ELLICOTT FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT AND
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditors' Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3-6
Government-Wide Financial Statements	8-9
Fund Financial Statements	10-12
Notes to Financial Statements	14-20
Required supplementary information	22-23

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Ellicott County Fire Protection District
Fountain, CO

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 Ellicott Fire Protection District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Ellicott Fire Protection District as of December 31, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards contained in Governmental Auditing Standards (Governmental 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 Financial Statements Section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District 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 to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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 District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement due date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' 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 is not absolute assurance and therefore a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and Governmental 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 substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Governmental Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. Identify and assess 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 District'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 judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity'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 finding, 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 General Fund – Budget and Actual and management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements is required by the Governmental Accounting standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basis financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.



Colorado Springs, Colorado
September 30,2026

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Ellicott Fire Protection District

Management's Discussion and Analysis
As of and for the year ended December 31, 2025

As management of the Ellicott Fire Protection District (the District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative analysis of the financial activities of the District for the year ended December 31, 2025. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the District exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $2,371,039.
- Total expenses exceeded revenue by $158,222.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance for the District was $1,059,034. The entire unassigned fund balance may be used to meet the District's obligations to citizens and creditors.

Overview of the Financial Statements

Management's discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader of the District's financial statements a broad overview of the financial activities in a manner similar to a private sector business. The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the net position of the District changed during the current fiscal year. Changes in net position are recorded in the statement of activities when the underlying event occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement even though the resulting cash flow may be recorded in a future period (e.g., uncollected taxes).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the District 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 or grant revenue (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the District include only general government and fire protection.

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 District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The District uses only two funds both of which are governmental funds: 1) the general fund, to account for all operations and 2) the capital improvement fund to account for all major capital acquisition and construction activity.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources available* at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

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 District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The District adopts an annual appropriated budget. Budgetary comparison schedules are included in the fund financial statements to demonstrate compliance with the adopted budget.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.

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 District, assets exceeded liabilities by $2,638,287 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A large portion of the District's net position (%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment). The District uses these assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending.

Unassigned net position of $ may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Ellicott Fire Protection District
Condensed Statement of Net Assets

As of December 31, 2025

	2025
Current assets	$1,084.686
Capital assets, net	1,507,213
Total assets	$2,591,899
Accounts payable	$ ==
Capital lease	220,860
Total liabilities	220,860
Non-spendable investment in capital assets net of related debt	1,286,353
Restricted	25,652
Unassigned	1,059,034
Total net position	$2,371,039

Statement of Activities

	2025
Revenues:	
Program revenues:	
Grants and donations and other	$63,846
Sale of asset	
General revenues:	
Taxes	913,570
Interest earnings	--

Total revenue	977,416
Expenses:	
General government	39,877
Public safety	1,095,761
Total expenses	1,135,638
Decrease in net position	(158,222)
Net position--beginning January 1	2,529,261
Net position--ending December 31	$2,371,039

Fund Financial Analysis

The focus of the District's governmental fund reporting is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, unrestricted fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the most recent fiscal year, the District's general fund reported an ending fund balance of $252,410 an increase of $363,225 in comparison with the previous year. Approximately 90% of this total amount, $226,716, constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance is restricted or has been assigned to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed to cover the state constitutionally mandated 3% TABOR reserve of $25,652.

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General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The District's annual budget is the legally adopted expenditure control document of the District. The District did not amend its budget during the fiscal year. Budget variances can be summarized as follows:

- Total revenue was over budget due largely to additional taxes and other income.
- Expenditures came in under budget mainly due to operating expenditures.

The 2026 revenue budget is significantly higher than 2025 actual revenues due to higher taxes. Expenditures are higher than 2025 actual due to operating costs.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information may be addressed to Ellicott Fire Protection District, 75 North Ellicott Highway, Calhan, CO 80808.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ELLICOT FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 2025

Assets	
Cash and equivalents	$ 221,986
Cash with County Treasurer	33,196
Property tax receivable	829,504
Capital assets--	
Land	40,000
Other capital assets, net of depreciation--	
Fire station buildings	284,915
Fire trucks and equipment	1,182,298
Total assets	2,591,899
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	-
	-
Capital leases payable	220,860
Total liabilities	220,860
Net position	
Nonspendable - invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,286,353
Restricted--TABOR emergency reserve	25,652
Unassigned	1,059,034
Total net position	$ 2,371,039

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

ELLICOTT FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

Expenses	
General government	$ 39,877
Public safety--fire protection	
Supplies and services	781,758
Depreciation	303,452
Interest	10,551
Total program expenses	1,135,638
Program revenues	
Sale of asset	-
Other	-
Contract services, grants and donations	63,846
Total program revenue	63,846
Net program revenue	(1,071,792)
General revenues	
Property tax	829,504
Specific ownership tax	84,066
Investment interest	-
Total general revenues	913,570
Decrease in net position	(158,222)
Net position - beginning of the year	2,529,261
Net position - end of the year	$2,371,039

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

ELLICOTT FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2025

	General
Assets	
Cash and equivalents	$ 221,986
Cash with county treasurer	33,196
Pension contribution recievable	-
Property tax receivable	829,504
Total assets	$ 1,084,686
Liabilities and fund balances	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ -
Pension payable	-
Total liabilities	-
Deferred inflow - property taxes	829,504
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	829,504
Fund balances	
Restricted for emergencies	25,652
Assigned to pension plan	-
Unassigned	229,530
Total fund balances	255,182
Total liabilites and fund balances	$ 1,084,686

Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances
To Net Assets of Governmental Activities

Total governmental fund balances	$ 255,182
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	1,507,213
Property tax assessment for 2023 not receivable in the current period	829,504
Capital lease payable	(220,860)
Net position of governmental activities	$ 2,371,039

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

ELLICOTT FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	General
Revenues	
Taxes	
Property tax	$ 879,025
Specific owneship tax	84,066
Contract services, grants and donations	63,846
Sale of asset	-
Total revenues	1,026,937
Expenditures	
Current	
General government	39,877
Public safety	781,758
Capital outlay	-
Debt service	
Principal	22,881
Interest	10,551
Total expenditures	855,067
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	171,870
Other financing sources (uses)	
Other financing sources - capital leases	-
Transfers out	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-
Net change in fund balances	171,870
Fund balances, beginning of year	83,312
Fund balances, end of year	$ 255,182

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

ELLICOTT FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
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 - governmental funds	$ 171,870
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 and reported as depreciation expense.	
Expenditures for capital assets	-
Less current year depreciation	(303,452)
Excess capital expenditures over (under) depreciation	(303,452)
Property tax revenues are recorded in the statement of activities when the tax is levied; they are not reported in the funds until collected or collectible within 60 days of year end.	(49,521)
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. Debt incurred is income in the governmental funds, but increases long-term debt in the statement of net assets.	
Capital lease principal paid	22,881
Capital lease debt incurred	-
Change in net assets of governmental activities	$ (158,222)

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Ellicott Fire Protection District (the District) have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). A summary of the District's more significant accounting policies follows.

A. Reporting entity

Hanover Fire Protection District is a fire district encompassing most of Hanover, Colorado. The District provides rural fire protection to the area staffed by volunteers from Hanover. Revenues are predominantly provided by property tax receipts and grants into the general funds and capital reserve funds. The accompanying financial statements consist only of Hanover Fire Protection District since the District has no component units and is not a component unit of any other governmental entity as defined by generally accepted accounting principles.

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The statement of net assets and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or identifiable activity are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or identifiable activity. The District does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the Statement of Activities. 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 identifiable activity, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or identifiable activity. Taxes and other items not included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when

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

earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

Property taxes, intergovernmental grants and aid, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) operating grants and contributions, and 2) capital grants and contributions. General revenues include all taxes and investment earnings.

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

D. Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity

1. Cash and cash equivalents

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand and demand deposits.

2. Receivables

No allowance for doubtful accounts is considered necessary.

3. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more that $500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year.

Property, plant and equipment purchased or acquired is carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation on all assets is provided on a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	40 years
Fire fighting vehicles	15 years
Fire fighting equipment	10 years
Communication and computer equipment	5 years

4. Net position

In the government-wide financial statement, net position is reported in four categories: non-spendable, restricted, assigned and unassigned. Amounts not in spendable form, such as capital assets net of related debt, is separately reported as non-spendable. Assigned amounts are constrained by the District's intent to use for a specific purpose. Unassigned amounts are the District's remaining amounts not included in the previous two categories.

5. Fund equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservation of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose.

E. Property taxes

Property taxes are levied, assessed, become due and attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1st. Taxpayers have the option of paying their taxes in full on or before April 30th, or paying in two installments of one half due by February 28th with the remaining payment due by June 15th. Unpaid taxes become delinquent as of August 1st and are subject to collection procedures on or after October 1st. The dollar amount of property taxes receivable is included as a receivable and as current revenue in the government-wide financial statements but is included as a receivable and deferred revenue on the balance sheet for the governmental funds.

F. Use of estimates

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

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Tax spending and debt limitations

In November 1992, the voters of Colorado approved Amendment 1, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR), which added Section 20 to Article X of the Colorado Constitution. TABOR contains tax, spending, revenue and debt limitations which apply to the State of Colorado and all local governments.

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending for all years after and including 1995. Local governments are not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases. The District has restricted net assets in the amount of $25,694 in order to comply with the 3% reserve requirement for future year expenditures.

A. Tax spending and debt limitations (continued)

TABOR requires, with certain exceptions, voter approval prior to imposing new taxes, increasing a tax rate, increasing a mill levy above that for the prior year, extending an expiring tax, or implementing a tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenue gain to any local government.

The District's Directors believe that the District is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretations. Ultimate implementation and impact upon the District's financial activity may depend upon litigation and legislative guidance.

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Assets

1. Deposits

The deposits at December 31, 2025 consisted of $221,986 cash in bank and $33,196 cash held by the County Treasurer.

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The District's cash in bank is deposited in a PDPA eligible public depository.

2. Receivables

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. At the end of the current year, deferred revenue reported in the governmental funds consisted of property taxes not yet available in the amount of $829,504.

3. Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$40,000	$ --	$ --	$40,000
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Station buildings	899,403	--	--	899,403
Trucks and equipment	3,357,303	--	--	3,359,303
Total capital assets being depreciated	4,256,706		--	4,256,706
Less accum. Depreciation	(2,486,041)	(303,452)	--	(2,789,493)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1,770,665	(303,452)		1,467,213
Total capital assets, net	$1,810,665	$(303,452)	$ --	$1,507,213

NOTE 5 – LEASES PAYABLE

The District leased a new vehicle in 2023 for a $96,100 and one in 2022 for $172,800. Payments are as follows:

Lease payable to bank. Ten annual payments of $12,992 beginning May 2023, including interest at 5.65%. Collateralized by equipment.	$96,100
Lease payable to bank. Ten annual payments of $20,440 beginning May 2022, including interest at 3%. Collateralized by equipment.	124,760
	$220,860

NOTE 5 –LEASES PAYABLE (continued)

Future lease obligations are as follows:

2025	$33,432
2026	33,432
2027	33,432
2028	33,432
2029	33,432
Thereafter	53,700
	$220,860

NOTE 6 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to directors and subcontractors; and natural disasters. The District purchases commercial insurance for most risks of loss. There have been no significant claims in the past three years.

NOTE 7 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events subsequent to December 31, 2025, have been evaluated through July 27, 2026, the date these statements were available to be issued, to determine whether they should be disclosed to keep the financial statements from being misleading.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ELLICOT FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues			
Taxes			
Property tax	$ 937,491	$ 879,025	$ (58,466)
Specific ownership tax	-	84,066	84,066
Contract services, grants and donations	116,100	63,846	(52,254)
Miscellaneous	149,000	-	(149,000)
Total revenues	1,202,591	1,026,937	(175,654)
Expenditures			
Current			
General government			
Administration	39,500	39,877	(377)
Public safety			
Fire fighting expenses	341,869	164,846	177,023
Wages	383,405	424,263	(40,858)
Training expenses	10,500	1,566	8,934
Communications expenses	35,000	8,409	26,591
Equipment repairs	50,000	74,603	(24,603)
Stations & buildings maintenance	35,000	99,613	(64,613)
Insurance	60,000	8,458	51,542
Capital outlay	213,839	-	213,839
Debt service	-		
Principal	-	22,881	(22,881)
Interest	-	10,551	(10,551)
Contingency	62,605	-	62,605
Total expenditures	1,231,718	855,067	376,651
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(29,127)	171,870	200,997
Other financing sources			
Capital leases	-	-	-
Total other financing sources	-	-	-
Net change in fund balances	$ (29,127)	171,870	$ 200,997
Fund balances, beginning of year		83,312	
Fund balances, end of year		$ 255,182	

See notes to required supplementary information.