

Town of Blue River, Colorado

Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees
Town of Blue River
Breckenridge, Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Town of Blue River (the "Town"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Town of Blue River, as of December 31, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAS"). 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 Town of Blue River 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

Town of Blue River's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, 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 one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

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 U.S. GAAS 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 U.S. GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 budgetary comparison information in Section E 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. The budgetary comparison information was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. It has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with U.S. GAAS. In our opinion, the budgetary comparison information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Board of Trustees
Town of Blue River
Breckenridge, Colorado

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's financial statements as a whole. The budgetary comparison information and the *Local Highway Finance Report* in Section F are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The budgetary comparison information and the *Local Highway Finance Report* are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

McMahan and Associates, L.L.C.

McMahan and Associates, L.L.C.
Avon, Colorado
September 28, 2026

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Town of Blue River
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2025

Assets:	
Cash and investments	6,330,702
Accounts receivable, taxes and fees, net	211,834
Property tax receivable	930,583
Capital assets, net	4,812,347
Total Assets	12,285,466
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	64,426
Accrued interest	1,751
Deferred revenue, other	200,335
Accrued compensated absences:	
Due within one year	52,435
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	39,356
Due in more than one year	127,689
Total Liabilities	485,992
Deferred Inflow of Resources:	
Unavailable property tax revenue	930,583
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	930,583
Net Position:	
Net investment in capital assets	4,643,551
Restricted for emergencies	90,000
Restricted for conservation trust fund	1,683,090
Restricted for capital projects	1,509,458
Unrestricted	2,942,792
Total Net Position	10,868,891

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Town of Blue River
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Total Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:					
General government	981,032	72,593	-	-	(908,439)
Judicial	17,210	27,624	9,468	-	19,882
Planning and zoning	7,146	115,480	-	-	108,334
Public safety	566,312	-	-	-	(566,312)
Public works	918,942	18,495	-	-	(900,447)
Interest on long-term debt	17,393	-	-	-	(17,393)
Total Governmental Activities	2,508,035	234,192	9,468	-	(2,264,375)
		General revenues:			
		Property and specific ownership tax			914,158
		Sales, lodging and other taxes			1,616,244
		Intergovernmental revenues			112,764
		Investment income			147,983
		Other revenue			69,391
		Total General Revenues			2,860,540
		Change in Net Position			596,165
		Net Position - Beginning			10,272,726
		Net Position - Ending			10,868,891

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Town of Blue River
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2025

	General	Capital Improvements	Conservation Trust	Broadband	American Rescue Plan	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:						
Cash and investments	4,378,578	1,509,458	173,632	215,737	53,297	6,330,702
Accounts receivable, taxes and fees	211,834	-	-	-	-	211,834
Property tax receivable	930,583	-	-	-	-	930,583
Total Assets	5,520,995	1,509,458	173,632	215,737	53,297	7,473,119
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	64,426	-	-	-	-	64,426
Deferred revenue, other	200,335	-	-	-	-	200,335
Total Liabilities	264,761	-	-	-	-	264,761
Deferred Inflow of Resources:						
Unavailable property tax revenue	930,583	-	-	-	-	930,583
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources	930,583	-	-	-	-	930,583
Fund Balances:						
Spendable						
Restricted	90,000	1,509,458	173,632	-	-	1,773,090
Committed	-	-	-	215,737	53,297	269,034
Unassigned	4,235,651	-	-	-	-	4,235,651
Total Fund Balances	4,325,651	1,509,458	173,632	215,737	53,297	6,277,775
Total Deferred Inflow of Resources Liabilities, and Fund Balances	5,520,995	1,509,458	173,632	215,737	53,297	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:						
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.						4,812,347
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, are not reported on the funds.						(221,231)
Net Position of Governmental Activities						10,868,891

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Town of Blue River
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	General	Capital Improvements	Conservation Trust	Broadband	American Rescue Plan	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
Taxes	2,530,402	-	-	-	-	2,530,402
Intergovernmental	102,721	-	10,043	-	-	112,764
Licenses and permits	188,023	-	-	-	-	188,023
Charges for services	18,495	-	-	-	-	18,495
Fines and fees	27,674	-	-	-	-	27,674
Miscellaneous revenues	78,859	122,985	6,729	12,198	6,071	226,842
Total Revenues	2,946,174	122,985	16,772	12,198	6,071	3,104,200
Expenditures:						
General government	940,770	-	-	-	-	940,770
Judicial	17,210	-	-	-	-	17,210
Planning and zoning	7,146	-	-	-	-	7,146
Public safety	528,504	-	-	-	-	528,504
Public works	854,360	-	4,758	-	389	859,507
Capital outlay	-	843,955	-	-	128,001	971,956
Debt service:						
Principal	3,197	33,636	-	-	-	36,833
Interest	1,835	13,806	-	-	-	15,641
Total Expenditures	2,353,022	891,397	4,758	-	128,390	3,377,567
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	593,152	(768,412)	12,014	12,198	(122,319)	(273,367)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Lease proceeds	-	193,892	-	-	-	193,892
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	193,892	-	-	-	193,892
Net Change in Fund Balance	593,152	(574,520)	12,014	12,198	(122,319)	(79,475)
Fund Balances - Beginning	3,732,499	2,083,978	161,618	203,539	175,616	6,357,250
Fund Balances - Ending	4,325,651	1,509,458	173,632	215,737	53,297	6,277,775

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Town of Blue River
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Net Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	(79,475)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the difference between capital outlay and depreciation:	
Capital outlay	971,956
Depreciation	(148,758)
	823,198
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, notes and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, however this transaction has no effect on net position.	
Debt proceeds	(193,892)
Principal repayments on leases	36,833
	(157,059)
Interest on long term liabilities is based upon when it is due in the Statement of Activities as compared to when paid in the Governmental Fund financial statements.	(1,751)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Change in compensated absences	11,252
	11,252
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	596,165

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Town of Blue River, Colorado (the "Town") was incorporated in 1964 as a statutory town under the laws of the State of Colorado. An elected Mayor and Town Board of Trustees are responsible for setting policy, appointing administrative personnel and adopting an annual budget in accordance with state statutes. The Town's major operations include maintenance of streets and park areas, fire mitigation, building inspection and permits, judicial services (municipal court), public safety (police), and general administrative services. The Town is located in Summit County, Colorado.

The Town's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established by GAAP used by the Town are discussed below.

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government; i.e., the Town, and (b) organizations for which the Town is financially accountable. The Town is considered financially accountable for legally separate organizations if it is able to appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the Town. Consideration is also given to other organizations which are fiscally dependent; i.e., unable to adopt a budget, levy taxes, or issue debt without approval by the Town. Organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Town are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete are also included in the reporting entity.

Based on the criteria above, the Town is not financially accountable for any other entity nor is the Town a component unit of any other government.

B. Government-wide Financial Statements

The Town's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Town's individual funds). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. The Town's governmental functions include general government (administration), planning and zoning (building department), public safety (police department), judicial (municipal court), and public works (street maintenance). The Town does not have any business-type activities. As a general rule, the effect of the interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, the governmental activities columns are (a) presented on a consolidated basis by column, and (b) reported on a full accrual, economic resources basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Town's net position is reported in three parts: net investment in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position.

The government-wide statement of activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Town's functions (public safety, public works, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function (public safety, public works, etc.).

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Government-wide Financial Statements (continued)

Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants. The net costs (by function) are mostly supported by general revenues (property and sales taxes, interest income, etc.).

The government-wide focus is on the sustainability of the Town as an entity and the change in the Town's net position resulting from the current year's activities.

C. Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the Town are reported in individual funds in the fund financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The fund focus is on current available resources and budget compliance.

The Town reports the following 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 *Capital Improvements Fund* accounts for resources assessed to be used to acquire capital assets and for the construction of major capital projects.

The *Conservation Trust Fund* accounts for funds received from the state lottery program to fund recreational capital projects.

The *Broadband Fund* accounts for the activities related to the purchase and operation of the Town installed and owned fiber optic based network, which, when completed, will provide internet services to residents and commercial entities in the Town.

The *American Rescue Plan Fund* was established to give enhanced detail of the carrying balance and expenditures associated with the American Rescue Plan Act funding received from the 2021 federal government stimulus bill.

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Measurement focus refers to whether financial statements measure changes in current resources only (current financial focus) or changes in both current and long-term resources (long-term economic focus). Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues, expenditures, or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Financial statement presentation refers to classification of revenues by source and expenses by function.

1. Long-term Economic Focus and Accrual Basis

The government-wide financial statements use the long-term economic focus and are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

2. Current Financial Focus and Modified Accrual Basis

The governmental fund financial statements use the current financial focus and are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter (60 days) to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are generally recognized when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general long-term debt, if any, is recognized when due.

3. Financial Statement Presentation

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers and applicants for goods, services or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

E. Financial Statement Accounts

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within 3 months of the date acquired by the Town.

The Town follows Colorado Revised Statutes which permit investments in the following type of obligations:

- U.S. Treasury Obligations (maximum maturity of 60 months)
- Federal Instrumentality Securities (maximum maturity of 60 months)
- FDIC-insured Certificates of Deposit (maximum maturity of 60 months)
- Corporate Bonds (maximum maturity of 60 months)
- Prime Commercial Paper (maximum maturity of 60 months)
- Eligible Bankers Acceptances
- Repurchase Agreements
- General Obligations and Revenue Obligations
- Local Government Investment Pools
- Money Market Mutual Funds

Investments are stated at fair value, net asset value or amortized cost depending on the investment (see Note IV.A). The change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income.

2. Receivables

Receivables are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. The Town uses the allowance method for recognizing the potential uncollectibility of delinquent accounts receivable. No allowance is recorded at December 31, 2025, as all accounts are considered to be collectible.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Financial Statement Accounts (continued)

3. Property Taxes

Property taxes are assessed in one year as a lien on the property, but not collected by the governmental unit until the subsequent year. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the assessed but uncollected property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and deferred inflow of resources.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, infrastructure, buildings and improvements, park improvements, equipment, furniture, and vehicles, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Town as assets with an estimated useful life in excess of two years with an initial cost of $5,000 or more. Purchased assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets, as applicable. Infrastructure, buildings and improvements, park improvements, equipment, furniture and vehicles are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Capital Assets	Years
Infrastructure	40-59
Building and improvements	40
Park improvements	20
Equipment, furniture and vehicles	5-7

5. Compensated Absences

For governmental funds, vested and accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, is reported as expenditures and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Vested and accumulated vacation leave not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements. However, these amounts are reported in the government-wide financial statements in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*.

6. Long-term Obligations and Leases

Long-term debt is recognized as a liability of a governmental fund when due, or when resources have been accumulated for payment early in the following year. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a fund liability of the governmental fund. The remaining portion of such obligations is reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Financial Statement Accounts (continued)

6. Long-term Obligations and Leases (continued)

The Town follows provisions of GASB 87, Leases with regards to leased assets and leased liabilities. This standard requires recognition of certain leased assets and liabilities for leases previously classified as operating leases and deferred inflows or outflows of resources recognized based on the payment provision of the contract. It established a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this standard, a lessee is required to recognized a lease liability and an intangible right to use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources.

7. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/ expenditure) until then. The Town does not have any items that qualify for reporting in this category at December 31, 2025.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Town has two types of items that qualify for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the items, unearned revenues, are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available and earned.

8. Fund Balances

The Town classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

Non-spendable – includes fund balance amounts inherently non-spendable since they represent inventories, prepaid items, etc.

Restricted – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority, which is the Town Board of Trustees. Fiscal year spending excludes bonded debt service and enterprise spending.

Assigned – includes spendable fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the Town Board of Trustees or its management designees. The Capital Improvement Fund's entire balance was restricted for future capital projects and equipment acquisition.

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. Financial Statement Accounts (continued)

8. Fund Balances (continued)

Unassigned – includes residual positive fund balance within the General Fund, which has not been classified within the other above mentioned categories. Unassigned fund balance may also include negative balances for any governmental fund if expenditures exceed amounts restricted, committed, or assigned for those specific purposes.

The Town uses restricted amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents or contracts that prohibit this, such as grant agreements that require dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the Town would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts when expenditures are made.

9. Net Position

In the government wide financial statements, net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Town or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

F. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Town's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenditures or expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

II. Reconciliation of Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

A. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the government-wide Statement of Net Position

These financial statements include a reconciliation between the total fund balances of all governmental funds as presented on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

B. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund Statement of Revenues and Expenditures and the government-wide Statement of Activities

Additionally, these financial statements include a reconciliation between the total net change in fund balances of all governmental funds as presented on the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the change in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide Statement of Activities.

III. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Annual appropriations are adopted for all funds. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. All appropriations lapse at year end.

The Town followed the required timetable noted on the following page in preparing, approving, and enacting its budget for 2025.

1. For the 2025 budget year, prior to August 25, 2024, the County Assessor sent to the Town an assessed valuation of all taxable property within the Town's boundaries. The County Assessor may change the assessed valuation on or before December 15, 2024, only once by a single notification to the Town.

2. The Mayor, or other qualified person appointed by the Council, submitted to the Council, on or before October 15, 2024, a recommended budget which detailed the necessary property taxes needed along with other available revenues to meet the Town's operating requirements.

3. Prior to December 15, 2024, a public hearing was held for the budget, the Council certified to the County Commissioners a levy rate that derived the necessary property taxes as computed in the proposed budget, and the Council adopted the proposed budget and an appropriating resolution that legally appropriated expenditures for the upcoming year.

4. After a required publication of "Notice of Proposed Budget", the Town adopted the proposed budget and a resolution that legally appropriated expenditures for the upcoming year

5. After adoption of the budget resolution, the Town may make the following changes: a) it may transfer appropriated money between funds; b) it may approve supplemental appropriations to the extent of revenues in excess of estimated revenues in the budget; c) it may approve emergency appropriations, and d) it may reduce appropriations for which originally estimated revenues are insufficient.

Taxes levied in one year are collected in the succeeding year. Thus, taxes certified in 2024 were collected in 2025 and taxes certified in 2025 will be collected in 2026. Taxes are due on January 1st in the year of collection; however, they may be paid in either one installment (no later than April 30th) or two equal installments (not later than February 28th and June 15th) without interest or penalty. Taxes that are not paid within the prescribed time bear interest at the rate of one percent (1%) per month until paid. Unpaid amounts and the accrued interest thereon become delinquent on June 16th.

A. Budgetary Information (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Town's General Fund exceeded appropriations by $226,493, which may be a violation of State Statutes.

III. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (continued)

B. TABOR Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters amended Article X of the Colorado Constitution by adding Section 20; commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights ("TABOR"). TABOR contains revenue, spending, tax and debt limitations that apply to the State of Colorado and local governments. TABOR requires, with certain exceptions, advance voter approval for any new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above that for the prior year, extension of any expiring tax, or tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any local government. Any revenues earned in excess of the fiscal year spending limit must be refunded in the next fiscal year unless voters approve retention of such excess revenue.

Except for refinancing bonded debt at a lower interest rate or adding new employees to existing pension plans, TABOR requires advance voter approval for the creation of any multiple-fiscal year debt or other financial obligation unless adequate present cash reserves are pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future fiscal years.

TABOR also requires local governments to establish an emergency reserve to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by TABOR, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or fringe benefit increases. The reserve is calculated at 3% of fiscal year spending. Fiscal year spending excludes bonded debt service and enterprise spending. The Town has reserved $90,000 for TABOR, which is the approximate required reserve at December 31, 2025.

On November 7, 1995, a majority of the Town's electors passed a ballot question, which authorized the Town to "collect and increase fiscal year spending such that the full revenue generated during 1994 and each subsequent year thereafter by its existing mill levy, without any increase in general property taxes, may be expended without any limitation under Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution for (a) snow removal; (b) road maintenance; (c) police protection; (d) other municipal services; and without limiting any year the amount of other revenues that may be collected and spent by the Town of Blue River, Colorado under Article X, Section 20 to the Colorado Constitution or any other law provided there shall be no increase in the Town's present mill levy, unless approved by a majority of voters voting on any such increase."

The Town's management believes it is in compliance with the financial provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of its provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate fiscal year spending limits, will require judicial interpretation.

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

The Town's deposits are entirely covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or by collateral held under Colorado's Public Deposit Protection Act ("PDPA"). The FDIC insures the first $250,000 of the Town's deposits at each financial institution. Deposit balances over $250,000 are collateralized as required by PDPA. The carrying amount of the Town's cash was $3,497,344 at year end. The Town had the following cash and investments with the following maturities at December 31, 2025:

Fair Value of Investments

The Town measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- *Level 1:* Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- *Level 2:* Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and,
- *Level 3:* Unobservable inputs.

At December 31, 2025, the Town had the following recurring fair value measurements:

Investments Measured at Net Asset Value	
Colotrust	2,833,233
Investments Measured at Amortized Cost	
Csafe	125

Debt and equity securities classified in Level 1 are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt and equity securities classified in Level 2 are valued using the following approaches:

- U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Agencies, and Commercial Paper: quoted prices for identical securities in markets that are not active;
- Repurchase Agreements, Negotiable Certificates of Deposit, and Collateralized Debt Obligations: matrix pricing based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices;
- Money Market, Bond, and Equity Mutual Funds: published fair value per share (unit) for each fund.

Debt securities, namely mortgage backed securities classified in Level 3 are valued using an appraisal service.

The Investment Pool represents investments in COLOTRUST and C-SAFE. The value of the pool is determined by the pool's share price.

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

A. Deposits and Investments (continued)

The Town had the following cash and investments with the following maturities:

	Standard & Poors rating	Carrying amounts	Maturities: Less than one year	Maturities: More than one year
Deposits:				
Petty cash	Not rated	250	250	-
Checking	Not rated	1,958,446	1,958,446	-
Savings	Not rated	1,538,648	1,538,648	-
Total deposits		3,497,344	3,497,344	-
Investments:				
Certificates of deposit	Not rated	-	-	-
Investment pools	AAAm	2,833,358	2,833,358	-
Total investments		2,833,358	2,833,358	-
Total cash and investments		6,330,702	6,330,702	-
Financial Statement Captions:				
Cash and investments		6,330,702		

Interest Rate Risk - As a means of limiting its exposure to interest rate risk, the Town coordinates its investment maturities closely to match cash flow needs and restricts the maximum investment term to less than five years from the purchase date.

Credit Risk - Colorado statutes specify instruments in which local governments may invest. The Town's general investment policy is to apply the prudent-person rule; Investments are made as a prudent person would be expected to act, with discretion and intelligence, to seek reasonable income, preserve capital, and, in general, avoid speculative investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The Town diversifies its investments by security type and institution. Financial institutions holding Town funds must provide the Town a copy of the certificate from the Banking Authority that states that the institution is an eligible public depository.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year end for the Town's funds, including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

Receivables:	
Property tax	930,583
Accounts	211,834
Gross receivables	1,142,417
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	-
Net receivables	1,142,417

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

C. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2025 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	1,090,543	-	-	1,090,543
Construction in progress	-	128,003	-	128,003
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	1,090,543	128,003	-	1,218,546
Capital assets, being depreciated and amortized:				
Infrastructure	2,508,709	650,061	-	3,158,770
Buildings and improvements	1,200,048	-	-	1,200,048
Park improvements	44,882	-	-	44,882
Furniture, vehicles and equipment	279,548	-	-	279,548
Right-to-use leased asset	16,011	193,892	-	209,903
Total capital assets, being depreciated and amortized	4,049,198	843,953	-	4,893,151
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for:				
Infrastructure	(579,911)	(59,436)	-	(639,347)
Buildings and improvements	(305,883)	(30,001)	-	(335,884)
Park improvements	(30,296)	(2,244)	-	(32,540)
Furniture, vehicles and equipment	(226,496)	(14,761)	-	(241,257)
Right-to-use leased asset	(8,006)	(42,316)	-	(50,322)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,150,592)	(148,758)	-	(1,299,350)
Total capital assets, being depreciated and amortized, net	2,898,606	695,195	-	3,593,801
Governmental activities capital assets, net	3,989,149	823,198	-	4,812,347

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

C. Capital Assets (continued)

The Town had capital outlay expenditures and depreciation expense for 2025 as follows:

	Depreciation & Amortization Expense	Capital Outlay
Governmental activities:		
General government	45,719	-
Public safety	43,603	193,892
Public works	59,436	778,064
Total	148,758	971,956

D. Long-term Liabilities

1. Lease Liability

In 2022, the Town entered into a five-year lease agreement for a copier in the amount of $16,011, with the interest being at 4%. Lease payments of $295 are due monthly beginning January 2023. The copier has a five-year estimated useful life.

In 2025, the Town entered into a five-year lease agreement for three new police vehicles for a total amount of $193,892. Annual payments of $47,442 will occur annually beginning on November 5, 2025 and the interest rate for the lease payments is 7.12%. The police vehicles have a five year estimated useful life.

Future lease payments for the Town are as follows:

	Lease Payable		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	39,357	11,623	50,980
2027	42,058	8,922	50,980
2028	41,344	6,098	47,442
2029	44,286	3,155	47,441
Total	167,045	29,798	196,843

Interest expense incurred by the leases, as functionally allocated, for the year ended December 31, 2025 are:

	Interest Expense
Governmental activities:	
General government	1,835
Public safety	15,558
Total	17,393

IV. Detailed Notes on All Funds (continued)

D. Long-term Liabilities (continued)

1. Lease Liability (continued)

The net book value of the assets acquired through a lease is computed as follows at December 31, 2025:

Copier	16,011
Police Vehicles	193,892
Less: accumulated depreciation	(50,322)
	159,581

2. Accrued Compensated Absences

Town employees accumulate paid time off ("PTO") based upon their length of employment. All employees are encouraged to use their PTO within the year it is earned. Unused accumulated PTO is payable to employees upon termination, subject to certain maximum limits. Therefore, a liability for unused paid time off is shown on the Town's government-wide financial statements. The Town also estimates how much sick leave is more likely than not to be used as paid leave and recognizes that portion as a liability for compensated absences.

3. Changes in Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2025, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Accrued compensated absences	63,687	-	(11,252)	52,435	52,435
Leased copier	9,986	-	(3,198)	6,788	3,326
Police vehicles lease	-	193,892	(33,635)	160,257	36,030
Accrued interest payable	-	1,751	-	1,751	1,751
Total governmental activities long-term liabilities	73,673	195,643	(48,085)	221,231	93,542

These liabilities are generally liquidated by the General Fund.

V. Other Information

A. Retirement Plan – Deferred Compensation Plan – 457(b)

The Town participates in the CRA retirement plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457(b) (the "457(b) Plan"), which is a deferred compensation plan. The plan permits employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. All contributions to the 457(b) Plan and all income attributable to those amounts are to be held in a trust for the exclusive benefit of the plan participants and their beneficiaries. Plan investment purchases are determined by the plan participant and therefore, the plan's investment concentration varies between participants. The Town has no liability for losses under the plan but does have the duty of due care that would be required of an ordinary prudent investor. The Town is neither the trustee nor the administrator for the plan. The seven-member governing board of the CRA makes all necessary rules and is responsible for the administration of the funds in the 457(b) Plan. Benefits payable at retirement, death, termination, or other unforeseen circumstances are based on the accumulated account balance of each employee.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, there was $9,558 in benefits deferred at the request of the plan participants and remitted to the trustee on their behalf.

B. Risk Management

1. Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to workers compensation, general liability, unemployment, torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, and errors and omissions. To address such risks, the Town is a participant in a public entity risk pool administered by the Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency (CIRSA).

CIRSA's operations are funded by contributions from member governments. Coverage is provided in the amount of $500,000 per claim or occurrence for property, $100,000 per claim/annual aggregate public relations and security breach, $1,000,000 per claim or occurrence for liability, $1,000,000 for public officials' liability, $500,000 each claim/annual aggregate security and privacy liability, and $150,000 per claim or occurrence for crime. CIRSA has also acquired additional excess coverage from outside sources.

While the Town may be liable for any losses in excess of this coverage, the Town does not anticipate such losses at December 31, 2025. The deductible amount paid by the Town for each incident in 2025 was $1,000. All settlements for the year ended December 31, 2025 were under the maximum coverage allowed.

Surpluses or deficits realized by CIRSA for any given year are subject to change for such reasons as interest earnings on invested amounts for those years and funds, re-estimation of losses for those years and funds, and credits or distributions from surplus for those years and funds.

V. Other Information (continued)

B. Risk Management (continued)

1. Colorado Intergovernmental Risk Sharing Agency

CIRSA's combined financial information for the year ended December 31, 2025, is summarized as follows:

Assets:	
Cash and investments	56,536,205
Other assets	72,798,797
Total Assets	129,335,002
Total liabilities	72,659,266
Net position	56,675,736
Total Revenues	64,322,044
Total Expenses	(45,456,929)
Change in Net Position	18,865,115

A copy of CIRSA's audit report can be obtained by writing to CIRSA, 3665 Cherry Creek North Drive, Denver, CO 80209, or by calling (800)-228-7136.

2. Workers' Compensation

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to workers' compensation. The Town has acquired commercial coverage for this risk and any settled claims are not expected to exceed the commercial insurance coverage. There is no change in coverage from past years, and settlements have not exceeded coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

C. Commitments and Contingencies

During the normal course of business, the Town may incur claims and other assertions against it from various agencies and individuals. Management of the Town and their legal representatives are not aware of any claims or assertions that would affect the fairness of the presentation of the financial statements at December 31, 2025.

VI. Reclassification

Certain items have been reclassified out of the general fund into capital projects, American rescue, and broadband funds with no change to total fund balance.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Town of Blue River
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
General property taxes	892,812	892,812	875,228	(17,584)
Specific ownership taxes	26,000	26,000	36,576	10,576
General sales taxes	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,065,919	65,919
Selective use taxes:				
Lodging taxes	350,000	350,000	460,205	110,205
Cigarette taxes	1,200	1,200	1,269	69
Franchise taxes	85,000	85,000	88,851	3,851
Interest on delinquent taxes	1,000	1,000	2,354	1,354
Total - Taxes	2,356,012	2,356,012	2,530,402	174,390
Intergovernmental:				
Road and bridge mill levy	20,000	20,000	27,188	7,188
Motor vehicle license fees	13,000	13,000	19,931	6,931
Highway users taxes	45,050	45,050	55,602	10,552
Grants, other	-	-	-	-
Total - Intergovernmental	78,050	78,050	102,721	24,671
Licenses and permits:				
Building permits	85,000	85,000	115,430	30,430
Boat permits	8,000	8,000	4,860	(3,140)
Business and lodging tax licenses	82,100	82,100	67,733	(14,367)
Total - Licenses and permits	175,100	175,100	188,023	12,923
Charges for services:				
Defensible space income from homeowners	50,000	50,000	18,495	(31,505)
Total - charges for services	50,000	50,000	18,495	(31,505)
Fines and fees:				
Building department fees	-	-	50	50
Municipal court fees and fines	38,000	38,000	27,624	(10,376)
Total - Fines and fees	38,000	38,000	27,674	(10,326)
Miscellaneous revenues:				
Interest	220,000	220,000	67,681	(152,319)
Other	116,100	116,100	11,178	(104,922)
Total - Miscellaneous revenues	336,100	336,100	78,859	(257,241)
Total Revenues	3,033,262	3,033,262	2,946,174	(87,088)

Town of Blue River
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025
(continued)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget Variance Positive (Negative)
Expenditures:				
General government:				
Personnel expenses	384,075	384,075	525,775	(141,700)
Professional services	109,500	109,500	185,611	(76,111)
Technology	85,000	85,000	83,369	1,631
Utilities	28,500	28,500	31,829	(3,329)
Supplies, postage and printing	8,550	8,550	6,106	2,444
Insurance	40,000	40,000	8,900	31,100
Treasurer's fees	20,000	20,000	17,577	2,423
Charitable contributions and scholarships	55,000	55,000	46,919	8,081
Meetings, trainings and travel	16,000	16,000	11,322	4,678
Repairs & maintenance	1,000	1,000	1,426	(426)
Elections	-	-	1,212	(1,212)
Miscellaneous expense	29,782	29,782	20,724	9,058
Total - General government	777,407	777,407	940,770	(163,363)
Judicial:				
Personnel expenses	16,100	16,100	16,202	(102)
Miscellaneous expense	500	500	1,008	(508)
Total - Judicial	16,600	16,600	17,210	(610)
Planning and zoning:				
Personnel expenses	8,400	8,400	7,146	1,254
Total - Planning and zoning	8,400	8,400	7,146	1,254
Public safety:				
Personnel expenses	321,572	321,572	390,380	(68,808)
Supplies and fuel	21,000	21,000	13,432	7,568
Repairs & maintenance	61,000	61,000	9,741	51,259
Communication	58,000	58,000	103,284	(45,284)
Miscellaneous expense	14,100	14,100	11,225	2,875
General administrative expense	-	-	442	(442)
Total - Public safety	475,672	475,672	528,504	(52,832)
Public works:				
Utilities	1,200	1,200	2,702	(1,502)
Snow removal	252,350	252,350	307,420	(55,070)
Street maintenance	368,000	368,000	353,544	14,456
Miscellaneous expense	13,000	13,000	4,173	8,827
Defensible space expense	80,000	80,000	77,215	2,785
Professional services	122,400	122,400	109,064	13,336
Repairs & maintenance	6,000	6,000	-	6,000
Park maintenance	-	-	242	(242)
Total - Public works	842,950	842,950	854,360	(11,410)
Debt service:				
Principal	5,500	5,500	3,197	2,303
Interest	-	-	1,835	(1,835)
Total - Debt Service	5,500	5,500	5,032	468
Total Expenditures	2,126,529	2,126,529	2,353,022	(226,493)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	906,733	906,733	593,152	(313,581)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	200,000	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	200,000	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	1,106,733	906,733	593,152	(313,581)
Fund Balance - Beginning	7,943,672	7,943,672	3,732,499	(4,211,173)
Fund Balance - Ending	9,050,405	8,850,405	4,325,651	(4,524,754)

Town of Blue River
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Conservation Trust Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental: State lottery revenue	8,500	8,500	10,043	1,543
Interest	5,000	5,000	6,729	1,729
Total Revenues	13,500	13,500	16,772	3,272
Expenditures:				
Public Works:				
Professional services	20,000	20,000	4,758	15,242
Total - Public works	20,000	20,000	4,758	15,242
Total Expenditures	20,000	20,000	4,758	15,242
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(6,500)	(6,500)	12,014	18,514
Net Change in Fund Balance	(6,500)	(6,500)	12,014	18,514
Fund Balance - Beginning	131,020	131,020	161,618	30,598
Fund Balance - Ending	124,520	124,520	173,632	49,112

Town of Blue River
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Broadband Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Interest	5,000	5,000	12,198	7,198
Total Revenues	5,000	5,000	12,198	7,198
Expenditures:				
Capital outlay:				
Capital outlay	200,000	200,000	-	200,000
Total - Capital outlay	200,000	200,000	-	200,000
Total Expenditures	200,000	200,000	-	200,000
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(195,000)	(195,000)	12,198	207,198
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	100,000	100,000	-	(100,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	100,000	100,000	-	(100,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(95,000)	(95,000)	12,198	107,198
Fund Balance - Beginning	307,529	307,529	203,539	(103,990)
Fund Balance - Ending	212,529	212,529	215,737	3,208

Town of Blue River
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - American Rescue Plan Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Interest	6,000	6,000	6,071	71
Total Revenues	6,000	6,000	6,071	71
Expenditures:				
Public Works:				
Professional services	-	-	389	(389)
Total - Public works	-	-	389	(389)
Capital Outlay:				
Capital outlay	179,000	191,616	128,001	63,615
Total - Capital Outlay	179,000	191,616	128,001	63,615
Total Expenditures	179,000	191,616	128,390	63,226
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(173,000)	(185,616)	(122,319)	63,297
Fund Balance - Beginning	173,326	173,326	175,616	2,290
Fund Balance - Ending	326	(12,290)	53,297	65,587

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Town of Blue River
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Capital Improvements Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Final Budget Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Interest	100,000	100,000	122,985	22,985
Total Revenues	100,000	100,000	122,985	22,985
Expenditures:				
Capital outlay:				
Capital outlay	1,116,000	1,116,000	843,955	272,045
Total - Capital outlay	1,116,000	1,116,000	843,955	272,045
Debt service:				
Principal	-	-	33,636	(33,636)
Interest	-	-	13,806	(13,806)
Total - Debt service	-	-	47,442	(47,442)
Total Expenditures	1,116,000	1,116,000	891,397	224,603
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,016,000)	(1,016,000)	(768,412)	247,588
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Lease proceeds	-	-	193,892	193,892
Transfers in	100,000	100,000	-	(100,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	100,000	100,000	193,892	93,892
Net Change in Fund Balance	(916,000)	(916,000)	(574,520)	341,480
Fund Balance - Beginning	2,943,779	2,943,779	2,083,978	(859,801)
Fund Balance - Ending	2,027,779	2,027,779	1,509,458	(518,321)

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT

STATE:
COLORADO

THIS INFORMATION FROM THE RECORDS OF:	PREPARED BY:	REPORT YEAR ENDING DATE(mm/yyyy):
TOWN OF BLUE RIVER	CHAD HULL MANAGER@TOWNOFBLUERIVER.ORG	12/2025

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. Total (1 - (2 through 4))				

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 Assesments	0.00	a. Interest on investments	0.00
b. Non-property Taxes and Assessments Imposts	36,576.00	b. Other Misc. Local Receipts	27,509.00
c. Total (a + b)	$ 36,576.00	**c. Total (a + b)**	$ 27,509.00
ITEM	**AMOUNT**	**ITEM**	**AMOUNT**
C. Receipts from State Government		**D. Receipts from Federal Government**	
1. Highway-user Taxes (from Item I.C.5.)	55,602.00	1. FHWA (from Item I.D.5.)	
2. State General Funds		2. Other Federal Agencies:	
3. Other State funds:			
a. State Bond Proceeds			
b. Non-State Bond Proceeds			
c. Total (a + b)	$ -		
4. Total (1 + 2 + 3c)	$ 55,602.00	**3. Total (1 + 2)**	$ -

III. EXPENDITURES FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES - DETAIL

ITEM	AMOUNT
A.1. Capital outlay:	
a. Right-Of-Way Costs	
b. Engineering Costs	83,350.00
c. Construction Costs	557,257.00
d. Total Capital Outlay (a+ b + c)	$ 640,607.00

LOCAL HIGHWAY FINANCE REPORT

STATE: COLORADO

REPORT YEAR ENDING DATE(mm/yyyy): 12/2025

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. Amount 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.1)	
b. Motor Vehicle (from Item I.B.1)	
c. Total (a + b)	
2. General Fund Appropriations	1,175,492.00
3. Other Local Imposts (from page 1, Item II.A3.c)	$ 36,576.00
4. Miscellaneous Local Receipts (from page 1, Item II.A4.c)	$ 27,509.00
5. Transfers from Toll Facilities	
6. Proceeds of Sale of Bonds and Notes:	
a. Bonds - Original Issues	
b. Bonds - Refunding Issues	
c. Notes	
d. Total (a + b + c)	$ -
7. Total (1 through 6)	$ 1,239,577.00
B. Private Contributions	
C. Receipts from State government (from page 1, Item II.C.4)	$ 55,602.00
D. Receipts from Federal government (from page 1, Item II.D.3)	$ -
E. Total receipts (A.7 + B + C + D)	$ 1,295,179.00

III. EXPENDITURES FOR ROAD AND STREET PURPOSES

ITEM	AMOUNT
A. Local highway expenditures:	
1. Capital Outlay (from page 1, Item III.A1.d)	$ 640,607.00
2. Maintenance:	347,152.00
3. Road and Street Services:	
a. Snow and Ice Removal	307,420.00
b. Other & Traffic Control Operations	
c. Total (a + b)	$ 307,420.00
4. General Administration & Miscellaneous	
5. Highway Law Enforcement and Safety	
6. Total (1 through 5)	$ 1,295,179.00
B. Debt Service on Local Obligations:	
1. Bonds:	
a. Interest	
b. Redemption	
c. Total (a + b)	$ -
2. Notes:	
a. Interest	
b. Redemption	
c. Total (a + b)	$ -
3. Total (1c + 2c)	$ -
C. Payments to State for Highways	
D. Payments to Toll Facilities	
E. Total Expenditures (A6 + B3 + C + D)	$ 1,295,179.00

IV. LOCAL HIGHWAY DEBT STATUS

(Show all entries at par)

ITEM	OPENING DEBT	AMOUNT ISSUED	REDEMPTIONS	CLOSING DEBT
A. Bonds (Total)		$ -	$ -	$ -
1. Bonds (Refunding Portion)		$ -		
B. Notes (Total)		$ -	$ -	$ -