



CITY OF LOUISVILLE, COLORADO

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE
FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021



City *of*
Louisville

COLORADO ▪ SINCE 1878

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

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June 30, 2022

Citizens, Mayor Stolzmann, 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, 2021. 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 and positive economic condition. Among other things, Louisville has beautiful open spaces and parks around and throughout the City, dozens of great eateries, a thriving arts and music scene, great neighborhoods, among the best schools in the State and numerous job opportunities with employers such as Sierra Space, Avista Adventist Hospital, Design Mechanical Inc., Global Healthcare Exchange, Fresca Foods, JumpCloud Inc., and other employers expanding and moving to the community. As Money Magazine noted, "Add in dry, clear weather, little crime, good health care, low taxes, and Louisville is pretty tough to beat."

Louisville is located in the Denver metropolitan region, approximately 6 miles east of the City of Boulder and 25 miles northwest of Denver. Louisville has an incorporated area of approximately 7.9 square miles and a population of approximately 20,000. The City's residential growth peaked in 1992, then remained fairly steady through the 2010 Census, and then picked up in the past several years as the last large developable parcels build out and the city nears the target population of about 23,000 that is reflected in the Louisville Comprehensive Plan. There is significant activity on the commercial land available in Louisville as the City is strongly influenced by the U.S. Highway 36 corridor from Denver

to Boulder, proximity to nearby national laboratories and universities, easy access to Denver International Airport, and numerous world-class recreational and cultural opportunities.

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. Residential and commercial damage is estimated at over \$500 million.

As of date of this letter, the full financial impact of the Marshall Fire has not been determined. The City currently estimates financial impacts of approximately \$4 million for immediate purchases, repairs, and staff resources associated with fire. Most of these costs are expected to be reimbursed by insurance or FEMA. In addition to these immediate expenditures, the City will be providing the local match for the FEMA-funded Private Property Debris Removal (PPDR) and has agreed to cover some of the uncovered debris removal costs, estimated at approximately \$6 million.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Prior to Marshall Fire, the City continued to navigate the COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly impacted communities across the country since 2019. Faced with a widespread public health crisis, the City declared a local disaster emergency and shifted its operations towards response and recovery.

Throughout the past two years, the City was forced to close its facilities, modify service and program delivery, and shift to remote services to comply with public health orders to limit the spread of the virus. While necessary, this act affected not only the City's facilities but a number of local businesses, as well.

The City has complied with all stages on the Local, State, and Federal COVID pandemic response. The various levels of response necessitated local capacity restrictions and mitigation efforts that put a financial strain on many businesses and organizations.

The closure of City facilities and local businesses reduced many of the City's revenue sources, although not as significantly as initially anticipated. The City made budget reductions for 2020 mid-year as a result and was able to revisit some of those reductions in 2021 as revenues stabilized.

As of the date of this letter, Boulder County is back in the CDC High transmission level, but the City has mostly returned to pre-pandemic levels of operation and services. Some lingering impacts of COVID continue to influence City programs, such as lower participation in in-person recreation activities due to at home recreation options, a shift to online and remote services, and a reduction in large, in-person event attendance.

As the City has shifted towards recovery, its primary focus has been on community recovery, economic recovery, and organizational recovery. The following principles have guided the City's recovery work:

- The health, safety and well-being of the community is a top priority and must be guided by an adherence to public health guidance.
- Ensure a safe, equitable and sustainable recovery for the community.
- Provide support for vulnerable populations with challenges such as housing, food security, childcare, utility assistance, eviction/foreclosure and other critical needs.
- Improve the resiliency of the community and prepare us for future pandemics and other emergency scenarios.
- We are committed to restoring our local economy in a manner that is safe, equitable, sustainable and prosperous for all.
- Partner with local business organizations and regional partners to understand the needs of the business community.
- Recovery provides an opportunity to re-evaluate our current economic landscape and make changes to positively affect the community.
- Maintain adequate funding to manage and maintain City assets, including preventative maintenance, and plan for future needs.
- Continue to provide core services and programs as excellent public service will form the basis for an effective recovery.
- Continue to identify process improvements and efficiencies and maximize partnerships to leverage resources while meeting community needs.

MAJOR INITIATIVES IN 2021

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 2021:

- Maintained ongoing communication around public health guidance and restrictions related to COVID-19, managed the reopening of facilities and established new business assistance programs.
- Reviewed and updated fiscal policies and adjusted finances, fees and budgets in response to COVID-19 related economic impacts.
- Prioritized projects and programs for the 2021-2026 Capital Improvement Program and 2021/2022 Budget in coordination with the Transportation Master Plan.
- Continued implementation of Street Reconstruction and the Pavement Booster Program to maintain the City's pavement infrastructure.
- Completed construction of State Highway 42 pedestrian underpass north of Hecla Drive.
- Completed energy audits of City facilities to support energy efficiency improvements consistent with the City's Sustainability Action Plan.
- Adopted a single use bag tax aimed at reducing single-use bag consumption within the community.
- Collaborated with the Town of Superior and RMMA Community Noise Roundtable to further consider regional solutions to airport noise mitigation.
- Replaced playgrounds to improve safety and meet ADA requirements.
- Increased natural resource management activities on City Open Space to improve native vegetation.
- Increased efforts to improve the City's medians and landscaping infrastructure, including forestry resources.
- Adopted 2021 IECC building code standard with net zero appendix to replace current code of 2018 IECC.
- Continued the implementation of the City's Economic Vitality Strategic Plan, which includes tools and programs focused on increasing retail sales and sources of revenue-generative activities.
- Established updated policies and guidelines for the City's Business Assistance Program that incentivize the establishment and retention of businesses in Louisville.
- Continued organizational development and training program to support culture of continuous learning, succession planning and leadership development.
- Initiated an equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI) working group to create a blueprint for EDI improvements within the City organization.
- Continued workplace culture initiative that reflects the City's Strategic Plan and promotes the organizational culture of "I CARE".
- Established a community task force on EDI to convene community conversations on racial equity and develop recommendations to address diversity, equity and inclusion within the community.
- Continued implementation of new remote-based technologies that can help support resident engagement and other communication tools to ensure accessible participation for all members of the community.
- Continued implementation of technology applications and systems to enhance City services, including Police Records Management, Laserfiche, Energov, Lucity, RecTrak and GIS.
- Utilized additional resources to support data-driven decision-making by staff to fully leverage technology systems by accessing available data.
- Continued strengthening relationships with regional partners and considered shared service opportunities to leverage resources.

PROJECTS PLANNED FOR 2022

The City reviews and publishes its Six-Year Capital Improvements Plan on an annual basis. Currently, the projects planned for 2022, including the carry-forward budget amendment, amount to approximately \$27 million. The following table lists some of the most significant projects within the original Six-Year Capital Improvements Plan.

Project Description	Source of Funds	2022 Projection
Pavement Booster Program	Capital Projects Fund	\$ 5,780,760
104th Empire Trail & Shoulder Improvement	Open Space & Parks Fund	1,753,450
NCWCD SWSP Transmission Capacity	Water Utility Fund	1,736,470
Railroad Quiet Zones	Capital Projects Fund	1,517,970
Water Rights Acquisition	Water Utility Fund	1,506,570
WWTP Solids Handling Upgrades	Wastewater Utility Fund	1,495,690
Marshall Lake Sediment Control	Water Utility Fund	1,310,000
Drainageway "A-1" Garfield/Cottonwood	Stormwater Utility Fund	1,150,490
Utility Undergrounding	Capital Projects Fund	1,111,200
SBR Pedestrian Improvements	Capital Projects Fund	1,034,950
Raw Water Infrastructure	Water Utility Fund	1,000,000
Community Park Irrigation Replacement	Open Space & Parks Fund	859,400
Soft Surface Trail Management	Open Space & Parks Fund	637,820
Police Dept Basement Restrooms & Lockers	Capital Projects Fund	598,330
Building Energy Efficiency	Capital Projects Fund	558,960

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Independent Audit. State statutes require an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. The accounting firm of Eide Bailly LLP was retained by City Council for this purpose. Eide Bailly has issued an unmodified opinion on the City's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. 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, 2020. This was the thirty-first 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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

In addition, the City of Louisville also received the GFOA's Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation for the 2021-2022 biennium. This was the thirty-second/thirty-third 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

Kevin C. Watson

Kevin C. Watson
Director of Finance



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

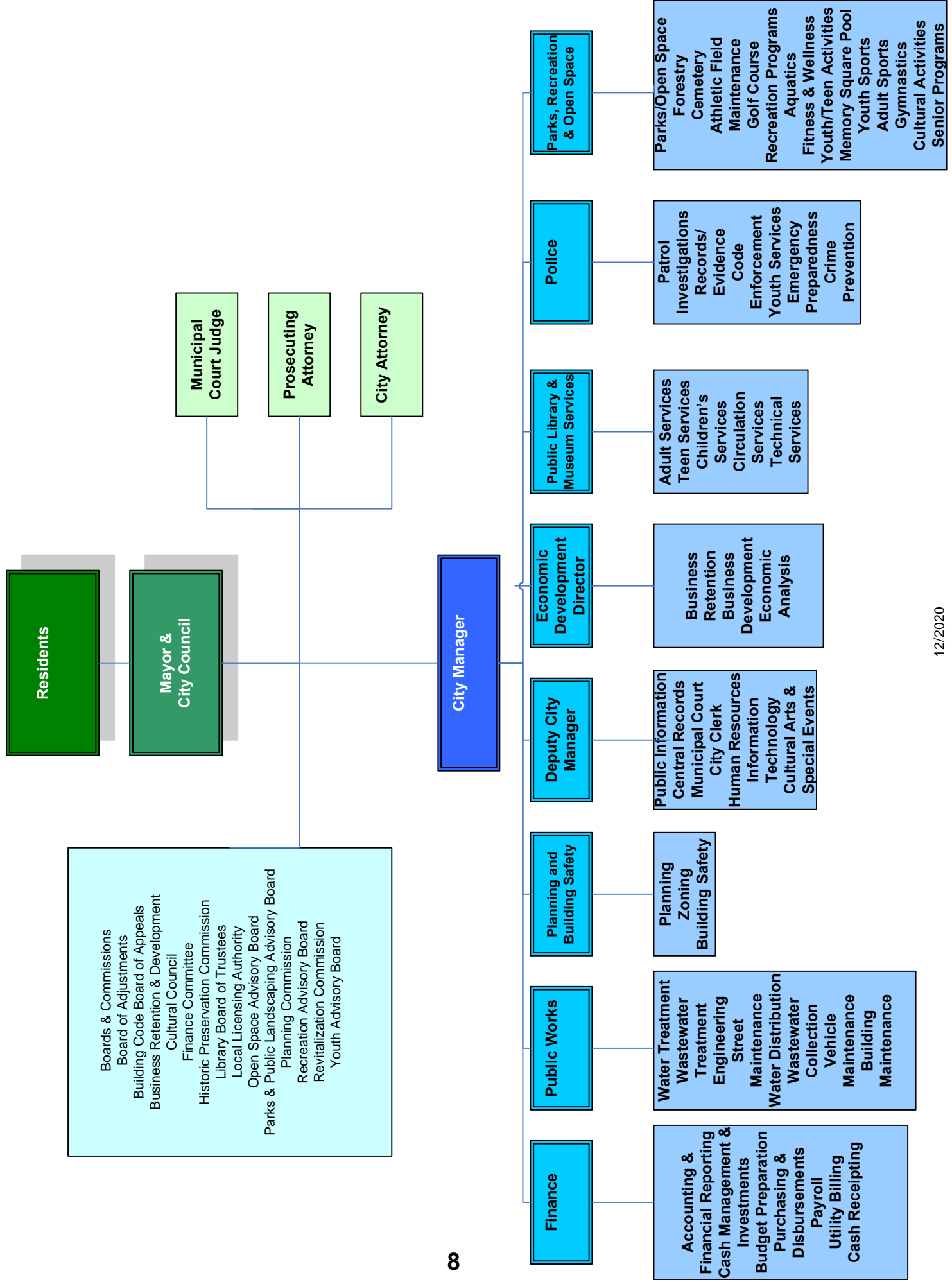
**City of Louisville
Colorado**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

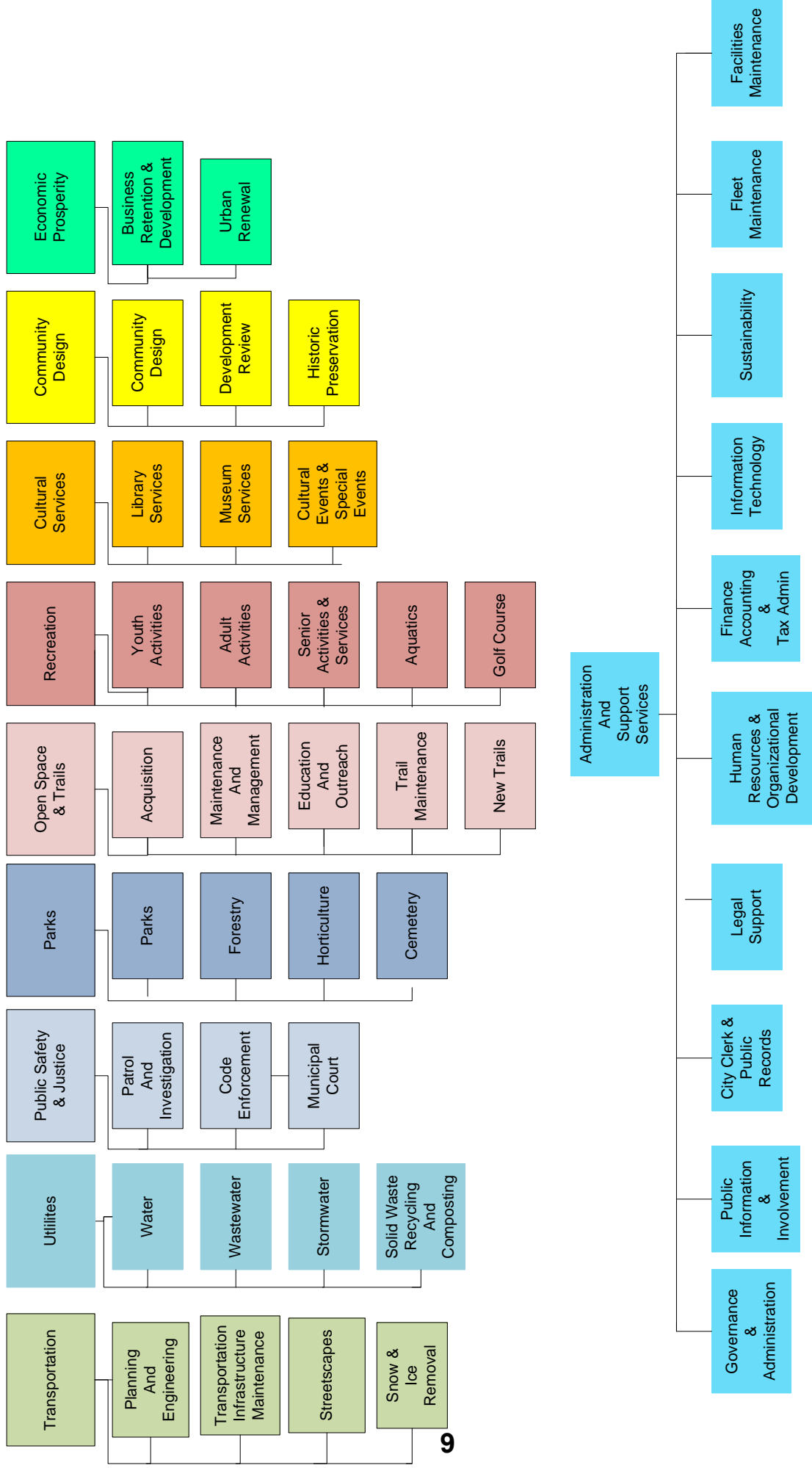
December 31, 2020

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO



Organization Chart by Program



**City of Louisville, Colorado
Directory of City Officials
December 31, 2021**

Mayor

Ashley Stolzmann

City Council

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

Appointed Officials

City Manager..... Jeff Durbin
City Attorney..... Kelly, PC
City Clerk..... Meredyth Muth
Municipal Judge David Thrower
Prosecuting Attorney Colette Cribari

Department Directors

Assistant City Manager Emily Hogan
Chief of Police Dave Hayes
Deputy City Manager..... Megan Davis
Director of Economic Development..... Megan Pierce
Director of Finance Kevin Watson
Director of Human Resources Ronda Henger
Director of Information Technology Chris Neves
Director of Library Services Sharon Nemechek
Director of Parks and Recreation Vacant
Director of Planning..... 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, 2021, 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, 2021, 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 (Government Auditing Standards)*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 14 to the financial statements, the City determined there were errors in amounts previously reported on the Statement of Cash Flows of the proprietary funds. The beginning balance of cash and cash equivalents as of January 1, 2021 was restated to correct the errors. Our opinions are not modified with respect to these matters.

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 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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.

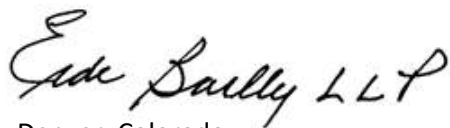
In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the City's 2020 financial statements, and we expressed unmodified audit opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information in our report dated June 11, 2021. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 17, 2022 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 City of Example's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Eide Bailly LLP".

Denver, Colorado
June 17, 2022



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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, 2021. 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 \$303.5 million (net position). Of this amount, \$39.4 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- During the year, the City's revenue from taxes and other revenue for governmental programs exceeded the expenses by \$7.8 million, resulting in a 5.0% increase in net position.
- In the City's business-type activities, net position increased by \$3.7 million, or 2.7%.
- The City's total long-term debt, including compensated absences payable and the Urban Revitalization District debt, decreased by \$3.1 million to \$61.4 million.
- At the close of the year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$34.0 million, an increase of \$4.9 million, or 16.8%, from the previous year. The largest increases occurred in the Recreation Fund, due to increases in revenue, in the Capital Projects Fund, due to delays in major capital projects, and in the General Fund, due to significant increases in revenue combined with small increases in expenditures.
- The General Fund balance increased by \$1.2 million, from \$11.3 million to \$12.5 million. This 10.5% increase is mostly the result of significant increases in sales and use tax revenue. Expenditures stayed relatively constant from the previous year and came in well under budget.
- Of the total governmental funds ending fund balance amount, \$10.8 million (31.8%) is deemed unassigned, \$78,424 (0.2%) is assigned, \$544,977 (1.6%) is committed, \$21.6 million (63.6%) is restricted, and \$945,510 (2.8%) is non-spendable.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both *long-term* and *short-term* information about the City's *overall* financial status.

- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the City government, reporting the City's operations in *more detail* than the government-wide statements.
 - The governmental fund statements tell how general government services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending.
 - Proprietary fund statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses, such as utilities.

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

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

Figure 1

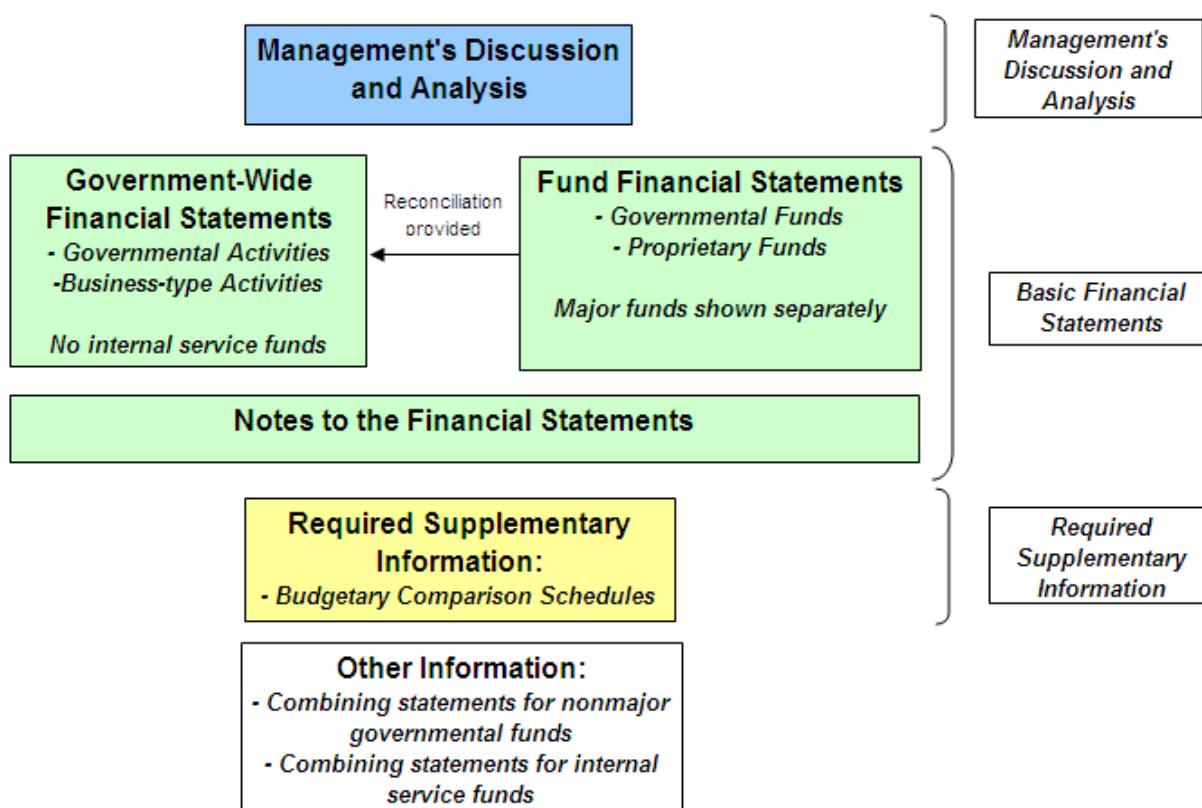


Figure 2

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

Government-wide Statements

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

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

Governmental activities – Most of the City’s basic services are included here, such as the public safety, public works, parks and recreation, library services, 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 Management Fund. These funds are reported with governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Position

As of December 31, 2021, the City's assets and deferred outflow of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflow of resources by \$303.5 million (Figure 3). This amounts to an increase in combined net position of \$11.5 million, or 3.9%, from 2020 to 2021. The largest portion of the City's net position (80.0%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Figure 3
Schedule of Net Position
(millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		% Of Change
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Current & Other Assets	\$ 51.0	\$ 41.6	\$ 30.3	\$ 29.9	\$ 81.3	\$ 71.5	13.7%
Capital Assets - Net	159.3	157.5	143.1	140.8	302.4	298.3	1.4%
Total Assets	210.3	199.1	173.4	170.7	383.7	369.8	3.8%
Long-Term Debt Outstanding	31.2	32.5	30.1	32.0	61.3	64.5	-5.0%
Other Liabilities	8.0	4.0	2.3	1.6	10.3	5.6	83.9%
Total Liabilities	39.2	36.5	32.4	33.6	71.6	70.1	2.1%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	8.5	7.8	-	-	8.5	7.8	9.0%
	8.5	7.8	-	-	8.5	7.8	9.0%
Net Position:							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	129.6	126.6	113.3	109.1	242.9	235.7	3.1%
Restricted	20.2	17.1	1.1	1.1	21.3	18.2	17.0%
Unrestricted	12.8	11.1	26.6	27.0	39.4	38.1	3.4%
Total Net Position	\$ 162.6	\$ 154.8	\$ 141.0	\$ 137.2	\$ 303.6	\$ 292.0	4.0%

Sales and use tax are the City's largest revenue source and account for 39.7% of all revenues (Figure 4). Sales and use tax revenue is the main funding source for the City's governmental activities, accounting for 58.4% of total General Fund revenue. Charges for services are the main funding source for the City's business-type activities and account for 33.9% 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

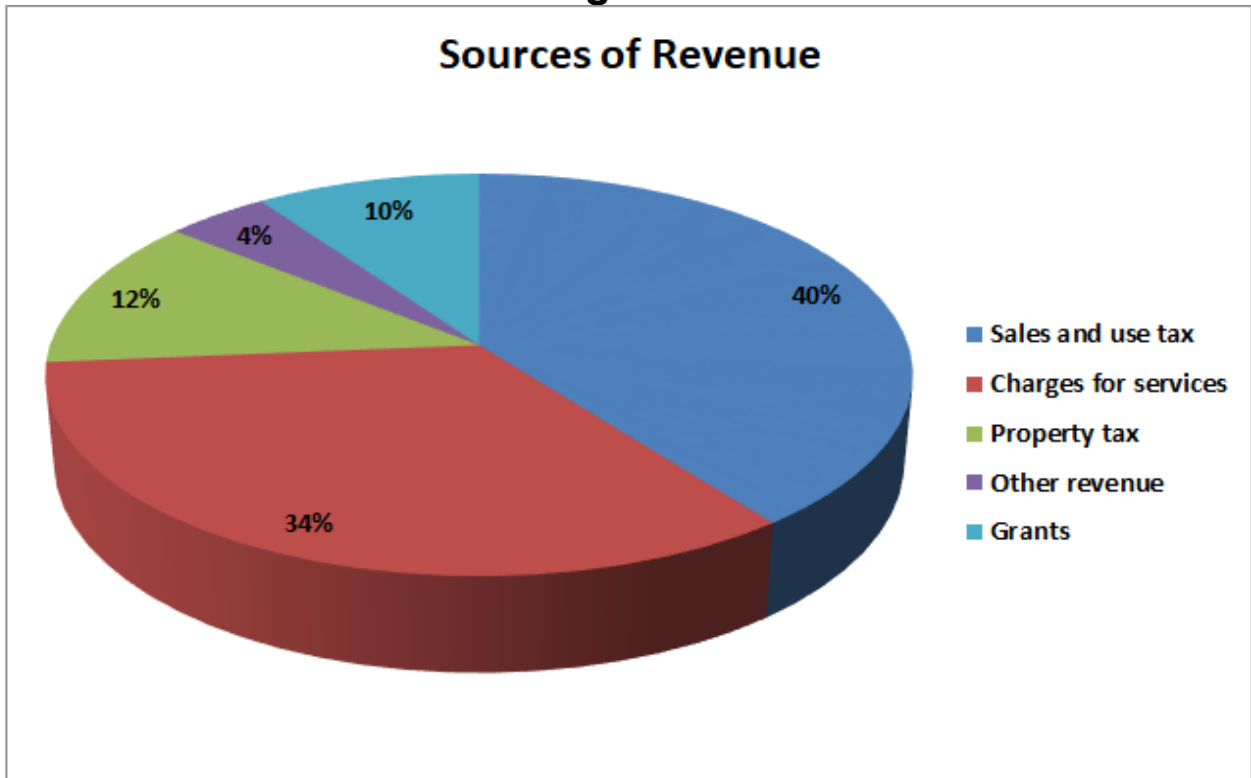
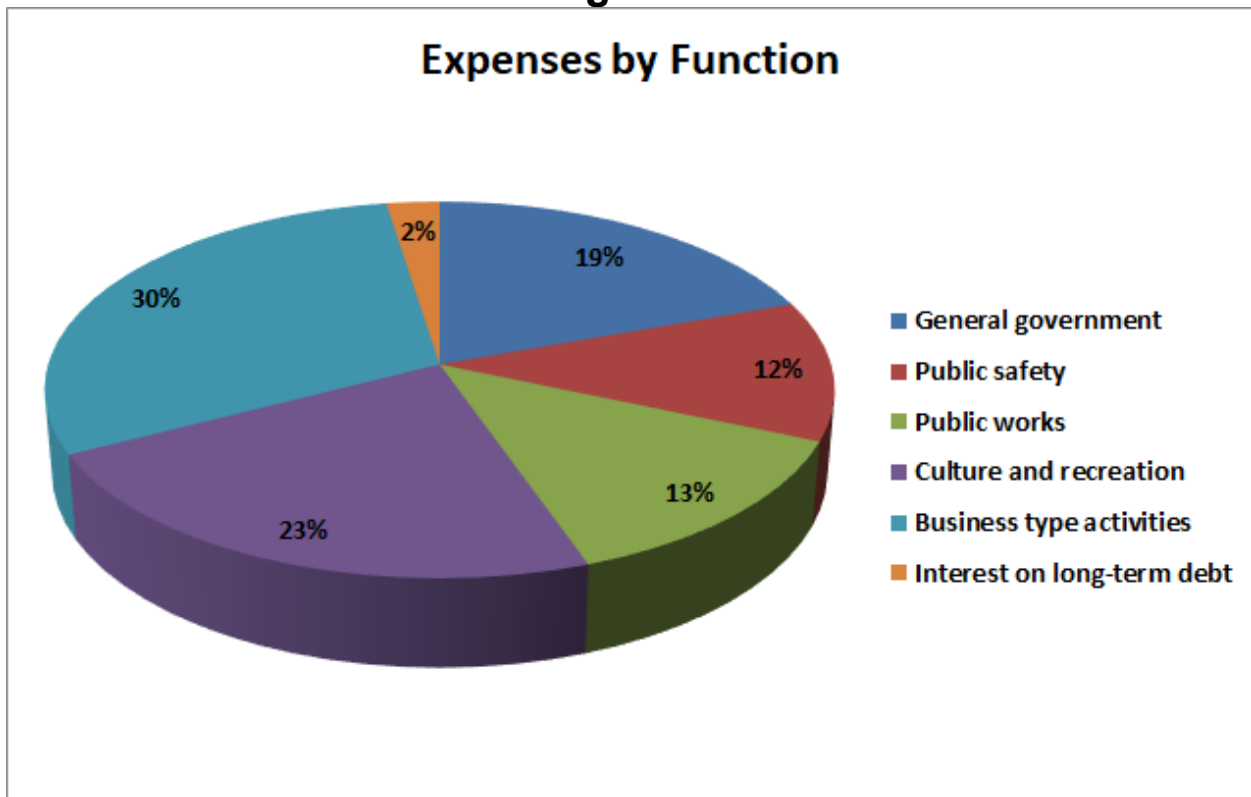


Figure 5



Changes in Net Position

During 2021, governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$7.8 million and business-type activities increased the City's net position by \$3.7 million.

Figure 6
Schedule of Changes in Net Position
(millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		% Of Change
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Revenues:							
Program Revenues:							
Charges for Services	\$ 5.3	\$ 4.3	\$ 15.6	\$ 15.6	\$ 20.9	\$ 19.9	5.0%
Operating Grants & Contributions	0.4	2.3	-	-	0.4	2.3	-82.6%
Capital Grants & Contributions	2.4	1.6	3.2	3.5	5.6	5.1	9.8%
General Revenues:							
Sales & Use Taxes	24.5	20.5	-	-	24.5	20.5	19.5%
Property Taxes	7.6	7.4	-	-	7.6	7.4	2.7%
Investment Earnings	-	0.5	-	0.4	-	0.9	-100.0%
Other	2.6	2.7	-	0.1	2.6	2.8	-7.1%
Total Revenues	42.8	39.3	18.8	19.6	61.6	58.9	4.6%
Expenses:							
General Government	9.8	10.3	-	-	9.8	10.3	-4.9%
Public Safety	6.0	6.0	-	-	6.0	6.0	0.0%
Public Works	6.6	7.2	-	-	6.6	7.2	-8.3%
Culture & Recreation	11.4	12.1	-	-	11.4	12.1	-5.8%
Interest on Long-Term Debt	1.2	1.3	-	-	1.2	1.3	-7.7%
Consolidated Utility	-	-	11.0	11.3	11.0	11.3	-2.7%
Golf	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	4.3%
Solid Waste & Recycling	-	-	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	6.2%
Total Expenses	35.0	36.9	15.1	15.2	50.1	52.1	-3.8%
Increase in net position	7.8	2.4	3.7	4.4	11.5	6.8	69.1%
Beginning Net Position	154.8	152.4	137.2	132.8	292.0	285.2	2.4%
Ending Net Position	\$162.6	\$154.8	\$140.9	\$137.2	\$303.5	\$292.0	3.9%

The \$7.8 million increase in governmental activities net position is partly due to the significant recovery of numerous revenue sources from the COVID pandemic. It is also due to a reduction in expenditures from the previous year, reflective of the delay in many large capital projects due to staff capacity issues.

The \$3.7 million increase in business-type activities net position was primarily due to a \$3.4 million increase in the net position of the Water Utility Fund, a component of the Consolidated Utility Fund. This increase was mainly due to increases in user fees, reductions in operational costs, and the intentional buildup of working capital.

Financial Analysis of Funds

As the City completed the year, its governmental funds reported a *combined* fund balance of \$34.0 million, an increase of \$4.9 million (16.8%). Some items to be noted within the various funds are:

- The *General Fund* balance increased by \$1.2 million to \$12.5 million during 2021. The ending fund balance equates to 61% of annual operating expenditures, defined as all expenditures less any one-time, non-recurring transfers to other funds. This is well above the 15% minimum, and 25% target, stipulated in the City's Financial Policies.
- The *Open Space & Parks Fund* balance increased by \$598,926 to \$3.8 million during 2021. The ending fund balance equates to 132% of annual operating expenditures, defined as open space and parks operations, excluding all interfund transfers and capital outlay. This is well above the well above the 15% minimum stipulated in the City's Financial Policies. The Open Space & Parks Fund receives annual recurring support transfers from the General Fund.
- The *Recreation Fund* balance increased by \$767,579 to \$2.1 million during 2021. The ending fund balance is comprised of a 15% annual operating reserve and a capital renewal and replacement reserve. All the reserve provisions of the City's Financial Policies were met. The Recreation Fund also receives annual recurring support transfers from the General Fund.
- The *Urban Revitalization District Fund* balance increased by \$632,378 million to \$2.9 million during 2021. The District does not have a formalized reserve policy.
- The *Capital Projects Fund* balance increased by \$1.2 million to \$7.8 million during 2021. The Capital Projects Fund does not have a reserve requirement in the City's Financial Policies. The relatively large reserve is due to a delay in completing some significant capital projects. These projects will be completed in future years.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

At the end of 2021, the City had invested \$447.3 million (Figure 7) in a broad range of capital assets, including land, water rights, streets, and utility infrastructure. Net of accumulated depreciation, the City's capital assets total \$302.4 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
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Land, Easements, & CIP	\$ 41.8	\$ 39.1	\$ 11.5	\$ 9.2	\$ 53.3	\$ 48.3	10.4%
Water Rights	-	-	32.2	31.4	32.2	31.4	2.5%
Buildings	62.9	63.2	7.5	7.5	70.4	70.7	-0.4%
Infrastructure	135.6	131.0	133.6	131.0	269.2	262.0	2.7%
Machinery & Equipment	11.0	10.4	10.0	9.8	21.0	20.2	4.0%
Capital Leases	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.0%
Total	\$251.4	\$243.8	\$195.9	\$190.0	\$447.3	\$433.8	3.1%

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 2021. 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
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 24.4	\$ 25.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24.4	\$ 25.2	-3.2%
Revenue Bonds & Notes	-	-	28.5	30.3	28.5	30.3	-5.9%
Tax Increment Financing Bonds	3.9	4.4	-	-	3.9	4.4	-11.4%
Capital Leases	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0%
Total	\$ 28.4	\$ 29.7	\$ 29.3	\$ 31.1	\$ 57.7	\$ 60.8	-5.1%

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, 2021.

Limitations on Debt

The State of Colorado limits the amount of general obligation debt the City can issue to 3 percent of the actual value of all taxable property within the City's corporate limits. The 2021 debt limit was \$199.2 million. In contrast, the City currently has only \$25.9 million in outstanding debt applicable to the debt limit.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

- Factoring out business assistance rebates and sales tax audit revenue, total 2021 sales tax revenue increased by 16.9% from the previous year. This represents a significant recovery from 2020, the first year of the pandemic. Staff is anticipating a continued strong local economic recovery during 2022, budgeting sales tax to increase by 10% over 2021.
- Property tax revenue is the product of the assessed valuation and the mil levy. Over the past five years, the City's net assessed valuation has increased at an average annual rate of 7.5%. 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 assessed valuation (2023 collection year) is expected to decline by 7.8%. Staff is budgeting a relatively quick recovery once rebuilding begins during the latter half of 2022. Staff is projecting, in the City's Long-Term Financial Plan, the average annual increase in net assessed value, and property tax revenue, of approximately 4% 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. For 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 is expected to remain at 7.934 through the Marshall Fire recovery.

- 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 2021 was \$7.1 million. Due to the Marshall Fire rebuilding, staff projects, in the City's Long-Term Financial Plan, that this revenue source will increase significantly in 2023 and 2024 averaging between \$8 million and \$9 million per year.
- 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 not covered by insurance or FEMA is approximately \$7 million, which will be cash-funded from the General Fund.

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.



COLORADO • SINCE 1878

Basic Financial Statements



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City of Louisville, Colorado
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Totals for December 31, 2020)

	Primary Government			Prior Year Total
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Assets:				
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 37,403,720	\$ 28,230,163	\$ 65,633,883	\$ 57,456,254
Restricted cash	291,122	1,160,390	1,451,512	1,369,137
Receivables (net):				
Property taxes	8,425,501	-	8,425,501	7,707,861
Sales and use taxes	2,922,156	-	2,922,156	2,337,233
Interest	34,963	26,346	61,309	139,031
Intergovernmental	160,897	5,000	165,897	171,191
Other	1,501,433	844,770	2,346,203	2,082,172
Inventories	36,863	32,748	69,611	47,403
Prepaid expenses	241,421	-	241,421	205,807
Capital assets:				
Non-depreciable capital assets	41,778,909	43,675,769	85,454,678	79,667,015
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	117,548,603	99,397,968	216,946,571	218,672,208
Total assets	<u>210,345,588</u>	<u>173,373,154</u>	<u>383,718,742</u>	<u>369,855,312</u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,530,948	2,327,471	9,858,419	5,070,216
Deposits	458,031	-	458,031	544,959
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year	922,555	1,902,779	2,825,334	2,739,431
Due in more than one year	30,332,020	28,236,278	58,568,298	61,727,718
Total liabilities	<u>39,243,554</u>	<u>32,466,528</u>	<u>71,710,082</u>	<u>70,082,324</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Deferred revenue - property taxes	8,425,501	-	8,425,501	7,707,861
Deferred revenue - other	61,769	-	61,769	60,054
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>8,487,270</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,487,270</u>	<u>7,767,915</u>
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	129,642,917	113,270,153	242,913,070	235,745,412
Restricted for:				
Emergency reserves (TABOR)	1,344,760	-	1,344,760	1,275,721
Debt service and capital projects	-	1,057,359	1,057,359	1,057,359
Debt service	378,096	-	378,096	204,031
Open space & parks	3,828,521	-	3,828,521	3,229,595
Conservation sites	259,728	-	259,728	25,562
Historic preservation	2,978,748	-	2,978,748	2,864,176
Capital improvements	10,686,200	-	10,686,200	8,900,898
American Rescue Plan Act funding	6,080	-	6,080	-
Permanent fund - perpetual care	667,226	-	667,226	638,840
Unrestricted	12,822,488	26,579,114	39,401,602	38,063,478
Total net position	<u>\$ 162,614,764</u>	<u>\$ 140,906,626</u>	<u>\$ 303,521,390</u>	<u>\$ 292,005,073</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, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

Functions / Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services
Primary government:		
Governmental activities:		
General government	\$ 9,761,697	\$ 1,867,522
Public safety	6,020,824	69,079
Public works	6,596,767	928,529
Culture & recreation	11,425,850	2,445,419
Interest on long-term debt	1,240,790	-
Total governmental activities	<u>35,045,928</u>	<u>5,310,549</u>
Business-type activities:		
Consolidated utility	11,023,128	11,751,419
Golf	2,420,601	2,313,947
Solid waste & recycling	1,654,807	1,556,357
Total business-type activities	<u>15,098,536</u>	<u>15,621,723</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 50,144,464</u>	<u>\$ 20,932,272</u>

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

Exhibit 2
(continued)

Program Revenue		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				Prior Year Total
Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government				
		Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total		
\$ 115,602	\$ -	\$ (7,778,573)	\$ -	\$ (7,778,573)	\$ (7,632,404)	
24,685	-	(5,927,060)	-	(5,927,060)	(5,782,799)	
-	1,966,718	(3,701,520)	-	(3,701,520)	(4,776,020)	
222,946	436,092	(8,321,393)	-	(8,321,393)	(9,112,204)	
-	-	(1,240,790)	-	(1,240,790)	(1,293,502)	
<u>363,233</u>	<u>2,402,810</u>	<u>(26,969,336)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,969,336)</u>	<u>(28,596,929)</u>	
-	3,202,893	-	3,931,184	3,931,184	4,187,024	
-	-	-	(106,654)	(106,654)	(362,983)	
-	-	-	(98,450)	(98,450)	67,350	
<u>-</u>	<u>3,202,893</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,726,080</u>	<u>3,726,080</u>	<u>3,891,391</u>	
<u>\$ 363,233</u>	<u>\$ 5,605,703</u>	<u>(26,969,336)</u>	<u>3,726,080</u>	<u>(23,243,256)</u>	<u>(24,705,538)</u>	
General revenue:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes		7,561,309	-	7,561,309	7,345,825	
Sales tax		18,293,423	-	18,293,423	15,730,111	
Use tax		6,181,625	-	6,181,625	4,757,633	
Franchise tax		1,137,590	-	1,137,590	1,011,686	
Other tax		641,603	-	641,603	575,223	
Intergovernmental revenue		796,007	-	796,007	749,172	
Investment earnings		(34,452)	(28,163)	(62,615)	877,500	
Miscellaneous		168,000	42,630	210,630	439,395	
Total general revenue		<u>34,745,105</u>	<u>14,467</u>	<u>34,759,572</u>	<u>31,486,545</u>	
Change in net position		7,775,770	3,740,547	11,516,317	6,781,007	
Net position - beginning		154,838,994	137,166,079	292,005,073	285,224,066	
Net position - ending		<u>\$ 162,614,764</u>	<u>\$ 140,906,626</u>	<u>\$ 303,521,390</u>	<u>\$ 292,005,073</u>	

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

**City of Louisville
Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2021**

	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	\$ 12,298,387	\$ 3,792,930	\$ 2,253,207	\$ 3,068,832	\$ 2,619,693	\$ 8,018,558	\$ 4,726,873	\$ 36,778,480
Cash restricted for specific capital	-	-	-	291,122	-	-	-	291,122
Receivables:								
Property taxes	4,001,507	-	-	2,301,281	-	-	2,122,713	8,425,501
Sales and use taxes	1,650,813	297,340	118,936	-	-	755,954	99,113	2,922,156
Other revenue	236,433	-	13,993	-	-	1,241,622	5,692	1,497,740
Interest	11,503	3,435	2,072	2,869	2,435	7,361	4,704	34,379
Intergovernmental	150,796	10,101	-	-	-	-	-	160,897
Inventories	36,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,863
Prepaid items	241,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	241,421
Total assets	<u>\$ 18,627,723</u>	<u>\$ 4,103,806</u>	<u>\$ 2,388,208</u>	<u>\$ 5,664,104</u>	<u>\$ 2,622,128</u>	<u>\$ 10,023,495</u>	<u>\$ 6,959,095</u>	<u>\$ 50,388,559</u>
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$ 1,169,313	\$ 173,956	\$ 137,941	\$ 491,833	\$ -	\$ 2,196,785	\$ 475	\$ 4,170,303
Deposits	458,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	458,031
Accrued liabilities	451,134	101,329	113,564	-	2,616,048	11,500	7,132	3,300,707
Total liabilities	<u>2,078,478</u>	<u>275,285</u>	<u>251,505</u>	<u>491,833</u>	<u>2,616,048</u>	<u>2,208,285</u>	<u>7,607</u>	<u>7,929,041</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Deferred revenue - property taxes	4,001,507	-	-	2,301,281	-	-	2,122,713	8,425,501
Deferred revenue - other	61,769	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,769
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>4,063,276</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,301,281</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,122,713</u>	<u>8,487,270</u>
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable:								
Inventories	36,863	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,863
Prepays	241,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	241,421
Cemetery care	-	-	-	-	-	-	667,226	667,226
Restricted for:								
Emergency reserves (TABOR)	1,344,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,344,760
Open space & parks	-	3,828,521	-	-	-	-	-	3,828,521
Recreation	-	-	2,136,703	-	-	-	-	2,136,703
Conservation sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	259,728	259,728
Takoda Metro District improvements	-	-	-	-	-	57,745	-	57,745
General capital improvements	-	-	-	-	-	7,757,465	-	7,757,465
URD Improvements	-	-	-	2,870,990	-	-	-	2,870,990
American Rescue Plan Act funding	-	-	-	-	6,080	-	-	6,080
Historic preservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,978,748	2,978,748
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-	-	378,096	378,096
Committed to:								
Recreation center capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,615	212,615
Public access television capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,805	14,805
Public parking improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,672	93,672
Development impact capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,500	195,500
Cemetery maintenance and capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,385	28,385
Assigned	78,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,424
Unassigned fund balance	10,784,501	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,784,501
Total fund balance	<u>12,485,969</u>	<u>3,828,521</u>	<u>2,136,703</u>	<u>2,870,990</u>	<u>6,080</u>	<u>7,815,210</u>	<u>4,828,775</u>	<u>33,972,248</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 18,627,723</u>	<u>\$ 4,103,806</u>	<u>\$ 2,388,208</u>	<u>\$ 5,664,104</u>	<u>\$ 2,622,128</u>	<u>\$ 10,023,495</u>	<u>\$ 6,959,095</u>	<u>\$ 50,388,559</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, 2021**

Balance sheet - total fund balances	\$ 33,972,248
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (Exhibit 1) are different because:</p>	
<p>Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. The amount is \$159,327,512 less the internal service funds of \$1,617,698.</p>	157,709,814
<p>Compensated absences are not recorded in government funds because they are not due and payable at year end.</p>	(1,374,466)
<p>Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as fleet and computer replacement to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.</p>	2,187,277
<p>Some liabilities, including bonds payable (\$28,339,631), premium on bonds payable (\$1,476,991), and capital leases payable (\$63,487) are not included in governmental funds. The premium will be amortized over the life of the bonds.</p>	<u>(29,880,109)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 162,614,764</u></u>

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

City of Louisville, Colorado
 Governmental Funds
 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
 For the Year Ending December 31, 2021

	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	\$ 3,595,461	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,052,703	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,913,145	\$ 7,561,309
Sales tax	10,021,295	1,881,624	752,648	-	-	5,010,648	627,208	18,293,423
Use tax	2,646,167	666,859	266,690	-	-	2,379,624	222,285	6,181,625
Lodging tax	270,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,770
Franchise tax	1,137,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,137,590
Other taxes	370,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,833
Licenses and Permits	1,476,549	-	-	-	-	-	329,340	1,805,889
Intergovernmental	1,679,083	21,594	191,675	-	-	1,966,718	276,173	4,135,243
Charges for services	151,671	-	2,103,097	-	-	-	48,225	2,302,993
Fines and forfeits	73,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,066
Miscellaneous:								
Investment income (loss)	(27,216)	(3,091)	(2,967)	(1,991)	6,080	(359)	(4,058)	(33,602)
Other	89,933	484,560	78,724	-	-	65,008	5,183	723,408
Total revenue	21,485,202	3,051,546	3,389,867	2,050,712	6,080	9,421,639	3,417,501	42,822,547
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government	6,101,165	-	-	636,004	-	331,756	709,893	7,778,818
Planning and building safety	1,107,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,107,958
Police	5,863,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,863,711
Public works	2,991,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,991,019
Library and museum services	1,923,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,923,976
Parks and recreation	47,999	2,910,710	3,986,987	-	-	-	-	6,945,696
Capital outlay	-	527,917	207,401	19,666	-	7,996,509	105,685	8,857,178
Debt service:								
Principal	6,126	-	-	457,000	-	-	735,000	1,198,126
Interest	2,376	-	-	305,664	-	-	1,006,600	1,314,640
Total expenditures	18,044,330	3,438,627	4,194,388	1,418,334	-	8,328,265	2,557,178	37,981,122
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	3,440,872	(387,081)	(804,521)	632,378	6,080	1,093,374	860,323	4,841,425
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Sale of assets	18,800	34,327	-	-	-	-	-	53,127
Transfers in	189,900	951,680	1,572,100	-	-	191,500	150,820	3,056,000
Transfers (out)	(2,465,650)	-	-	-	-	(131,950)	(458,400)	(3,056,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,256,950)	986,007	1,572,100	-	-	59,550	(307,580)	53,127
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,183,922	598,926	767,579	632,378	6,080	1,152,924	552,743	4,894,552
Fund Balance, January 1	11,302,047	3,229,595	1,369,124	2,238,612	-	6,662,286	4,276,032	29,077,696
Fund Balance, December 31	\$ 12,485,969	\$ 3,828,521	\$ 2,136,703	\$ 2,870,990	\$ 6,080	\$ 7,815,210	\$ 4,828,775	\$ 33,972,248

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, 2021**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	4,894,552
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Activities (Exhibit 2) are different because:</p>		
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which net capital outlays (\$8,367,373) exceeded depreciation (\$6,416,073) in the current period.</p>		1,951,300
Net book value of disposed assets in the governmental funds.		(297,283)
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.		33,843
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This is the amount of debt repayments.		1,198,126
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.		<u>(4,768)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>7,775,770</u></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, 2021

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 27,076,905	\$ 932,576	\$ 220,682	\$ 28,230,163	\$ 625,240
Cash in escrow restricted for capital projects	1,160,390	-	-	1,160,390	-
Receivables:					
Interest	25,270	870	206	26,346	584
Accounts (net of allowance for doubtful accounts)	705,480	706	138,584	844,770	3,693
Inventories	-	32,748	-	32,748	-
Total current assets	<u>28,973,045</u>	<u>966,900</u>	<u>359,472</u>	<u>30,299,417</u>	<u>629,517</u>
Noncurrent assets:					
Capital assets:					
Property, plant and equipment:					
Land / land improvements	1,262,960	4,766,164	-	6,029,124	-
Water rights	32,169,284	-	-	32,169,284	-
Construction-in-progress	5,477,361	-	-	5,477,361	-
Buildings	6,455,466	1,101,571	-	7,557,037	-
Improvements other than buildings	114,088	4,020,399	-	4,134,487	-
Treatment / pumping plants	57,129,048	-	-	57,129,048	-
Reservoirs / storage facilities	7,670,853	-	-	7,670,853	-
Collection and distribution systems	64,851,853	-	-	64,851,853	-
Machinery and equipment	8,002,591	847,039	-	8,849,630	3,756,214
Office furniture and fixtures	1,190,315	5,208	-	1,195,523	140,752
Capital leases	1,108,100	-	-	1,108,100	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(49,571,178)</u>	<u>(3,527,385)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(53,098,563)</u>	<u>(2,279,268)</u>
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>135,860,741</u>	<u>7,212,996</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>143,073,737</u>	<u>1,617,698</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>135,860,741</u>	<u>7,212,996</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>143,073,737</u>	<u>1,617,698</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 164,833,786</u>	<u>\$ 8,179,896</u>	<u>\$ 359,472</u>	<u>\$ 173,373,154</u>	<u>\$ 2,247,215</u>

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	\$ 1,315,873	\$ 29,749	\$ 230,654	\$ 1,576,276	\$ 59,938
Accrued liabilities	355,937	391,609	3,649	751,195	-
Compensated absences payable - current	26,359	9,574	969	36,902	-
Bonds and notes payable - current	1,797,056	-	-	1,797,056	-
Capital lease payable - current	68,821	-	-	68,821	-
Total current liabilities	<u>3,564,046</u>	<u>430,932</u>	<u>235,272</u>	<u>4,230,250</u>	<u>59,938</u>
Long-term liabilities:					
Compensated absences payable	213,269	77,459	7,843	298,571	-
Bonds and notes payable	27,229,077	-	-	27,229,077	-
Capital lease payable	708,630	-	-	708,630	-
Total long-term liabilities	<u>28,150,976</u>	<u>77,459</u>	<u>7,843</u>	<u>28,236,278</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>31,715,022</u>	<u>508,391</u>	<u>243,115</u>	<u>32,466,528</u>	<u>59,938</u>
Net Position:					
Net investment in capital assets	106,057,157	7,212,996	-	113,270,153	1,617,698
Restricted for capital improvements	1,057,359	-	-	1,057,359	-
Unrestricted	26,004,248	458,509	116,357	26,579,114	569,579
Total net position	<u>\$ 133,118,764</u>	<u>\$ 7,671,505</u>	<u>\$ 116,357</u>	<u>\$ 140,906,626</u>	<u>\$ 2,187,277</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, 2021

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Operating revenue:					
Charges for services:					
Water, wastewater, and storm water sales	\$ 11,517,005	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,517,005	\$ -
Golf course sales	-	2,307,775	-	2,307,775	-
Solid waste and recycling sales	-	-	1,556,357	1,556,357	-
Other sales for services	234,414	6,172	-	240,586	334,418
Total operating revenue	<u>11,751,419</u>	<u>2,313,947</u>	<u>1,556,357</u>	<u>15,621,723</u>	<u>334,418</u>
Operating expenses:					
Cost of sales and services	5,648,777	1,901,419	1,549,546	9,099,742	92,658
Administration	1,065,211	168,668	105,261	1,339,140	-
Depreciation and amortization	3,600,355	342,409	-	3,942,764	245,678
Total operating expenses	<u>10,314,343</u>	<u>2,412,496</u>	<u>1,654,807</u>	<u>14,381,646</u>	<u>338,336</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>1,437,076</u>	<u>(98,549)</u>	<u>(98,450)</u>	<u>1,240,077</u>	<u>(3,918)</u>
Nonoperating revenue (expenses)					
Investment income (loss)	(25,421)	(2,321)	(421)	(28,163)	(850)
Insurance recovery proceeds	1,900	3,105	-	5,005	-
Interest expense	(695,620)	-	-	(695,620)	-
Amortization of bond premium	37,625	-	-	37,625	-
Loss on sale of assets	(13,165)	-	-	(13,165)	-
Loss on theft	-	(8,105)	-	(8,105)	-
Total nonoperating revenue (expenses)	<u>(694,681)</u>	<u>(7,321)</u>	<u>(421)</u>	<u>(702,423)</u>	<u>(850)</u>
Income (loss) before, capital contributions, extraordinary items, and transfers	742,395	(105,870)	(98,871)	537,654	(4,768)
Capital contributions - tap fees and other	3,202,893	-	-	3,202,893	-
Change in net position	<u>3,945,288</u>	<u>(105,870)</u>	<u>(98,871)</u>	<u>3,740,547</u>	<u>(4,768)</u>
Net position January 1	<u>129,173,476</u>	<u>7,777,375</u>	<u>215,228</u>	<u>137,166,079</u>	<u>2,192,045</u>
Net position December 31	<u>\$ 133,118,764</u>	<u>\$ 7,671,505</u>	<u>\$ 116,357</u>	<u>\$ 140,906,626</u>	<u>\$ 2,187,277</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, 2021

	Enterprise Funds				Internal Service Funds
	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Receipts from customers	\$ 11,805,678	\$ 2,313,731	\$ 1,697,099	\$ 15,816,508	\$ 334,418
Payments to suppliers	(3,048,919)	(581,537)	(1,543,024)	(5,173,480)	(144,956)
Payments to employees	(3,081,076)	(1,349,703)	(74,175)	(4,504,954)	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>5,675,683</u>	<u>382,491</u>	<u>79,900</u>	<u>6,138,074</u>	<u>189,462</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Capital contributions	3,126,557	-	-	3,126,557	-
Proceeds from gain on disposition of assets	9,500	-	-	9,500	-
Capital grant proceeds	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
Insurance recovery proceeds	1,900	3,105	-	5,005	-
Purchases of capital assets	(6,169,134)	-	-	(6,169,134)	(378,650)
Principal paid on capital debt	(1,815,792)	-	-	(1,815,792)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(695,620)	-	-	(695,620)	-
Loss on theft	-	(8,105)	-	(8,105)	-
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>(5,537,589)</u>	<u>(5,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,542,589)</u>	<u>(378,650)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest earnings	14,935	(1,841)	(284)	12,810	535
Decrease (increase) in equity in pooled investments	(826,415)	(320,516)	(68,606)	(1,215,537)	129,177
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	<u>(811,480)</u>	<u>(322,357)</u>	<u>(68,890)</u>	<u>(1,202,727)</u>	<u>129,712</u>
Net increase (decrease) in pooled cash and investments	(673,386)	55,134	11,010	(607,242)	(59,476)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1, as restated (see note 14)	6,973,047	122,682	30,876	7,126,605	178,147
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	<u>\$ 6,299,661</u>	<u>\$ 177,816</u>	<u>\$ 41,886</u>	<u>\$ 6,519,363</u>	<u>\$ 118,671</u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,437,076	\$ (98,549)	\$ (98,450)	\$ 1,240,077	\$ (3,918)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization expense	3,600,355	342,409	-	3,942,764	245,678
Change in assets and liabilities:					
Receivables	54,259	-	140,742	195,001	-
Inventories	-	(216)	-	(216)	-
Compensated absences	(3,595)	14,845	620	11,870	-
Accounts payable	581,837	5,868	35,743	623,448	(52,298)
Accrued liabilities	5,751	118,134	1,245	125,130	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$ 5,675,683</u>	<u>\$ 382,491</u>	<u>\$ 79,900</u>	<u>\$ 6,138,074</u>	<u>\$ 189,462</u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to statement of net position:					
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,139,271	\$ 177,816	\$ 41,886	\$ 5,358,973	\$ 118,671
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,160,390	-	-	1,160,390	-
Unrestricted investments	21,937,634	754,760	178,796	22,871,190	506,569
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 28,237,295</u>	<u>\$ 932,576</u>	<u>\$ 220,682</u>	<u>\$ 29,390,553</u>	<u>\$ 625,240</u>
Non-cash capital and related financing activities					
Contributed assets	<u>\$ 71,336</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 71,336</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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



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COLORADO • SINCE 1878

Notes to the Financial Statements

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City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

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 District does not issue separate financial statements. 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, 2021

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 City reports the following major governmental funds:

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

- The *Open Space & Parks Fund* is a special revenue fund and accounts for a temporary sales and use tax of three-eighths percent (3/8%) to be in effect for ten years, beginning January 1, 1994. The voters extended this tax in 2002 for another ten years beginning January 1, 2004 and extended the tax again in 2012 for another ten years beginning January 1, 2014 and ending on December 31, 2023. Revenues from the three-eighths percent are used exclusively for the acquisition and maintenance of land in and around Louisville for open space buffer zones, trails, wildlife habitats, wetlands preservation, and parks.
- The *Recreation Fund* is a special revenue fund and accounts for a permanent sales and use tax of 0.15%. These tax proceeds, along with other program revenue, are to be used exclusively for the maintenance and operation of the Recreation & Senior Center and the Memory Square Pool facility.
- The *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. These funds provide economic relief from the COVID-19 pandemic. The City received the first tranche of these funds in 2021 and expects the second in 2022. None of these funds have been spent and the specific use of the funds is not yet determined.
- 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.

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

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

Additionally, the City reports the following fund type:

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

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

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

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

1. Cash, cash equivalents and investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts in demand deposits, amounts in local government investment pools, and 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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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.

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

6. Capital assets (continued)

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

7. Compensated absences

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

8. Long-term obligations

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond discounts and issuance costs in the current period. Bond premiums/discounts

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

8. Long-term obligations (continued)

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.

9. 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. The City does not have any items item that qualify for reporting in this category.

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 two items that qualify for reporting in this category – deferred revenues from two sources: property taxes and miscellaneous other, which includes small amounts of revenue received in 2021 for recognition in 2022, such as sales taxes and animal licenses. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

10. Fund balances

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

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

1. *Nonspendable*, such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaid expenditures, and long-term loans and notes receivable.
2. *Restricted* fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes as stipulated by external resource providers or by law through constitution provisions or enabling legislation.
3. *Committed* fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes as determined by City Council ordinance. An ordinance is required to establish, rescind, or modify a fund balance commitment.
4. *Assigned* fund balance classifications are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. As of December 31, 2021, 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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

10. Fund balances (continued)

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.

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, 2021 in the following manner:

Nonspendable: The City maintains an inventory of fuel for various vehicles and equipment (\$36,863). The City has prepaid various amounts in 2021 that will be recorded as expenditures in 2022 (\$241,421). The total equity within the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund, a Permanent Fund, is non-spendable (\$667,226).

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 \$1,344,760 at December 31, 2021. The total equity within the Open Space & Parks Fund (\$3,828,521), 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 (\$2,136,703), 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 (\$259,728), which contains State lottery proceeds, is restricted by State law to acquisition and development of conservation sites. The Capital Projects Fund contains the remaining proceeds of a contribution from the

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

10. Fund balances (continued)

Takoda Metropolitan District (\$57,745) that is restricted by intergovernmental agreement for specific capital improvements. The remaining equity within the Capital Projects Fund (\$7,757,465), 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 (\$2,870,990) is restricted to improvements within the district or services related to district operations. The total equity in the American Rescue Plan Act Fund (\$6,080) is restricted by the federal government for eligible ARPA use. The total equity in the Historic Preservation Fund (\$2,978,748), which contains proceeds from a 1/8% sales and use tax, is restricted by voter approval for historic preservation purposes. The total equity in the Recreation Center Debt Service Fund (\$378,096) 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 (\$212,615) has been committed by Council action for Recreation & Senior Center capital improvements. The total equity within the PEG Fees Fund (\$14,805), 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 (\$93,672), 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 (\$195,500), 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 (\$28,385) is committed by Council action to cemetery maintenance and improvements.

Assigned: The total amount of encumbrances within the General Fund at December 31, 2021 was \$78,424. This was the result of numerous outstanding purchase orders for various operational items.

11. Contraband forfeitures

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

12. Estimates

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 1: Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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

12. Estimates (continued)

could differ from those estimates.

13. Comparative data

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

Note 2: Stewardship, compliance, and accountability

A. Budgetary information

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

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

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

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2021, total expenditures (including interfund transfers out) exceeded appropriations in the Recreation Center Debt Service Fund by \$133, in the Golf Course Fund by \$150,637, and in the Solid Waste & Recycling Fund by \$24,947. This may be a violation of Colorado State Statutes.

Note 3: Deposits and investments

A. Cash and deposits

As of December 31, 2021 the summary of the carrying values of deposits and investments is as follows:

Petty Cash	\$ 4,615
Deposits	2,268,389
Investments (at fair value)	<u>64,812,391</u>
	<u><u>\$67,085,395</u></u>

Deposits include \$1,451,512 of restricted cash, which includes \$1,160,390 on deposit with the Urban Drainage & Flood Control District and \$291,122 of unspent bond proceeds from the Urban Revitalization District.

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (“PDPA”) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by State regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the aggregate uninsured deposits. The City has \$500,000 of FDIC-insured deposits and \$2,439,519 of collateralized deposits under PDPA as of December 31, 2021.

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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 3: Deposits and investments (continued)

B. Investments (continued)

- 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, 2021, the City's investments are categorized as follows:

Account Description	Ratings	Maturity		Total
		< 1 Year	1-5 Years	
LGIP - CSAFE	AAAm S&P	\$ 1,554,793	\$ -	\$ 1,554,793
LGIP - COLOTRUST	AAAm S&P	12,207,907	-	12,207,907
U.S. Gov't Securities	AA+/stable S&P	19,910,350	25,337,362	45,247,713
Corporate Securities	A1+ S&P	3,502,545	2,299,433	5,801,978
Total Investments		\$ 37,175,596	\$ 27,636,795	\$ 64,812,391

Local Government Investment Pools (LGIP's) – At December 31, 2021, the City had \$1,554,793 invested in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) and \$12,207,907 invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST), both local government investment pools. The pools operate under the Colorado Revised Statutes (24-75-701) and are overseen by the Colorado Securities Commissioner. The pools invest in securities that are specified by the Colorado Revised Statutes (24-75-601). ColoTrust has a daily redemption frequency period and a one-day redemption notice period. CSAFE is valued at amortized cost and ColoTrust is valued at NAV. Authorized securities include U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agencies, commercial paper rated A1 or better, and bank deposits (collateralized through PDPA). The pools operate similar to a 2a-7-like money market fund with a share value equal to \$1.00 and a maximum weighted average maturity of 60 days. The pools are rated AAAm by the Standards & Poor's Corporation. A custodial bank provides banking services and trust custody for securities held on behalf of the participating governments in the pools. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the participating governments.

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

Credit Risk – The City's Investment Policy and Colorado statutes limit investments in money market funds to those that maintain a constant share price, with a maximum remaining maturity 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.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 3: Deposits and investments (continued)

B. Investments (continued)

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, 2021, (excluding LGIP’s) the City’s investments in US Treasury securities represented 46% of total investments, Federal Farm Credit Bank securities represented 17% of total investments, Federal Home Loan Bank securities represented 14% of total investments, short-term corporate securities represented 11% of total investments, Freddie Mac securities represented 11% of total investments, and Fannie Mae securities represented 1% 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	\$ 45,247,713	\$45,247,713	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate Securities	5,801,978	-	5,801,978	-
Total USGS & CP	51,049,690	\$45,247,713	\$ 5,801,978	\$ -
LGIP - CSAFE (at cost)	1,554,793			
LGIP - COLOTRUST (at NAV)	12,207,907			
Total	\$ 64,812,391			

Note 4: Receivables

A. Property taxes

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

B. Allowance for doubtful accounts

Due to the City’s ability to successfully collect on accounts, there was no allowance for doubtful accounts in the Consolidated Utility Fund, the Solid Waste & Recycling Fund, and the Golf Course Fund at December 31, 2021.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

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, 2021, 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 2021 are summarized in the following table.

Transfers Out	Transfers In					Total
	General Fund	Open Space & Parks Fund	Cemetery Fund	Recreation Fund	Capital Projects Fund	
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 874,680 ^a	\$ 150,820 ^b	\$ 1,440,150 ^c	\$ -	\$ 2,465,650
PEG Fee Fund	20,000 ^d	-	-	-	-	20,000
Historic Preservation	169,900 ^e	-	-	-	-	169,900
Capital Projects Fund	-	-	-	131,950 ^f	-	131,950
Impact Fee Fund	-	77,000 ^g	-	-	191,500 ^g	268,500
Total	\$ 189,900	\$ 951,680	\$ 150,820	\$ 1,572,100	\$ 191,500	\$ 3,056,000

^a Annual subsidy transfer.

^b Annual subsidy transfer.

^c Annual subsidy transfer.

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

^e Annual transfer to fund Museum Services.

^f Annual subsidy transfer for capital projects.

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

The General Fund makes annual transfers to the Open Space & Parks Fund to help cover open space and parks operations and maintain an adequate fund balance in compliance 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 PEG Fee Fund made a transfer to the General Fund as part of a "repayment" for previous assistance in funding the 2018 Broadcast Upgrade Project.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

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, 2021

Note 6: Capital assets

A. Governmental Activities

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2021 is shown in the following table:

	Balance at 01/01/21	Reclasses	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 12/31/2021
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land and easements	\$ 34,045,998	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 34,045,998
Construction in progress	5,004,298	-	3,014,075	(285,462)	7,732,911
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	39,050,296	-	3,014,075	(285,462)	41,778,909
Other capital assets:					
Buildings	63,240,053	-	111,916	(421,493)	62,930,476
Infrastructure improvements	131,023,878	-	4,771,469	(213,700)	135,581,647
Machinery and equipment	10,390,691	27,413	1,017,499	(423,683)	11,011,920
Capital leases - solar	96,900	-	-	-	96,900
Total other capital assets at historical cost	204,751,522	27,413	5,900,884	(1,058,876)	209,620,943
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(15,219,131)	-	(1,742,837)	288,891	(16,673,077)
Infrastructure improvements	(64,951,947)	-	(4,062,263)	161,814	(68,852,396)
Machinery and equipment	(6,064,780)	(27,413)	(851,806)	427,413	(6,516,586)
Capital leases - solar	(25,436)	-	(4,845)	-	(30,281)
Total accumulated depreciation	(86,261,294)	(27,413)	(6,661,751)	878,118	(92,072,340)
Other capital assets, net	118,490,228	-	(760,867)	(180,758)	117,548,603
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 157,540,524	\$ -	\$ 2,253,208	\$ (466,220)	\$ 159,327,512
Depreciation expense charged to functions as follows:					
General government			\$ 567,288		
Public Safety			151,838		
Public works			3,276,963		
Culture & Recreation			2,419,985		
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.			245,677		
Total governmental activities depreciation expense			\$ 6,661,751		

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 6: Capital assets (continued)

B. Business-type activities

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2021 is shown in the following table:

	Balance at 01/01/21	Reclasses	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 12/31/2021
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 6,029,124	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,029,124
Water rights	31,375,854	-	793,430	-	32,169,284
Construction in progress	3,211,741	-	2,533,221	(267,601)	5,477,361
Total capital assets not being depreciated	40,616,719	-	3,326,651	(267,601)	43,675,769
Other capital assets:					
Buildings	7,546,042	-	10,995	-	7,557,037
Infrastructure improvements	130,970,573	-	2,674,186	(85,655)	133,559,104
Machinery and equipment	9,760,980	(27,413)	496,239	(184,653)	10,045,153
Capital leases - solar	1,108,100	-	-	-	1,108,100
Total other capital assets at historical cost	149,385,695	(27,413)	3,181,420	(270,308)	152,269,394
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(1,474,485)	-	(158,176)	-	(1,632,661)
Infrastructure improvements	(44,079,910)	-	(3,180,530)	64,793	(47,195,647)
Machinery and equipment	(3,393,197)	27,413	(548,653)	182,850	(3,731,587)
Capital leases - solar	(256,126)	-	(55,405)	-	(311,531)
Total accumulated depreciation	(49,203,718)	27,413	(3,942,764)	247,643	(52,871,426)
Other capital assets, net	100,181,977	-	(761,344)	(22,665)	99,397,968
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 140,798,696	\$ -	\$ 2,565,307	\$ (290,266)	\$ 143,073,737
Depreciation expense charged to enterprises as follows:					
Business-type activities:					
Consolidated Utility			\$ 3,600,355		
Golf Course			342,409		
Total Business-type activities depreciation expense			\$ 3,942,764		

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

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, 2021 is shown in the following table:

<i>Governmental activities</i>	Balance at 01/01/21	Additions	Reductions	Balance at 12/31/2021	Due within One Year
Bonds payable:					
Recreation Center General Obligation Bonds:					
2017 General Obligation Recreation Center Bonds	\$ 25,165,000	\$ -	\$ (735,000)	\$ 24,430,000	\$ 765,000
Bond Premium	1,550,841	-	(73,850)	1,476,991	-
Total Recreation Center General Obligation Bonds	26,715,841	-	(808,850)	25,906,991	765,000
2014 URA Tax Increment Financing Bonds	4,366,631	-	(457,000)	3,909,631	-
Total bonds payable	31,082,472	-	(1,265,850)	29,816,622	765,000
Capital leases - solar	69,613	-	(6,126)	63,487	6,364
Total bonds, loans, and leases payable	31,152,085	-	(1,271,976)	29,880,109	771,364
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences	1,334,459	1,487,719	(1,447,712)	1,374,466	151,191
Governmental activities non-current liabilities	\$ 32,486,544	\$ 1,487,719	\$ (2,719,688)	\$ 31,254,575	\$ 922,555
<hr/>					
<i>Business-type activities</i>					
Bonds and loans payable:					
2013 Water & Wastewater Refunding Bonds	\$ 3,315,000	\$ -	\$ (795,000)	\$ 2,520,000	\$ 820,000
2015 CWRPDA Loan	26,971,976	-	(954,968)	26,017,008	977,056
Bond Premium	526,751	-	(37,625)	489,126	-
Total bonds and loans payable	30,813,727	-	(1,787,593)	29,026,134	1,797,056
Capital leases - solar	843,275	-	(65,824)	777,451	68,821
Total bonds, loans, and leases payable	31,657,002	-	(1,853,417)	29,803,585	1,865,877
Other liabilities:					
Compensated absences	323,603	362,282	(350,413)	335,472	36,902
Business-type activities non-current liabilities	\$ 31,980,605	\$ 362,282	\$ (2,203,830)	\$ 30,139,057	\$ 1,902,779

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

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 \$151,191 in the governmental funds and \$36,902 in the business type activity funds for a total of \$188,093. 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, 2021 was \$36,569,600.

C. Bonds payable - enterprise funds

On September 13, 2013, the 2003 Series Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority loan was refinanced and completely paid on December 1, 2013 with the issuance of \$8,355,000 of 2013 Water & Wastewater Enterprise Revenue Refunding Bonds. The interest rate on the refunding bonds is 2.47%. Net available revenue of \$8,130,402 was available to pay 2021 debt service on the bonds of \$876,881. The remaining debt service on the refunding bonds at December 31, 2021 was \$2,645,476.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 7: Long-term debt (continued)

C. Bonds payable - enterprise funds (continued)

On May 28, 2015, the City executed a loan agreement with the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority (CWRPDA). Under this agreement, the CWRPDA loaned the City \$31,641,348 at a federally subsidized yield of 2.18%. Proceeds from the loan were used to finance the Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade project and the City-Wide Storm Sewer Outfall Improvements project. Repayment of the loan will be made over 20 years with final payment in 2035. The source of payments will come from the water, wastewater, and storm sewer utility revenue. Net available revenue of \$7,253,521 was available to pay 2021 debt service on the bonds of \$1,544,874. The remaining debt service on the refunding bonds at December 31, 2021 was \$31,297,289.

D. Capital leases payable

In July 2015 and in August 2016, the City entered into lease purchase financing agreements with Alpine Bank to purchase portions of a community solar panel array from Clean Energy Collective (CEC). The interest rates on the leases range from 3.5% to 4.75%. Total solar panels acquired under the lease amount to \$1,205,000. Accumulated depreciation on the assets through December 31, 2021 equals \$311,531. Under the agreements, the City receives electric utility billing credits and Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) payments during the length of the lease. The credits and REC payments are expected to exceed the amount of the lease payments by approximately \$1.5 million over 20 years. In 2019, the July 2015 lease was converted from a taxable lease to a non-taxable lease, reducing the interest rate from 4.75% to 3.5%, saving approximately \$22,200 in total debt service during the remaining term of the lease.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 7: Long-term debt (continued)

E. Debt requirements to maturity

The annual debt service requirements for all bonds, notes, and capital leases outstanding as of December 31, 2021, are summarized in the following table:

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	General Obligation Bonds			Bonds & Notes		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 765,000	\$ 977,200	\$ 1,742,200	\$ 1,797,056	\$ 627,900	\$ 2,424,956
2023	795,000	946,600	1,741,600	1,839,167	583,646	2,422,813
2024	825,000	914,800	1,739,800	1,887,189	538,898	2,426,087
2025	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
2027-2031	5,035,000	3,671,200	8,706,200	10,160,767	1,957,641	12,118,408
2032-2036	6,125,000	2,580,400	8,705,400	8,954,004	746,109	9,700,113
2037-2041	7,455,000	1,253,200	8,708,200	-	-	-
2042	1,675,000	67,000	1,742,000	-	-	-
Balance	\$ 24,430,000	\$ 12,139,600	\$ 36,569,600	\$ 28,537,009	\$ 5,405,756	\$ 33,942,765

Year	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities		
	Capital Lease			Capital Leases		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 6,364	\$ 2,139	\$ 8,503	\$ 68,821	\$ 32,575	\$ 101,396
2023	6,590	1,912	8,503	71,838	29,557	101,396
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
2027-2031	29,321	2,045	31,366	401,783	42,023	443,806
Balance	\$ 63,487	\$ 10,393	\$ 73,880	\$ 777,451	\$ 173,336	\$ 950,787

Note 8: Retirement commitments – employee pension plan

The City provides a qualified defined contribution pension plan, administered by the ICMA Retirement Trust, for all regular full-time and regular part-time employees. During the 2021 fiscal year, there were 225 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 2021, the City required the employee to contribute 5.0% of earnings with the City matching 5.5% for the plan year. Plan provisions and contribution requirements have been adopted by the City Council. Changes to the plan can be made by the City Manager.

**City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021**

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

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

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

All administrative costs of the plan are borne by the participants of the plan. City contributions for, and interest forfeited by, employees who leave employment before partially or fully vested may be used to reduce future City contributions. The 2021 gross contributions were \$754,075 from employees and \$829,483 from the City for a total of \$1,583,559. Total forfeitures during 2021 were \$25,204. Wages paid by the City in 2021 totaled \$17,006,047, with regular full-time and part-time benefited employees receiving \$14,679,598.

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

Note 9: Risk management

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

Note 10: Commitments

A. Redevelopment agreement

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

B. Construction and other significant commitments

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

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, 2021, the City has executed 97 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 2021 are shown in the following table.

Rebate Category	Rebate Amounts 2021
Sales Tax	\$ 21,048
Use Tax	3,839
Construction Use Tax	305,249
Building Permits	187,635
Total	\$517,771

Note 12: Contingent liabilities

Litigation

Various suits and claims are pending against the City as of December 31, 2021. Although the outcome of such suits and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the City believes that the final outcome of these matters will not materially affect the financial statements of the City and that adequate insurance coverage exists in most cases to cover any potential settlement.

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 13: Tax, spending, and debt limitations

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

1993 – Open space tax approved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

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

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

TABOR Amendment provisions require that annual property tax revenue changes be restricted to the same growth rate applicable to the City's general spending. In 2001 the voters approved exemption from this provision. The TABOR Amendment also requires the local government to reserve three percent of total expenditures for emergencies in 1995 and years thereafter. (The definition of an "emergency," under TABOR is restricted to natural events, but excludes "economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or district salary or fringe benefit increase.") Accordingly, the City has reviewed the existing reserves and determined that a minimum of 3%, or \$1,344,760 existed at December 31, 2021, to comply with the provisions of the TABOR Amendment.

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

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

City of Louisville
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2021

Note 14: Restatement of Prior Years' Financial Statements

In prior years, the City's cash flow statements included in cash and investments certain investments not meeting its accounting policy definition of cash and cash equivalents as provided for by GASB Statement No. 9, *Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*. Cash and cash equivalents are defined to include investments which have an original maturity of three months or less. During 2021, the City corrected beginning cash and cash equivalents at January 1, 2021 to exclude investments not meeting its cash equivalents definition. This change resulted in a restatement of beginning cash and cash equivalents reported in the cash flow statement of each respective fund as follows:

	Consolidated Utility	Golf Course	Solid Waste & Recycling	Internal Service Funds	Total
Cash and Cash Equivalents on January 1, 2021, as previously reported	\$ 28,084,266	\$ 556,926	\$ 141,066	\$ 813,893	\$ 29,596,151
Adjustment to correct misstatement	(21,111,219)	(434,244)	(110,190)	(635,746)	(22,291,399)
Cash and Cash Equivalents on January 1, 2021, as restated	<u>\$ 6,973,047</u>	<u>\$ 122,682</u>	<u>\$ 30,876</u>	<u>\$ 178,147</u>	<u>\$ 7,304,752</u>



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Required Supplementary Information

City of Louisville, Colorado
General Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Property tax	\$ 3,613,280	\$ 3,613,280	\$ 3,595,461	\$ (17,819)	\$ 3,554,671
Sales tax	8,772,660	8,772,660	10,021,295	1,248,635	8,616,538
Use tax	2,147,940	2,147,940	2,646,167	498,227	2,162,127
Franchise tax	1,014,470	1,014,470	1,137,590	123,120	1,011,686
Lodging tax	227,360	227,360	270,770	43,410	182,557
Other taxes	347,320	347,320	370,833	23,513	392,666
Licenses and permits	1,559,110	1,559,110	1,476,549	(82,561)	1,275,230
Intergovernmental	1,373,350	3,696,350	1,679,083	(2,017,267)	2,552,059
Charges for services	239,420	239,420	151,671	(87,749)	139,819
Fines and forfeitures	122,590	122,590	73,066	(49,524)	92,763
Miscellaneous	80,820	80,820	72,730	(8,090)	134,603
Investment income (loss)	70,840	70,840	(27,216)	(98,056)	170,103
Insurance proceeds	-	-	17,203	17,203	12,929
Total revenue	<u>19,569,160</u>	<u>21,892,160</u>	<u>21,485,202</u>	<u>(406,958)</u>	<u>20,297,751</u>
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	5,677,170	6,658,420	6,101,165	557,255	5,766,432
Planning and building safety	1,379,430	1,481,720	1,107,958	373,762	1,129,974
Police	6,532,450	6,881,200	5,863,711	1,017,489	5,706,525
Public works	3,079,280	3,604,820	2,991,019	613,801	2,822,089
Library and museum services	2,013,780	2,005,180	1,923,976	81,204	1,917,411
Parks and recreation	46,770	46,930	47,999	(1,069)	42,393
Debt Service	8,510	8,510	8,502	8	8,604
Total expenditures	<u>18,737,390</u>	<u>20,686,780</u>	<u>18,044,330</u>	<u>2,642,450</u>	<u>17,393,428</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>831,770</u>	<u>1,205,380</u>	<u>3,440,872</u>	<u>2,235,492</u>	<u>2,904,323</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of assets	-	-	18,800	18,800	6,106
Transfers in	164,860	164,860	189,900	25,040	80,840
Transfers out	(2,433,580)	(2,433,580)	(2,465,650)	(32,070)	(2,498,190)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(2,268,720)</u>	<u>(2,268,720)</u>	<u>(2,256,950)</u>	<u>11,770</u>	<u>(2,411,244)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (1,436,950)</u>	<u>\$ (1,063,340)</u>	<u>1,183,922</u>	<u>\$ 2,247,262</u>	<u>493,079</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>11,302,047</u>		<u>10,808,968</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 12,485,969</u>		<u>\$ 11,302,047</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, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2020 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Sales tax	\$ 1,644,240	\$ 1,644,240	\$ 1,881,624	\$ 237,384	\$ 1,618,529
Use tax	528,840	528,840	666,859	138,019	507,044
Intergovernmental	-	335,000	21,594	(313,406)	1,001,135
Miscellaneous	40,210	40,210	476,800	436,590	233,863
Investment income (loss)	20,550	20,550	(3,091)	(23,641)	43,092
Insurance proceeds	-	-	7,760	7,760	17,329
Total revenue	<u>2,233,840</u>	<u>2,568,840</u>	<u>3,051,546</u>	<u>482,706</u>	<u>3,420,992</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	3,110,970	3,229,640	2,910,710	318,930	2,631,959
Capital outlay	1,161,100	1,760,920	527,917	1,233,003	1,550,187
Total expenditures	<u>4,272,070</u>	<u>4,990,560</u>	<u>3,438,627</u>	<u>1,551,933</u>	<u>4,182,146</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(2,038,230)</u>	<u>(2,421,720)</u>	<u>(387,081)</u>	<u>2,034,639</u>	<u>(761,154)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Sale of assets	-	-	34,327	34,327	10,544
Transfers in	1,007,630	1,007,630	951,680	(55,950)	1,117,466
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,007,630</u>	<u>1,007,630</u>	<u>986,007</u>	<u>(21,623)</u>	<u>1,128,010</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ (1,030,600)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (1,414,090)</u></u>	598,926	<u><u>\$ 2,013,016</u></u>	366,856
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>3,229,595</u>		<u>2,862,739</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u><u>\$ 3,828,521</u></u>		<u><u>\$ 3,229,595</u></u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Recreation Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2020 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Sales tax	\$ 655,010	\$ 655,010	\$ 752,648	\$ 97,638	\$ 647,265
Use tax	205,880	205,880	266,690	60,810	200,590
Intergovernmental	141,100	141,100	191,675	50,575	161,502
Charges for services	991,790	991,790	2,103,097	1,111,307	1,086,159
Miscellaneous	65,000	65,000	75,084	10,084	79,044
Investment income (loss)	1,360	1,360	(2,967)	(4,327)	20,887
Insurance proceeds	-	-	3,640	3,640	99,958
Total revenue	<u>2,060,140</u>	<u>2,060,140</u>	<u>3,389,867</u>	<u>1,329,727</u>	<u>2,295,405</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	4,051,600	4,340,060	3,986,987	353,073	3,536,793
Capital outlay	275,530	275,530	207,401	68,129	123,677
Total expenditures	<u>4,327,130</u>	<u>4,615,590</u>	<u>4,194,388</u>	<u>421,202</u>	<u>3,660,470</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(2,266,990)</u>	<u>(2,555,450)</u>	<u>(804,521)</u>	<u>1,750,929</u>	<u>(1,365,065)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	1,543,880	1,543,880	1,572,100	28,220	1,652,560
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,543,880</u>	<u>1,543,880</u>	<u>1,572,100</u>	<u>28,220</u>	<u>1,652,560</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (723,110)</u>	<u>\$ (1,011,570)</u>	767,579	<u>\$ 1,779,149</u>	287,495
Fund Balance, January 1			1,369,124		1,081,629
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 2,136,703</u>		<u>\$ 1,369,124</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, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Property taxes	\$ 2,092,050	\$ 2,072,360	\$ 2,052,703	\$ (19,657)	\$ 1,904,547
Investment income (loss)	50,000	22,000	(1,991)	(23,991)	33,596
Total revenues	<u>2,142,050</u>	<u>2,094,360</u>	<u>2,050,712</u>	<u>(43,648)</u>	<u>1,938,143</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	984,910	1,215,820	636,004	579,816	356,716
Capital outlay	130,000	147,940	19,666	128,274	-
Debt service:					
Principal	450,000	457,000	457,000	-	133,369
Interest	305,660	305,660	305,664	(4)	329,954
Total expenditures	<u>1,870,570</u>	<u>2,126,420</u>	<u>1,418,334</u>	<u>708,086</u>	<u>820,039</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>271,480</u>	<u>(32,060)</u>	<u>632,378</u>	<u>664,438</u>	<u>1,118,104</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 271,480</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (32,060)</u></u>	<u>632,378</u>	<u><u>\$ 664,438</u></u>	<u>1,118,104</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>2,238,612</u>		<u>1,120,508</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u><u>\$ 2,870,990</u></u>		<u><u>\$ 2,238,612</u></u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
December 31, 2021

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.



COLORADO ▪ SINCE 1878

Other Statements and Schedules

City of Louisville, Colorado
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Balance Sheet
December 31, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds				
	PEG Fees	Parking Improvement	Conservation Trust-Lottery	Impact Fee	Cemetery
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 9,105	\$ 93,588	\$ 259,494	\$ 195,084	\$ 32,030
Receivables:					
Property tax receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Sales and use tax receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue receivable	5,692	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	8	88	243	433	49
Total assets	<u>\$ 14,805</u>	<u>\$ 93,676</u>	<u>\$ 259,737</u>	<u>\$ 195,517</u>	<u>\$ 32,079</u>
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ 9	\$ 17	\$ 284
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	3,410
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3,694</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable:					
Cemetery care	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted for:					
Conservation sites	-	-	259,728	-	-
Historic preservation	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to:					
Public access television capital	14,805	-	-	-	-
Public parking improvements	-	93,672	-	-	-
Development impact capital	-	-	-	195,500	-
Cemetery maintenance and capital	-	-	-	-	28,385
Recreation Center capital	-	-	-	-	-
Total fund balance	<u>14,805</u>	<u>93,672</u>	<u>259,728</u>	<u>195,500</u>	<u>28,385</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 14,805</u>	<u>\$ 93,676</u>	<u>\$ 259,737</u>	<u>\$ 195,517</u>	<u>\$ 32,079</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
\$ 2,880,626	\$ 3,469,927	\$ 377,758	\$ 666,634	\$ 212,554	\$ 4,726,873
-	-	2,122,713	-	-	2,122,713
99,113	99,113	-	-	-	99,113
-	5,692	-	-	-	5,692
2,714	3,535	353	618	198	4,704
<u>\$ 2,982,453</u>	<u>\$ 3,578,267</u>	<u>\$ 2,500,824</u>	<u>\$ 667,252</u>	<u>\$ 212,752</u>	<u>\$ 6,959,095</u>
\$ 112	\$ 426	\$ 15	\$ 26	\$ 8	\$ 475
3,593	7,003	-	-	129	7,132
<u>3,705</u>	<u>7,429</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>7,607</u>
-	-	2,122,713	-	-	2,122,713
-	-	2,122,713	-	-	2,122,713
-	-	-	667,226	-	667,226
-	259,728	-	-	-	259,728
2,978,748	2,978,748	-	-	-	2,978,748
-	-	378,096	-	-	378,096
-	14,805	-	-	-	14,805
-	93,672	-	-	-	93,672
-	195,500	-	-	-	195,500
-	28,385	-	-	-	28,385
-	-	-	-	212,615	212,615
<u>2,978,748</u>	<u>3,570,838</u>	<u>378,096</u>	<u>667,226</u>	<u>212,615</u>	<u>4,828,775</u>
<u>\$ 2,982,453</u>	<u>\$ 3,578,267</u>	<u>\$ 2,500,824</u>	<u>\$ 667,252</u>	<u>\$ 212,752</u>	<u>\$ 6,959,095</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, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds				
	PEG Fees	Parking Improvement	Conservation Trust-Lottery	Impact Fee	Cemetery
Revenue:					
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sales and use taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Licenses and permits	-	-	-	270,490	29,425
Intergovernmental	23,474	-	252,699	-	-
Charges for services	-	-	-	-	48,225
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income (loss)	(12)	(98)	(795)	(2,017)	57
Total revenue	<u>23,462</u>	<u>(98)</u>	<u>251,904</u>	<u>268,473</u>	<u>77,707</u>
Expenditures:					
General government	4	43	57	177	189,124
Capital outlay	-	-	17,681	-	40,531
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>4</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>17,738</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>229,655</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>23,458</u>	<u>(141)</u>	<u>234,166</u>	<u>268,296</u>	<u>(151,948)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	150,820
Transfers out	(20,000)	-	-	(268,500)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(268,500)</u>	<u>150,820</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	3,458	(141)	234,166	(204)	(1,128)
Fund Balance, January 1	11,347	93,813	25,562	195,704	29,513
Fund Balance, December 31	<u>\$ 14,805</u>	<u>\$ 93,672</u>	<u>\$ 259,728</u>	<u>\$ 195,500</u>	<u>\$ 28,385</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

Historic Preservation	Special Revenue Total	Debt Service Fund	Permanent Fund	Capital Project Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
		Recreation Center Debt Service	Cemetery Perpetual Care	Recreation Center Construction	
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,913,145	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,913,145
849,493	849,493	-	-	-	849,493
-	299,915	-	29,425	-	329,340
-	276,173	-	-	-	276,173
-	48,225	-	-	-	48,225
5,183	5,183	-	-	-	5,183
(3,463)	(6,328)	3,253	(743)	(240)	(4,058)
851,213	1,472,661	1,916,398	28,682	(240)	3,417,501
519,268	708,673	733	296	191	709,893
47,473	105,685	-	-	-	105,685
-	-	735,000	-	-	735,000
-	-	1,006,600	-	-	1,006,600
566,741	814,358	1,742,333	296	191	2,557,178
284,472	658,303	174,065	28,386	(431)	860,323
-	150,820	-	-	-	150,820
(169,900)	(458,400)	-	-	-	(458,400)
(169,900)	(307,580)	-	-	-	(307,580)
114,572	350,723	174,065	28,386	(431)	552,743
2,864,176	3,220,115	204,031	638,840	213,046	4,276,032
<u>\$ 2,978,748</u>	<u>\$ 3,570,838</u>	<u>\$ 378,096</u>	<u>\$ 667,226</u>	<u>\$ 212,615</u>	<u>\$ 4,828,775</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
PEG Fees Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 27,000	\$ 27,000	\$ 23,474	\$ (3,526)	\$ 25,016
Investment income (loss)	130	130	(12)	(142)	103
Total revenues	<u>27,130</u>	<u>27,130</u>	<u>23,462</u>	<u>(3,668)</u>	<u>25,119</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	50	50	4	46	3
Total expenditures	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>3</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>27,080</u>	<u>27,080</u>	<u>23,458</u>	<u>(3,622)</u>	<u>25,116</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers out	(20,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	-	(25,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(25,000)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 7,080</u>	<u>\$ 7,080</u>	3,458	<u>\$ (3,622)</u>	116
Fund Balance, January 1			11,347		11,231
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 14,805</u>		<u>\$ 11,347</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Parking Improvement Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Investment income (loss)	1,000	1,000	(98)	(1,098)	1,392
Total revenues	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>(98)</u>	<u>(1,098)</u>	<u>1,392</u>
Expenditures					
General government	50	50	43	7	45
Total expenditures	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>45</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 950</u>	<u>\$ 950</u>	(141)	<u>\$ (1,091)</u>	1,347
Fund Balance, January 1			93,813		92,466
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 93,672</u>		<u>\$ 93,813</u>

See the accompanying independent auditors' report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Conservation Trust - Lottery Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Variance -</u> <u>Positive</u> <u>(Negative)</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 227,200	\$ 227,200	\$ 252,699	\$ 25,499	\$ 218,749
Investment income (loss)	620	620	(795)	(1,415)	31
Total revenue	<u>227,820</u>	<u>227,820</u>	<u>251,904</u>	<u>24,084</u>	<u>218,780</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	100	100	57	43	141
Capital outlay	115,000	115,000	17,681	97,319	364,536
Total expenditures	<u>115,100</u>	<u>115,100</u>	<u>17,738</u>	<u>97,362</u>	<u>364,677</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>112,720</u>	<u>112,720</u>	<u>234,166</u>	<u>121,446</u>	<u>(145,897)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 112,720</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 112,720</u></u>	<u>234,166</u>	<u><u>\$ 121,446</u></u>	<u>(145,897)</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>25,562</u>		<u>171,459</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u><u>\$ 259,728</u></u>		<u><u>\$ 25,562</u></u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Impact Fee Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Licenses and permits	\$ 661,550	\$ 661,550	\$ 270,490	\$ (391,060)	\$ 610,561
Investment income (loss)	5,520	5,520	(2,017)	(7,537)	7,308
Total revenue	<u>667,070</u>	<u>667,070</u>	<u>268,473</u>	<u>(398,597)</u>	<u>617,869</u>
Expenditures:					
General government	500	500	177	323	236
Total expenditures	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>236</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>666,570</u>	<u>666,570</u>	<u>268,296</u>	<u>(398,274)</u>	<u>617,633</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers out	(669,660)	(669,660)	(268,500)	401,160	(604,635)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(669,660)</u>	<u>(669,660)</u>	<u>(268,500)</u>	<u>401,160</u>	<u>(604,635)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (3,090)</u>	<u>\$ (3,090)</u>	(204)	<u>\$ 2,886</u>	12,998
Fund Balance, January 1			195,704		182,706
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 195,500</u>		<u>\$ 195,704</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Cemetery Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Licenses and permits	\$ 34,770	\$ 34,770	\$ 29,425	\$ (5,345)	\$ 33,365
Charges for services	43,010	43,010	48,225	5,215	35,360
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	191
Investment income (loss)	210	210	57	(153)	195
Total revenue	<u>77,990</u>	<u>77,990</u>	<u>77,707</u>	<u>(283)</u>	<u>69,111</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	204,500	208,160	189,124	19,036	197,296
Capital outlay	39,480	39,480	40,531	(1,051)	7,500
Total expenditures	<u>243,980</u>	<u>247,640</u>	<u>229,655</u>	<u>17,985</u>	<u>204,796</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(165,990)</u>	<u>(169,650)</u>	<u>(151,948)</u>	<u>17,702</u>	<u>(135,685)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	<u>169,040</u>	<u>169,040</u>	<u>150,820</u>	<u>(18,220)</u>	<u>137,610</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 3,050</u>	<u>\$ (610)</u>	<u>(1,128)</u>	<u>\$ (518)</u>	<u>1,925</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>29,513</u>		<u>27,588</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 28,385</u>		<u>\$ 29,513</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Historic Preservation Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2020 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Sales tax	\$ 548,080	\$ 548,080	\$ 627,208	\$ 79,128	\$ 539,510
Use tax	176,240	176,240	222,285	46,045	169,015
Miscellaneous	-	-	5,183	5,183	68,823
Investment income (loss)	21,270	21,270	(3,463)	(24,733)	43,128
Total revenue	<u>745,590</u>	<u>745,590</u>	<u>851,213</u>	<u>105,623</u>	<u>820,476</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	395,250	433,020	519,268	(86,248)	528,826
Capital outlay	-	253,840	47,473	206,367	15,010
Total expenditures	<u>395,250</u>	<u>686,860</u>	<u>566,741</u>	<u>120,119</u>	<u>543,836</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>350,340</u>	<u>58,730</u>	<u>284,472</u>	<u>225,742</u>	<u>276,640</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers Out	(144,860)	(144,860)	(169,900)	(25,040)	(55,840)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(144,860)</u>	<u>(144,860)</u>	<u>(169,900)</u>	<u>(25,040)</u>	<u>(55,840)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 205,480</u>	<u>\$ (86,130)</u>	114,572	<u>\$ 200,702</u>	220,800
Fund Balance, January 1			2,864,176		2,643,376
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 2,978,748</u>		<u>\$ 2,864,176</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, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Property taxes	\$ 1,916,770	\$ 1,916,770	\$ 1,913,145	\$ (3,625)	\$ 1,886,607
Investment income (loss)	15,520	15,520	3,253	(12,267)	11,674
Total revenue	<u>1,932,290</u>	<u>1,932,290</u>	<u>1,916,398</u>	<u>(15,892)</u>	<u>1,898,281</u>
Expenditures:					
General Operations	600	600	733	(133)	663
Debt service:					
Principal	735,000	735,000	735,000	-	705,000
Interest	1,006,600	1,006,600	1,006,600	-	1,034,800
Total expenditures	<u>1,742,200</u>	<u>1,742,200</u>	<u>1,742,333</u>	<u>(133)</u>	<u>1,740,463</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>190,090</u>	<u>190,090</u>	<u>174,065</u>	<u>(16,025)</u>	<u>157,818</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 190,090</u>	<u>\$ 190,090</u>	174,065	<u>\$ (16,025)</u>	157,818
Fund Balance, January 1			204,031		46,213
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 378,096</u>		<u>\$ 204,031</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, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Licenses and permits	\$ 34,770	\$ 34,770	\$ 29,425	\$ (5,345)	\$ 33,365
Investment income (loss)	4,920	4,920	(743)	(5,663)	9,310
Total revenue	<u>39,690</u>	<u>39,690</u>	<u>28,682</u>	<u>(11,008)</u>	<u>42,675</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	300	300	296	4	302
Total expenditures	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>296</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>302</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>39,390</u>	<u>39,390</u>	<u>28,386</u>	<u>(11,004)</u>	<u>42,373</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers out	<u>(4,920)</u>	<u>(4,920)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,920</u>	<u>(9,310)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 34,470</u>	<u>\$ 34,470</u>	<u>28,386</u>	<u>\$ (6,084)</u>	<u>33,063</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>638,840</u>		<u>605,777</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 667,226</u>		<u>\$ 638,840</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Capital Projects Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>Variance -</u> <u>Positive</u> <u>(Negative)</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Taxes:					
Sales tax	\$ 4,383,180	\$ 4,383,180	\$ 5,010,648	\$ 627,468	\$ 4,308,269
Use tax	1,923,550	1,923,550	2,379,624	456,074	1,718,857
Intergovernmental	1,011,000	2,611,590	1,966,718	(644,872)	1,436,414
Charges for services	25,000	25,000	-	(25,000)	-
Miscellaneous	86,870	256,870	65,008	(191,862)	46,818
Investment income (loss)	18,850	18,850	(359)	(19,209)	124,335
Total revenue	<u>7,448,450</u>	<u>9,219,040</u>	<u>9,421,639</u>	<u>202,599</u>	<u>7,634,693</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	242,120	356,260	331,756	24,504	325,490
Capital outlay	7,418,810	15,964,600	7,996,509	7,968,091	10,558,912
Total expenditures	<u>7,660,930</u>	<u>16,320,860</u>	<u>8,328,265</u>	<u>7,992,595</u>	<u>10,884,402</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u>(212,480)</u>	<u>(7,101,820)</u>	<u>1,093,374</u>	<u>8,195,194</u>	<u>(3,249,709)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	516,510	516,510	191,500	(325,010)	331,939
Transfers out	(128,900)	(128,900)	(131,950)	(3,050)	(127,440)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>387,610</u>	<u>387,610</u>	<u>59,550</u>	<u>(328,060)</u>	<u>204,499</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 175,130</u>	<u>\$ (6,714,210)</u>	<u>1,152,924</u>	<u>\$ 7,867,134</u>	<u>(3,045,210)</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			<u>6,662,286</u>		<u>9,707,496</u>
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 7,815,210</u>		<u>\$ 6,662,286</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, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 5,000	\$ (95,000)	\$ 255,000
Charges for services	10,877,030	10,877,030	11,519,796	642,766	11,882,238
Tap fees	3,314,030	3,314,030	3,126,557	(187,473)	2,394,536
Miscellaneous	200,420	200,420	233,523	33,103	165,859
Investment income (loss)	127,680	127,680	(25,421)	(153,101)	384,804
Sale of assets	-	5,400,000	9,500	(5,390,500)	-
Total revenue	<u>14,619,160</u>	<u>20,019,160</u>	<u>14,868,955</u>	<u>(5,150,205)</u>	<u>15,082,437</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	6,032,210	6,493,120	6,400,458	92,662	6,151,365
Capital outlay	4,199,650	15,354,970	6,482,664	8,872,306	2,788,506
Debt service	2,523,480	2,523,480	2,511,412	12,068	2,514,455
Total expenditures	<u>12,755,340</u>	<u>24,371,570</u>	<u>15,394,534</u>	<u>8,977,036</u>	<u>11,454,326</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ 1,863,820</u>	<u>\$ (4,352,410)</u>	(525,579)	<u>\$ 3,826,831</u>	3,628,111
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:					
Add:					
Capitalized assets			6,169,134		1,835,782
Principal retired			1,815,792		1,775,456
Amortization of bond premium			37,625		37,625
Contributions from development			71,336		839,873
Subtract:					
Depreciation and amortization			(3,600,355)		(3,504,644)
Loss on asset write-off			(22,665)		(555)
Change in Net Position GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 3,945,288</u>		<u>\$ 4,611,648</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Golf Course Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)</u>	<u>2020 Actual</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>			
Revenue:					
Intergovernmental revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 910
Charges for services	1,666,670	1,826,860	2,307,775	480,915	1,932,207
Miscellaneous income	38,000	38,000	6,172	(31,828)	-
Investment income (loss)	2,190	2,190	(2,321)	(4,511)	6,210
Insurance proceeds	-	-	3,105	3,105	-
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	<u>1,706,860</u>	<u>1,867,050</u>	<u>2,314,731</u>	<u>447,681</u>	<u>1,939,327</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	1,695,770	1,919,450	2,070,087	(150,637)	1,645,947
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	333,591
Total expenditures	<u>1,695,770</u>	<u>1,919,450</u>	<u>2,070,087</u>	<u>(150,637)</u>	<u>1,979,538</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u>\$ 11,090</u>	<u>\$ (52,400)</u>	244,644	<u>\$ 297,044</u>	(40,211)
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:					
Add:					
Capitalized assets			-		30,941
Subtract:					
Depreciation and amortization			(342,409)		(347,503)
Loss on theft			<u>(8,105)</u>		<u>-</u>
Change in Net Position GAAP Basis			<u>\$ (105,870)</u>		<u>\$ (356,773)</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, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2020 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 1,647,380	\$ 1,647,380	\$ 1,556,357	\$ (91,023)	\$ 1,651,612
Investment income (loss)	2,860	2,860	(421)	(3,281)	3,045
Total revenue	<u>1,650,240</u>	<u>1,650,240</u>	<u>1,555,936</u>	<u>(94,304)</u>	<u>1,654,657</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	1,598,570	1,629,860	1,654,807	(24,947)	1,584,262
Total expenditures	<u>1,598,570</u>	<u>1,629,860</u>	<u>1,654,807</u>	<u>(24,947)</u>	<u>1,584,262</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget and GAAP Basis					
	<u>\$ 51,670</u>	<u>\$ 20,380</u>	<u>\$ (98,871)</u>	<u>\$ (119,251)</u>	<u>\$ 70,395</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

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

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

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

City of Louisville, Colorado
Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2021

	Technology Management	Fleet Management	Total Internal Service Funds
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 135,397	\$ 489,843	\$ 625,240
Interest receivable	126	458	584
Accounts receivable	3,693	-	3,693
Total current assets	<u>139,216</u>	<u>490,301</u>	<u>629,517</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Machinery and equipment	-	3,756,214	3,756,214
Office furniture and fixtures	140,752	-	140,752
Accumulated depreciation	(140,752)	(2,138,516)	(2,279,268)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	<u>-</u>	<u>1,617,698</u>	<u>1,617,698</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>-</u>	<u>1,617,698</u>	<u>1,617,698</u>
Total assets	<u>139,216</u>	<u>2,107,999</u>	<u>2,247,215</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	540	59,398	59,938
Total liabilities	<u>540</u>	<u>59,398</u>	<u>59,938</u>
NET POSITION			
Invested in capital assets	-	1,617,698	1,617,698
Unrestricted	138,676	430,903	569,579
Total net position	<u>\$ 138,676</u>	<u>\$ 2,048,601</u>	<u>\$ 2,187,277</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, 2021

	Technology Management	Fleet Management	Total Internal Service Funds
Operating revenue:			
Charges for services	\$ 53,030	\$ 281,388	\$ 334,418
Total operating revenue	<u>53,030</u>	<u>281,388</u>	<u>334,418</u>
Operating expenses:			
Costs of sales and services	53,509	39,149	92,658
Depreciation	-	245,678	245,678
Total operating expenses	<u>53,509</u>	<u>284,827</u>	<u>338,336</u>
Operating loss	<u>(479)</u>	<u>(3,439)</u>	<u>(3,918)</u>
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Investment loss	(142)	(708)	(850)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(142)</u>	<u>(708)</u>	<u>(850)</u>
Change in net position	(621)	(4,147)	(4,768)
Net position January 1	139,297	2,052,748	2,192,045
Net position December 31	<u>\$ 138,676</u>	<u>\$ 2,048,601</u>	<u>\$ 2,187,277</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, 2021

	Technology Management	Fleet Management	Total Internal Service Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 53,030	\$ 281,388	\$ 334,418
Payments to suppliers	(54,318)	(90,638)	(144,956)
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>(1,288)</u>	<u>190,750</u>	<u>189,462</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Purchases of capital assets	-	(378,650)	(378,650)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(378,650)</u>	<u>(378,650)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest earnings	62	473	535
Decrease (increase) in equity in pooled investments	(2,981)	132,158	129,177
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	<u>(2,919)</u>	<u>132,631</u>	<u>129,712</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,207)	(55,269)	(59,476)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1, as restated (see note 14)	29,905	148,242	178,147
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	<u>\$ 25,698</u>	<u>\$ 92,973</u>	<u>\$ 118,671</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Operating loss	\$ (479)	\$ (3,439)	\$ (3,918)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense	-	245,678	245,678
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts payable	(809)	(51,489)	(52,298)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ (1,288)</u>	<u>\$ 190,750</u>	<u>\$ 189,462</u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to statement of net position:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,698	\$ 92,973	\$ 118,671
Investments	109,699	396,870	506,569
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 135,397</u>	<u>\$ 489,843</u>	<u>\$ 625,240</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Technology Management Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2020 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 53,030	\$ 53,030	\$ 53,030	\$ -	\$ -
Investment income (loss)	1,190	1,190	(142)	(1,332)	2,879
Total revenue	<u>54,220</u>	<u>54,220</u>	<u>52,888</u>	<u>(1,332)</u>	<u>2,879</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	400	400	259	141	477
Capital outlay	75,000	75,000	53,250	21,750	89,205
Total expenditures	<u>75,400</u>	<u>75,400</u>	<u>53,509</u>	<u>21,891</u>	<u>89,682</u>
Net Income, Budget Basis	<u>\$ (21,180)</u>	<u>\$ (21,180)</u>	(621)	<u>\$ 20,559</u>	(86,803)
Change in Net Position GAAP Basis			<u>\$ (621)</u>		<u>\$ (86,803)</u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report

City of Louisville, Colorado
Fleet Management Fund
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ending December 31, 2021
(With Comparative Actual Totals for the Year Ended December 31, 2020)

	Budget		Actual Amounts	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	2020 Actual
	Original	Final			
Revenue:					
Charges for services	\$ 281,430	\$ 281,430	\$ 281,388	\$ (42)	\$ 87,730
Investment income (loss)	2,970	2,970	(708)	(3,678)	10,412
Insurance proceeds	-	-	-	-	964
Sale of assets	-	-	-	-	23,541
Total revenue	<u>284,400</u>	<u>284,400</u>	<u>280,680</u>	<u>(3,720)</u>	<u>122,647</u>
Expenditures:					
General operations	400	400	227	173	341
Capital outlay	703,990	703,990	417,572	286,418	214,847
Total expenditures	<u>704,390</u>	<u>704,390</u>	<u>417,799</u>	<u>286,591</u>	<u>215,188</u>
Net Income (Loss), Budget Basis	<u><u>\$ (419,990)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (419,990)</u></u>	(137,119)	<u><u>\$ 282,871</u></u>	(92,541)
Reconciliation from Budget Basis (non-GAAP) to GAAP:					
Add:					
Capitalized assets			378,650		215,527
Subtract:					
Depreciation			<u>(245,678)</u>		<u>(227,037)</u>
Change in Net Position, GAAP Basis			<u><u>\$ (4,147)</u></u>		<u><u>\$ (104,051)</u></u>

See the accompanying independent auditor's report



COLORADO ▪ SINCE 1878

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.

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Financial Trends	
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City’s financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
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Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	110
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These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the city’s ability to generate its property and sales taxes.	
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These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City’s current levels of outstanding debt and the City’s ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
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These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City’s financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.	
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Operating Information

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

Operating Indicators by Function/Program

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Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program

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

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Governmental activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 87,258,423	\$ 90,919,036	\$ 95,447,349	\$ 102,834,966
Restricted	19,077,005	17,412,130	17,305,576	12,911,307
Unrestricted	5,660,045	7,556,314	4,136,883	5,349,355
Total governmental activities net position	<u>\$ 111,995,473</u>	<u>\$ 115,887,480</u>	<u>\$ 116,889,808</u>	<u>\$ 121,095,628</u>
Business-type activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 65,677,762	\$ 65,806,134	\$ 75,983,429	\$ 59,420,788
Restricted	1,394,377	144,392	144,407	144,424
Unrestricted	16,063,091	20,684,118	21,291,938	44,383,568
Total business-type activities net position	<u>\$ 83,135,230</u>	<u>\$ 86,634,644</u>	<u>\$ 97,419,774</u>	<u>\$ 103,948,780</u>
Primary government:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 152,936,185	\$ 156,725,170	\$ 171,430,778	\$ 162,255,754
Restricted	20,471,382	17,556,522	17,449,983	13,055,731
Unrestricted	21,723,136	28,240,432	25,428,821	49,732,923
Total primary government net position	<u>\$ 195,130,703</u>	<u>\$ 202,522,124</u>	<u>\$ 214,309,582</u>	<u>\$ 225,044,408</u>

Schedule 1

Fiscal Year					
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 108,153,971	\$ 115,130,035	\$ 119,069,209	\$ 123,176,977	\$ 126,603,716	\$ 129,642,917
14,893,996	12,727,882	14,500,731	18,592,355	17,138,823	20,149,359
5,384,411	6,614,403	10,882,333	10,613,925	11,096,455	12,822,488
<u>\$ 128,432,378</u>	<u>\$ 134,472,320</u>	<u>\$ 144,452,273</u>	<u>\$ 152,383,257</u>	<u>\$ 154,838,994</u>	<u>\$ 162,614,764</u>
\$ 90,725,131	\$ 101,245,580	\$ 106,863,204	\$ 108,474,725	\$ 109,141,696	\$ 113,270,153
				1,057,359	1,057,359
28,386,460	25,635,940	22,136,977	24,366,084	26,967,024	26,579,114
<u>\$ 119,111,591</u>	<u>\$ 126,881,520</u>	<u>\$ 129,000,181</u>	<u>\$ 132,840,809</u>	<u>\$ 137,166,079</u>	<u>\$ 140,906,626</u>
\$ 198,879,102	\$ 216,375,615	\$ 225,932,413	\$ 231,651,702	\$ 235,745,412	\$ 242,913,070
14,893,996	12,727,882	14,500,731	18,592,355	18,196,182	21,206,718
33,770,871	32,250,343	33,019,310	34,980,009	38,063,479	39,401,602
<u>\$ 247,543,969</u>	<u>\$ 261,353,840</u>	<u>\$ 273,452,454</u>	<u>\$ 285,224,066</u>	<u>\$ 292,005,073</u>	<u>\$ 303,521,390</u>

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Expenses				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 5,647,501	\$ 5,649,915	\$ 6,675,768	\$ 7,171,557
Public Safety	4,239,732	4,401,899	4,553,551	4,441,084
Public Works	4,363,102	4,682,257	4,936,452	5,650,163
Culture & recreation	5,140,675	5,439,352	5,292,993	6,448,556
Interest on long-term debt	225,414	200,664	143,261	179,807
Total governmental activities expenses	<u>19,616,424</u>	<u>20,374,087</u>	<u>21,602,025</u>	<u>23,891,167</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water & wastewater	6,023,493	7,094,607	6,925,945	7,500,879
Golf	113,738	102,384	725,639	1,372,857
Solid Waste & Recycling	1,158,653	1,215,817	1,308,423	1,538,800
Total business-type activities	<u>7,295,884</u>	<u>8,412,808</u>	<u>8,960,007</u>	<u>10,412,536</u>
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 26,912,308</u>	<u>\$ 28,786,895</u>	<u>\$ 30,562,032</u>	<u>\$ 34,303,703</u>
Program Revenues				
Governmental activities:				
Charges for services:				
General government	\$ 1,111,862	\$ 1,304,308	\$ 1,197,741	\$ 1,600,561
Public Safety	168,048	164,233	190,378	144,169
Public works	53,422	48,037	50,601	45,858
Culture & recreation	2,699,179	2,609,086	2,334,963	2,823,928
Operating grants and contributions	1,030,853	1,090,656	1,187,323	1,047,638
Capital grants and contributions	1,189,700	229,807	946,517	1,514,534
Total governmental activities program revenues	<u>6,253,064</u>	<u>5,446,127</u>	<u>5,907,523</u>	<u>7,176,688</u>
Business-type activities:				
Charges for services:				
Water & wastewater	\$ 7,653,168	\$ 7,026,998	\$ 7,639,334	\$ 8,218,051
Golf	184,551	96,057	61,271	806,648
Solid Waste & Recycling	1,164,080	1,179,859	1,331,448	1,495,109
Capital grants and contributions	4,154,421	4,778,437	6,793,255	4,870,109
Total business-type activities program revenues	<u>13,156,220</u>	<u>13,081,351</u>	<u>15,825,308</u>	<u>15,389,917</u>
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 19,409,284</u>	<u>\$ 18,527,478</u>	<u>\$ 21,732,831</u>	<u>\$ 22,566,605</u>

Fiscal Year					
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 9,891,109	\$ 7,983,427	\$ 8,537,437	\$ 8,762,112	\$ 10,301,287	\$ 9,761,697
4,780,161	5,082,261	5,244,164	5,619,873	5,971,684	6,020,824
4,131,484	5,423,279	6,277,688	6,653,439	7,166,335	6,596,767
5,704,015	8,832,366	9,540,902	12,465,878	12,111,395	11,425,850
266,353	896,534	1,387,580	1,336,066	1,293,502	1,240,790
<u>24,773,122</u>	<u>28,217,867</u>	<u>30,987,771</u>	<u>34,837,368</u>	<u>36,844,203</u>	<u>35,045,928</u>
7,851,737	8,892,682	10,943,627	10,662,898	11,347,732	11,023,128
1,802,025	1,791,268	2,219,366	2,008,553	2,296,100	2,420,601
1,595,911	1,592,967	1,607,736	1,657,687	1,584,262	1,654,807
<u>11,249,673</u>	<u>12,276,917</u>	<u>14,770,729</u>	<u>14,329,138</u>	<u>15,228,094</u>	<u>15,098,536</u>
<u>\$ 36,022,795</u>	<u>\$ 40,494,784</u>	<u>\$ 45,758,500</u>	<u>\$ 49,166,506</u>	<u>\$ 52,072,297</u>	<u>\$ 50,144,464</u>
\$ 1,807,195	\$ 1,691,937	\$ 2,754,349	\$ 2,251,702	\$ 1,604,463	\$ 1,867,522
170,808	170,068	146,072	128,540	85,309	69,079
96,003	952,389	1,298,623	1,162,736	953,901	928,529
3,672,314	2,380,663	2,054,832	3,352,533	1,615,354	2,445,419
783,790	384,849	424,988	411,868	2,343,562	363,233
2,660,533	2,014,711	1,208,568	1,970,315	1,644,685	2,402,810
<u>9,190,643</u>	<u>7,594,617</u>	<u>7,887,432</u>	<u>9,277,694</u>	<u>8,247,274</u>	<u>8,076,592</u>
\$ 9,880,524	\$ 10,331,106	\$ 11,018,277	\$ 10,549,525	\$ 12,045,347	\$ 11,751,419
1,426,754	1,536,097	1,606,525	1,624,496	1,933,117	2,313,947
1,553,474	1,617,620	1,679,127	1,709,878	1,651,612	1,556,357
12,147,614	6,307,253	1,877,860	3,501,960	3,489,409	3,202,893
<u>25,008,366</u>	<u>19,792,076</u>	<u>16,181,789</u>	<u>17,385,859</u>	<u>19,119,485</u>	<u>18,824,616</u>
<u>\$ 34,199,009</u>	<u>\$ 27,386,693</u>	<u>\$ 24,069,221</u>	<u>\$ 26,663,553</u>	<u>\$ 27,366,759</u>	<u>\$ 26,901,208</u>

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Net (Expense)/Revenue				
Governmental activities	\$ (13,363,360)	\$ (14,927,960)	\$ (15,694,502)	\$ (16,714,479)
Business-type activities	5,860,336	4,668,543	6,865,301	4,977,381
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ (7,503,024)</u>	<u>\$ (10,259,417)</u>	<u>\$ (8,829,201)</u>	<u>\$ (11,737,098)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position				
Governmental activities:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	\$ 2,950,576	\$ 2,982,528	\$ 3,187,825	\$ 3,452,375
Sales tax	9,747,679	10,441,013	11,230,542	11,778,592
Use tax	3,012,454	3,808,835	3,740,268	4,305,785
Franchise tax	994,447	1,059,412	1,123,485	1,080,496
Other tax	558,755	640,578	711,022	748,861
General intergovernmental revenue	65,192	78,281	123,200	335,031
Investment earnings	148,160	83,472	102,904	96,946
Miscellaneous	329,811	310,051	306,402	476,828
Transfers	(57,914)	(434,038)	(3,828,821)	(1,354,613)
Total governmental activities	<u>17,749,160</u>	<u>18,970,132</u>	<u>16,696,827</u>	<u>20,920,301</u>
Business-type activities :				
Investment earnings	104,480	67,613	91,010	80,639
Miscellaneous	-	151,050	-	116,372
Transfers	57,914	434,038	3,828,821	1,354,613
Total business-type activities	<u>162,394</u>	<u>652,701</u>	<u>3,919,831</u>	<u>1,551,624</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 17,911,554</u>	<u>\$ 19,622,833</u>	<u>\$ 20,616,658</u>	<u>\$ 22,471,925</u>
Extraordinary Item				
Governmental activities:				
Loss on impairment of assets	\$ -	\$ (150,161)	\$ -	\$ -
Total governmental activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(150,161)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Business-type activities:				
Loss on impairment of assets	-	(1,821,826)	-	-
Total business-type activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,821,826)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,971,987)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Change in Net Position				
Governmental activities	\$ 4,385,801	\$ 3,892,012	\$ 1,002,325	\$ 4,205,822
Business-type activities	6,022,730	3,499,418	10,785,132	6,529,005
Total primary government	<u>\$ 10,408,531</u>	<u>\$ 7,391,430</u>	<u>\$ 11,787,457</u>	<u>\$ 10,734,827</u>

**Schedule 2
(Continued)**

Fiscal Year					
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ (15,582,479)	\$ (20,623,250)	\$ (23,100,339)	\$ (25,559,674)	\$ (28,596,929)	\$ (26,969,336)
13,758,693	7,515,159	1,411,060	3,056,721	3,891,391	3,726,080
<u>\$ (1,823,786)</u>	<u>\$ (13,108,091)</u>	<u>\$ (21,689,279)</u>	<u>\$ (22,502,953)</u>	<u>\$ (24,705,538)</u>	<u>\$ (23,243,256)</u>
\$ 4,089,516	\$ 4,420,751	\$ 6,824,021	\$ 6,710,297	\$ 7,345,825	\$ 7,561,309
12,592,051	14,482,942	15,344,739	17,156,427	15,730,111	18,293,423
4,996,965	4,899,603	6,188,485	5,815,601	4,757,633	6,181,625
1,057,233	1,078,609	1,074,576	1,054,850	1,011,686	1,137,590
789,592	830,159	892,427	908,059	575,223	641,603
242,592	323,434	324,757	346,219	749,172	796,007
180,038	395,381	807,591	845,483	483,441	(34,452)
285,967	232,312	1,623,701	653,717	399,575	168,000
(1,147,173)	-	-	-	-	-
<u>23,086,781</u>	<u>26,663,191</u>	<u>33,080,297</u>	<u>33,490,653</u>	<u>31,052,666</u>	<u>34,745,105</u>
148,545	217,154	418,577	629,775	394,059	(28,163)
108,397	37,625	289,031	154,134	39,820	42,630
1,147,173	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1,404,115</u>	<u>254,779</u>	<u>707,608</u>	<u>783,909</u>	<u>433,879</u>	<u>14,467</u>
<u>\$ 24,490,896</u>	<u>\$ 26,917,970</u>	<u>\$ 33,787,905</u>	<u>\$ 34,274,562</u>	<u>\$ 31,486,545</u>	<u>\$ 34,759,572</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 7,504,302	\$ 6,039,941	\$ 9,979,958	\$ 7,930,979	\$ 2,455,737	\$ 7,775,770
15,162,808	7,769,938	2,118,668	3,840,630	4,325,270	3,740,547
<u>\$ 22,667,110</u>	<u>\$ 13,809,879</u>	<u>\$ 12,098,626</u>	<u>\$ 11,771,609</u>	<u>\$ 6,781,007</u>	<u>\$ 11,516,317</u>

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
General Fund				
Nonspendable	\$ 184,727	\$ 70,552	\$ 185,255	\$ 166,746
Restricted	816,524	761,218	933,822	868,162
Assigned	14,784	61,239	242,521	84,856
Unassigned	3,241,366	5,597,320	2,297,188	4,221,063
Total general fund	<u>\$ 4,257,401</u>	<u>\$ 6,490,329</u>	<u>\$ 3,658,786</u>	<u>\$ 5,340,827</u>
All Other Governmental Funds				
Nonspendable	\$ 397,021	\$ 424,221	\$ 456,256	\$ 495,226
Restricted	17,863,460	16,226,691	15,915,498	11,547,919
Committed	1,206,684	1,003,273	482,548	975,379
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 19,467,165</u>	<u>\$ 17,654,185</u>	<u>\$ 16,854,302</u>	<u>\$ 13,018,524</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					
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 176,999	\$ 188,058	\$ 217,420	\$ 227,281	\$ 220,678	\$ 278,284
906,269	1,024,122	1,151,660	1,434,787	1,275,721	1,344,760
37,128	32,718	122,236	151,468	132,114	78,424
4,185,373	6,552,446	9,036,825	8,995,432	9,673,534	10,784,501
\$ 5,305,769	\$ 7,797,344	\$ 10,528,141	\$ 10,808,968	\$ 11,302,047	\$ 12,485,969
\$ 515,002	\$ 554,242	\$ 583,565	\$ 605,777	\$ 638,840	\$ 667,226
13,472,725	36,361,050	15,592,933	17,633,420	16,593,386	20,274,076
1,017,091	1,066,672	568,117	578,712	543,423	544,977
\$ 15,004,818	\$ 37,981,964	\$ 16,744,615	\$ 18,817,909	\$ 17,775,649	\$ 21,486,279

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

	Fiscal Year			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Revenues				
Taxes (see Schedule 5)	\$ 17,263,911	\$ 18,932,366	\$ 19,993,142	\$ 21,366,109
Licenses, fees, and permits	1,960,400	2,048,937	1,559,270	2,543,167
Intergovernmental	2,285,745	1,396,933	2,106,687	2,724,897
Charges for services	1,850,102	1,849,629	1,853,787	1,911,923
Fines and forfeits	228,212	223,608	250,633	186,429
Miscellaneous	462,477	525,964	573,269	715,732
Total Revenues	24,050,847	24,977,437	26,336,788	29,448,257
Expenditures				
General government	3,176,196	3,313,222	3,699,717	4,108,467
Police	4,276,707	4,419,408	4,646,953	4,489,317
Public works	1,974,790	2,073,155	2,474,100	2,153,768
Planning and building safety	1,025,080	907,443	864,280	1,088,832
Library and museum services	1,450,203	1,499,791	1,616,093	1,722,929
Parks and recreation	3,817,938	3,954,617	4,504,585	4,920,439
Non-capitalized budget-basis capital	34,395	578,252	(34,864)	1,313,792
Net capital outlay	5,208,206	5,873,602	8,861,021	11,101,751
Bond issuance costs	-	-	55,500	-
Debt service:				
Principal	755,000	1,310,000	575,000	600,000
Interest	218,708	193,958	145,223	182,355
Total Expenditures	21,937,223	24,123,448	27,407,608	31,681,650
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures	2,113,624	853,989	(1,070,820)	(2,233,393)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Developer Contributions	-	-	93,440	-
Sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	1,434,270
Bond Proceeds	-	-	750,000	-
Transfers in	5,165,074	1,403,663	8,122,666	2,322,182
Transfers out	(5,092,988)	(1,837,701)	(11,526,714)	(3,676,795)
Total other financing sources (uses)	72,086	(434,038)	(2,560,608)	79,657
Net change in fund balance	\$ 2,185,710	\$ 419,951	\$ (3,631,428)	\$ (2,153,736)
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	6%	8%	4%	4%

Schedule 4

Fiscal Year					
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 23,525,357	\$ 25,712,064	\$ 30,324,248	\$ 31,645,234	\$ 29,420,478	\$ 33,815,550
3,022,262	2,157,688	3,179,469	2,274,649	1,952,521	1,805,889
3,761,617	1,852,349	2,303,700	2,399,393	5,394,875	4,135,243
2,118,401	2,101,946	1,926,519	3,245,234	1,261,338	2,302,993
216,085	210,719	185,850	157,594	92,763	73,066
713,118	2,216,779	2,982,699	2,991,166	1,163,708	689,806
<u>33,356,840</u>	<u>34,251,545</u>	<u>40,902,485</u>	<u>42,713,270</u>	<u>39,285,683</u>	<u>42,822,547</u>
5,231,446	5,954,152	6,033,320	7,199,311	7,176,281	7,778,818
4,719,015	4,872,387	5,198,678	5,585,633	5,706,525	5,863,711
2,164,982	2,311,041	2,508,849	2,903,101	2,822,089	2,991,019
1,034,491	1,299,734	1,449,280	1,264,924	1,129,974	1,107,958
1,725,600	1,850,154	1,886,042	2,148,636	1,917,411	1,923,976
5,251,441	5,202,260	5,401,798	7,193,927	6,211,145	6,945,696
(1,186,096)	609,581	1,590,337	1,440,317	2,628,422	670,564
14,205,413	13,875,610	31,905,120	10,539,775	10,047,940	8,186,614
50,690	192,839	-			
624,571	710,150	1,980,054	685,401	844,375	1,198,126
268,901	974,705	1,465,751	1,409,916	1,367,352	1,314,640
<u>34,090,454</u>	<u>37,852,613</u>	<u>59,419,229</u>	<u>40,370,941</u>	<u>39,851,514</u>	<u>37,981,122</u>
(733,614)	(3,601,068)	(18,516,744)	2,342,329	(565,831)	4,841,425
50,690	-	-	-	-	-
198,884	8,550	10,200	11,790	16,650	53,127
3,750,000	29,061,241	-	-	-	-
2,594,694	1,070,867	4,470,749	4,877,723	3,320,415	3,056,000
(3,741,867)	(1,070,867)	(4,470,749)	(4,877,723)	(3,320,415)	(3,056,000)
<u>2,852,401</u>	<u>29,069,791</u>	<u>10,200</u>	<u>11,790</u>	<u>16,650</u>	<u>53,127</u>
<u>\$ 2,118,787</u>	<u>\$ 25,468,723</u>	<u>\$ (18,506,544)</u>	<u>\$ 2,354,119</u>	<u>\$ (549,181)</u>	<u>\$ 4,894,552</u>
5%	7%	13%	7%	7%	8%

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

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Sales Tax	Use Tax	Franchise Tax	Lodging Tax	Other Tax	Total
2012	\$2,950,576	\$ 9,747,679	\$ 3,012,454	\$ 994,447	\$ 365,883	\$ 192,872	\$ 17,263,911
2013	2,982,528	10,441,013	3,808,835	1,059,412	380,033	260,545	18,932,366
2014	3,187,825	11,230,542	3,740,268	1,123,485	428,075	282,947	19,993,142
2015	3,452,375	11,778,592	4,305,785	1,080,496	469,709	279,152	21,366,109
2016	4,089,516	12,592,051	4,996,965	1,057,233	500,223	289,369	23,525,357
2017	4,420,751	14,482,942	4,899,603	1,078,609	516,863	313,296	25,712,064
2018	6,824,020	15,344,740	6,188,485	1,074,576	472,526	419,902	30,324,249
2019	6,710,297	17,156,427	5,815,601	1,054,850	454,714	453,345	31,645,234
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
Change							
2012-2021	156.27%	87.67%	105.20%	14.39%	-26.00%	92.27%	95.87%

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
2012	\$ 166,579,015	\$ 199,473,825	\$ 47,537,853	\$ 28,717,654	\$ 48,176,664	\$ 442,308,347	6.710
2013	165,615,716	211,996,360	48,186,748	30,562,660	51,619,426	456,361,484	6.710
2014	163,263,008	217,114,340	53,458,675	34,867,435	53,347,944	468,703,458	6.710
2015	189,273,194	258,166,377	65,034,365	36,289,151	54,855,584	548,763,087	6.710
2016	189,105,856	261,504,441	69,479,393	37,279,159	57,899,775	557,368,849	6.710
2017	230,079,499	291,465,506	92,644,272	40,406,751	59,235,150	654,596,028	6.710
2018	235,975,128	295,462,088	96,852,330	36,337,009	59,502,264	664,626,555	8.869
2019	259,538,751	323,921,794	109,380,132	24,515,305	64,208,564	717,355,982	7.934
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

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

Source: Boulder County Assessor's Office

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

Mill Levies

Levy Year	Collection Year	City of Louisville			Boulder Valley Schools	Boulder County	Urban Drainage and Flood Control	Louisville Fire District	Northern Colorado Water	Total
		Operating	Debt Service	Total Direct						
2011	2012	5.184	1.526	6.710	44.843	24.645	0.566	6.686	1.000	84.450
2012	2013	5.184	1.526	6.710	45.547	24.645	0.599	6.686	1.000	85.187
2013	2014	5.184	1.526	6.710	45.372	25.120	0.608	6.686	1.000	85.496
2014	2015	5.184	1.526	6.710	47.569	24.794	0.632	6.686	1.000	87.391
2015	2016	5.184	1.526	6.710	45.814	22.624	0.553	6.686	1.000	83.387
2016	2017	5.184	1.526	6.710	48.961	24.064	0.559	6.686	1.000	87.980
2017	2018	5.184	3.685	8.869	47.780	22.726	0.500	6.686	1.000	87.561
2018	2019	5.184	2.750	7.934	48.967	24.026	0.726	6.686	1.000	89.339
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	47.944	24.250	0.900	10.586	1.000	92.614

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						
2011	2012	2,266,442	667,166	2,933,608	183,588,532	138,085,156	2,304,199	3,054,993	5,164,277	335,797,931
2012	2013	2,288,932	673,787	2,962,719	186,936,602	139,022,459	2,445,639	3,083,219	5,173,950	340,298,375
2013	2014	2,353,928	692,919	3,046,847	190,187,744	144,037,143	2,532,520	3,166,281	5,273,967	348,937,421
2014	2015	2,406,098	708,276	3,114,374	201,551,784	143,254,180	2,665,833	3,221,553	5,346,845	359,862,845
2015	2016	2,810,931	827,446	3,638,377	233,241,682	155,177,134	2,799,968	3,757,815	6,364,089	405,806,511
2016	2017	2,840,602	836,180	3,676,782	249,079,970	165,014,873	2,825,361	3,798,581	6,370,318	431,602,065
2017	2018	3,315,910	2,357,085	5,672,995	279,511,886	178,590,811	2,914,703	4,420,512	7,345,280	480,813,272
2018	2019	3,346,744	1,775,376	5,122,120	286,320,367	189,095,626	4,235,447	4,461,500	7,373,186	498,383,622
2019	2020	3,661,565	1,942,381	5,603,946	310,671,579	203,900,147	5,761,973	7,618,518	8,135,781	543,634,325
2020	2021	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

Notes:

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

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

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

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2012 Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
Conoco Phillips Company	Energy Training and R&D Center	\$ 8,487,691	1	1.7%
FFI CO Coal Creek LLC (Medtronics)	Electromedical	7,370,959	2	1.5%
Coherent Technologies Inc.	Technology	6,383,231	3	1.3%
Neodata Services	Business Services	5,857,594	4	1.2%
Public Service Co of Colorado	Energy	9,300,000	5	1.9%
Infinite Funding Company LLC	Commercial Real Estate	4,482,791	6	0.9%
Colorado Tech LLC	Technology	4,434,854	7	0.9%
Boulder Road LLC	Unknown	3,883,303	8	0.8%
VTR Avista Mob LLC	Medical Offices	3,868,890	9	0.8%
Lexington Louisville LP	Commercial Real Estate	3,524,312	10	0.7%
	Totals	<u>\$ 57,593,625</u>		<u>11.8%</u>

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2021 Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
Centennial Owner LLC	Distribution Warehouse	\$25,764,000	1	3.0%
Infinite Drive LLC	Engineering	22,953,000	2	2.7%
Boulder C LV Propco LLC	Hotel, Limited Service	22,016,000	3	2.6%
TFG West Century Drive Property LLC	Office	17,117,000	4	2.0%
EJ 2000 Taylor LLC	R&D/Flex	16,043,300	5	1.9%
TFG Coal Creek Property	Office	15,267,000	6	1.8%
EJ 633 CTC LLC	R&D/Flex	14,455,500	7	1.7%
VTR Avista Mob LLC	Medical Offices	14,335,000	8	1.7%
Piedra Properties LLP	Office	14,168,000	9	1.6%
Avista Hospital	Medical Offices	13,745,000	10	1.6%
	Totals	<u>\$ 175,863,800</u>		<u>20.4%</u>

Source: Boulder County Assessor's Office

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

Levy Year	Collection Year	Total Tax Levy	Total Current Tax Collections	Urban Revitalization District Current Tax Collections	City of Louisville Current Tax Collections	Ratio of Current Tax Collections to Total Tax Levy	City of Louisville Delinquent Tax Collections (1)	City of Louisville Total Tax Collections	Ratio of Total Tax Collections to Total Tax Levy
2011	2012	\$ 2,933,608	\$ 2,947,165	\$ 57,253	\$ 2,889,912	98.51%	\$ 3,411	\$ 2,893,323	98.63%
2012	2013	2,962,719	2,979,244	64,110	2,915,134	98.39%	3,284	2,918,418	98.50%
2013	2014	3,046,847	3,184,802	191,316	2,993,486	98.25%	3,023	2,996,509	98.35%
2014	2015	3,114,374	3,446,293	390,988	3,055,305	98.10%	6,082	3,061,387	98.30%
2015	2016	3,638,377	4,074,323	529,979	3,544,344	97.42%	15,193	3,559,537	97.83%
2016	2017	3,676,782	4,420,031	795,640	3,624,391	98.58%	720	3,625,111	98.59%
2017	2018	5,672,995	6,820,706	1,259,070	5,561,636	98.04%	3,315	5,564,950	98.10%
2018	2019	5,122,120	6,689,517	1,648,038	5,041,479	98.43%	20,780	5,062,259	98.83%
2019	2020	5,603,946	7,345,825	1,904,547	5,441,278	97.10%	3,560	5,444,838	97.16%
2020	2021	6,124,220	7,561,309	2,052,703	5,508,606	89.95%	16,629	5,525,235	90.22%

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	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture	\$ 14,889	\$ 41,447	\$ 48,617	\$ 50,162
Construction	16,189	47,163	56,161	70,909
Manufacturing	437,847	306,078	310,406	224,249
Trans/Comm/Utilities	1,390,636	1,432,477	1,503,040	1,423,508
Wholesale	163,738	172,867	271,459	286,022
Home Improvements Centers	1,292,138	1,457,538	1,413,014	1,437,736
General Merchandise	835,033	901,844	938,333	986,553
Grocery Stores	1,837,916	2,068,412	2,359,905	2,786,992
Automotive	60,459	65,273	74,218	51,583
Apparel/Accessory	61,782	68,029	75,105	86,156
Furniture	196,291	227,122	235,225	288,810
Food/Beverage	1,709,567	1,862,344	1,981,287	2,108,628
Miscellaneous	560,135	472,182	651,849	625,400
Financial/Insurance	215,114	267,178	278,582	332,522
Services	958,919	1,024,827	996,453	1,213,327
Total	<u>\$ 9,750,653</u>	<u>\$ 10,414,781</u>	<u>\$ 11,193,654</u>	<u>\$ 11,972,557</u>

Notes:

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

Schedule 10

Fiscal year					
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 56,291	\$ 60,988	\$ 64,350	\$ 64,173	\$ 66,577	\$ 105,810
124,420	32,411	6,891	-	-	-
288,159	761,684	711,077	950,415	711,751	975,595
1,521,106	1,482,100	1,473,217	1,988,948	1,568,118	1,576,177
255,073	290,646	393,942	348,083	412,031	571,639
1,572,172	1,719,927	2,107,438	2,104,158	2,424,799	2,708,793
960,576	1,149,950	1,324,738	1,946,922	2,344,968	3,080,305
2,973,998	3,195,006	3,297,739	3,279,991	3,707,830	3,647,969
63,394	70,895	81,151	74,535	81,068	93,698
100,095	111,505	115,857	139,292	141,620	193,303
298,700	288,334	321,916	356,020	364,024	445,810
2,287,270	2,438,032	2,723,132	2,790,461	2,133,527	2,802,708
660,645	540,800	691,978	-	-	-
373,260	389,265	504,075	497,317	439,322	459,803
1,296,971	1,420,146	1,499,690	1,546,310	1,225,305	1,592,730
<u>\$ 12,832,130</u>	<u>\$ 13,951,689</u>	<u>\$ 15,317,191</u>	<u>\$ 16,086,625</u>	<u>\$ 15,620,940</u>	<u>\$ 18,254,340</u>

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

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Taxpayer (1)	Fiscal Year 2012				Fiscal Year 2021			
	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	17	0.9%	\$ 14,889	0.2%	41	2.1%	\$ 105,810	0.6%
Construction	67	3.4%	16,189	0.2%	0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Manufacturing	143	7.2%	437,847	4.5%	385	19.4%	975,595	5.3%
Trans/Comm/Utilities	142	7.2%	1,390,636	14.3%	234	11.8%	1,576,177	8.6%
Wholesale	95	4.8%	163,738	1.7%	230	11.6%	571,639	3.1%
Home Improvements	98	4.9%	1,292,138	13.3%	387	19.5%	2,708,793	14.8%
General Merchandise	52	2.6%	835,033	8.6%	572	28.9%	3,080,305	16.9%
Grocery Stores	54	2.7%	1,837,916	18.8%	132	6.7%	3,647,969	20.0%
Automotive	9	0.5%	60,459	0.6%	8	0.4%	93,698	0.5%
Apparel/Accessory	43	2.2%	61,782	0.6%	96	4.8%	193,303	1.1%
Furniture	53	2.7%	196,291	2.0%	126	6.4%	445,810	2.4%
Eating/Drinking	90	4.5%	1,709,567	17.5%	132	6.7%	2,802,708	15.4%
Miscellaneous	336	17.0%	560,135	5.7%		0.0%	-	0.0%
Financial/Insurance	205	10.3%	215,114	2.2%	300	15.1%	459,803	2.5%
Services	578	29.2%	958,919	9.8%	880	44.4%	1,592,730	8.7%
Totals	1,982	100%	\$ 9,750,653	100%	3,523	100%	\$ 18,254,340	100%

Notes:

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

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

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

Notes:

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

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

City of Louisville, Colorado
Computation of Direct and Overlapping Bonded Debt
As of December 31, 2021

<u>Jurisdiction (1)</u>	<u>Total Direct Debt Outstanding</u>	<u>Percentage Applicable to Louisville (2)</u>	<u>Amount Applicable to Louisville</u>
Direct:			
City of Louisville	<u>\$ 29,880,109</u>	100.00%	<u>\$ 29,880,109</u>
Overlapping:			
Boulder Valley School District No. RE-2	749,265,000	11.09%	83,093,317
Colorado Tech Center Metropolitan District	2,780,000	100.00%	2,780,000
Colorado Tech Center Metropolitan Subdistrict	2,496,258	100.00%	2,496,258
Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District	2,905,376	8.77%	254,861
Takoda Metro District	10,055,000	100.00%	10,055,000
Subtotal Overlapping Debt	<u>767,501,634</u>		<u>98,679,436</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt	<u>\$ 797,381,743</u>		<u>\$ 128,559,545</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

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total estimated actual value	\$ 3,363,669,938	\$ 3,569,232,380	\$ 3,659,860,273	\$ 4,308,600,376
Debt limit: 3% of actual value	100,910,098	107,076,971	109,795,808	129,258,011
Total net amount of debt applicable to debt limit	4,702,270	3,825,700	3,248,737	2,646,190
Legal debt margin	\$ 96,207,828	\$ 103,251,271	\$ 106,547,071	\$ 126,611,821
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	4.66%	3.57%	2.96%	2.05%

Schedule 15

Fiscal Year					
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 4,368,015,411	\$ 5,367,852,321	\$ 5,445,908,700	\$ 5,951,945,351	\$ 6,009,316,067	\$ 6,640,692,687
131,040,462	161,035,570	163,377,261	178,558,361	180,279,482	199,220,781
2,023,642	30,301,712	28,248,541	25,870,000	26,715,841	25,906,991
\$ 129,016,820	\$ 130,733,858	\$ 135,128,720	\$ 152,688,361	\$ 153,563,641	\$ 173,313,790
1.54%	18.82%	17.29%	14.49%	14.82%	13.00%

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		
2012	\$ 8,138,286	\$ 4,082,601	\$ 12,220,887	\$ 4,645,172	\$ 7,575,715	\$ 1,169,385	\$ 364,256	\$ 1,533,641	4.94
2013 (4)	7,244,072	4,582,766	11,826,838	5,101,043	6,725,795	663,125	321,244	984,369	6.83
2014	7,729,463	2,750,563	10,480,026	5,130,470	5,349,556	680,625	251,655	932,280	5.74
2015 (5)	8,376,493	3,180,505	11,556,998	5,068,689	6,488,309	933,344	641,813	1,575,157	4.12
2016	10,026,149	8,466,452	18,492,601	5,568,648	12,923,953	1,626,045	830,479	2,456,524	5.26
2017	10,544,806	5,478,254	16,023,060	5,574,288	10,448,772	1,599,316	806,250	2,405,566	4.34
2018	11,426,991	1,877,860	13,304,851	7,103,890	6,200,961	1,637,796	785,700	2,423,496	2.56
2019	11,164,163	3,501,960	14,666,123	6,287,476	8,378,647	1,681,451	651,386	2,332,837	3.59
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

Notes:

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

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

2011			
Company	Estimated Number of Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Avista Adventist Hospital	600	1	N/A
City of Louisville	339	2	N/A
GHX	300	3	N/A
Gaiam	231	4	N/A
Medtronic	200	5	N/A
Lockheed Martin Coherent Tech	175	6	N/A
Cablelabs	160	7	N/A
Fresca Foods	145	8	N/A
Kiosk Information Systems	140	9	N/A
Vaisala	140	10	N/A

2020			
Company	Estimated Number of Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
Balfour Senior Living	684	1	4.9%
Avista Adventist Hospital	618	2	4.4%
Fresca Foods	359	3	2.6%
Global Health Exchange	286	4	2.0%
City of Louisville	269	5	1.9%
Design Mechanical Inc	263	6	1.9%
Sierra Nevada Corporation	248	7	1.8%
Centennial Peaks Hospital	236	8	1.7%
Medtronic Navigation	219	9	1.6%
JumpCloud Inc	209	10	1.5%

Notes:

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

2021 Estimated Number of Employees was not available at the time of schedule

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

Fiscal Year	Population (1)	Personal Income (thousands of dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income (2)	Median Age (1)	School Enrollment (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2012	18,964	\$ 1,031,186	\$ 54,376	36.6	29,572	5.9
2013	19,455	1,085,200	55,780	36.9	30,134	5.2
2014	19,898	1,179,872	59,296	37.3	30,665	3.7
2015	20,167	1,264,168	62,685	37.6	30,951	2.9
2016	20,643	1,315,104	63,707	37.8	30,921	2.2
2017	21,154	1,465,930	69,298	38.0	31,129	2.6
2018	21,182	1,554,632	73,394	38.3	30,880	2.5
2019	20,806	1,592,221	76,527	38.0	30,718	2.0
2020	21,171	1,200,819	56,720	38.2	29,096	5.1
2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.8	29,018	2.7

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 2021 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 2021 at the time of schedule preparation.

(3) Boulder Valley School District Enrollment Count.

(4) Bureau of Labor Statistics for Boulder County.

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

	Fiscal Year									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (1)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Function/Program:										
General government	25	26	26	29	31	39	41	42	41	43
Public safety	37	38	37	32	37	43	43	45	44	43
Public works	44	41	40	45	45	50	48	50	47	47
Culture and recreation (2)	30	35	41	47	46	102	99	123	97	105
Economic Development	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	137	141	145	154	160	235	232	261	230	239

Notes:

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

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

Function/Program	Fiscal Year					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
General government						
Building permits issued	1,281	1,205	1,249	1,332	1,513	1,653
Building inspections concluded	7,412	7,212	7,557	7,650	9,941	9,439
Police						
Physical arrests	285	341	238	169	304	363
Parking violations	159	217	315	417	526	1,024
Traffic violations	1,557	1,350	1,548	2,061	3,051	2,869
Other public works						
Street sweeping - miles per year	2,733	2,234	1,853	3,316	3,058	2,619
Potholes repaired	1,614	1,434	1,686	3,168	1,115	1,851
Snow and Ice - miles per year cleared	10,191	15,262	12,532	15,422	9,924	8,829
Square feet of buildings to maintain	146,496	148,933	155,033	186,700	187,800	187,800
Parks and recreation						
Attendance	268,385	270,980	278,603	286,966	271,478	277,774
Athletic field permits issued	26	26	29	31	33	30
Library						
Volumes in collection	95,213	88,885	86,814	90,842	90,521	86,891
Water						
New connections	107	40	87	58	84	75
Water main breaks	6	7	10	6	10	12
Average daily consumption	3,772,187	3,100,000	3,130,000	3,003,000	2,950,000	3,235,682
Peak daily consumption	8,159,000	7,500,000	7,900,000	7,087,000	6,756,000	7,777,000
Wastewater						
Average daily sewage treatment	1.80 MGD	1.70 MGD	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
5,907	2,607	1,418	1,334
18,864	9,733	5,665	5,376
323	339	252	345
254	317	155	154
1,202	566	482	572
3,229	3,260	3,707	3,183
1,275	1,275	589	287
8,732	21,484	16,654	13,061
232,000	291,000	291,000	291,000
259,009	404,569	149,040	214,757
30	25	9	19
89,686	86,738	86,596	84,188
42	18	42	21
24	17	13	5
3,427,363	2,839,878	3,447,606	3,392,139
7,742,000	7,093,617	7,507,485	7,418,045
1.74 MGD	1.77 MGD	1.74 MGD	1.77 MGD

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

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Police										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol Units	17	17	17	18	18	19	22	26	26	30
Public Works										
Streets and Highways (miles)	87	87	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Parks and recreation										
Parks Acreage	310	306	306	306	353	353	353	353	353	353
Acres of open space (includes jointly owned)	1,768	1,755	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,920	1,920	1,920	2,000	2,000
Playgrounds	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	14
Baseball/softball diamonds	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Soccer/football fields	14	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)	123	125	122	122	118	119	119	119	127	129
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)	89	89	88	88	88	88	89	89	93	93
Storm sewers (miles) (1)	40	40	41	41	39	39	43	43	58	58
Treatment capacity (MGD)	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	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



COLORADO • SINCE 1878

Compliance Section



Federal Awards Reports in Accordance
with the Uniform Guidance
December 31, 2021
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 *Government Auditing Standards* 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

 Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 7

 Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs 8



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, 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’s (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, 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 17, 2022.

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 have not been identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2021-001 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*.

The 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 accompanying 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.



Denver, Colorado

June 17, 2022



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 each of the City’s major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2021. 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, 2021.

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 programs.

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.

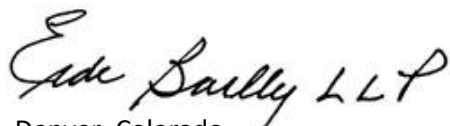
Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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.



Denver, Colorado
June 17, 2022

City of Louisville
 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
 Year Ended December 31, 2021

<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>Expenditures</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Justice</u>			
Direct Program			
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	N/A	\$ 3,906
Total Department of Justice			<u>3,906</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Transportation</u>			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:			
Pass through Colorado Department of Transportation			
Highway Planning and Construction (Quiet Z	20.205	STU-M825-013	1,114,180
Highway Planning and Construction (SH 42 ↑	20.205	STU-M825-014	264,490
Highway Planning and Construction (Crossin	20.205	STU-M825-016	<u>200,000</u>
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			<u>1,578,670</u>
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			<u>1,578,670</u>
Total Federal Financial Assistance			<u><u>\$ 1,582,576</u></u>

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, 2020. The information is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulation (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 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 Organization does not draw for indirect administrative expenses and has not elected to use the 10% de minimus cost rate.

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	No
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	None Noted

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major program:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	No
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:

Name of Federal Program	FFAL Number
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster	20.205
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

**2021-001 Financial Statement and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) Preparation and Reconciliation Controls
Material Weakness**

Criteria: The City is required to provide accurate GAAP basis financial data for preparation of the annual financial statements. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 9 *Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting* provides guidance for the Statement of Cash Flows required to be presented under GAAP. Paragraph eight of this statement established that a statement of cash flows should explain the change during the period in *cash and cash equivalents*. Paragraph nine clarifies that, for the purposes of this statement, cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both (a) readily convertible to known amounts of cash and (b) so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of the changes in interest rates. The paragraph further clarifies that, generally, only investments with original maturities of three months or less meet this definition.

Additionally, the Code of Federal Regulations section 200.508 (b) provides the auditee’s responsibility to prepare appropriate financial statements, including the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards in accordance with section 200.510. Section 200.510 (b) states the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards must include the total Federal awards expended in the reporting year.

Condition: Based on audit procedures performed as of December 31, 2021, we identified the following:

- Statement of Cash Flows has historically been prepared by management to focus on both cash and investments and should only focus on activity that relates to cash and cash equivalents as described in GASB Statement 9. This resulted in a restatement to “Cash and cash equivalents, January 1” to restate the amount to only cash and cash equivalents as defined by GASB and remove investment amounts from the total.
- The City reported the total amount expended in 2021 related to the Highway Planning cluster which included the City’s share of the program instead of the only including the federal portion of the expenditures.

Cause: The City’s financial statement reconciliation controls failed to prevent, or detect on a timely basis, material errors in the preparation of the financial statements. In addition, grant staff were not aware of the requirements for reporting only federal expenditures on the SEFA.

Effect: When staff are not aware of the requirements on what to report it could lead to materially misstated balances for financial statements and federal expenditures.

Section II – Financial Statement Findings (continued)

Recommendation: We recommend the City revisit how cash and equivalents are defined within policies and financial statement disclosures and to ensure that only cash and cash equivalents are included as the focus of the cash flow statements prepared within the financial statements moving forward. In addition, when preparing the SEFA, the City should ensure that only the federal portion of projects funded with federal grants are included as required in the Code of Federal Regulations when preparing a SEFA.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.

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.)

Finding 2021-001

Finding Summary:

Financial Statement and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) Preparation and Reconciliation Controls

In connection with competing their audit of the City of Louisville's (the "City") December 31, 2021 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:

Kevin Watson, Finance Director

Corrective Action Plan:

Management has reviewed and agrees with Eide Bailly LLP's recommendations (a) that the City revisit how cash and equivalents are defined within policies and financial statement disclosures and (b) when preparing the SEFA, the City should ensure that only the federal portion of projects funded with federal grants are included as required in the Code of Federal Regulations when preparing a SEFA.

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

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

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT		City or County: Louisville
		YEAR ENDING : December 2021
This Information From The Records Of (City of Louisville):	Prepared By: Phone:	Kim Baker

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

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

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES		III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES	
ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Receipts from local sources:		A. Local highway disbursements:	
1. Local highway-user taxes		1. Capital outlay (from page 2)	6,036,359
a. Motor Fuel (from Item I.A.5.)		2. Maintenance:	1,417,826
b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.5.)		3. Road and street services:	
c. Total (a.+b.)		a. Traffic control operations	
2. General fund appropriations	4,885,624	b. Snow and ice removal	337,984
3. Other local imposts (from page 2)	4,073,527	c. Other	
4. Miscellaneous local receipts (from page 2)	132,436	d. Total (a. through c.)	337,984
5. Transfers from toll facilities		4. General administration & miscellaneous	282,559
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes:		5. Highway law enforcement and safety	2,223,239
a. Bonds - Original Issues		6. Total (1 through 5)	10,297,967
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues		B. Debt service on local obligations:	
c. Notes		1. Bonds:	
d. Total (a. + b. + c.)	0	a. Interest	
7. Total (1 through 6)	9,091,587	b. Redemption	
B. Private Contributions		c. Total (a. + b.)	0
C. Receipts from State government (from page 2)	814,251	2. Notes:	
D. Receipts from Federal Government (from page 2)	1,509,548	a. Interest	
E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)	11,415,386	b. Redemption	
		c. Total (a. + b.)	0
		3. Total (1.c + 2.c)	0
		C. Payments to State for highways	
		D. Payments to toll facilities	
		E. Total disbursements (A.6 + B.3 + C + D)	10,297,967

IV. LOCAL HIGHWAY DEBT STATUS
(Show all entries at par)

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

V. LOCAL ROAD AND STREET FUND BALANCE

	A. Beginning Balance	B. Total Receipts	C. Total Disbursements	D. Ending Balance	E. Reconciliation
		11,415,386	10,297,967		1,117,419

Notes and Comments:

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT		STATE: Colorado	
		YEAR ENDING (mm/yy): December 2021	
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	3,595,461	a. Interest on investments	0
b. Other local imposts:		b. Traffic Fines & Penalties	68,964
1. Sales Taxes		c. Parking Garage Fees	
2. Infrastructure & Impact Fees	191,669	d. Parking Meter Fees	
3. Liens		e. Sale of Surplus Property	
4. Licenses		f. Charges for Services	
5. Specific Ownership &/or Other	286,397	g. Other Misc. Receipts	63,472
6. Total (1. through 5.)	478,066	h. Other	
c. Total (a. + b.)	4,073,527	i. Total (a. through h.)	132,436
	(Carry forward to page 1)		(Carry forward to page 1)
III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL			
ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
C. Receipts from State Government		D. Receipts from Federal Government	
1. Highway-user taxes	669,640	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	73,017	d. Federal Transit Admin	
d. Other (Specify) - CDOT Grant	71,594	e. U.S. Corps of Engineers	
e. Other (Specify)		f. Other Federal (Quiet Zone, SH42, SBR Gr	1,509,548
f. Total (a. through e.)	144,611	g. Total (a. through f.)	1,509,548
4. Total (1. + 2. + 3.f)	814,251	3. Total (1. + 2.g)	
			(Carry forward to page 1)
		ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (a)	OFF NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (b)
		TOTAL (c)	
A.1. Capital outlay:			
a. Right-Of-Way Costs			0
b. Engineering Costs		330,726	330,726
c. Construction:			
(1). New Facilities			0
(2). Capacity Improvements		52,353	52,353
(3). System Preservation		3,917,746	3,917,746
(4). System Enhancement & Operation		1,735,535	1,735,535
(5). Total Construction (1) + (2) + (3) + (4)		5,705,633	5,705,633
d. Total Capital Outlay (Lines 1.a. + 1.b. + 1.c.5)		6,036,359	6,036,359
			(Carry forward to page 1)
Notes and Comments:			