	<u>193,631</u>	<u>61,249</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(180,830)</u>	<u>(180,830)</u>	<u>(97,889)</u>	<u>82,941</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	<u>182,330</u>	<u>182,330</u>	<u>182,330</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 1,500</u>	<u>\$ 1,500</u>	<u>84,441</u>	<u>\$ 82,941</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>100,084</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 184,525</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

**City of Louisville, Colorado
Historic Preservation Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023**

	Budget		Actual	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Amounts	
Revenue:				
Taxes:				
Sales tax	\$ 755,160	\$ 755,160	\$ 735,440	\$ (19,720)
Use tax	195,810	195,810	250,679	54,869
Miscellaneous	-	-	7,187	7,187
Investment income	57,030	57,030	148,253	91,223
Total revenue	<u>1,008,000</u>	<u>1,008,000</u>	<u>1,141,559</u>	<u>133,559</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	447,235	967,735	937,579	30,156
Capital outlay	-	60,850	-	60,850
Total expenditures	<u>447,235</u>	<u>1,028,585</u>	<u>937,579</u>	<u>91,006</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>560,765</u>	<u>(20,585)</u>	<u>203,980</u>	<u>224,565</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers Out	(190,190)	(190,190)	(190,190)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(190,190)</u>	<u>(190,190)</u>	<u>(190,190)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 370,575</u>	<u>\$ (210,775)</u>	13,790	<u>\$ 224,565</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			3,340,021	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 3,353,811</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, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 1,966,690	\$ 1,966,690	\$ 1,940,376	\$ (26,314)
Miscellaneous	5,912	5,912	13,630	7,718
Investment income	49,970	49,970	69,890	19,920
Total revenue	<u>2,022,572</u>	<u>2,022,572</u>	<u>2,023,896</u>	<u>1,324</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	600	1,600	1,088	512
Debt service:				
Principal	795,000	795,000	795,000	-
Interest	946,600	946,600	946,600	-
Total expenditures	<u>1,742,200</u>	<u>1,743,200</u>	<u>1,742,688</u>	<u>512</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>280,372</u>	<u>279,372</u>	<u>281,208</u>	<u>1,836</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	<u>120,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>	<u>180,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>120,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>	<u>180,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 400,372</u>	<u>\$ 399,372</u>	<u>461,208</u>	<u>\$ 61,836</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>738,493</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u><u>\$ 1,199,701</u></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, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Licenses and permits	\$ 32,060	\$ 32,060	\$ 49,986	\$ 17,926
Investment income	12,480	12,480	35,412	22,932
Total revenue	<u>44,540</u>	<u>44,540</u>	<u>85,398</u>	<u>40,858</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	300	300	300	-
Total expenditures	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>44,240</u>	<u>44,240</u>	<u>85,098</u>	<u>40,858</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers out	<u>(12,480)</u>	<u>(12,480)</u>	<u>(12,480)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 31,760</u>	<u>\$ 31,760</u>	<u>72,618</u>	<u>\$ 40,858</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>723,683</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 796,301</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, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Investment income	-	-	\$ 3,681	\$ 3,681
Total revenue	-	-	3,681	3,681
Expenditures:				
General operations	-	-	82	(82)
Capital outlay	-	60,915	-	60,915
Total expenditures	-	60,915	82	60,833
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	-	(60,915)	3,599	64,514
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers Out	-	(120,000)	(180,000)	(60,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	(120,000)	(180,000)	(60,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ (180,915)	(176,401)	\$ 4,514
Fund Balance, January 1			180,036	
Fund Balance, December 31			\$ 3,635	

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Capital Projects Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Amounts	
Revenue:				
Taxes:				
Sales tax	\$ 5,969,230	\$ 5,969,230	\$ 5,749,184	\$ (220,046)
Use tax	1,515,680	1,515,680	2,592,422	1,076,742
Intergovernmental	6,787,200	6,787,200	269,665	(6,517,535)
Charges for services	-	-	32,000	32,000
Miscellaneous	94,210	94,210	62,908	(31,302)
Investment income	98,910	98,910	663,659	564,749
Total revenue	<u>14,465,230</u>	<u>14,465,230</u>	<u>9,369,838</u>	<u>(5,095,392)</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	429,013	429,013	329,141	99,872
Capital outlay	15,926,760	20,788,101	8,115,608	12,672,493
Total expenditures	<u>16,355,773</u>	<u>21,217,114</u>	<u>8,444,749</u>	<u>12,772,365</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(1,890,543)</u>	<u>(6,751,884)</u>	<u>925,089</u>	<u>7,676,973</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Insurance Proceeds	-	250,000	300,278	(50,278)
Transfers in	3,166,300	3,166,300	3,031,569	(134,731)
Transfers out	(148,360)	(148,360)	(148,360)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>3,017,940</u>	<u>3,267,940</u>	<u>3,183,487</u>	<u>(185,009)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 1,127,397</u>	<u>\$ (3,483,944)</u>	<u>4,108,576</u>	<u>\$ 7,491,964</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>11,178,327</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 15,286,903</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, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive - (Negative)
Revenue:				
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,462,318	\$ 1,462,318
Charges for services	10,936,800	10,936,800	10,345,039	(591,761)
Tap fees	2,961,350	2,961,350	1,900,188	(1,061,162)
Miscellaneous	205,720	205,720	242,375	36,655
Investment income	395,320	395,320	1,295,219	899,899
Insurance proceeds	-	188,000	(347,717)	(535,717)
Sale of assets	-	-	14,152	14,152
Total revenue	<u>14,499,190</u>	<u>14,687,190</u>	<u>14,911,574</u>	<u>224,384</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	8,115,778	8,539,323	7,949,099	590,224
Capital outlay	11,380,460	17,654,647	7,392,264	10,262,383
Debt service	2,524,210	2,524,210	2,512,483	11,727
Total expenditures	<u>22,020,448</u>	<u>28,718,180</u>	<u>17,853,846</u>	<u>10,864,334</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ (7,521,258)</u>	<u>\$ (14,030,990)</u>	(2,942,272)	<u>\$ 11,088,718</u>
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:				
Add:				
Capitalized assets			6,851,356	
Principal retired			1,910,988	
Amortization of bond premium			37,625	
Subtract:				
Depreciation and amortization			(3,759,092)	
Loss on asset write-off			(182,181)	
Payment of advances			-	
Change in Net Position GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 1,916,424</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Golf Course Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Intergovernmental revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,359	\$ 5,359
Charges for services	2,506,200	2,548,200	2,836,176	287,976
Miscellaneous income	8,000	8,000	68,400	60,400
Investment income	11,580	11,580	62,432	50,852
Insurance proceeds	-	71,000	70,637	(363)
Sale of assets	-	-	85,000	85,000
Total revenue	<u>2,525,780</u>	<u>2,638,780</u>	<u>3,128,004</u>	<u>489,224</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	2,411,047	2,513,047	2,433,902	79,145
Capital outlay	<u>770,180</u>	<u>38,002</u>	<u>46,072</u>	<u>(8,070)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>3,181,227</u>	<u>2,551,049</u>	<u>2,479,974</u>	<u>71,075</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ (655,447)</u>	<u>\$ 87,731</u>	648,030	<u>\$ 560,299</u>
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:				
Add:				
Capitalized assets			33,051	
Subtract:				
Depreciation and amortization			(283,846)	
Loss on Asset Write-Off			<u>(12,703)</u>	
Change in Net Position GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 384,532</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, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Charges for services	\$ 1,708,480	\$ 1,708,480	\$ 1,708,405	\$ (75)
Investment income	9,420	9,420	11,103	1,683
Total revenue	1,717,900	1,717,900	1,719,508	1,608
Expenditures:				
General operations	1,679,221	1,679,221	1,698,585	(19,364)
Total expenditures	1,679,221	1,679,221	1,698,585	(19,364)
Net Income (Loss), Budget and GAAP Basis	\$ 38,679	\$ 38,679	\$ 20,923	\$ (17,756)

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, 2023

	Technology Management	Fleet Management	Total Internal Service Funds
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash investments	\$ 75,028	\$ 958,519	\$ 1,033,547
Interest receivable	414	4,297	4,711
Accounts receivable	3,693	-	3,693
Total current assets	<u>79,135</u>	<u>962,816</u>	<u>1,041,951</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Machinery and equipment	-	4,422,139	4,422,139
Office furniture and fixtures	129,241	-	129,241
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(52,210)</u>	<u>(2,644,201)</u>	<u>(2,696,411)</u>
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>77,031</u>	<u>1,777,938</u>	<u>1,854,969</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>77,031</u>	<u>1,777,938</u>	<u>1,854,969</u>
Total assets	<u>156,166</u>	<u>2,740,754</u>	<u>2,896,920</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	<u>161</u>	<u>276,147</u>	<u>276,308</u>
Total liabilities	<u>161</u>	<u>276,147</u>	<u>276,308</u>
NET POSITION			
Invested in capital assets	77,031	1,777,938	1,854,969
Unrestricted	78,975	686,668	765,643
Total net position	<u>\$ 156,006</u>	<u>\$ 2,464,606</u>	<u>\$ 2,620,615</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, 2023

	Technology Management	Fleet Management	Total Internal Service Funds
Operating revenue:			
Charges for services	\$ 53,010	\$ 526,190	\$ 579,200
Total operating revenue	<u>53,010</u>	<u>526,190</u>	<u>579,200</u>
Operating expenses:			
Costs of sales and services	16,697	528	17,225
Depreciation	1,555	264,166	265,721
Total operating expenses	<u>18,252</u>	<u>264,694</u>	<u>282,946</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>34,758</u>	<u>261,496</u>	<u>296,254</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Investment income (loss)	4,139	38,415	42,554
Insurance proceeds	-	14,750	14,750
Gain on sale of assets	-	20,880	20,881
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>4,139</u>	<u>74,045</u>	<u>78,185</u>
Change in net position	38,897	335,541	374,438
Net position January 1	117,109	2,129,067	2,246,176
Net position December 31	<u>\$ 156,006</u>	<u>\$ 2,464,606</u>	<u>\$ 2,620,614</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, 2023

	Technology Management	Fleet Management	Total Internal Service Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 53,010	\$ 526,190	\$ 579,200
Payments to suppliers	(30,543)	275,561	245,018
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>22,467</u>	<u>801,751</u>	<u>824,218</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	20,880	20,880
Insurance proceeds from loss of capital assets	-	14,750	14,750
Purchases of capital assets	<u>(78,587)</u>	<u>(629,307)</u>	<u>(707,894)</u>
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>(78,587)</u>	<u>(593,677)</u>	<u>(672,264)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest earnings	4,003	35,683	39,686
Decrease (increase) in equity in pooled investments	<u>38,459</u>	<u>(221,312)</u>	<u>(182,853)</u>
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	<u>42,462</u>	<u>(185,629)</u>	<u>(143,167)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(13,658)	22,445	8,787
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	<u>27,442</u>	<u>154,269</u>	<u>181,711</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	<u><u>\$ 13,784</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 176,714</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 190,498</u></u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 34,758	\$ 261,496	\$ 296,254
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense	1,555	264,166	265,721
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts payable	<u>(13,846)</u>	<u>276,089</u>	<u>262,243</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u><u>\$ 22,467</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 801,751</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 824,218</u></u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to statement of net position:			
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,785	\$ 176,715	\$ 190,500
Unrestricted investments	<u>61,243</u>	<u>781,804</u>	<u>843,047</u>
Total cash and investments	<u><u>\$ 75,028</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 958,519</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,033,547</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, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Charges for services	\$ 53,010	\$ 53,010	\$ 53,010	\$ -
Investment income	1,600	1,600	4,139	2,539
Total revenue	<u>54,610</u>	<u>54,610</u>	<u>57,149</u>	<u>2,539</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	750	750	3,498	(2,748)
Capital outlay	105,000	105,000	91,786	13,214
Total expenditures	<u>105,750</u>	<u>105,750</u>	<u>95,284</u>	<u>10,466</u>
Net Income, Budget Basis	<u>\$ (51,140)</u>	<u>\$ (51,140)</u>	(38,135)	<u>\$ 13,005</u>
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:				
Add:				
Capitalized Assets			78,587	
Subtract:				
Depreciation			<u>(1,555)</u>	
Change in Net Position GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 38,897</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Fleet Management Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2023

	Budget		Actual	Budget
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenue:				
Charges for services	\$ 526,190	\$ 526,190	\$ 526,190	\$ -
Investment income	3,990	3,990	38,415	34,425
Insurance proceeds	-	-	14,750	14,750
Gain on Sale of assets	-	-	20,880	20,880
Total revenue	<u>530,180</u>	<u>530,180</u>	<u>600,235</u>	<u>70,055</u>
Expenditures:				
General operations	500	500	413	87
Capital outlay	570,000	1,023,551	629,422	394,129
Total expenditures	<u>570,500</u>	<u>1,024,051</u>	<u>629,835</u>	<u>394,216</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ (40,320)</u>	<u>\$ (493,871)</u>	(29,600)	<u>\$ 464,271</u>
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:				
Add:				
Capitalized assets			629,307	
Subtract:				
Depreciation			(264,166)	
Change in Net Position, GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 335,541</u>	

See the accompanying independent auditor's report



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Statistical Section

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Louisville's annual comprehensive financial report presents unaudited 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
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These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
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Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	119
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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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Property Tax Rates and Tax Levies – Direct and Overlapping Governments	125
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Direct and Overlapping Sales Tax Rates	131
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Debt Capacity	
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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Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Governmental activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 95,447,349	\$ 102,834,966	\$ 108,153,971	\$ 115,130,035
Restricted	17,305,576	12,911,307	14,893,996	12,727,882
Unrestricted	4,136,883	5,349,355	5,384,411	6,614,403
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 116,889,808</u>	<u>\$ 121,095,628</u>	<u>\$ 128,432,378</u>	<u>\$ 134,472,320</u>
Business-type activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 75,983,429	\$ 59,420,788	\$ 90,725,131	\$ 101,245,580
Restricted	144,407	144,424		
Unrestricted	21,291,938	44,383,568	28,386,460	25,635,940
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 97,419,774</u>	<u>\$ 103,948,780</u>	<u>\$ 119,111,591</u>	<u>\$ 126,881,520</u>
Primary government:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 171,430,778	\$ 162,255,754	\$ 198,879,102	\$ 216,375,615
Restricted	17,449,983	13,055,731	14,893,996	12,727,882
Unrestricted	25,428,821	49,732,923	33,770,871	32,250,343
Total primary government net position	<u><u>\$ 214,309,582</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 225,044,408</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 247,543,969</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 261,353,840</u></u>

Schedule 1

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 119,069,209	\$ 123,176,977	\$ 126,603,716	\$ 129,642,917	\$ 135,179,167	\$ 138,501,633
14,500,731	18,592,355	17,138,823	20,149,359	23,685,382	30,169,596
10,882,333	10,613,925	11,096,455	12,822,488	16,887,049	17,423,311
\$ 144,452,273	\$ 152,383,257	\$ 154,838,994	\$ 162,614,764	\$ 175,751,598	\$ 186,094,540
\$ 106,863,204	\$ 108,474,725	\$ 109,141,696	\$ 113,270,153	\$ 114,852,246	\$ 119,447,444
		1,057,359	1,057,359	1,057,359	1,057,359
22,136,977	24,366,084	26,967,024	26,579,114	32,054,228	29,871,735
\$ 129,000,181	\$ 132,840,809	\$ 137,166,079	\$ 140,906,626	\$ 147,963,833	\$ 150,376,538
\$ 225,932,413	\$ 231,651,702	\$ 235,745,412	\$ 242,913,070	\$ 250,031,413	\$ 257,949,077
14,500,731	18,592,355	18,196,182	21,206,718	24,742,741	31,226,955
33,019,310	34,980,009	38,063,479	39,401,602	48,941,277	47,295,046
\$ 273,452,454	\$ 285,224,066	\$ 292,005,073	\$ 303,521,390	\$ 323,715,431	\$ 336,471,078

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Expenses				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 6,675,768	\$ 7,171,557	\$ 9,891,109	\$ 7,983,427
Public Safety	4,553,551	4,441,084	4,780,161	5,082,261
Public Works	4,936,452	5,650,163	4,131,484	5,423,279
Culture & recreation	5,292,993	6,448,556	5,704,015	8,832,366
Interest on long-term debt	143,261	179,807	266,353	896,534
Total governmental activities expenses	21,602,025	23,891,167	24,773,122	28,217,867
Business-type activities:				
Water & wastewater	6,925,945	7,500,879	7,851,737	8,892,682
Golf	725,639	1,372,857	1,802,025	1,791,268
Solid Waste & Recycling	1,308,423	1,538,800	1,595,911	1,592,967
Total business-type activities	8,960,007	10,412,536	11,249,673	12,276,917
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 30,562,032</u>	<u>\$ 34,303,703</u>	<u>\$ 36,022,795</u>	<u>\$ 40,494,784</u>
Program Revenues				
Governmental activities:				
Charges for services:				
General government	\$ 1,197,741	\$ 1,600,561	\$ 1,807,195	\$ 1,691,937
Public Safety	190,378	144,169	170,808	170,068
Public Works	50,601	45,858	96,003	952,389
Culture & recreation	2,334,963	2,823,928	3,672,314	2,380,663
Operating grants and contributions	1,187,323	1,047,638	783,790	384,849
Capital grants and contributions	946,517	1,514,534	2,660,533	2,014,711
Total governmental activities program revenues	5,907,523	7,176,688	9,190,643	7,594,617
Business-type activities:				
Charges for services:				
Water & wastewater	\$ 7,639,334	\$ 8,218,051	\$ 9,880,524	\$ 10,331,106
Golf	61,271	806,648	1,426,754	1,536,097
Solid Waste & Recycling	1,331,448	1,495,109	1,553,474	1,617,620
Capital grants and contributions	6,793,255	4,870,109	12,147,614	6,307,253
Total business-type activities program revenues	15,825,308	15,389,917	25,008,366	19,792,076
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 21,732,831</u>	<u>\$ 22,566,605</u>	<u>\$ 34,199,009</u>	<u>\$ 27,386,693</u>

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 8,537,437	\$ 8,762,112	\$ 10,301,287	\$ 9,761,697	\$ 11,766,810	\$ 15,628,145
5,244,164	5,619,873	5,971,684	6,020,824	7,084,109	6,978,490
6,277,688	6,653,439	7,166,335	6,596,767	6,901,344	7,307,556
9,540,902	12,465,878	12,111,395	11,425,850	12,462,202	13,959,312
1,387,580	1,336,066	1,293,502	1,240,790	1,183,146	1,214,834
30,987,771	34,837,368	36,844,203	35,045,928	39,397,611	45,088,338
10,943,627	10,662,898	11,347,732	11,023,128	13,854,698	12,945,299
2,219,366	2,008,553	2,296,100	2,420,601	2,793,832	2,744,039
1,607,736	1,657,687	1,584,262	1,654,807	1,562,456	1,698,585
14,770,729	14,329,138	15,228,094	15,098,536	18,210,986	17,387,923
\$ 45,758,500	\$ 49,166,506	\$ 52,072,297	\$ 50,144,464	\$ 57,608,597	\$ 62,476,261
\$ 2,754,349	\$ 2,251,702	\$ 1,604,463	\$ 1,867,522	\$ 3,595,798	\$ 4,079,634
146,072	128,540	85,309	69,079	52,805	86,661
1,298,623	1,162,736	953,901	928,529	350,395	63,569
2,054,832	3,352,533	1,615,354	2,445,419	3,141,751	3,679,587
424,988	411,868	2,343,562	363,233	6,537,637	2,415,652
1,208,568	1,970,315	1,644,685	2,402,810	522,453	2,049,505
7,887,432	9,277,694	8,247,274	8,076,592	14,200,839	12,374,608
\$ 11,018,277	\$ 10,549,525	\$ 12,045,347	\$ 11,751,419	\$ 11,133,458	\$ 10,587,414
1,606,525	1,624,496	1,933,117	2,313,947	2,392,032	2,905,055
1,679,127	1,709,878	1,651,612	1,556,357	1,627,555	1,708,405
1,877,860	3,501,960	3,489,409	3,202,893	2,447,046	3,458,779
16,181,789	17,385,859	19,119,485	18,824,616	17,600,091	18,659,653
\$ 24,069,221	\$ 26,663,553	\$ 27,366,759	\$ 26,901,208	\$ 31,800,930	\$ 31,034,261

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Net (Expense)/Revenue				
Governmental activities	\$ (15,694,502)	\$ (16,714,479)	\$ (15,582,479)	\$ (20,623,250)
Business-type activities	6,865,301	4,977,381	13,758,693	7,515,159
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ (8,829,201)</u>	<u>\$ (11,737,098)</u>	<u>\$ (1,823,786)</u>	<u>\$ (13,108,091)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Governmental activities:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 3,187,825	\$ 3,452,375	\$ 4,089,516	\$ 4,420,751
Sales tax	11,230,542	11,778,592	12,592,051	14,482,942
Use tax	3,740,268	4,305,785	4,996,965	4,899,603
Franchise tax	1,123,485	1,080,496	1,057,233	1,078,609
Other tax	711,022	748,861	789,592	830,159
General intergovernmental revenue	123,200	335,031	242,592	323,434
Investment earnings	102,904	96,946	180,038	395,381
Miscellaneous	306,402	476,828	285,967	232,312
Transfers	(3,828,821)	(1,354,613)	(1,147,173)	-
Total governmental activities	<u>16,696,827</u>	<u>20,920,301</u>	<u>23,086,781</u>	<u>26,663,191</u>
Business-type activities :				
Investment earnings	91,010	80,639	148,545	217,154
Miscellaneous	-	116,372	108,397	37,625
Transfers	3,828,821	1,354,613	1,147,173	-
Total business-type activities	<u>3,919,831</u>	<u>1,551,624</u>	<u>1,404,115</u>	<u>254,779</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 20,616,658</u>	<u>\$ 22,471,925</u>	<u>\$ 24,490,896</u>	<u>\$ 26,917,970</u>
Change in Net Position				
Governmental activities	\$ 1,002,325	\$ 4,205,822	\$ 7,504,302	\$ 6,039,941
Business-type activities	10,785,132	6,529,005	15,162,808	7,769,938
Total primary government	<u>\$ 11,787,457</u>	<u>\$ 10,734,827</u>	<u>\$ 22,667,110</u>	<u>\$ 13,809,879</u>

Schedule 2
(Continued)

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ (23,100,339)	\$ (25,559,674)	\$ (28,596,929)	\$ (26,969,336)	\$ (25,196,772)	\$ (32,713,701)
1,411,060	3,056,721	3,891,391	3,726,080	(610,895)	1,271,730
<u>\$ (21,689,279)</u>	<u>\$ (22,502,953)</u>	<u>\$ (24,705,538)</u>	<u>\$ (23,243,256)</u>	<u>\$ (25,807,667)</u>	<u>\$ (31,441,971)</u>
\$ 6,824,021	\$ 6,710,297	\$ 7,345,825	\$ 7,561,309	\$ 8,133,170	\$ 7,702,275
15,344,739	17,156,427	15,730,111	18,293,423	19,989,933	21,071,840
6,188,485	5,815,601	4,757,633	6,181,625	6,958,132	7,214,050
1,074,576	1,054,850	1,011,686	1,137,590	1,205,787	1,253,158
892,427	908,059	575,223	641,603	846,377	1,011,411
324,757	346,219	749,172	796,007	820,079	30,865
807,591	845,483	483,441	(34,452)	(48,999)	2,217,436
1,623,701	653,717	399,575	168,000	1,256,262	2,555,598
-	-	-	-	(827,159)	-
<u>33,080,297</u>	<u>33,490,653</u>	<u>31,052,666</u>	<u>34,745,105</u>	<u>38,333,582</u>	<u>43,056,633</u>
418,577	629,775	394,059	(28,163)	(135,926)	1,368,754
289,031	154,134	39,820	42,630	6,976,772	(227,779)
-	-	-	-	827,159	-
<u>707,608</u>	<u>783,909</u>	<u>433,879</u>	<u>14,467</u>	<u>7,668,005</u>	<u>1,140,975</u>
<u>\$ 33,787,905</u>	<u>\$ 34,274,562</u>	<u>\$ 31,486,545</u>	<u>\$ 34,759,572</u>	<u>\$ 46,001,587</u>	<u>\$ 44,197,608</u>
\$ 9,979,958	\$ 7,930,979	\$ 2,455,737	\$ 7,775,770	\$ 14,316,435	\$ 10,342,936
2,118,668	3,840,630	4,325,270	3,740,547	6,907,110	2,412,705
<u>\$ 12,098,626</u>	<u>\$ 11,771,609</u>	<u>\$ 6,781,007</u>	<u>\$ 11,516,317</u>	<u>\$ 21,223,545</u>	<u>\$ 12,755,638</u>

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
General Fund				
Nonspendable	\$ 185,255	\$ 166,746	\$ 176,999	\$ 188,058
Restricted	933,822	868,162	906,269	1,024,122
Assigned	242,521	84,856	37,128	32,718
Unassigned	2,297,188	4,221,063	4,185,373	6,552,446
Total general fund	<u>\$ 3,658,786</u>	<u>\$ 5,340,827</u>	<u>\$ 5,305,769</u>	<u>\$ 7,797,344</u>
All Other Governmental Funds				
Nonspendable	\$ 456,256	\$ 495,226	\$ 515,002	\$ 554,242
Restricted	15,915,498	11,547,919	13,472,725	36,361,050
Committed	482,548	975,379	1,017,091	1,066,672
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 16,854,302</u>	<u>\$ 13,018,524</u>	<u>\$ 15,004,818</u>	<u>\$ 37,981,964</u>

Notes:

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					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 217,420	\$ 227,281	\$ 220,678	\$ 278,284	\$ 218,708	\$ 276,688
1,151,660	1,434,787	1,275,721	1,344,760	1,780,128	1,794,884
122,236	151,468	132,114	78,424	194,822	557,425
9,036,825	8,995,432	9,673,534	10,784,501	13,374,340	12,543,152
<u>\$ 10,528,141</u>	<u>\$ 10,808,968</u>	<u>\$ 11,302,047</u>	<u>\$ 12,485,969</u>	<u>\$ 15,567,998</u>	<u>\$ 15,172,149</u>
\$ 583,565	\$ 605,777	\$ 638,840	\$ 667,226	\$ 724,233	\$ 796,301
15,592,933	17,633,420	16,593,386	20,274,076	24,395,802	5,410,215
568,117	578,712	543,423	544,977	602,164	546,365
<u>\$ 16,744,615</u>	<u>\$ 18,817,909</u>	<u>\$ 17,775,649</u>	<u>\$ 21,486,279</u>	<u>\$ 25,722,199</u>	<u>\$ 6,752,881</u>

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenues				
Taxes (see Schedule 5)	\$ 19,993,142	\$ 21,366,109	\$ 23,525,357	\$ 25,712,064
Licenses, fees, and permits	1,559,270	2,543,167	3,022,262	2,157,688
Intergovernmental	2,106,687	2,724,897	3,761,617	1,852,349
Charges for services	1,853,787	1,911,923	2,118,401	2,101,946
Fines and forfeits	250,633	186,429	216,085	210,719
Miscellaneous	573,269	715,732	713,118	2,216,779
Total Revenues	26,336,788	29,448,257	33,356,840	34,251,545
Expenditures				
General government	3,699,717	4,108,467	5,231,446	5,954,152
Police	4,646,953	4,489,317	4,719,015	4,872,387
Public works	2,474,100	2,153,768	2,164,982	2,311,041
Planning and building safety	864,280	1,088,832	1,034,491	1,299,734
Library and museum services	1,616,093	1,722,929	1,725,600	1,850,154
Parks and recreation	4,504,585	4,920,439	5,251,441	5,202,260
Non-capitalized budget-basis capital	(34,864)	1,313,792	(1,186,096)	609,581
Net capital outlay	8,861,021	11,101,751	14,205,413	13,875,610
Bond issuance costs	55,500	-	50,690	192,839
Debt service:				
Principal	575,000	600,000	624,571	710,150
Interest	145,223	182,355	268,901	974,705
Total Expenditures	27,407,608	31,681,650	34,090,454	37,852,613
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures	(1,070,820)	(2,233,393)	(733,614)	(3,601,068)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Developer Contributions	93,440	-	50,690	-
Sale of fixed assets	-	1,434,270	198,884	8,550
Leases	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions				
Bond Proceeds	750,000	-	3,750,000	29,061,241
Transfers in	8,122,666	2,322,182	2,594,694	1,070,867
Transfers out	(11,526,714)	(3,676,795)	(3,741,867)	(1,070,867)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,560,608)	79,657	2,852,401	29,069,791
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ (3,631,428)</u>	<u>\$ (2,153,736)</u>	<u>\$ 2,118,787</u>	<u>\$ 25,468,723</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	4%	4%	5%	7%

Schedule 4

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 30,324,248	\$ 31,645,234	\$ 29,420,478	\$ 33,815,550	\$ 37,133,399	\$ 38,252,734
3,179,469	2,274,649	1,952,521	1,805,889	3,896,141	3,865,041
2,303,700	2,399,393	5,394,875	4,135,243	8,228,636	4,869,129
1,926,519	3,245,234	1,261,338	2,302,993	2,827,554	3,539,661
185,850	157,594	92,763	73,066	57,456	90,557
2,982,699	2,991,166	1,163,708	689,806	1,202,048	4,184,244
40,902,485	42,713,270	39,285,683	42,822,547	53,345,234	54,801,366
6,033,320	7,199,311	7,176,281	7,778,818	8,891,025	9,997,597
5,198,678	5,585,633	5,706,525	5,863,711	6,965,610	6,858,014
2,508,849	2,903,101	2,822,089	2,991,019	3,603,158	3,931,089
1,449,280	1,264,924	1,129,974	1,107,958	1,664,599	2,048,976
1,886,042	2,148,636	1,917,411	1,923,976	2,286,278	2,438,090
5,401,798	7,193,927	6,211,145	6,945,696	8,019,001	8,772,353
1,590,337	1,440,317	2,628,422	670,564	927,053	336,033
31,905,120	10,539,775	10,047,940	8,186,614	10,599,578	11,030,088
-					
1,980,054	685,401	844,375	1,198,126	1,370,513	1,442,228
1,465,751	1,409,916	1,367,352	1,314,640	1,256,996	1,288,684
59,419,229	40,370,941	39,851,514	37,981,122	45,583,811	48,143,152
(18,516,744)	2,342,329	(565,831)	4,841,425	7,761,423	6,658,214
-	-	-	-	-	-
10,200	11,790	16,650	53,127	-	33,379
-	-	-	-	383,668	-
-	-	-	-	-	539,192
4,470,749	4,877,723	3,320,415	3,056,000	11,243,163	6,002,360
(4,470,749)	(4,877,723)	(3,320,415)	(3,056,000)	(12,070,322)	(6,002,360)
10,200	11,790	16,650	53,127	(443,491)	572,571
<u>\$ (18,506,544)</u>	<u>\$ 2,354,119</u>	<u>\$ (549,181)</u>	<u>\$ 4,894,552</u>	<u>\$ 7,317,932</u>	<u>\$ 7,230,816</u>
13%	7%	7%	8%	8%	7%

Schedule 5

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	Bag Tax (1)	Other Tax	Total
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
2020	7,345,825	15,730,111	4,757,633	1,011,686	182,557	-	392,666	29,420,478
2021	7,561,309	18,293,423	6,181,625	1,137,590	270,770	-	370,833	33,815,550
2022	8,133,170	19,989,933	6,958,132	1,205,787	294,568	187,982	363,827	37,133,399
2023	7,702,275	21,071,840	7,214,050	1,253,158	415,992	206,890	388,529	38,252,734
Change								
2014-2023	141.62%	87.63%	92.88%	11.54%	-2.82%	10.06%	37.32%	91.33%

(1) - Bag Tax effective January 1, 2022

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
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
2020	260,299,506	325,085,392	118,801,873	24,615,288	64,113,591	728,802,059	7.934
2021	260,199,617	362,932,012	143,115,493	30,245,719	65,869,934	796,492,841	7.934
2022	263,387,240	315,704,332	145,002,953	24,193,893	65,831,757	748,288,418	7.934
2023	326,177,026	412,690,189	239,538,099	22,569,909	156,860,709	1,000,975,223	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
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	5,376,620,520
2019	894,963,795	4,524,545,605	377,173,639	84,535,542	261,484,159	5,881,218,581
2020	897,585,272	4,546,623,164	409,661,799	84,880,335	261,156,567	5,938,750,570
2021	897,240,165	5,075,966,901	493,501,391	104,295,579	270,870,329	6,571,004,036
2022	908,240,194	4,548,489,948	500,009,748	83,456,845	271,597,131	6,040,196,735
2023	1,176,764,978	6,561,058,750	858,559,786	80,908,614	636,771,023	8,677,292,128

Source: Boulder County Assessor's Office - Breakdown by Class PDF

**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						
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
2019	2020	5.184	2.750	7.934	48.359	23.473	0.900	10.586	1.000	92.252
2020	2021	5.184	2.750	7.934	48.393	24.771	0.900	10.586	1.000	93.584
2021	2022	5.184	2.750	7.934	47.944	24.250	0.900	10.586	1.000	92.614
2022	2023	5.184	2.750	7.934	51.070	24.746	0.900	10.586	1.000	96.236
2023	2024	5.184	1.375	6.559	48.024	21.287	0.900	10.586	1.000	88.356

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						
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
2019	2020	3,608,549	1,914,257	5,522,806	310,671,579	203,900,147	5,761,973	7,618,518	8,135,781	543,525,061
2020	2021	3,661,565	1,942,381	5,603,946	312,506,356	216,156,106	5,787,410	7,726,021	8,174,979	557,897,199
2021	2022	4,001,507	2,122,713	6,124,220	333,704,612	228,660,015	6,221,837	8,448,808	8,799,500	594,081,705
2022	2023	3,763,843	1,996,637	5,760,480	348,981,826	229,401,409	6,105,857	7,943,438	8,645,931	608,835,578
2023	2024	4,655,095	1,300,000	5,955,095	405,367,389	244,580,163	7,537,172	10,615,593	10,699,189	686,054,601

Notes:

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

Source: Boulder County Assessor's Office - Assessment Abstract Brochure PDF (Summary of Levies)

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

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2014 Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
Phillips 66 Company	Energy Training and R&D Center	\$ 12,735,826	1	2.4%
Public Service Co of Colorado	Energy	9,172,850	2	1.8%
FFI CO Coal Creek LLC (Medronics)	Electromedical	7,370,959	3	1.4%
Neodata Servicess	Businessss Services	5,857,594	4	1.1%
Infinite Funding Company LLC	Commercial Real Estate	4,482,791	5	0.9%
Colorado Tech LLC	Technology	4,434,854	6	0.8%
TKG Lousiville Colorado Development LLC	Commercial Real Estate	4,381,842	7	0.8%
Boulder Road LLC	Unknown	3,883,303	8	0.7%
VTR Avista MOB LLC	Medical Offices	3,868,890	9	0.7%
Lexington Louisville L P	Commercial Real Estate	3,524,312	10	0.7%
	Totals	\$ 59,713,221		11.4%

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2023 Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
WSRE CP Centennial Investors LLX	Distribution Warehouse	\$58,600,000	1	5.1%
SREIT 2000 Taylor Avenue LLC	Ind Flex	30,831,600	2	2.7%
RREF IV P Infinite Drive LLX	Engineering	30,500,000	3	2.6%
SREIT 633 CTC Boulevard LLC	Ind Flex	25,800,000	4	2.2%
Boulder Road LLC ET AL	Office	25,509,100	5	2.2%
SREIT 1886 Prarie Way LLC	Manufacturing	24,174,000	6	2.1%
SREIT 725 Tech Court LLC	Ind Flex	24,050,000	7	2.1%
CTC Properties LLLP	Ind Flex	24,000,000	8	2.1%
SREIT 1900 Taylro Avenue LLC	Ind Flex	23,900,000	9	2.1%
SREIT 2035 Taylor Avenue LLC	Distrubution Warehours	23,774,700	10	2.1%
	Totals	\$ 291,139,400		25.1%

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
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	5,564,951	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%
2019	2020	5,522,806	7,345,825	1,904,547	5,441,278	98.52%	3,560	5,444,838	98.59%
2020	2021	5,603,946	7,561,309	2,052,703	5,508,606	98.30%	18,137	5,526,743	98.62%
2021	2022	6,124,220	8,133,170	2,154,828	5,978,342	97.62%	24,025	6,002,367	98.01%
2022	2023	5,760,480	7,702,275	2,095,246	5,607,029	97.34%	37,398	5,644,427	97.99%

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	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Agriculture	\$ 48,617	\$ 50,162	\$ 56,291	\$ 60,988
Construction	56,161	70,909	124,420	32,411
Manufacturing	310,406	224,249	288,159	761,684
Trans/Comm/Utilities	1,503,040	1,423,508	1,521,106	1,482,100
Wholesale	271,459	286,022	255,073	290,646
Home Improvements Centers (1)	1,413,014	1,437,736	1,572,172	1,719,927
General Merchandise	938,333	986,553	960,576	1,149,950
Grocery Stores	2,359,905	2,786,992	2,973,998	3,195,006
Automotive	74,218	51,583	63,394	70,895
Apparel/Accessory	75,105	86,156	100,095	111,505
Furniture	235,225	288,810	298,700	288,334
Food/Beverage	1,981,287	2,108,628	2,287,270	2,438,032
Miscellaneous (2)	651,849	625,400	660,645	540,800
Financial/Insurance	278,582	332,522	373,260	389,265
Services	996,453	1,213,327	1,296,971	1,420,146
Total	<u>\$ 11,193,654</u>	<u>\$ 11,972,557</u>	<u>\$ 12,832,130</u>	<u>\$ 13,951,689</u>

Notes:

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

(1) - Construction combined with Home Improvements Centers in 2019

(2) - Miscellaneous combined with General Merchandise in 2019

Schedule 10

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 64,350	\$ 64,173	\$ 66,577	\$ 105,810	\$ 114,933	\$ 150,317
6,891	-	-	-	-	-
711,077	950,415	711,751	975,595	1,307,161	1,354,181
1,473,217	1,988,948	1,568,118	1,576,177	1,762,198	1,765,133
393,942	348,083	412,031	571,639	712,722	853,746
2,107,438	2,104,158	2,424,799	2,708,793	2,692,373	2,684,687
1,324,738	1,946,922	2,344,968	3,080,305	3,137,964	3,735,354
3,297,739	3,279,991	3,707,830	3,647,969	3,462,274	3,447,185
81,151	74,535	81,068	93,698	159,025	198,231
115,857	139,292	141,620	193,303	219,436	323,710
321,916	356,020	364,024	445,810	533,114	638,126
2,723,132	2,790,461	2,133,527	2,802,708	2,962,734	3,349,831
691,978	-	-	-	-	-
504,075	497,317	439,322	459,803	845,161	677,733
1,499,690	1,546,310	1,225,305	1,592,730	2,014,237	2,226,246
<u>\$ 15,317,191</u>	<u>\$ 16,086,625</u>	<u>\$ 15,620,940</u>	<u>\$ 18,254,340</u>	<u>\$ 19,923,332</u>	<u>\$ 21,404,480</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 Transporation District	Cultural District	Football District	Total
2014	3.500%	0.800%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.300%
2015	3.500%	0.985% (1)	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% (2)	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%
2020	3.650%	0.985%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.635%
2021	3.650%	0.985%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.635%
2022	3.650%	0.985%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.635%
2023	3.650%	1.185%	2.90%	1.00%	0.10%	0.00%	8.835%

Notes:

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

(2) 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 2014				Fiscal Year 2023			
	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	29	1.2%	\$ 48,617	0.4%	50	1.0%	\$ 114,933	0.6%
Construction (2)	130	5.4%	\$ 56,161	0.5%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Manufacturing	194	8.1%	\$ 310,406	2.8%	507	9.6%	1,307,161	6.6%
Trans/Comm/Utilities	178	7.4%	\$ 1,503,040	13.4%	238	4.5%	1,762,198	8.8%
Wholesale	137	5.7%	\$ 271,459	2.4%	301	5.7%	712,722	3.6%
Home Improvements	103	4.3%	\$ 1,413,014	12.6%	501	9.5%	2,692,373	13.5%
General Merchandise	25	1.0%	\$ 938,333	8.4%	1375	26.1%	3,137,964	15.8%
Grocery Stores	60	2.5%	\$ 2,359,905	21.1%	207	3.9%	3,462,274	17.4%
Automotive	8	0.3%	\$ 74,218	0.7%	18	0.3%	159,025	0.8%
Apparel/Accessory	66	2.8%	\$ 75,105	0.7%	258	4.9%	219,436	1.1%
Furniture	70	2.9%	\$ 235,225	2.1%	164	3.1%	533,114	2.7%
Eating/Drinking	101	4.2%	\$ 1,981,287	17.7%	142	2.7%	2,962,734	14.9%
Miscellaneous (3)	399	16.7%	\$ 651,849	5.8%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Financial/Insurance	231	9.6%	\$ 278,582	2.5%	298	5.7%	845,161	4.2%
Services	663	27.7%	\$ 996,453	8.9%	1200	22.8%	2,014,237	10.1%
Totals	2,394	100%	\$ 11,193,654	100%	5,259	100.0%	\$ 19,923,332	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.
- (2) - Construction combined with Home Improvements Centers in 2019
- (3) - Miscellaneous combined with General Merchandise in 2019

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

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities					Business-type Activities			
	General Obligation Bonds	Finance Purchase	Right to Use Leases	SBITA	Sales Tax Refunding Revenue Bonds	URA Tax Increment Financing Bonds	General Obligation Bonds	Finance Purchase	Water Bonds Payable
2012	\$ 4,702,270	\$ -	-	-	\$ 439,657	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,905,000
2014	3,248,737	-	-	-	-	750,000	-	-	7,725,000
2015	2,646,190	-	-	-	-	750,000	-	-	7,035,000
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
2020	25,165,000	69,613	-	-	-	4,366,631	-	843,275	3,315,000
2021	25,906,991	63,487	-	-	-	3,909,631	-	777,451	3,009,126
2022	25,068,141	57,123	374,503	-	-	3,319,631	-	708,723	2,151,501
2023	24,199,291	50,533	328,728	361,466	-	2,712,631	-	636,809	1,273,876

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

In 2022, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 87, Leases (Right to Use Leases)

In 2023, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology (SBITA)

Schedule 13

Business-type Activities							
Windy Gap Lease Payments	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
\$ 270,563	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,317,490	0.14	\$ 248	755	1.39
171,813	-	-	11,895,550	0.09	163	598	1.01
118,469	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	0.53	1,334	3,214	4.38
-	23,156,576	4,742,913	63,351,326	0.44	1,243	3,045	3.98
-	22,386,740	4,585,236	60,731,495	0.42	1,189	2,869	5.06
-	21,594,117	4,422,891	59,683,694	0.39	1,242	2,862	4.57
-	20,783,160	4,256,791	56,719,573	0.42	1,293	2,925	4.44
-	19,953,852	4,086,933	53,604,119	0.28	N/A	N/A	N/A

City of Louisville, Colorado
Computation of Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt
As of December 31, 2023

Jurisdiction (1)	Total Direct Debt Outstanding	Percentage Applicable to Louisville (2)	Amount Applicable to Louisville
Direct:			
City of Louisville	<u>\$ 27,652,649</u>	100.00%	<u>\$ 27,652,649</u>
Overlapping:			
Boulder Valley School District No. RE-2	881,390,000	14.24%	125,536,854
Colorado Tech Center Metropolitan District	1,750,000	100.00%	1,750,000
Colorado Tech Center Metropolitan Subdistrict	3,205,000	100.00%	3,205,000
Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District	86,228,671	11.26%	9,706,887
Takoda Metro District	10,055,000	100.00%	10,055,000
Subtotal Overlapping Debt	<u>982,628,671</u>		<u>150,253,740</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt	<u><u>\$ 1,010,281,320</u></u>		<u><u>\$ 177,906,389</u></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

	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total estimated actual value	\$ 3,659,860,273	\$ 4,308,600,376	\$ 4,368,015,411	\$ 5,367,852,321
Debt limit: 3% of actual value	109,795,808	129,258,011	131,040,462	161,035,570
Total net amount of debt applicable to debt limit	3,248,737	2,646,190	2,023,642	30,301,712
Legal debt margin	\$ 106,547,071	\$ 126,611,821	\$ 129,016,820	\$ 130,733,858
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	2.96%	2.05%	1.54%	18.82%

Schedule 15

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 5,445,908,700	\$ 5,951,945,351	\$ 6,009,316,067	\$ 6,640,692,687	\$ 6,109,156,693	\$ 8,743,507,560
163,377,261	178,558,361	180,279,482	199,220,781	183,274,701	262,305,227
28,248,541	25,870,000	26,715,841	25,906,991	25,068,141	24,199,291
\$ 135,128,720	\$ 152,688,361	\$ 153,563,641	\$ 173,313,790	\$ 158,206,560	\$ 238,105,936
17.29%	14.49%	14.82%	13.00%	13.68%	9.23%

**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			
						Principal	Interest		
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	(4) 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
2020	12,430,151	2,649,536	15,079,687	7,104,089	7,975,598	1,712,513	738,999	2,451,512	3.25
2021	11,751,419	3,131,560	14,882,979	6,713,988	8,168,991	1,749,968	671,787	2,421,755	3.37
2022	11,133,458	2,447,046	13,580,504	9,654,381	3,926,123	1,797,056	627,900	2,424,956	1.62
2023	10,587,414	2,150,421	12,737,835	8,491,100	4,246,735	1,839,167	583,646	2,422,813	1.75

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) Loan agreement with Colorado Water Resources & Power Development Authority occurred in 2015.

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

2013			
Company	Estimated Number of Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Avista Adventist Hospital	641	1	5.0%
GHX	376	2	2.9%
Zayo	355	3	2.7%
Sierra Nevada Corp.	329	4	2.5%
Fresca Foods	327	5	2.5%
Balfour	316	6	2.4%
City of Louisville	275	7	2.1%
Medtronic	272	8	2.1%
Design Mechanical	194	9	1.5%
Gaia	187	10	1.4%

2022			
Company	Estimated Number of Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Balfour Senior Living	729	1	4.1%
Avista Adventist Hospital	614	2	3.5%
Sierra Nevada Corporation	578	3	3.3%
City of Louisville	357	4	2.0%
Fresca Foods	351	5	2.0%
Design Mechanical Inc.	302	6(t)	1.7%
Global Healthcare Exchange	302	6(t)	1.7%
Centennial Peaks Hospital	292	8	1.7%
Medtronic Navigation Inc	243	9	1.4%
Jumpcloud Inc.	226	10	1.3%

Notes:

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

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)
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	20,806	1,592,221	76,527	38.0	30,718	2.0
2020	21,169	1,200,706	56,720	38.2	29,096	5.1
2021	20,855	1,304,564	62,554	42.8	29,018	2.7
2022	19,394	1,278,200	65,907	37.2	28,419	2.5
2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	27,482	2.8

Notes:

(1) Colorado Department of Local Affairs - State Demography Office.

Population estimates are for the City of Louisville; Median Age estimates are for Boulder County.

Population estimates not available for 2023 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 2023 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^(1,3)
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	2014	2015	2016	2017 (1)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Function/Program:										
General government	26	29	31	39	41	42	41	43	49	53
Public safety	37	32	37	43	43	45	44	43	42	40
Public works	40	45	45	50	48	50	47	47	52	51
Culture and recreation (2)	41	47	46	102	99	123	97	105	113	119
Economic Development	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Total	145	154	160	235	232	261	230	239	258	265

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

(3) Actual FTE's based on hours worked

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

Function/Program	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
General government				
Building permits issued	1,249	1,332	1,513	1,653
Building inspections concluded	7,557	7,650	9,941	9,439
Police				
Physical arrests	238	169	304	363
Parking violations	315	417	526	1,024
Traffic violations	1,548	2,061	3,051	2,869
Other public works				
Street sweeping - miles per year	1,853	3,316	3,058	2,619
Potholes repaired	1,686	3,168	1,115	1,851
Snow and Ice - miles per year cleared	12,532	15,422	9,924	8,829
Square feet of buildings to maintain	155,033	186,700	187,800	187,800
Parks and recreation				
Attendance	278,603	286,966	271,478	277,774
Athletic field permits issued	29	31	33	30
Library				
Volumes in collection	86,814	90,842	90,521	86,891
Water				
New connections	87	58	84	75
Water main breaks	10	6	10	12
Average daily consumption	3,130,000	3,003,000	2,950,000	3,235,682
Peak daily consumption	7,900,000	7,087,000	6,756,000	7,777,000
Wastewater				
Average daily sewage treatment	1.83 MGD	1.96 MGD	1.79 MGD	1.65 MGD

Sources: Internally tracked departmental statistics

Schedule 20

Fiscal Year					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
5,907	2,607	1,418	1,334	3,412	1,931
18,864	9,733	5,665	5,376	9,056	15,752
323	339	252	345	309	213
254	317	155	154	127	1,900
1,202	566	482	572	378	1,011
3,229	3,260	3,707	3,183	2,510	3,961
1,275	1,275	589	287	295	579
8,732	21,484	16,654	13,061	21,021	9,627
232,000	291,000	291,000	291,000	291,000	291,000
259,009	404,569	149,040	214,757	283,960	392,350
30	25	9	19	19	20
89,686	86,738	86,596	84,188	84,389	83,143
42	18	42	21	29	29
24	17	13	5	7	3
3,427,363	2,839,878	3,447,606	3,392,139	3,339,331	2,889,701
7,742,000	7,093,617	7,507,485	7,418,045	7,496,515	6,676,891
1.74 MGD	1.77 MGD	1.74 MGD	1.77 MGD	1.65 MGD	1.83 MGD

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

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Police										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol Units	17	18	18	19	22	26	26	30	30	33
Public Works										
Streets and Highways (miles)	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Parks and recreation										
Parks Acreage	306	306	353	353	353	353	353	353	355	355
Acres of open space (includes jointly owned)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,920	1,920	1,920	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Playgrounds	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	14	14	16
Baseball/softball diamonds	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10
Soccer/football fields	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Community centers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Water										
Water mains (miles) (1)	122	122	118	119	119	119	127	129	130	131
Storage capacity (MGD)	8.5	8.5	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)	88	88	88	88	89	89	93	93	93	93
Storm sewers (miles) (1)	41	41	39	39	43	43	58	58	66	69
Treatment capacity (MGD)	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

Notes:

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

Source: Internally tracked departmental statistics



Compliance Section



Federal Awards Reports in Accordance
with the Uniform Guidance
December 31, 2023

City of Louisville

Independent Auditor’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	1
Independent Auditor’s Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	3
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	6
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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

To the Honorable Mayor, City Council, and City Manager
City of Louisville, Colorado

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Louisville (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 24, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2023-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

City's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The City's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Denver, Colorado
June 24, 2024



Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Honorable Mayor, City Council, and City Manager
City of Louisville, Colorado

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Louisville's (the City) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the City's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2023. The City's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for the major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the City's federal program.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of the major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Handwritten signature of Eric Bailly LLP in cursive script.

Denver, Colorado
June 24, 2024

City of Louisville
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2023

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title</u>	<u>Federal Financial Assistance Listing</u>	<u>Pass-through Entity Identifying Number</u>	<u>2023 Federal Expenditures</u>
<u>Department of Homeland Security</u>			
Direct Program			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	N/A	<u>\$ 1,509,890</u>
Total Department of Homeland Security			<u>1,509,890</u>
Total Federal Financial Assistance			<u><u>\$ 1,509,890</u></u>

* Pass-through number not available

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal award activity of the City of Louisville (the City) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2023. The information is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Costs Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or fund balance, or cash flows of the City.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported in the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. No federal financial assistance has been provided to a subrecipient.

Note 3 - Indirect Cost Rate

The City does not draw for indirect administrative expenses and has not elected to use the 10% de minimus cost rate.

Section I – Summary of Auditor’s Results

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified	Yes
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major program:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516:	No

Identification of major programs:

<u>Name of Federal Program</u>	<u>Federal Financial Assistance Listing</u>
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

**2023-001: Financial Statement Preparation
 Material Weakness**

<i>Criteria:</i>	Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting. The City's significant accounting policies indicates recognition of deferred inflows of resources from grants (intergovernmental revenue) should be recognized when grant expenditures have been incurred.
<i>Condition:</i>	Based on audit procedures performed as of December 31, 2023, we identified the following: • Accounts receivable and deferred inflows of resources for the FEMA grant was not accrued as of December 31, 2023 resulting in a material audit adjustment. • Accounts receivable and deferred inflows of resources were not recorded for a public-private partnership as of December 31, 2023 resulting in a material audit adjustment to the Urban Revitalization District fund.
<i>Cause:</i>	The City did not have adequate internal controls to ensure appropriate receivable recognition in accordance with their established policies and U.S. GAAP.
<i>Effect:</i>	Adjustments were made to record receivables and related deferred inflow of resources related to FEMA and the public-private partnership arrangement.
<i>Recommendation:</i>	We recommend the City enhance internal controls to ensure appropriate revenue recognition and measurement of property tax receivable in accordance with established policies and U.S. GAAP.
<i>Views of Responsible Officials:</i>	Agree

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

Our audit did not disclose any matters required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a.)

Management's Response to Auditor's Findings:
Corrective Action Plan
December 31, 2023

Prepared by Management of
CITY OF LOUISVILLE

Finding 2023-001

Finding Summary:

Financial Statement Preparation Material Weakness

In connection with competing their audit of the City of Louisville's (the "City") December 31, 2023 financial statements, Eide Bailly LLP proposed material audit adjustments that may not have been identified because of our existing controls and, therefore, could have resulted in a material misstatement of our financial statements.

Responsible Individuals:

Ryder Bailey, CPA, Finance Director

Corrective Action Plan:

During two separate Audit kick off calls in November 2023, the City of Louisville brought to the attention of Eide Bailly potential FEMA receivables as they relate to the Marshall Fire, and sought guidance on booking entries, if necessary. The City of Louisville was notified on May 24th, 2024 they were receivables and immediately booked this entry. Management has reviewed and agrees with Eide Bailly LLP's recommendations that the City enhance internal controls to ensure appropriate revenue recognition and measurement of FEMA receivables, and public-private partnerships in accordance with established policies and U.S. GAAP.

We plan to improve internal control controls and dedicate resources to train Finance staff involved in preparing financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America with specific focus on the preparation of financial statements prepared for governmental entities. To improve internal controls, we plan to add another level of review of the annual financial statements prepared by Finance Staff.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT

STATE:

COLORADO

YEAR ENDING (mm/yy):

12/23

This Information From The Records Of:

The City of Louisville

Prepared By:

Julie Glaser

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

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

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Receipts from local sources:	
1. Local highway-user taxes	
a. Motor Fuel (from Item I.A.5.)	
b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.5.)	
c. Total (a.+b.)	
2. General fund appropriations	\$ 5,721,179.00
3. Other local imposts (from page 2)	\$ 3,970,978.00
4. Miscellaneous local receipts (from page 2)	\$ 153,703.00
5. Transfers from toll facilities	
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes:	
a. Bonds - Original Issues	
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues	
c. Notes	
d. Total (a. + b. + c.)	\$ -
7. Total (1 through 6)	\$ 9,845,860.00
B. Private Contributions	
C. Receipts from State government (from page 2)	\$ 1,060,749.00
D. Receipts from Federal Government (from page 2)	\$ 182,002.00
E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)	\$ 11,088,611.00

III. EXPENDITURES FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Local highway expenditures:	
1. Capital outlay (from page 2)	\$ 4,952,533.00
2. Maintenance:	\$ 1,860,852.00
3. Road and street services:	
a. Traffic control operations	\$ -
b. Snow and ice removal	\$ 412,686.00
c. Other	
d. Total (a. through c.)	\$ 412,686.00
4. General administration & miscellaneous	\$ 362,001.00
5. Highway law enforcement and safety	\$ 2,607,723.00
6. Total (1 through 5)	\$ 10,195,795.00
B. Debt service on local obligations:	
1. Bonds:	
a. Interest	
b. Redemption	
c. Total (a. + b.)	\$ -
2. Notes:	
a. Interest	
b. Redemption	
c. Total (a. + b.)	\$ -
3. Total (1.c + 2.c)	\$ -
C. Payments to State for highways	
D. Payments to toll facilities	
E. Total expenditures (A.6 + B.3 + C + D)	\$ 10,195,795.00

IV. LOCAL HIGHWAY DEBT STATUS

(Show all entries at par)

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

V. LOCAL ROAD AND STREET FUND BALANCE (RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ONLY)

	A. Beginning Balance	B. Total Receipts	C. Total Disbursements	D. Ending Balance	E. Reconciliation
		\$ 11,088,611.00	\$ 10,195,795.00		\$ 892,816.00

Notes and Comments:

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT		STATE: COLORADO YEAR ENDING (mm/yy): 12/23	
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II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL			
ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
A.3. Other local imposts:		A.4. Miscellaneous local receipts:	
a. Property Taxes and Assessments	\$ 3,666,653.00	a. Interest on investments	
b. Other local imposts:		b. Traffic Fines & Penalties	\$ 86,649.00
1. Sales Taxes		c. Parking Garage Fees	
2. Infrastructure & Impact Fees	\$ 31,569.00	d. Parking Meter Fees	
3. Liens		e. Sale of Surplus Property	
4. Licenses		f. Charges for Services	
5. Specific Ownership &/or Other	\$ 272,756.00	g. Other Misc. Receipts	\$ 67,054.00
6. Total (1. through 5.)	\$ 304,325.00	h. Other	
c. Total (a. + b.)	\$ 3,970,978.00	i. Total (a. through h.)	\$ 153,703.00
(Carry forward to page 1)		(Carry forward to page 1)	
ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
C. Receipts from State Government		D. Receipts from Federal Government	
1. Highway-user taxes (from Item I.C.5.)	\$ 597,726.00	1. FHWA (from Item I.D.5.)	
2. State general funds		2. Other Federal agencies:	
3. Other State funds:		a. Forest Service	
a. State bond proceeds		b. FEMA	
b. Project Match		c. HUD	
c. Motor Vehicle Registrations	\$ 63,023.00	d. Federal Transit Administration	
d. Other (Specify) - CDOT Grant	\$ 400,000.00	e. U.S. Corps of Engineers	
e. Other (Specify)		f. Other (Specify) - CDOT Quiet Zone	\$ 182,002.00
f. Total (a. through e.)	\$ 463,023.00	g. Total (a. through f.)	\$ 182,002.00
4. Total (1. + 2. + 3.f)	\$ 1,060,749.00	3. Total (1. + 2.g)	\$ 182,002.00
(Carry forward to page 1)		(Carry forward to page 1)	

III. EXPENDITURES FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL			
	ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (a)	OFF NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (b)	TOTAL (c)
A.1. Capital outlay:			
a. Right-Of-Way Costs			\$ -
b. Engineering Costs			\$ -
c. Construction:			
(1). New Facilities			\$ -
(2). Capacity Improvements	\$ 452,470.00		\$ 452,470.00
(3). System Preservation	\$ 3,809,044.00		\$ 3,809,044.00
(4). System Enhancement And Operation	\$ 691,019.00		\$ 691,019.00
(5). Total Construction (1)+(2)+(3)+(4)	\$ 4,952,533.00	\$ -	\$ 4,952,533.00
d. Total Capital Outlay (Lines 1.a. + 1.b. + 1.c.4)	\$ 4,952,533.00	\$ -	\$ 4,952,533.00
(Carry forward to page 1)			
Notes and Comments:			