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TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

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FINANCIAL SECTION

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Single Audit

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and the Board of Trustees
Town of Mead
Mead, Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Mead, Colorado (the Town) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Town, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town as of December 31, 2024, 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 of Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 Town 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; 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 Town'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 risk 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 Town'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 Town'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 management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information listed in the table of contents 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 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 Town's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual fund statements and budget comparison schedules, the 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*, and the local highway finance report listed in the table of contents 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 the 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 accompanying combining and individual fund statements and budget comparison schedules, schedule of expenditures of federal awards, and the local highway finance report are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 30, 2025, on our consideration of the Town'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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

DMC Auditing and Consulting, LLC

DMC Auditing and Consulting, LLC
June 30, 2025
Bailey, Colorado

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the Town of Mead, Colorado (Town) provides an overview of the Town's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Net Position of the Town increased by $7,531,445 (12.9%) during 2024.
- At December 31, 2024, the Town's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $30,474,880. This marked an increase of $2,616,625 (9.4%) from the prior year's ending governmental fund balances due primarily to increases in the Municipal Facilities Fund, Capital Improvement Fund, Parks & Open Space Fund, Conservation Trust Fund, Elevation 25 General Improvement District (GID) Fund, and Mead Urban Renewal Authority (MURA).
- During 2024, the Town's General Fund increased its Fund Balance by $3,182,151 (42.6%) before transferring $3,558,409 to other funds. After transferring monies to other funds, the General Fund ending fund balance decreased by $376,258 (5.0%) from 2023.
- The Town's Sewer Fund's net position increased by $165,039 (2.6%) during 2024 primarily due to sewer tap fees received.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Town of Mead's basic financial statements. The Town's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Town's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all the Town's assets and liabilities and deferred inflows and outflows of resources, with the difference reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as useful indicators of whether the financial position of the Town is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the Town's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused employee leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Town of Mead that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Town include general government, community development, public safety (police), public works, and parks and recreation. The business-type activities of the Town include sewage collection and treatment operations.

Fund financial statements

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 Town of Mead, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All the funds of the Town can be divided into two categories: Governmental Funds and Proprietary Funds.

Governmental Funds -- Most of the Town's basic services are reported in governmental funds that focus on how money flows into and out of those funds. The unrestricted balances left at year-end are available for spending in future years. These funds are reported using the modified accrual accounting method that measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide detailed short-term views of cash, operations, and basic services provided. Governmental fund statements show the reader whether there are more or fewer financial resources available at the end of a fiscal year that can be spent in the near future to finance government programs and objectives.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund *Balance Sheet* and the *Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities* provide reconciliations to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Town of Mead maintains eleven individual governmental funds. Information for these funds is presented by fund name in the *Governmental Fund Balance Sheet* and the *Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances* for six of the eleven governmental funds that meet the criteria to be designated as major funds (General Fund, Municipal Facilities Fund, Transportation Fund, Street Improvement Fund, Capital Improvement Fund, and MURA Fund). The other governmental funds (Conservation Trust Fund, Parks & Open Space Fund, Police Impact Fund, Elevation 25 GID Fund, and Highway 66 & I-25 GID Fund) are shown in a column titled "Nonmajor Governmental Funds." Individual fund data for these nonmajor governmental funds are provided in the back of this report in the section titled “Supplementary Information.”

Proprietary Fund -- The Town's sewer utility is reported in a proprietary fund; it focuses on overall economic position rather than year-end fund balances. An enterprise fund is the type of proprietary fund used to account for the Town’s Sewer Fund. Enterprise funds report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements, but in a bit more detail.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately after the basic financial statements.

Other information

Budgetary comparison statements or schedules for all funds with budgeted expenditures/expenses are included following the “Notes to Financial Statements” to demonstrate each fund’s compliance with adopted budgets and appropriations. For the year ended December 31, 2024, all funds had budgeted expenditures/expenses.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Town of Mead, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $65,678,871 at the close of 2024. As shown below, the Town’s financial position improved by $7,531,445 (12.9%) during 2024.

Town of Mead's Condensed Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023 As Restated	2024	2023	2024	2023 As Restated
Current and other assets	$ 43,863,818	$ 32,605,720	$ 1,849,032	$ 1,580,257	$ 45,712,850	$ 34,185,977
Capital assets, net	29,325,959	24,961,867	6,155,291	6,390,582	35,481,250	31,352,449
Total assets	$ 73,189,777	$ 57,567,587	$ 8,004,323	$ 7,970,839	$ 81,194,100	$ 65,538,426
Deferred outflows of resources	$ 747,291	$ 681,545	$ -	$ -	$ 747,291	$ 681,545
Current liabilities	$ 6,904,459	$ 4,747,465	$ 146,889	$ 190,829	$ 7,051,348	$ 4,938,294
Noncurrent Liabilities	1,104,822	1,497,543	1,364,175	1,451,790	2,468,997	2,949,333
Total liabilities	$ 8,009,281	$ 6,245,008	$ 1,511,064	$ 1,642,619	$ 9,520,345	$ 7,887,627
Deferred inflows of resources	$ 6,742,175	$ 184,918	$ -	$ -	$ 6,742,175	$ 184,918
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	$ 28,500,648	$ 23,865,866	$ 4,803,331	$ 4,932,415	$ 33,303,979	$ 28,798,281
Restricted	14,294,382	13,633,985	189,336	175,673	14,483,718	13,809,658
Unrestricted	16,390,582	14,319,355	1,500,592	1,220,132	17,891,174	15,539,487
Total net position	$ 59,185,612	$ 51,819,206	$ 6,493,259	$ 6,328,220	$ 65,678,871	$ 58,147,426

Approximately half (50.7%) of the Town's total net position at December 31, 2024 is represented by its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, infrastructure, buildings, machinery, and equipment) of $33,303,979. The Town uses these capital assets to provide services to residents and businesses; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Approximately 22.1% ($14,483,718) of the Town's total net position at the end of 2024 represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. They are fund balance restrictions of impact fees collected for future capital needs ($12,076,477), an operations and maintenance reserve for the sewer fund ($189,336), sales tax revenues restricted to street maintenance and improvements ($1,455,569), conservation trust fund revenues for parks and certain recreation purposes ($168,336), and $594,000 for emergencies.

The remaining amount of the Town's total net position at the end of 2024 ($17,891,174) represents 27.2% of total net position and may be used to meet the Town's other ongoing obligations to residents and creditors.

The following chart displays the changes in net position experienced by the Town over the last two fiscal years. An analysis of these changes follows for both its Governmental and Business-type Activities.

Town of Mead's Condensed Changes in Net Position

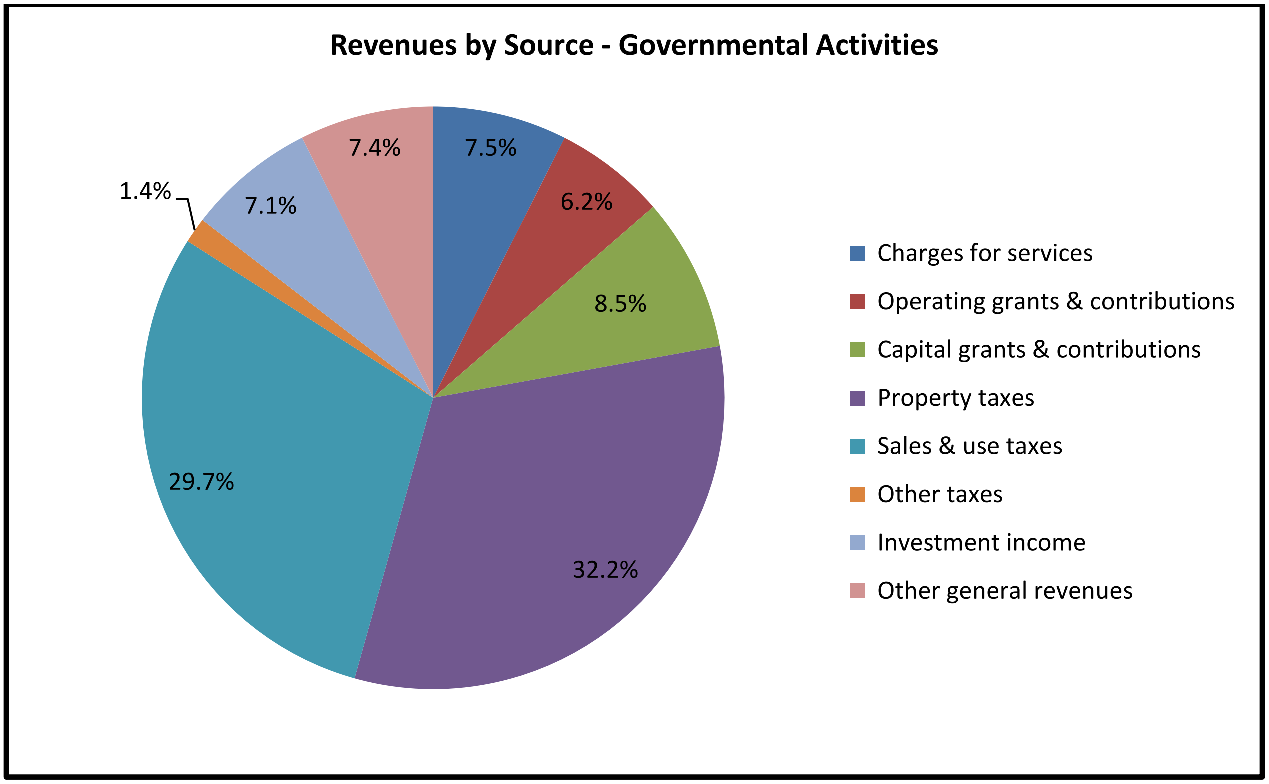
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023 As Restated	2024	2023	2024	2023 As Restated
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 1,627,813	$ 1,594,630	$ 1,053,633	$ 971,499	$ 2,681,446	$ 2,566,129
Operating grants & contributions	1,348,413	1,080,441	-	-	1,348,413	1,080,441
Capital grants & contributions	1,862,843	482,740	201,222	187,218	2,064,065	669,958
General revenues:						
Property taxes	7,031,199	4,712,353	-	-	7,031,199	4,712,353
Sales & use taxes	6,485,736	6,826,510	-	-	6,485,736	6,826,510
Other taxes	306,089	286,873	-	-	306,089	286,873
Investment income	1,555,583	1,532,045	73,367	76,330	1,628,950	1,608,375
Other general revenues	1,623,164	1,864,697	-	-	1,623,164	1,864,697
Total revenues	$ 21,840,840	$ 18,380,289	$ 1,328,222	$ 1,235,047	$ 23,169,062	$ 19,615,336
Program expenses:						
General Government	$ 4,435,006	$ 4,198,662	$ -	$ -	$ 4,435,006	$ 4,198,662
Community Development	776,655	789,144	-	-	776,655	789,144
Public Safety	2,739,825	2,513,159	-	-	2,739,825	2,513,159
Public Works	4,821,566	4,657,231	-	-	4,821,566	4,657,231
Parks and Recreation	1,653,302	1,342,421	-	-	1,653,302	1,342,421
Sewer utility	-	-	1,163,183	1,093,664	1,163,183	1,093,664
Interest on long-term debt	48,080	30,377	-	-	48,080	30,377
Total expenses	$ 14,474,434	$ 13,530,994	$ 1,163,183	$ 1,093,664	$ 15,637,617	$ 14,624,658
Transfers	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Increase/(decrease)in net position	$ 7,366,406	$ 4,849,295	$ 165,039	$ 141,383	$ 7,531,445	$ 4,990,678
Net Position, Beginning	51,819,206	46,969,911	6,328,220	6,186,837	58,147,426	53,156,748
Net Position, Ending	$ 59,185,612	$ 51,819,206	$ 6,493,259	$ 6,328,220	$ 65,678,871	$ 58,147,426

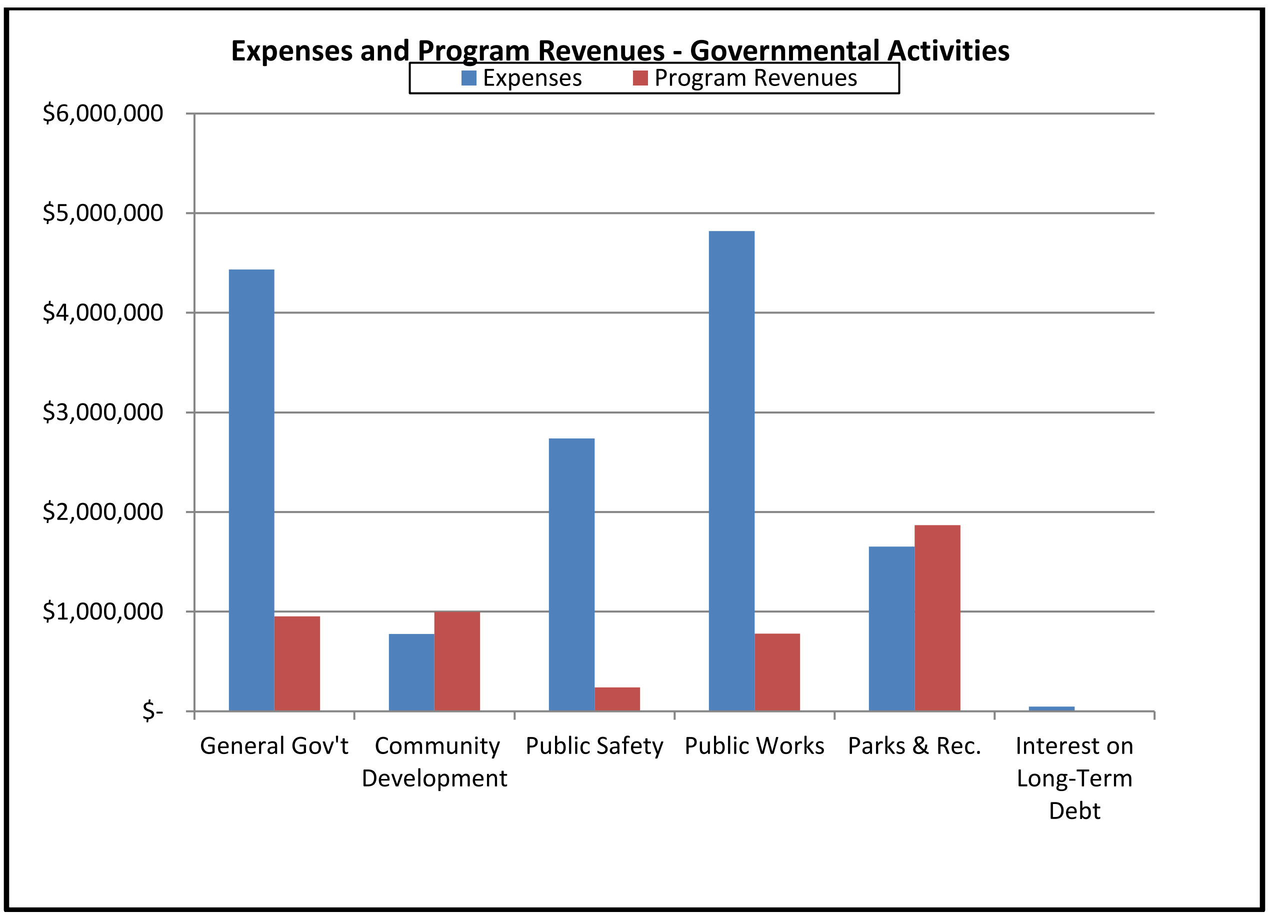
Governmental Activities

The Town's Governmental Activities increased in net position by $7,366,406 (14.2%) in 2024. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Property taxes increased by $2,318,846 due to growth in assessed valuations of properties within the Town limits and the MURA boundaries, the new tax levy of Elevation 25 GID, and a one-time distribution of property taxes to municipalities by the State of Colorado ($97,836).
- Operating grants and contributions increased by $267,972 primarily due to a Department of Justice police grant.
- Capital grants and contributions increased by $1,280,103 primarily due to federal (ARPA) and state (DOLA) grants received for construction of a Community Center.
- Governmental expenses increased by $943,440 (7.0%) during the year primarily due to general increases in salaries and prices.

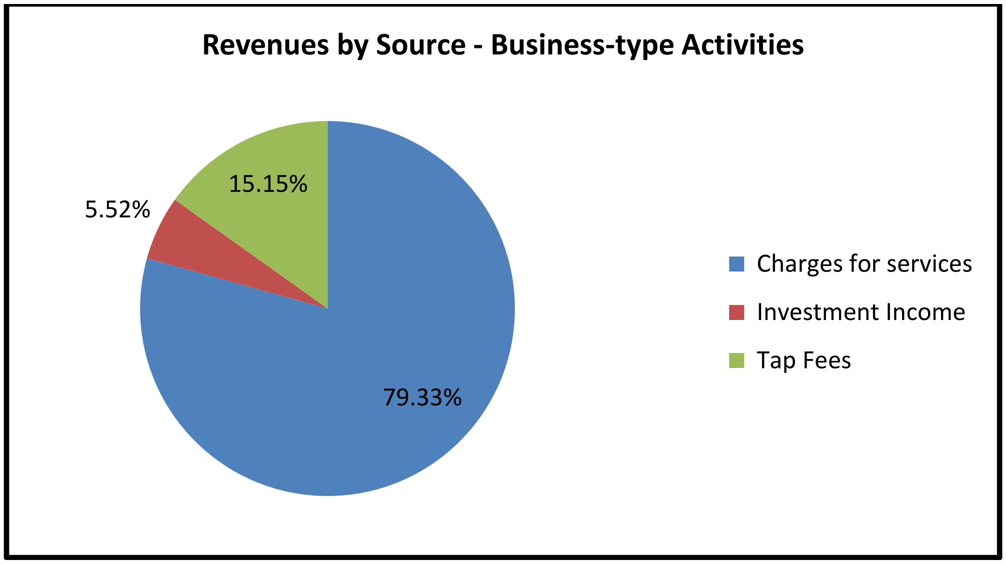
The following two charts illustrate the Governmental Activities revenues and expenses. As in most municipalities, the expenses of governmental activities are not fully supported through program revenues but are largely financed through taxes.

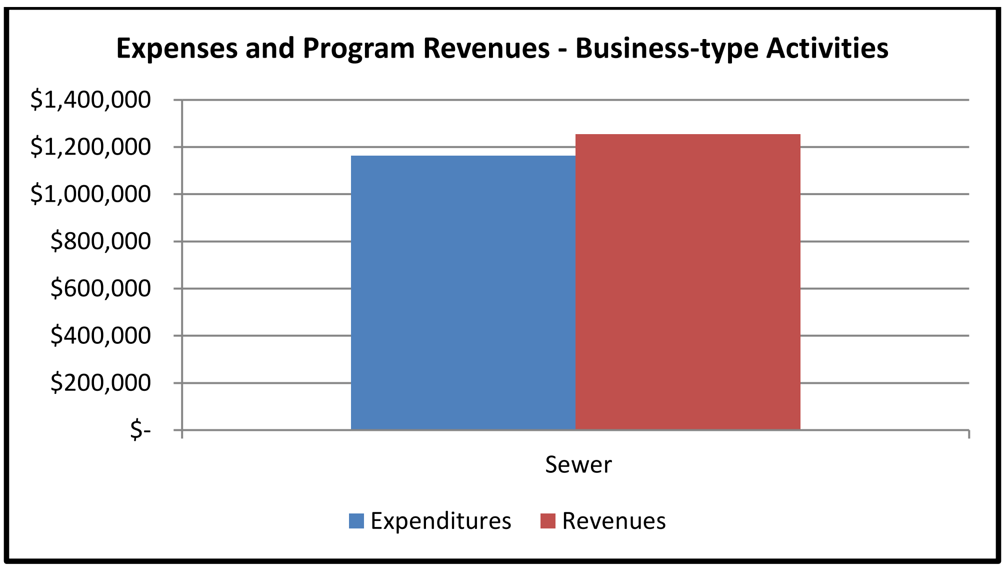

Revenues by Source - Governmental Activities
7.5%
6.2%
8.5%
32.2%
29.7%
1.4%
7.1%
7.4%
Charges for services
Operating grants & contributions
Capital grants & contributions
Property taxes
Sales & use taxes
Other taxes
Investment income
Other general revenues


Expenses and Program Revenues - Governmental Activities
Expenses
Program Revenues
$6,000,000
$5,000,000
$4,000,000
$3,000,000
$2,000,000
$1,000,000
$-
General Gov't
Community Development
Public Safety
Public Works
Parks & Rec.
Interest on Long-Term Debt

Business-type Activities
Business-type Activities increased in net position by $165,039 (2.6%) during 2024. Expenses exceeded Charges for Services in the Sewer Fund by $109,550 (10.4%).

The following two charts illustrate the Business-type Activities revenues and expenses for 2024.

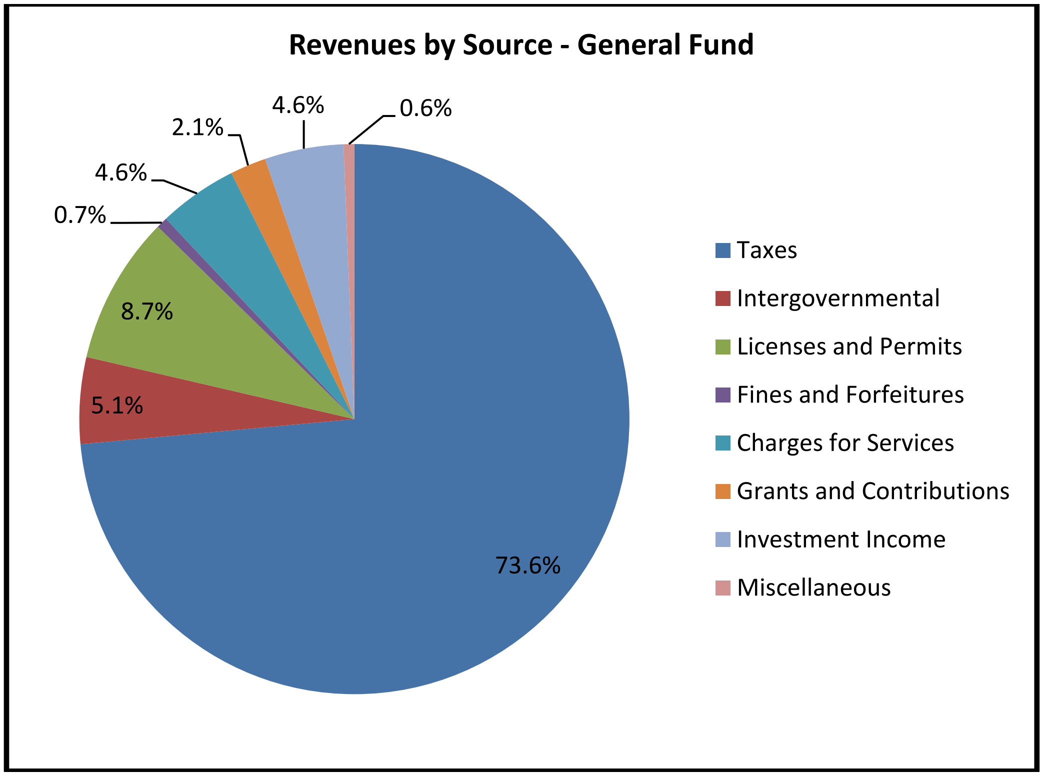


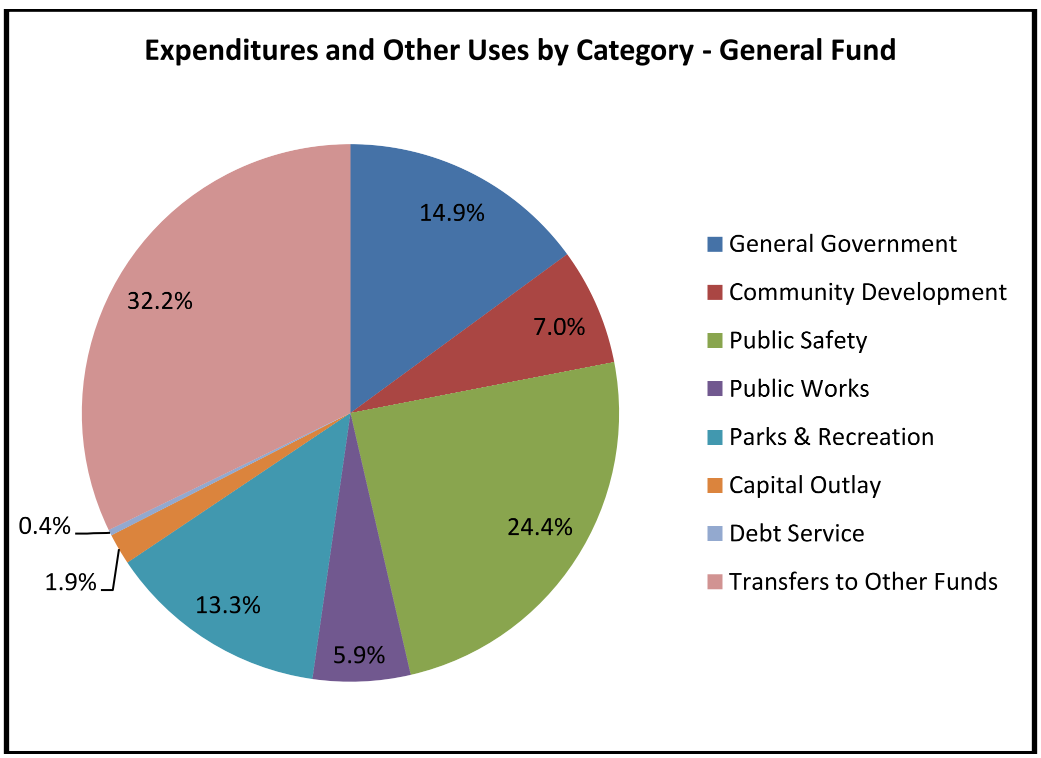


THE TOWN'S FUNDS
As noted earlier, the Town of Mead uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The Governmental Funds utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting, and the balance of the spendable resources (unrestricted fund balance) in each fund are shown at year end. At December 31, 2024 the Town's six major Governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $29,549,232. These funds are discussed below.

General Fund. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Town of Mead. It accounts for all the general services provided by the Town. At the end of 2024, the fund balance of the General Fund totaled $7,087,759. This was a $376,258 (-5.0%) decrease from 2023, due to all revenues and other sources in excess of expenditures ($3,182,151) plus $376,258 of prior year reserves being transferred to other funds.

General Fund revenues increased $1,228,811 (13.1%) over 2023 while expenditures increased $617,713 (9.0%) over the same period. Property and specific ownership tax revenues increased $1,504,763 during 2024 due to the Town's increasing property tax base and one-time property tax revenues of $97,836 received from the State. The following two tables illustrate General Fund revenues and expenditures during 2024.





Mead Urban Renewal Authority (MURA) Fund. This fund is utilized to account for the taxes levied by the Authority and the capital projects and/or development expenses it incurs to stimulate urban renewal. Much of its revenue is shared with overlapping jurisdictions. Fund revenues exceeded fund expenditures by $1,476,714 in 2024. The ending fund balance available for future projects increased to $4,810,345.

Capital Improvement Fund. The Capital Improvement Fund is utilized to accumulate and track funds to finance current and future capital equipment and capital projects for the Town. Fund resources generally include transfers from other Town funds and capital grants. During 2024, the General Fund transferred $3,183,409 to the Capital Improvement Fund for future projects, and the Capital Improvement Fund transferred $2,500,000 to the Municipal Facilities Fund for the new Community Center. The ending fund balance available for future projects increased to $4,865,577.

Municipal Facilities Fund. The Municipal Facilities Fund is utilized to accumulate Impact Fees paid by new development for capital improvements and equipment necessitated by growth. During 2024, the Fund also received a transfer of $2,500,000 from the Capital Improvement Fund. Expenditures were made for dump trucks, vehicle leases, Town Hall courtroom/boardroom improvements, and construction of the Community Center. The ending fund balance available for future projects increased to $5,504,759.

Transportation Fund. The Transportation Fund is utilized to accumulate Impact Fees paid by new development for transportation infrastructure improvements necessitated by growth. During 2024, the Fund also received grant revenues totaling $222,032 for Safe Routes to Schools, a bridge on County Road 34, and an Electric Vehicle Charging Station. Expenditures were made for those improvement projects as well as improvements to the 3rd and Welker intersection, alley improvements, additional bridge design, work toward a pedestrian underpass at State Highway 66 and County Road 7, North Creek drainage improvements, and County Road 7. During 2024, the fund balance decreased to $5,824,973 which is available for future projects.

Street Improvement Fund. The Street Improvement Fund is utilized to account for sales and use taxes collected for maintaining and improving roadways in the Town. During 2024, the Fund also received a transfer from the General Fund of $375,000. Expenditures were made for Public Works repairs and maintenance including street patching, seal coating, and snow removal. In addition, capital projects including bridge deck replacement and County Road 7 improvements were made. During 2024, the fund balance decreased to $1,455,819 which is available for future projects.

Sewer Fund. At December 31, 2024 the net position of the Sewer Fund was $6,493,259. This was an increase of $165,039 (2.6%) over 2023. Most of the increase was due to the receipt of tap fees for future capital needs. The fund had a Net Operating Loss of -$66,561. Debt service payments of $130,155 were made during the year.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets. At December 31, 2024 the Town had invested in a range of capital assets including land, buildings and improvements, vehicles, office equipment, sewer system lines and treatment plants, infrastructure, and park equipment. Note 5 of the financial statements provides a summary of changes in capital assets during the year. During 2024, the Town purchased computer software and hardware upgrades including ADA-focused website enhancements; improved the boardroom/courtroom audio/visual equipment at Town Hall; acquired parks, police, and public works equipment; designed/constructed park, street, bridge, alley, parking, walkway, sewer collection and treatment, and storm drainage improvements; and continued designing a new Community Center.

Debt Administration. The Town’s long-term debt primarily consists of a loan, financed purchases, and leases payable. Compensated absences are also recorded. At the end of 2024, the governmental activities had a balance of $41,975 owed on a 2021 financed purchase of a dump truck, and $783,336 for vehicle leases payable. See Note 6 for more detailed information.

In business-type activities at December 31, 2024, the Town had a balance of $1,309,403 owed on its 2007 loan from the Colorado Water Resources & Power Development Authority. This debt was incurred to finance a wastewater treatment system project. See Note 6 for more detailed information.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

Continued measurable growth in the residential, commercial, and light industrial sectors of Mead's economy is occurring, although the rate of annual homebuilding has slowed over the past four years. The 2025 Budget conservatively estimates revenues and anticipates ending General Fund balances at December 31, 2025 to be at essentially the same level as December 31, 2024. New Federal trade policies and economic strategies have been introduced in 2025. Although designed to help improve the long-term economy, short-term impacts include reductions in federal grants to states and municipalities. The full economic impact of these policies on the Town's 2025 and future budgets has yet to be determined.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide the Town of Mead's residents, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances and to show the Town's accountability for the funds it receives and assets it maintains. If you have questions about this report, or should you desire additional financial information, contact the Town's management at Town of Mead, 441 Third Street, P.O. Box 626, Mead, CO 80542 or call Town Hall at (970) 535-4477.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
December 31, 2024

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		
	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	$ 35,241,454	$ 1,725,590	$ 36,967,044
Accounts Receivable	2,065,103	122,406	2,187,509
Property Taxes Receivable	6,484,479	-	6,484,479
Deposits	1,500	-	1,500
Prepaid Expenses	71,282	1,036	72,318
Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*	10,503,996	294,835	10,798,831
Capital Assets, *Net of Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization*	18,821,963	5,860,456	24,682,419
TOTAL ASSETS	73,189,777	8,004,323	81,194,100
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pensions, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	747,291	-	747,291
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	1,295,498	126,732	1,422,230
Retainage Payable	129,922	-	129,922
Accrued Interest Payable	-	19,041	19,041
Accrued Liabilities	22,720	1,116	23,836
Developer Deposits	2,456,319	-	2,456,319
Unearned Revenue	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Due Within One Year	345,810	86,415	432,225
Due in More Than One Year	759,012	1,277,760	2,036,772
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,009,281	1,511,064	9,520,345
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Property Taxes	6,484,479	-	6,484,479
Pensions, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	257,696	-	257,696
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	6,742,175	-	6,742,175
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	28,500,648	4,803,331	33,303,979
Restricted for:			
Emergencies	594,000	-	594,000
Conservation Trust	168,336	-	168,336
Municipal Facilities	5,504,759	-	5,504,759
Transportation	5,824,973	-	5,824,973
Street Improvements	1,455,569	-	1,455,569
Parks and Open Space	636,816	-	636,816
Police Impact	109,929	-	109,929
Operations and Maintenance	-	189,336	189,336
Unrestricted	16,390,582	1,500,592	17,891,174
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 59,185,612	$ 6,493,259	$ 65,678,871

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended December 31, 2024

FUNCTIONS / PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	PROGRAM REVENUES: CHARGES FOR SERVICES	PROGRAM REVENUES: OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	PROGRAM REVENUES: CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION — PRIMARY GOVERNMENT: GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT							
Governmental Activities							
General Government	$ 4,435,006	$ 392,511	$ 560,912	$ -	$ (3,481,583)	$ -	$ (3,481,583)
Community Development	776,655	996,931	-	-	220,276	-	220,276
Public Safety	2,739,825	22,764	218,890	-	(2,498,171)	-	(2,498,171)
Public Works	4,821,566	140,608	431,343	206,308	(4,043,307)	-	(4,043,307)
Parks and Recreation	1,653,302	74,999	137,268	1,656,535	215,500	-	215,500
Interest on Long-Term Debt	48,080	-	-	-	(48,080)	-	(48,080)
Total Governmental Activities	14,474,434	1,627,813	1,348,413	1,862,843	(9,635,365)	-	(9,635,365)
Business-Type Activities							
Sewer	1,163,183	1,053,633	-	201,222	-	91,672	91,672
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	$ 15,637,617	$ 2,681,446	$ 1,348,413	$ 2,064,065	(9,635,365)	91,672	(9,543,693)
GENERAL REVENUES							
Property Taxes					6,908,636	-	6,908,636
Specific Ownership Taxes					122,563	-	122,563
Sales and Use Taxes					6,485,736	-	6,485,736
Franchise Fees					306,089	-	306,089
Impact Fees					1,535,128	-	1,535,128
Investment Income					1,555,583	73,367	1,628,950
Miscellaneous					82,041	-	82,041
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets					5,995	-	5,995
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					17,001,771	73,367	17,075,138
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					7,366,406	165,039	7,531,445
NET POSITION, Beginning, as Originally Stated					52,020,390	6,328,220	58,348,610
Restatement - Correction of an Error					(201,184)	-	(201,184)
NET POSITION, Beginning, as Restated					51,819,206	6,328,220	58,147,426
NET POSITION, Ending					$ 59,185,612	$ 6,493,259	$ 65,678,871

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2024

	GENERAL	MEAD URBAN RENEWAL AUTHORITY	MUNICIPAL FACILITIES
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	$ 8,863,711	$ 4,827,232	$ 5,384,159
Accounts Receivable	1,168,598	439	505,078
Taxes Receivable	2,397,716	4,046,572	-
Deposits	1,500	-	-
Prepaid Expenditures	71,032	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 12,502,557	$ 8,874,243	$ 5,889,237
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES			
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$ 541,698	$ 15,966	$ 262,246
Retainage Payable	-	-	122,232
Accrued Payroll Expenses	19,065	1,360	-
Developer Deposits	2,456,319	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,017,082	17,326	384,478
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Property Taxes	2,397,716	4,046,572	-
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable:			
Prepaid Expenditures	71,032	-	-
Deposits	1,500	-	-
Restricted for:			
Emergencies	594,000	-	-
Conservation Trust	-	-	-
Municipal Facilities	-	-	5,504,759
Transportation	-	-	-
Street Improvements	-	-	-
Parks and Open Space	-	-	-
Police Impact	-	-	-
Improvement Districts	-	-	-
Assigned to:			
Urban Renewal Projects	-	4,810,345	-
Future Projects	-	-	-
Unassigned	6,421,227	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	7,087,759	4,810,345	5,504,759
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	$ 12,502,557	$ 8,874,243	$ 5,889,237

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

TRANSPORTATION	STREET IMPROVEMENT	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT	NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL
$ 9,070,550	$ 1,276,164	$ 4,865,577	$ 954,061	$ 35,241,454
41,110	349,848	-	30	2,065,103
-	-	-	40,191	6,484,479
-	-	-	-	1,500
-	250	-	-	71,282
$ 9,111,660	$ 1,626,262	$ 4,865,577	$ 994,282	$ 43,863,818
$ 278,997	$ 168,148	$ -	$ 28,443	$ 1,295,498
7,690	-	-	-	129,922
-	2,295	-	-	22,720
-	-	-	-	2,456,319
3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
3,286,687	170,443	-	28,443	6,904,459
-	-	-	40,191	6,484,479
-	250	-	-	71,282
-	-	-	-	1,500
-	-	-	-	594,000
-	-	-	168,336	168,336
-	-	-	-	5,504,759
5,824,973	-	-	-	5,824,973
-	1,455,569	-	-	1,455,569
-	-	-	636,816	636,816
-	-	-	109,929	109,929
-	-	-	10,567	10,567
-	-	-	-	4,810,345
-	-	4,865,577	-	4,865,577
-	-	-	-	6,421,227
5,824,973	1,455,819	4,865,577	925,648	30,474,880
$ 9,111,660	$ 1,626,262	$ 4,865,577	$ 994,282	$ 43,863,818

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
December 31, 2024

AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION ARE DIFFERENT BECAUSE:

Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	$	30,474,880
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.		29,325,959
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds:		
Financed Purchases		(41,975)
Leases Payable		(783,336)
Accrued Compensated Absences		(279,511)
Pension-Related Deferred Outflows of Resources		747,291
Pension-Related Deferred Inflows of Resources		(257,696)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	59,185,612

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TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	GENERAL	MEAD URBAN RENEWAL AUTHORITY	MUNICIPAL FACILITIES
REVENUES			
Taxes	$ 7,816,419	$ 3,835,743	$ -
Impact Fees	-	-	489,608
Intergovernmental	540,675	-	1,656,535
Licenses and Permits	924,567	-	-
Fines and Forfeitures	70,282	-	-
Charges for Services	492,356	20,237	-
Grants and Contributions	225,260	-	-
Investment Income	492,093	207,951	201,942
Miscellaneous	66,826	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES	10,628,478	4,063,931	2,348,085
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
General Government	1,652,541	2,587,217	-
Community Development	776,655	-	-
Public Safety	2,702,065	-	-
Public Works	649,328	-	-
Parks and Recreation	1,474,914	-	4,648
Capital Outlay	206,940	-	3,023,270
Debt Service			
Principal	34,562	-	150,561
Interest and Fiscal Charges	4,355	-	11,029
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	7,501,360	2,587,217	3,189,508
EXCESS REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	3,127,118	1,476,714	(841,423)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	5,995	-	-
Lease Proceeds	49,038	-	37,561
Transfers In	-	-	2,500,000
Transfers Out	(3,558,409)	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(3,503,376)	-	2,537,561
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(376,258)	1,476,714	1,696,138
FUND BALANCES, Beginning, as Originally Stated	7,538,441	3,333,631	3,808,621
Restatement - Correction of an Error	(74,424)	-	-
FUND BALANCES, Beginning, as Restated	7,464,017	3,333,631	3,808,621
FUND BALANCES, Ending	$ 7,087,759	$ 4,810,345	$ 5,504,759

TRANSPORTATION	STREET IMPROVEMENT	CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT	NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	TOTAL
$ -	$ 2,160,231	$ -	$ 10,631	$ 13,823,024
677,572	-	-	367,948	1,535,128
206,308	431,343	-	76,898	2,911,759
-	140,608	-	-	1,065,175
-	-	-	-	70,282
-	-	-	-	512,593
-	-	-	54,000	279,260
312,974	107,352	193,786	39,485	1,555,583
15,215	-	-	-	82,041
1,212,069	2,839,534	193,786	548,962	21,834,845
-	-	-	306	4,240,064
-	-	-	-	776,655
-	-	-	20,871	2,722,936
-	3,376,939	-	-	4,026,267
-	-	-	39,183	1,518,745
1,964,114	222,032	-	204,422	5,620,778
-	93,840	-	78,326	357,289
-	20,883	-	11,813	48,080
1,964,114	3,713,694	-	354,921	19,310,814
(752,045)	(874,160)	193,786	194,041	2,524,031
-	-	-	-	5,995
-	-	-	-	86,599
-	375,000	3,183,409	-	6,058,409
-	-	(2,500,000)	-	(6,058,409)
-	375,000	683,409	-	92,594
(752,045)	(499,160)	877,195	194,041	2,616,625
6,677,018	1,981,739	3,988,382	731,607	28,059,439
(100,000)	(26,760)	-	-	(201,184)
6,577,018	1,954,979	3,988,382	731,607	27,858,255
$ 5,824,973	$ 1,455,819	$ 4,865,577	$ 925,648	$ 30,474,880

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended December 31, 2024

AMOUNTS REPORTED FOR GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES IN THE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES ARE DIFFERENT BECAUSE:

Net Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	$	2,616,625
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		(1,256,686)
Capital Outlay		5,620,778
The repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and does not affect the statement of activities.		357,289
Long-term debt and lease proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but increases in long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and does not affect the statement of activities. This is the effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt / lease proceeds and related items.		(86,599)
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. This includes the changes in the following:		
Accrued Compensated Absences		19,526
Net Pension Liability		102,505
Pension-Related Deferred Outflows of Resources		65,746
Pension-Related Deferred Inflows of Resources		(72,778)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	7,366,406

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TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
December 31, 2024

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES SEWER FUND
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and Investments	$ 1,725,590
Accounts Receivable	122,406
Prepaid Expense	1,036
Total Current Assets	1,849,032
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*	294,835
Capital Assets, *Net of Accumulated Depreciation*	5,860,456
Total Noncurrent Assets	6,155,291
TOTAL ASSETS	8,004,323
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	126,732
Accrued Payroll Expenses	1,116
Accrued Interest Payable	19,041
Compensated Absences, *Current Portion*	1,222
Notes Payable, *Current Portion*	85,193
Total Current Liabilities	233,304
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Compensated Absences	10,993
Notes Payable	1,266,767
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,277,760
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,511,064
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,803,331
Restricted for Operations and Maintenance	189,336
Unrestricted	1,500,592
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 6,493,259

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES SEWER FUND
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for Services	$ 1,037,141
Miscellaneous	16,492
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1,053,633
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Administration	338,358
Operations	418,984
Depreciation	362,852
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,120,194
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(66,561)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Investment Income	73,367
Interest Expense	(42,989)
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	30,378
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CHARGES	(36,183)
CAPITAL CHARGES	
Sewer Tap Fees	201,222
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	165,039
NET POSITION, Beginning	6,328,220
NET POSITION, Ending	$ 6,493,259

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES SEWER FUND
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from User Charges	$ 1,037,234
Cash Payments to Employees	(240,283)
Cash Payments to Suppliers	(561,377)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	235,574
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Sewer Tap Fees Received	201,222
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(127,561)
Debt Principal Paid	(82,296)
Debt Interest Paid	(47,859)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(56,494)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITES	
Investment Income	73,367
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	252,447
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning	1,473,143
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Ending	$ 1,725,590
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net Operating Income (Loss)	(66,561)
Depreciation Expense	362,852
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(16,399)
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	71
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(34,507)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Payroll Expenses	(8,236)
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences	(1,646)
Total Adjustments	(60,717)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITES	$ 235,574

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Town of Mead, Colorado (the Town) conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the Town's significant policies.

Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of the Town, organizations for which the Town is financially accountable, and organizations that raise and hold economic resources for the direct benefit of the Town. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that are not legally separate are part of the Town. Legally separate organizations for which the Town is financially accountable are considered part of the reporting entity. Financial accountability exists if the Town appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and is able to impose its will on the organization, or if the organization has the potential to provide benefits to, or impose financial burdens on, the Town.

Based on the application of these criteria, the Mead Urban Renewal Authority is a component unit over which the Town exercises significant influence. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationships with the Town. The component unit is reported as a fund of the Town and separate financial statements are not issued. The Mead Urban Renewal Authority is a blended component unit.

The Town established the Town of Mead Elevation 25 General Improvement District (the Elevation 25 GID), which is a component unit over which the Town exercises significant influence. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationships with the Town. The management of the Elevation GID is closely intertwined with the Town. Therefore, the component unit is reported as a special revenue fund of the Town. Separate financial statements are not issued for the Elevation GID.

The Town established the Town of Mead Highway 66 & I-25 General Improvement District (the Highway 66 & I-25 GID), which is a component unit over which the Town exercises significant influence. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationships with the Town. The management of the Highway GID is closely intertwined with the Town. Therefore, the component unit is reported as a special revenue fund of the Town. Separate financial statements are not issued for the Highway GID.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are 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.*

Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental funds, blended component unit, and the proprietary fund. Major individual funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

In the fund financial statements, the Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Town, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *Mead Urban Renewal Authority Fund* accounts for operations of the Mead Urban Renewal Authority (MURA) component unit. The revenues are derived from specific taxes or other designated revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

The *Municipal Facilities Fund* is a special revenue fund that accounts for capital improvements and equipment needed due to increases in the Town's population and businesses. It is primarily funded through impact fees and interfund transfers.

The *Transportation Fund* is a special revenue fund to account for street and road capital improvement projects needed due to increases in the Town's population and businesses. It is primarily funded through impact fees, developer payments in lieu of construction, and interfund transfers.

The *Street Improvement Fund* is a special revenue fund to account for street maintenance and improvement projects. It is primarily funded through sales and use taxes.

The *Capital Improvement Fund* is a capital projects fund set up to account for the Town's capital projects. It is primarily funded through transfers from other funds.

The Town reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *Sewer Fund* was established to account for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of the Town's wastewater treatment plant and infrastructure.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as is the proprietary fund. 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 in 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 year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current year. For this purpose, the Town considers property tax revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current year.

Taxes, intergovernmental revenues, grants, and interest associated with the current year are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current year. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting, however, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating 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 Town's proprietary fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses 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 nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for a specific use, it is the Town's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance / Net Position

Cash and Investments – The Town utilizes the pooled cash concept whereby cash balances of each of the Town's funds are pooled and invested by the Town. Investments are reported at fair value. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents include investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Receivables - Receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible. Property taxes levied in the current year for collection in the subsequent year are recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources at year end. Taxes are due in the subsequent year on April 30, or in two installments on February 28 and June 15. Taxes are collected by the County Treasurer and remitted to the Town on a monthly basis. Grant reimbursements not received before year-end for which eligibility has been met and expenditures have been incurred are reported as grants receivable.

Prepaid Expenditures – Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future years and are reported as prepaid expenditures or prepaid expenses.

Capital Assets - Capital assets include land, buildings, plant, infrastructure, equipment and right-to-use lease assets. These are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. They are also reported in the proprietary fund in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of $5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at the acquisition value on the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Buildings	30 – 40 years
Plant	40 years
Sewer Main	20 – 25 years
Machinery, Equipment and Vehicles	3 – 20 years
Infrastructure	40 years
Improvements	20 – 25 years
Right-to-Use Lease Assets	Shorter of lease term or useful life

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance / Net Position (Continued)

Deferred Outflows of Resources - This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until then. This applies to pension-related consumption of net assets that applies to future periods for the Town.

Unearned Revenue – Unearned revenues include grants and developer payments in lieu of construction that have been collected but the corresponding expenditures have not been incurred and the eligibility criteria have not been met.

Deferred Inflows of Resources – This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net assets by the Town that is applicable to a future reporting period. This applies to pension-related acquisition of net assets in future periods and certified property taxes to be collected in future periods.

Long-Term Debt - In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Debt premiums, discounts and accounting losses resulting from debt refundings are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the effective interest method. In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Debt issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the debt proceeds, are reported as current expenses or expenditures.

Compensated Absences – Personnel accrue paid time off based on the number of hours worked in a year and paid leave taken. Employees may accumulate up to 1.5 times their annual rate of accrual. Unused accumulated hours are paid upon separation/termination at employee's current pay rate. A long-term liability is reported in the government-wide financial statements for the accrued compensated absences when earned. Governmental funds recognize a liability only when payment is due.

Pensions - The Town participates in the Statewide Defined Benefit Plan, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The plan is administered by the Fire & Police Pension Association of Colorado (FPPA). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position, and additions to and deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, the same basis of accounting used by the plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Employer contributions are recognized when the compensation is payable to the employees. Investments are reported at fair value.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - The Town contributes to the Statewide Death & Disability Plan, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit death and disability plan administered by the Fire & Police Pension Association of Colorado (FPPA). The plan is funded by member contributions or contributions made on behalf of members. The Town has no requirement to contribute to the plan and does not receive contributions from a non-employer entity. Therefore, the Town does not report a net OPEB liability, nor deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB.

Leases – The Town determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. For leasing arrangements where the Town is the lessee, leases are included in capital assets and noncurrent liabilities in the statement of net position.

NOTE 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance / Net Position (Continued)

Lease assets represent the Town's control of the right-to-use an underlying asset for the lease term, as specified in the contract, in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Lease assets are recognized at the commencement date on the initial measurement of the lease liabilities, plus any payment made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term and certain direct costs. Lease assets are amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset. Leased assets are defined by the Town as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000.

Lease liabilities represent the Town's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of expected lease payments over the lease term, less any lease incentives. Interest expense is recognized ratably over the contract term. The lease term may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Town will exercise that option.

For individual lease contracts where information about the discount rate implicit in the lease is not included, the Town has elected to use the incremental borrowing rate to calculate the present value of expected lease payments.

Net Position/Fund Balances - In the government-wide financial statements, net position is restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are externally imposed. Governmental fund balances are classified as restricted when constraints are placed on the use of resources by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Committed fund balances include resources which are subject to limitations the Town imposes on itself by action of the Town's Board of Trustees through ordinances. Committed fund balances also include contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances approved by the Town's Board of Trustees. Assigned fund balances are constrained by an intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to informally assign amounts to a specific purpose and has assigned this authority to the Town Manager or other designee. Such fund balance assignments are reported in the governmental fund financial statements.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the Town considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the Town considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board of Trustees has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

Property Taxes

Property taxes normally attach as an enforceable lien on property on January 1, are levied the following December, and are collected in the subsequent calendar year. Taxes are payable in full on April 30, or in two installments on February 28 and June 15. The County Treasurer's Office collects property taxes and remits to the Town on a monthly basis. When taxes become delinquent, the property is sold on the tax sale date.

NOTE 2: Cash and Investments

At December 31, 2024, the Town had the following cash and investments:

Cash on Hand	$	600
Deposits		5,550,761
Investments		31,415,683
Total	$	36,967,044

Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires local government entities to deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by State regulations. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. The PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. At December 31, 2024, the Town had bank deposits of $2,896,521 collateralized with securities held by the financial institution's agent but not in the Town's name.

Investments

The Town is required to comply with State statutes which specify investment instruments meeting defined rating, maturity, and concentration risk criteria in which local governments may invest, which include the following. State statutes do not address custodial risk.

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. Agency securities
- Certain international agency securities
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- Commercial paper
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts
- Local government investment pools

Fair Value Measurements - At December 31, 2024, the Town's investments in the local government investment pool were reported at the net asset value per share.

Interest Rate Risk - State statutes generally limit investments to an original maturity of five years from the date of purchase unless the governing board authorizes the investment for a period in excess of five years.

Credit Risk - State statutes limit investments in money market funds to those that maintain a constant share price, with a maximum remaining maturity in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 2a-7, and either have assets of one billion dollars or the highest rating issued by one or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs).

Concentration of Credit Risk - State statutes do not limit the amount the Town may invest in a single issuer of investment securities, except for corporate securities.

NOTE 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

Local Government Investment Pool - At December 31, 2024, the Town had $13,135,754, $12,581,739, and $5,698,190 invested in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust Plus (ColoTrust), Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE), and Colorado Statewide Investment Pool (CSIP) (the Pools), respectively. The Pools are investment vehicles established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The Colorado Division of Securities administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the Pools. ColoTrust, CSAFE, and CSIP are measured at the net asset value per share, with each share valued at $1. ColoTrust and CSIP are rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's, and CSAFE is rated AAAmmf by Fitch Ratings. Investments of the Pools are limited to those allowed by State statutes. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the participating governments.

NOTE 3: Interfund Transfers

Transfers between funds during the year ended December 31, 2024, consisted of the following:

TRANSFERS IN	TRANSFERS OUT		
Street Improvement Fund	General Fund	$	375,000
Capital Improvement Fund	General Fund		3,183,409
Municipal Facilities Fund	Capital Improvement Fund		2,500,000
Total		$	6,058,409

General Fund transferred resources to the Street Improvement Fund and Capital Improvement Fund to assist with future capital improvement projects. Capital Improvement Fund transferred resources to the Municipal Facilities Fund for the purpose of constructing the new Community Center project.

NOTE 4: Risk Management

The Town 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 Town purchases commercial insurance for its workers' compensation claims.
The Town participates in the Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency (CIRSA), a separate and independent governmental and legal entity formed by intergovernmental agreement by member municipalities pursuant to the provisions of 24-10-115.5, Colorado Revised Statutes (1982 Replacement Volume) and the Colorado Constitution, Article XIV, Section 18(2).

The purposes of CIRSA are to provide members with defined liability, property, and workers compensation coverages and to assist members in preventing and reducing losses and injuries to municipal property and to persons or property which might result in claims being made against members of CIRSA, their employees, and officers.

It is the intent of the members of CIRSA to create an entity in perpetuity which will administer and use funds contributed by the members to defend and indemnify, in accordance with the bylaws, any member of CIRSA against stated liability of loss, to the limit of the financial resources of CIRSA. It is also the intent of the members to have CIRSA provide continuing stability and availability of needed coverages at reasonable costs. All income and assets of CIRSA shall be at all times dedicated to the exclusive benefit of its members. CIRSA is a separate legal entity, and the Town does not approve budgets, nor does it have the ability to significantly affect the operations of CIRSA.

NOTE 5: Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for governmental activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, is summarized, as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2024
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated / Amortized:				
Land	$ 2,878,843	$ -	$ -	$ 2,878,843
Water Rights	73,095	-	-	73,095
Construction in Progress	2,527,981	5,024,077	-	7,552,058
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated / Amortized	5,479,919	5,024,077	-	10,503,996
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated / Amortized:				
Buildings	9,587,231	-	-	9,587,231
Land Improvements	299,028	112,973	-	412,001
Equipment	1,420,091	204,172	(19,484)	1,604,779
Infrastructure	13,067,641	192,957	-	13,260,598
Vehicles	1,308,095	-	-	1,308,095
Right-to-Use Lease Assets	1,197,226	86,599	-	1,283,825
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated / Amortized	26,879,312	596,701	(19,484)	27,456,529
Less Accumulated Depreciation / Amortized:				
Buildings	(1,305,619)	(321,427)	-	(1,627,046)
Land Improvements	(206,050)	(8,836)	-	(214,886)
Equipment	(620,001)	(82,557)	19,484	(683,074)
Infrastructure	(4,234,040)	(457,294)	-	(4,691,334)
Vehicles	(785,791)	(96,684)	-	(882,475)
Right-to-Use Lease Assets	(245,863)	(289,888)	-	(535,751)
Total Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization	(7,397,364)	(1,256,686)	19,484	(8,634,566)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated / Amortized, Net	19,481,948	(659,985)	-	18,821,963
Capital Assets, Governmental Activities, Net	$ 24,961,867	$ 4,364,092	$ -	$ 29,325,959

Depreciation / Amortization expense was charged to programs of the Town, as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	$ 214,468
Public Safety	112,362
Public Works	795,299
Parks and Recreation	134,557
Total	$ 1,256,686

NOTE 5: Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital assets activity for business-type activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, is summarized, as follows:

	Balance 12/31/2023	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2024
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 294,835	$ -	-	$ 294,835
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings	281,751	-	-	281,751
Improvements	322,159	-	-	322,159
Sewer Collection System	1,792,247	106,391	-	1,898,638
Wastewater Treatment System	7,402,154	21,170	-	7,423,324
Vehicles & Equipment	179,757	-	-	179,757
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	9,978,068	127,561	-	10,105,629
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	(132,346)	(4,852)	-	(137,198)
Improvements	(89,248)	(9,709)	-	(98,957)
Sewer Collection System	(463,246)	(72,907)	-	(536,153)
Wastewater Treatment System	(3,095,861)	(268,294)	-	(3,364,155)
Vehicles & Equipment	(101,620)	(7,090)	-	(108,710)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(3,882,321)	(362,852)	-	(4,245,173)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	6,095,747	(235,291)	-	5,860,456
Capital Assets, Business-Type Activities, Net	$ 6,390,582	$ (235,291)	$ -	$ 6,155,291

NOTE 6: Long-Term Debt

Governmental Activities

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions of the governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Balance 12/31/2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
2021 Financed Purchase - Dump Truck	$ 82,665	$ -	$ 40,690	$ 41,975	$ 41,975
2020 Financed Purchase - Dump Truck	41,947	-	41,947	-	-
Lease Payable	971,389	86,599	274,652	783,336	275,884
Compensated Absences	299,037	-	19,526	279,511	27,951
Total Long-Term Debt, Governmental Activites	$ 1,395,038	$ 86,599	$ 376,815	$ 1,104,822	$ 345,810

NOTE 6: Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Governmental Activities (Continued)

Financed Purchase Agreement

In May 2021, the Town entered into a financed purchase agreement for the acquisition of a dump truck valued at $203,637. Payments are made annually in the amount of $43,243 beginning in May 2021, through May 2025, with interest at 3.03% per annum. The dump truck has an estimated useful life of fifteen years. At December 31, 2024, the dump truck had a net book value of $156,122, with a depreciation expense of $13,576 in 2024.

In December 2020, the Town entered into a financed purchase agreement for the acquisition of a dump truck valued at $204,373. Payments are made annually in the amount of $43,243 beginning in December 2020, through December 2024, with an interest rate at 3.03% per annum. The dump truck has an estimated useful life of fifteen years. At December 31, 2024, the dump truck had a net book value of $149,874, with a depreciation expense of $13,625 in 2024. At December 31, 2024, the financed purchase agreement was paid in full.

The future minimum financed purchase payments of principal and interest as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 41,975	$ 1,296	$ 43,271

Leases

The Town entered into a master equity lease agreement (lease agreement) with Enterprise FM Trust for the lease of vehicles and equipment. The Town agreed to pay monthly rental and other payments for the use of vehicles and equipment based on the terms of the lease and return the vehicles and equipment at the end of the lease term. In 2024, the Town leased nineteen various vehicles and equipment. As of December 31, 2024, the value of the lease liability was $426,067. Payments are made monthly ranging from $592 to $1,326 beginning in January 2021, through September 2028, with comparable incremental borrowing rates ranging between 3.5% and 5% per annum. The vehicles and equipment have an estimated cost ranging between $23,679 and $51,920 with an estimated useful life of the term of the lease ranging between 48 and 60 months from the start of date of delivery. At December 31, 2024, the vehicles and equipment had a net book value of $408,343, with a total amortization expense of $195,000 in 2024.

In 2023, the Town entered into a 60-month lease agreement as lessee for the use of a John Deere 722G motor grader expiring September 20, 2028. As of December 31, 2024, the value of the lease liability was $235,735. The Town is required to make monthly principal and interest payments of $5,756. The lease interest accrues at a rate of 5.00% per annum. At December 31, 2024, the net book value of the right-to-use assets as of the was $224,605 with total amortization expense of $61,256 in 2024.

In 2023, the Town entered into a 60-month lease agreement as lessee for the use of a John Deere 624P wheel loader expiring June 24, 2028. As of December 31, 2024, the value of the lease liability was $121,534. The Town is required to make monthly principal and interest payments of $3,160. The lease interest accrues at a rate of 5.00% per annum. At December 31, 2024, the net book value of the right-to-use assets as of the was $114,910 with total amortization expense of $33,632 in 2024.

NOTE 6: Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Governmental Activities (Continued)

The future minimum lease payments of principal and interest as of December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	275,884	31,392	307,276
2026	269,120	18,489	287,609
2027	166,041	7,518	173,559
2028	72,291	1,363	73,654
Total	$ 783,336	$ 58,762	$ 842,098

Business-Type Activities

Following is a summary of long-term debt transactions of the business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Balance 12/31/2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2024	Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities:					
CWRPDA Note Payable	$ 1,391,699	$ -	$ 82,296	$ 1,309,403	$ 85,193
CWRPDA Premium	46,230	-	3,673	42,557	-
Compensated Absences	13,861	-	1,646	12,215	1,222
Total Long-Term Debt, Business-Type Activities	$ 1,451,790	$ -	$ 87,615	$ 1,364,175	$ 86,415

In May 2007, the Town entered into a loan agreement with the Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority for financing the wastewater treatment system project. This loan was restructured in April 2017 to extend the term an additional ten years. Payments are made semi-annually on February 1st and August 1st, with a fixed interest rate of 3.49% per annum. The final payment on the loan will be made on February 1, 2037. The loan requires a restricted operations and maintenance reserve equal to three months of budgeted operations and maintenance expenses, excluding depreciation expense, not to exceed $1,250,000. At December 31, 2024, the restricted reserve was $189,336. The Town pledged sewer revenues for the repayment of the loan, and the sewer utility rates may be adjusted to meet loan requirements. In the event of default, the loan is secured by pledged revenues in addition to determined or available equitable remedy.

The 2007 Colorado Water Resources and Power Development Authority sewer loan agreement includes a rate maintenance coverage covenant that requires the Town to maintain a coverage ratio of pledged net revenues equal to 110% of the maximum annual debt service of the loan. In 2024, the pledged net revenues were $600,877 and a maximum annual debt service in the amount of $143,169, with a net revenue excess of $457,708. At December 31, 2024, the Town was in compliance with the covenant. Future debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 85,193	$ 44,961	$ 130,154
2026	88,192	41,962	130,154
2027	91,297	38,857	130,154
2028	94,511	35,643	130,154
2029	97,838	32,316	130,154
2030-2034	543,348	107,425	650,773
2035-2037	309,024	16,364	325,388
Total	$ 1,309,403	$ 317,528	$ 1,626,931

NOTE 7: Employee Retirement Plans

Police Pension Plan

Plan Description - The Town contributes to the Statewide Retirement Plan (the SRP Plan), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The SRP Plan is administered by the Fire and Police Pension Association of Colorado (FPPA). The SRP Plan provides retirement benefits for members and beneficiaries. Death and disability coverage is provided for members hired prior to January 1, 1997, through the Statewide Death and Disability Plan (the SWDD plan), which is also administered by the FPPA as a non-contributory plan. Full-time police officers of the Town are members of the SRP Plan and the SWDD Plan. Local revenue sources are responsible for funding of the death and disability benefits for firefighters hired on or after January 1, 1997.

Title 31, Article 31 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) grants the authority to establish and amend benefit terms to the FPPA Board of Directors. FPPA issues a publicly available financial report that includes information on the plans. That report may be obtained at www.fppaco.org.

Benefits Provided - A SRP Plan member is eligible for a normal retirement pension once the member has completed 25 years of credited service and has attained the age of 55. Effective January 1, 2021, a member may also qualify for a normal retirement pension if the member’s combined years of service and age equals at least 80, with a minimum age of 50 (Rule of 80).

The annual normal retirement benefit is 2% of the average of the member’s highest three years’ pensionable earnings for each year of credited service up to ten years, plus 2.5% for each year of service thereafter. The benefit earned prior to January 1, 2007, for members of affiliated Social Security employers will be reduced by the amount of Social Security income payable to the member annually. Effective January 1, 2007, members covered under the Social Security Component will receive half the benefit when compared to the Statewide Retirement Plan. Benefit adjustments paid to retired members are evaluated annually and may be re-determined every October 1. The amount of any increase is based on the Board’s discretion and can range from 0% to the higher of 3% or the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

A member is eligible for early retirement after completion of 30 years of service or attainment of age 50 with at least five years of credited service. The early retirement benefit equals the normal retirement benefit reduced on an actuarially equivalent basis. Upon termination, an employee may elect to have member contributions, along with 5% as interest, returned as a lump sum distribution. Alternatively, a member with at least five years of accredited service may leave contributions with the Plan and remain eligible for a retirement pension at age 55 equal to 2% of the member’s average highest three years’ pensionable earnings for each year of credited service up to ten years, plus 2.5% for each year of service thereafter.

Contributions - The Town and eligible employees are required to contribute to the SRP Plan at rates established by State statutes. Employer contribution rates can only be amended by the State Legislature. Employee contribution rates can be amended by the State Legislature or by election of the membership. The Town and eligible employees each contributed 10.0% and 12.0% of base salary, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2024.

SRP Plan members elected to increase the employee contribution rate 0.5% annually through 2030, to a total of 12% of pensionable earnings. Employer contributions will increase 0.5% annually through 2030 to a total of 13.0% of pensionable earnings. In 2024, the Town’s contribution to the SRP plan was $135,801.

NOTE 7: Employee Retirement Plans (Continued)

Police Pension Plan (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2024, the Town reported a net pension liability of zero for its proportionate share of the SRP Plan.

The net pension liability was measured at December 31, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Town's contributions to the Plan for the calendar year ended December 31, 2023, relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers.

At December 31, 2023, the Town's proportion was 0.13972694%, which was an increase of 0.02424218% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2022.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Town recognized pension expense (income) of $86,160. At December 31, 2024, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 266,103	$ 12,786
Changes of assumptions	154,350	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	191,037	-
Changes in proportion	-	244,910
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	135,801	-
Total	$ 747,291	$ 257,696

Town contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $135,801 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	
2025	$ 57,560
2026	106,303
2027	172,124
2028	1,711
2029	2,115
Thereafter	13,981
Total	$ 353,794

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024, determined the total pension liability using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs.

NOTE 7: Employee Retirement Plans (Continued)

Police Pension Plan (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Actuarial Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment rate of return, compounded annually, net of plan investment expenses, including inflation	7.0%
Inflation (%)	2.5%
Projected salary increases, including inflation	4.25% - 11.25%
Cost of living adjustments (COLA)	0.0%

For determining the total pension liability, the post-retirement mortality tables for non-disabled retirees uses the Pub-2010 Safety Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables projected with the ultimate values of the MP-2020 projection scale. The pre-retirement off-duty mortality tables are adjusted to 60% of the MP-2020 mortality tables for active employees. The on-duty mortality rate is 0.00015.

For determining the actuarially determined contributions, the post-retirement mortality tables for non-disabled retirees uses the 2006 central rates from the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Tables projected to 2018 using the MP-2017 projection scales, and the projected prospectively using the ultimate rates of the scale for all years. The pre-retirement off-duty mortality tables are adjusted to 50% of the RP-2014 mortality tables for active employees. The on-duty mortality rate is 0.00015.

At least every five years the FPPA's Board of Directors, in accordance with best practices, reviews its economic and demographic actuarial assumptions. At its July 2022 meeting, the Board of Directors reviewed and approved recommended changes to the actuarial assumptions. The recommendations were made by the FPPA's actuaries, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company, based upon their analysis of past experience and expectations of the future. The assumption changes were effective for actuarial valuations beginning January 1, 2023. The actuarial assumptions impact actuarial factors for benefit purposes such as purchases of service credit and other benefits where actuarial factors are used.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation (assumed at 2.5%). Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of December 31, 2023, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	35%	8.33%
Equity Long/Short	6%	7.27%
Private Markets	34%	10.31%
Fixed Income	10%	5.35%
Absolute Return	5%	5.89%
Managed Futures	9%	6.39%
Cash	1%	4.32%
Total	100%	

NOTE 7: Employee Retirement Plans (Continued)

Police Pension Plan (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on the Board's funding policy, which establishes the contractually required rates under Colorado statutes. Based on those assumptions, the SRP plan fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

As of the measurement period ending December 31, 2023, the COLA assumption, which was previously 0%, was revised to reflect the true nature of Board's Benefit Policy, which includes a variable COLA and supplemental payments. Consistent with Board's policy, the new COLA assumption will fluctuate from year-to-year depending on the plan experience and the long-term COLA assumption which results in no Net Pension Asset. If current assets do not support Total Pension Liabilities using a COLA assumption of greater than 0%, then a COLA assumption of 0% will be used and a Net Pension Liability will be reported.

Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present values using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (to the extent that the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits) and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the plan's projected fiduciary net position is not sufficient to pay benefits).

For the purpose of this valuation, the expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7%. The municipal bond rate is 4.05%, based on the weekly rate closest to but not later than the measurement date of the "state and local bonds" rate from Federal Reserve statistical release. The resulting single discount rate is 7% percent.

Regarding the sensitivity of the net pension liability (asset) to changes in the single discount rate, the following presents the plan's net pension liability (asset), calculated using a single discount rate of 7%, as well as what the plan's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher:

	1% Decrease (6%)	Current Discount Rate (7%)	1% Increase (8%)
Proportionate share of the SWDB			
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 783,504	$ -	$ -

457 Deferred Compensation Plan

Under Resolution No. 30-R-2015, the Town has established a 457 deferred compensation plan. Participation in the plan is at the employee's option and contributions are limited to the IRS maximum. Under the plan, the Town matches on a one-to-one percentage basis up to 5% of an employee's salary. In 2024, Town employees deferred $128,482, including $43,262 of Roth contributions, and the Town contributed $100,733.

NOTE 7: Employee Retirement Plans (Continued)

Defined Contribution Retirement Plan

The Town agreed to establish a 401(a) defined contribution retirement plan for the Town Manager. The Town agrees to contribute an amount up to 12% of the Town Manager's base salary. Nationwide Retirement Solutions administers the plan. In 2024, the Town contributed $30,147 to the 401(a) defined contribution retirement plan for the Town Manager.

NOTE 8: Other Postemployment Benefits

Statewide Death and Disability Plan

Plan Description - The Town contributes to the Statewide Death and Disability Plan (the SD&D Plan), a cost sharing multiple-employer defined benefit death and disability plan administered by the Fire & Police Pension Association of Colorado (FPPA). All full-time police officers are members of the plan. Contributions to the plan are used solely for the payment of death and disability benefits. Benefits are established by State statute and generally allow for benefits upon the death or disability of a plan member prior to retirement. FPPA issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained at www.fppaco.org.

Benefits Provided - The plan provides pre-retirement death benefits, as follows:

- Off-duty: 40% of the base salary paid to the member prior to death, with an additional 10% of base salary if a surviving spouse has two or more dependent children.
- On-duty: 70% of the base salary paid to the member prior to death.

Disability benefits are as follows:

- 70% of the base salary preceding disability.
- Permanent occupational disability: 50% of the base salary preceding disability.
- Temporary occupational disability: 40% of the base salary preceding disability for up to 5 years.

Benefit adjustments are granted periodically at the discretion of the FPPA Board of Directors. Total disability retirees receive an automatic increase of 3%. For other annuitants, the increase may reflect CPI, but in no case may be higher than 3%.

Once a member is eligible to retire, all plan benefit obligations cease.

Contributions - The contribution requirements are established by State statutes. However, in accordance with Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) 31-31-811(4), the FPPA Board of Directors, based on an annual actuarial valuation, may adjust the contribution rate every two years, but in no event may the adjustment for any two-year period exceed one-tenth of one percent of the member's salary. As of 2020, the FPPA Board may adjust the required contribution rate annually by a maximum of 0.2%.

The Town's Board of Trustees determines the contribution split between members and the Town. For members hired on or after January 1, 1997, the Town contributed 3.4% of base salaries on behalf of the members during the year ended December 31, 2024. The Town has no requirement to make contributions to the plan. Any contributions to the SD&D Plan are considered to be "member contributions". For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Town's contributions to the plan were $48,877.98.

NOTE 8: Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The Town has no requirement to contribute to the plan and does not receive contributions from a non-employer entity. Therefore, the Town does not report a net OPEB liability, or deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB.

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the plan's fiduciary net position is available in FPPA's separately issued financial report, which may be obtained at www.fppaco.org.

NOTE 9: Commitments and Contingencies

Claims and Judgments

The Town participates in a number of federal, state, and local programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental entities. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the Town may be required to reimburse the grantor government. At December 31, 2024, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited but management believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the Town.

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed Article X, Section 20 (the Amendment) to the State Constitution which limits state and local government taxing powers and imposes spending limits. On April 5, 1994, voters within the Town approved the collection, retention and expenditure of the full revenues generated by the Town in 1994 and subsequent years, nothwithstanding the provisions of the Amendment.

The Town has established an emergency reserve, representing 3% of qualifying expenditures, as required by the Amendment. At December 31, 2023, the emergency reserve of $594,000 was reported as restricted fund balance in the General Fund.

Litigation

The Town from time to time is involved in various legal matters. In the opinion of the Town's counsel, there are no pending legal issues that would have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Town.

NOTE 10: Correction of Error (Restatement)

At December 31, 2024, the Town had a restatement due to a correction of an error to the beginning fund balances of the General Fund, Street Improvement Fund, Transportation Fund and the net position of governmental activities at December 31, 2023. The restatements were made to record sales tax revenue in the proper fiscal year and correct developer deposit that was incorrectly recognized as revenue in the prior fiscal year. The impact of the restatements as of December 31, 2023, is identified as follows:

	General Fund	Street Improvement Fund	Transportation Fund	Total Governmental Funds	Governmental Activities
Net Position/Fund Balance, Beginning, as Originally Stated	$ 7,538,441	$ 1,981,739	$ 6,677,018	$16,197,198	$52,020,390
Sales Tax Revenue	(74,424)	(26,760)	-	(101,184)	(101,184)
Capital Contribution Revenue	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
Net Position/Fund Balance, Beginning, as Restated	$ 7,464,017	$ 1,954,979	$ 6,577,018	$15,996,014	$51,819,206

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Taxes			
Property Taxes	$ 2,832,450	$ 3,062,633	$ 230,183
Specific Ownership Taxes	85,000	122,192	37,192
Sales and Use Taxes	4,984,218	4,320,513	(663,705)
Other Taxes	276,822	311,081	34,259
Total Taxes	8,178,490	7,816,419	(362,071)
Intergovernmental			
Mineral Lease	30,000	30,344	344
State Serverance	150,000	113,907	(36,093)
MURA Revenue Sharing	196,692	195,757	(935)
Other	112,454	200,667	88,213
Total Intergovernmental	489,146	540,675	51,529
Licenses and Permits			
Liquor Licenses	2,500	4,214	1,714
Building Permits	664,725	661,983	(2,742)
Business Licenses	12,500	17,171	4,671
Animal Licenses	600	380	(220)
Other Licenses and Permits	245,500	240,819	(4,681)
Total Licenses and Permits	925,825	924,567	(1,258)
Fines and Forfeitures	55,000	70,282	15,282
Charges for Services			
Recreation Fees	63,125	72,218	9,093
Other Charges for Services	467,132	420,138	(46,994)
Total Charges for Services	530,257	492,356	(37,901)
Investment Income	454,017	492,093	38,076
Other Revenues			
Grants and Contributions	335,000	225,260	(109,740)
Other Miscellaneous Revenues	27,500	66,826	39,326
Total Other Revenues	362,500	292,086	(70,414)
TOTAL REVENUES	10,995,235	10,628,478	(366,757)

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
General Government	1,616,107	1,652,541	(36,434)
Community Development	1,032,158	776,655	255,503
Public Safety	2,704,710	2,702,065	2,645
Public Works	789,023	649,328	139,695
Parks and Recreation	1,748,526	1,474,914	273,612
Capital Outlay	298,932	206,940	91,992
Debt Service			
Principal	-	34,562	(34,562)
Interest	-	4,355	(4,355)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,189,456	7,501,360	688,096
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	2,805,779	3,127,118	321,339
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Lease Proceeds	54,533	49,038	(5,495)
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	10,000	5,995	(4,005)
Transfers Out	(2,870,312)	(3,558,409)	(688,097)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(2,805,779)	(3,503,376)	(697,597)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	-	(376,258)	(376,258)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning, as Originally Stated	6,673,709	7,538,441	864,732
Restatement - Correction of an Error	-	(74,424)	(74,424)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning, as Restated	6,673,709	7,464,017	790,308
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 6,673,709	$ 7,087,759	$ 414,050

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
MEAD URBAN RENEWAL AUTHORITY FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	$ 4,000,881	$ 3,835,743	$ (165,138)
Administrative Fee	-	20,237	20,237
Investment Income	229,413	207,951	(21,462)
TOTAL REVENUES	4,230,294	4,063,931	(166,363)
EXPENDITURES			
General Government			
Administration	4,820,508	2,587,217	2,233,291
Capital Outlay	100,000	-	100,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,920,508	2,587,217	2,333,291
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(690,214)	1,476,714	2,166,928
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	3,208,387	3,333,631	125,244
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 2,518,173	$ 4,810,345	$ 2,292,172

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
MUNICIPAL FACILITIES FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Impact Fees	$ 919,812	$ 489,608	$ (430,204)
Intergovernmental	1,540,000	1,656,535	116,535
Investment Income	204,965	201,942	(3,023)
TOTAL REVENUES	2,664,777	2,348,085	(316,692)
EXPENDITURES			
General Government			
Administration	30,000	-	30,000
Parks and Recreation	-	4,648	(4,648)
Capital Outlay	7,900,000	3,023,270	4,876,730
Debt Service			
Principal	158,572	150,561	8,011
Interest and Fiscal Charges	3,850	11,029	(7,179)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,092,422	3,189,508	4,902,914
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(5,427,645)	(841,423)	4,586,222
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Lease Proceeds	-	37,561	37,561
Transfers In	2,500,000	2,500,000	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	2,500,000	2,537,561	37,561
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(2,927,645)	1,696,138	4,623,783
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	4,018,641	3,808,621	(210,020)
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 1,090,996	$ 5,504,759	$ 4,413,763

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
TRANSPORTATION FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Impact Fees	$ 1,422,154	$ 677,572	$ (744,582)
Intergovernmental	6,816,817	206,308	(6,610,509)
Capital Contributions	400,000	-	(400,000)
Investment Income	-	312,974	312,974
Miscellaneous Income	-	15,215	15,215
TOTAL REVENUES	8,638,971	1,212,069	(7,426,902)
EXPENDITURES			
Capital Outlay	13,165,000	1,964,114	11,200,886
Contingency Reserve	600,000	-	600,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,765,000	1,964,114	11,800,886
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(5,126,029)	(752,045)	4,373,984
FUND BALANCE, Beginning, as Originally Stated	6,094,882	6,677,018	582,136
Restatement - Correction of an Error	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning, as Restated	6,094,882	6,577,018	482,136
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 968,853	$ 5,824,973	$ 4,856,120

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Sales and Use Taxes	$ 2,492,109	$ 2,160,231	$ (331,878)
Intergovernmental	338,317	431,343	93,026
Licenses and Permits	63,165	140,608	77,443
Investment Income	-	107,352	107,352
TOTAL REVENUES	2,893,591	2,839,534	(54,057)
EXPENDITURES			
Public Works	4,580,256	3,376,939	1,203,317
Capital Outlay	119,000	222,032	(103,032)
Debt Service			-
Principal	-	93,840	(93,840)
Interest	-	20,883	(20,883)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,699,256	3,713,694	985,562
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(1,805,665)	(874,160)	931,505
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers In	375,000	375,000	-
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(1,430,665)	(499,160)	931,505
FUND BALANCE, Beginning, as Originally Stated	1,824,603	1,981,739	157,136
Restatement - Correction of an Error	-	(26,760)	(26,760)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning, as Restated	1,824,603	1,954,979	130,376
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 393,938	$ 1,455,819	$ 1,061,881

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TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND CONTRIBUTIONS
FPPA STATEWIDE RETIREMENT PLAN
December 31, 2024

FISCAL YEAR	2023	2022	2021
Plan Measurement Date	December 31	December 31	December 31
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY			
Town's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.13972694%	0.11548476%	0.09709193%
Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ -	$ (102,505)	$ 526,174
Town's Covered Payroll	$ 1,211,484	$ 1,006,248	$ 780,216
Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.0%	-10.2%	67.4%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability / Asset	100.0%	97.6%	116.2%

FISCAL YEAR	2024	2023	2022
TOWN CONTRIBUTIONS			
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 135,801	$ 130,410	$ 90,426
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(135,801)	(130,410)	(90,426)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Town's Covered Payroll	$ 1,360,603	$ 1,211,484	$ 1,006,248
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	10.0%	10.8%	9.0%

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years until information is available to be presented.

	December 31 2020	December 31 2019	December 31 2018	December 31 2017
	0.07920886%	0.06352669%	0.03626892%	0.03490164%
	$ 171,963	$ 35,928	$ (45,854)	$ 50,212
	$ 643,912	$ 494,759	$ 248,950	$ 164,885
	26.7%	7.3%	-18.4%	30.5%
	106.7%	101.9%	95.2%	106.3%

	2021	2020	2019	2018
	$ 66,437	$ 50,897	$ 37,457	$ 19,436
	(66,437)	(50,897)	(37,457)	(19,436)
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
	$ 780,216	$ 643,912	$ 494,759	$ 248,950
	8.5%	7.9%	7.6%	7.8%

NOTE 1: Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Information

Budgets are legally adopted for all funds of the Town. Budgets for the governmental funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgetary comparisons for the proprietary fund are presented on a non-GAAP budgetary basis, whereby capital outlay and debt principal are budgeted as expenditures. The Town adheres to the following procedures to establish the budgetary information reflected in the financial statements.

- Management submits to the Board of Trustees a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following January 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- Prior to December 31, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. The Town adopted Resolution No. 1, Series of 2019, which authorizes the Town Administrator to transfer budgeted amounts between objects and purposes within a fund up to $5,000. Any budget revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Trustees.
- Management is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund. However, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Trustees.

NOTE 2: Significant Assumptions in the Actuarially Determined Pension Plan

An actuarial valuation is performed every two years to determine the pension benefit obligation. The latest available actuarial valuation was performed as of January 1, 2024. The measurement date was December 31, 2023. The following assumptions were used in computing the pension benefit obligation for this plan:

Actuarial Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level % of Payroll, Open
Remaining Amortization Period	20 Years
Asset Valuation Method	5-Year smoothed fair value
Investment rate of return, compounded annually, net of plan investment expenses, including inflation	7.0%
Inflation (%)	2.5%
Projected salary increases, including inflation	4.25% - 11.25%
Retirement Age	50% per Year of Eligibility until 100% at Age 65
Cost of living adjustments (COLA)	0.0%

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions were based upon the 2006 central rates from the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Tables for males and females projected to 2018 using the MP-2017 projection scales, and then projected prospectively using the ultimate rates of the scale for all years, 50% multiplier for off-duty mortality.

Post-retirement mortality assumptions were based upon the 2006 central rates from the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Tables for males and females projected to 2018 using the MP-2017 projection scales, and then projected prospectively using the ultimate rates of the scale for all years.

NOTE 2: Significant Assumptions in the Actuarially Determined Pension Plan (Continued)

Disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the 2006 central rates from the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Tables for males and females projected to 2018 using the MP-2017 projection scales, and then projected prospectively using the ultimate rates of the scale for all years.

The actuarial assumptions shown above are associated with the Actuarially Determined Contribution for the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2023. The actuarial assumptions were changed for the Actuarial Valuation as of January 1, 2024, and as such, the Total Pension Liability was measured using those assumptions for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, with a one-year lag.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2024

	CONSERVATION TRUST	PARKS AND OPEN SPACE	POLICE IMPACT
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	$ 196,779	$ 636,816	$ 109,929
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-
Taxes Receivable	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 196,779	$ 636,816	$ 109,929
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$ 28,443	$ -	$ -
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Property Taxes	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted for:			
Conservation Trust	168,336	-	-
Parks and Open Space	-	636,816	-
Police Impact	-	-	109,929
Improvement Districts	-	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	168,336	636,816	109,929
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 196,779	$ 636,816	$ 109,929

ELEVATION 25 GID	HIGHWAY 66 & I-25 GID	TOTAL
$ 10,537	$ -	$ 954,061
30	-	30
34,273	5,918	40,191
44,840	5,918	$ 994,282
$ -	$ -	$ 28,443
34,273	5,918	40,191
-	-	168,336
-	-	636,816
-	-	109,929
10,567	-	10,567
10,567	-	925,648
$ 44,840	$ 5,918	$ 994,282

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	CONSERVATION TRUST	PARKS AND OPEN SPACE	POLICE IMPACT
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -
Specific Ownersip Taxes	-	-	-
Impact Fees	-	311,444	56,504
Intergovernmental	76,898	-	-
Donations	-	54,000	-
Investment Income	7,025	26,228	5,990
TOTAL REVENUES	83,923	391,672	62,494
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
General Government	-	-	-
Public Safety	-	-	20,871
Parks and Recreation	28,443	10,740	-
Capital Outlay	-	204,422	-
Debt Service			
Principal	-	-	78,326
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	11,813
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	28,443	215,162	111,010
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	55,480	176,510	(48,516)
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	112,856	460,306	158,445
FUND BALANCES, Ending	$ 168,336	$ 636,816	$ 109,929

	ELEVATION 25 GID	HIGHWAY 66 & I-25 GID	TOTAL
	$ 10,260	$ -	$ 10,260
	371	-	371
	-	-	367,948
	-	-	76,898
	-	-	54,000
	242	-	39,485
	10,873	-	548,962
	306	-	306
	-	-	20,871
	-	-	39,183
	-	-	204,422
	-	-	78,326
	-	-	11,813
	306	-	354,921
	10,567	-	194,041
	-	-	731,607
	$ 10,567	$ -	$ 925,648

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
CONSERVATION TRUST FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Intergovernmental	$ 65,000	$ 76,898	$ 11,898
Investment Income	1,000	7,025	6,025
TOTAL REVENUES	66,000	83,923	17,923
EXPENDITURES			
Parks and Recreation	30,000	28,443	1,557
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	66,000	55,480	17,923
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	5,229	112,856	107,627
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 71,229	$ 168,336	$ 97,107

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
PARKS AND OPEN SPACE FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Impact Fees	$ 493,158	$ 311,444	$ (181,714)
Intergovernmental	100,000	-	(100,000)
Donations	-	54,000	54,000
Investment Income	27,973	26,228	(1,745)
TOTAL REVENUES	621,131	391,672	(229,459)
EXPENDITURES			
Parks and Open Space	425,000	10,740	414,260
Capital Outlay	866,100	204,422	661,678
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,291,100	215,162	1,075,938
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(669,969)	176,510	846,479
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	699,322	460,306	(239,016)
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 29,353	$ 636,816	$ 607,463

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
POLICE IMPACT FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Impact Fees	$ 113,079	$ 56,504	$ (56,575)
Investment Income	10,808	5,990	(4,818)
TOTAL REVENUES	123,887	62,494	(61,393)
EXPENDITURES			
Public Safety	-	20,871	(20,871)
Capital Outlay	35,000	-	35,000
Debt Service			
Principal	80,724	78,326	2,398
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	11,813	(11,813)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	115,724	111,010	4,714
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	8,163	(48,516)	(56,679)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	216,153	158,445	(57,708)
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 224,316	$ 109,929	$ (114,387)

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Investment Income	$ 47,778	$ 193,786	$ 146,008
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers In	2,495,312	3,183,409	688,097
Transfers Out	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(4,688)	683,409	688,097
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	43,090	877,195	834,105
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	4,777,820	3,988,382	(789,438)
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 4,820,910	$ 4,865,577	$ 44,667

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
ELEVATION 25 GENERAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	$ 10,260	$ 10,260	$ -
Specific Ownership Taxes	-	371	371
Investment Income	231	242	11
TOTAL REVENUES	10,491	10,873	382
EXPENDITURES			
General Government			
Administration	10,169	306	9,863
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	10,169	306	9,863
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	322	10,567	10,245
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	-	-	-
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 322	$ 10,567	$ 10,245

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
SEWER FUND (BUDGETARY BASIS TO GAAP BASIS)
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for Services	$ 981,690	$ 1,037,141	$ 55,451
Miscellaneous	27,568	16,492	(11,076)
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	1,009,258	1,053,633	44,375
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Administration	342,365	338,358	4,007
Operations	576,786	418,984	157,802
Capital Outlay	685,000	127,561	557,439
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,604,151	884,903	719,248
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(594,893)	168,730	763,623
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Investment Income	75,667	73,367	(2,300)
Debt Service			
Principal	(82,296)	(82,296)	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(47,858)	(47,859)	(1)
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	(54,487)	(56,788)	(2,301)
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CHARGES	(649,380)	111,942	761,322
CAPITAL CHARGES			
Sewer Tap Fees	277,307	201,222	(76,085)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION - BUDGETARY BASIS	$ (372,073)	$ 313,164	$ 685,237
RECONCILIATION TO GAAP BASIS			
Capital Outlay		127,561	
Debt Principal		82,296	
Debt Premium Amortization		3,673	
Change in Accrued Interest		1,197	
Depreciation		(362,852)	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION, GAAP Basis		165,039	

COMPLIANCE SECTION

SINGLE AUDIT

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*

Honorable Mayor and the Board of Trustees
Town of Mead
Mead, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Mead, Colorado (the Town) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Town and have issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Town's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or 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 the 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. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, 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 items 2024-001 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town'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.*

Honorable Mayor and Board of Trustees
Town of Mead, Colorado

Town's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Town's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Town'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 Town'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 Town's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

DMC Auditing and Consulting, LLC

DMC Auditing and Consulting, LLC
June 30, 2025
Bailey, Colorado

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AUDITING AND CONSULTING, LLC
(720) 422-1352
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM, INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE, AND THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Honorable Mayor and the Board of Trustees
Town of Mead
Mead, Colorado

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Town of Mead, Colorado's (the Town) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024. the Town's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Town complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each 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 Town 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 each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Town'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 Town's federal programs.

DMC AUDITING AND CONSULTING, LLC (720) 422-1352 DCHERNYAK@DMCCPAS.NET

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 to express an opinion on the Town'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 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 Town's compliance with the requirements of each 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 Town'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 Town'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 Town'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 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 the Town's 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.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Town. We issued our report thereon dated June 30, 2025, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is 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 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 schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

DMC Auditing and Consulting, LLC

DMC Auditing and Consulting, LLC
June 30, 2025
Bailey, Colorado

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
Year Ended December 31, 2024

SECTION I: SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP): Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

• Material weaknesses identified?	☒ Yes	☐ No
• Significant deficiencies identified?	☐ Yes	☒ None Reported

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted?	☐ Yes	☒ No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:

• Material weaknesses identified?	☐ Yes	☒ No
• Significant deficiencies identified?	☐ Yes	☒ None Reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	☐ Yes	☒ No

Identification of major federal programs:

Federal Assistant Listing Number	Name of Federal Cluster/Program
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Dollar threshold used to distinguish Between Type A and Type B programs: $750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	☐ Yes	☒ No

SECTION II: FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

2024-001: Material Audit Adjusting Journal Entries in the Financial Statements

Criteria: AU-C Section 265, A.11 in part states that indicators of material weaknesses in internal control include an identification by the auditor of a restatement of previously issued financial statements to reflect the correction of a material misstatement due to fraud or error.

Condition: The Town staff have identified restatements as a result of correction of errors in the financial statements of prior years, related to various adjustments including timing of revenue recognition in accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions*, and a correction of a developer deposit that was incorrectly recorded as revenue as of December 31, 2023.

Cause: The internal controls related to revenue accruals and revenue recognition were designed properly but were not effective for several material transactions.

Effect: The Town's prior year financial statements were materially misstated and required a restatement due to corrections of errors.

Repeat Finding: No.

Recommendation: The Town should closely review complex developer agreements and year-end revenue accruals in order to avoid future restatements.

Corrective Action Plan: Reported on page 59.

SECTION III: FEDERAL AWARDS FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

No findings or questioned costs were reported for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

FY24 Audit finding correction action

The Town acknowledges the material correction of an error in the Town's prior years' financial statements. In prior years, limited understanding of the process and timing of certain sales/use taxes collected for the Town by another government had resulted in incorrect year-end accrual amounts of those taxes. Current management has improved financial capabilities by hiring an experienced governmental accounting firm that identified and corrected the issue during 2024.

The Town acknowledges the material correction of an error in the Town's prior year's financial statements that had recorded a developer's payment as a revenue. Town staff researched the payment during 2024 and determined that the payment was refundable upon certain conditions. Therefore, the Town corrected the prior period error by reclassifying the payment as a deposit. Staff will continue to research developer payments received in the future to ensure their proper accounting treatment.

441 Third Street | Mead, CO 80542 | 970.535.4477 | townofmead.org

TOWN OF MEAD, COLORADO

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Year Ended December 31, 2024

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number		Expenditures
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
Passed Through Office of Community Oriented Policing Services				
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710	15JCOPS-22-GG-04041-UHPX	$	197,627
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Passed Through Colorado Department of Transportation				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	23-HA4-XC-00123 22-HA4-XC-00245		193,808
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY				
Passed Through Colorado Department of Local Affairs				
COVID-19 Coronovirus State and local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027			1,162,831
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			$	1,554,266

See accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

NOTE 1: Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in the financial statements. The Town does not charge a de minimis indirect cost rate. Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or fund balance, or cash flows of the Town.

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

NOTE 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Governmental fund types account for the majority of the Town's federal grant activity. Expenditures reported in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are recognized on a modified basis of accounting. Subrecipient expenditures are recorded on a cash basis. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or limited as to reimbursement. Non-cash expenditures are included in the schedule.

NOTE 3: Indirect Cost Rate

The Town has not elected to use the 10% de minimis cost rate.

NOTE 4: Subrecipients

At December 31, 2024, the Town did not pass-through federal awards to subrecipients.

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STATE COMPLIANCE

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

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT		City or County:	Town of Mead
		YEAR ENDING : December 2024	
This Information From the Records of Town of Mead, Colorado	Prepared By: Phone:	Lorraine Trotter, Prof'l Mgmt Solutions 303-910-9197	

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

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

II. RECEIPTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Receipts from local sources:	
1. Local highway-user taxes	
a. Motor Fuel (from Item I.A.5.)	
b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.5.)	
c. Total (a.+b.)	
2. General fund appropriations	1,570,675
3. Other local imposts (from page 2)	3,100,603
4. Miscellaneous local receipts (from page 2)	589,892
5. Transfers from toll facilities	
6. Proceeds of sale of bonds and notes:	
a. Bonds - Original Issues	
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues	
c. Notes	
d. Total (a. + b. + c.)	0
7. Total (1 through 6)	5,261,170
B. Private Contributions	
C. Receipts from State government (from page 2)	546,253
D. Receipts from Federal Government (from page 2)	0
E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)	5,807,423

III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Local highway disbursements:	
1. Capital outlay (from page 2)	2,449,657
2. Maintenance:	2,625,179
3. Road and street services:	
a. Traffic control operations	453,406
b. Snow and ice removal	85,385
c. Other	
d. Total (a. through c.)	538,791
4. General administration & miscellaneous	64,183
5. Highway law enforcement and safety	1,421,119
6. Total (1 through 5)	7,098,928
B. Debt service on local obligations:	
1. Bonds:	
a. Interest & Costs of Issuance	
b. Redemption	
c. Total (a. + b.)	0
2. Notes:	
a. Interest	3,850
b. Redemption	82,609
c. Total (a. + b.)	86,459
3. Total (1.c + 2.c)	86,459
C. Payments to State for highways	
D. Payments to toll facilities	
E. Total disbursements (A.6 + B.3 + C + D)	7,185,387

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)	124,584	0	82,609	41,975

V. LOCAL ROAD AND STREET FUND BALANCE

A. Beginning Balance	B. Total Receipts	C. Total Disbursements	D. Ending Balance	E. Reconciliation
8,658,756	5,807,423	7,185,387	7,280,792	0

Notes and Comments:

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT	STATE: Colorado
	YEAR ENDING (mm/yy): December 2024

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		a. Interest on investments	420,326
b. Other local imposts:		b. Traffic Fines & Penalities	62,953
1. Sales Taxes & Use Taxes	2,160,231	c. Parking Garage Fees	
2. Infrastructure & Impact Fees	677,572	d. Parking Meter Fees	
3. Liens		e. Sale of Surplus Property	
4. Licenses	140,608	f. Charges for Services	
5. Specific Ownership &/or Other	122,192	g. Other Mis Developer Contrib's in Lieu	15,215
6. Total (1. through 5.)	3,100,603	h. Other County Road & Bridge Tax	91,398
c. Total (a. + b.)	3,100,603	i. Total (a. through h.)	589,892
	(Carry forward to page 1)		(Carry forward to page 1)

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
C. Receipts from State Government		**D. Receipts from Federal Government**	
1. Highway-user taxes	311,715	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	28,230	d. Federal Transit Admin	
d. Other State of Colorado Grants	206,308	e. U.S. Corps of Engineers	
e. Other (Specify) CML Grant	0	f. Other Federal	
f. Total (a. through e.)	234,538	g. Total (a. through f.)	0
4. Total (1. + 2. + 3.f)	546,253	3. Total (1. + 2.g)	
			(Carry forward to page 1)

III. DISBURSEMENTS FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL

	ON NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (a)	OFF NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (b)	TOTAL (c)
A.1. Capital outlay:			
a. Right-Of-Way Costs			0
b. Engineering Costs			0
c. Construction:			
(1). New Facilities			0
(2). Capacity Improvements		1,490,818	1,490,818
(3). System Preservation		263,512	263,512
(4). System Enhancement & Operation		695,327	695,327
(5). Total Construction (1) + (2) + (3) + (4)	0	2,449,657	2,449,657
d. Total Capital Outlay (Lines 1.a. + 1.b. + 1.c.5)	0	2,449,657	2,449,657
			(Carry forward to page 1)

Notes and Comments: