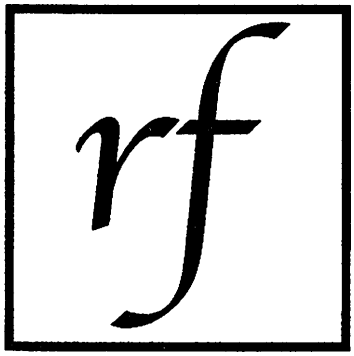


Alamosa Mosquito Control District

Financial Statements

December 31, 2025

Alamosa Mosquito Control District
Table of Contents
December 31, 2025

	Page
Table of Contents	i
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	4
Statement of Activities	5
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	6
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	7
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	8
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget & Actual- General Fund	18

Independent Auditor's Report

Alamosa Mosquito Control District
Board of Directors
Alamosa CO

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Alamosa Mosquito Control District (the "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 present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the District, as of December 31, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the 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 for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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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 date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, 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 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 judgment, 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 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 shown on page 18 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

The management's discussion and analysis, 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. Management has elected to omit the management's discussion and analysis. The omission of this information does not affect our opinion on the basic financial statements.

rfarmer, llc

September 25, 2026

Alamosa Mosquito Control District
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2025

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Equivalents	$ 1,141,076
Receivables	806,243
Due from Other Governmental Agencies--Grant Rec	6,324
Inventories	19,701
Other Assets Prepaid Expenses	25,476
Capital Assets:	
Land	161,054
Buildings and Improvements	287,972
Vehicles	368,852
Equipment	176,573
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(431,592)
Total Capital Assets	562,859
Total Assets	2,561,679
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	34,104
Accrued payroll	5,309
Total liabilities	39,413
Deferred Cash-Inflows	
Deferred Property Taxes	806,243
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	562,859
Restricted for:	
TABOR	24,664
Unrestricted	1,128,500
Total net position	$ 1,716,023

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

Alamosa Mosquito Control District
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government Governmental Activities	Total
Primary government			
Governmental Activities			
General Government	$ 194,165	$ (194,165)	$ (194,165)
Health	475,254	(475,254)	(475,254)
Total governmental activities	669,419	(669,419)	(669,419)
Total primary government	$ 669,419	(669,419)	(669,419)
General revenues:			
Taxes:			
Property taxes, levied for general purposes		718,220	718,220
Sales & SO tax		99,485	99,485
Unrestricted investment earnings		4,256	4,256
Miscellaneous		189	189
Special item - gain on disposition of fixed assets		91,430	91,430
Total general revenues		913,580	913,580
Change in net position		244,161	244,161
Net position - beginning		1,471,862	1,471,862
Net position - ending		$ 1,716,023	$ 1,716,023

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

Alamosa Mosquito Control District
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2025

	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,141,077
Taxes receivable, net	806,243
Receivable from other governments	6,324
Inventories	19,701
Prepaid expenses	25,476
Total assets	1,998,821
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	34,104
Accrued Payroll	5,309
Total liabilities	39,413
Deferred Cash Inflows	
Deferred property taxes	806,243
Fund balances:	
Non-Spendable:	
Inventories	19,701
Prepaid expenses	25,476
Restricted--TABOR	24,664
Other purposes	488,785
Unassigned	594,539
Total fund balances	1,153,165
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 1,998,821

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

Alamosa Mosquito Control District
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2025

Total fund balance, governmental funds	$	1,153,165
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 this fund financial statement, but are reported in the governmental activities of the Statement of Net Position.		562,858
Net Position of Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position	$	1,716,023

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

Alamosa Mosquito Control District
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2025

	General Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES		
Property Taxes	$ 718,220	$ 718,220
SO Tax	99,485	99,485
Investment earnings	4,256	4,256
Miscellaneous	189	189
Total revenues	822,150	822,150
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General government	139,308	139,308
Health	463,516	463,516
Capital Outlay	103,393	103,393
Total Expenditures	706,217	706,217
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	115,933	115,933
SPECIAL ITEM		
Proceeds from sale of assets	104,101	104,101
Net change in fund balances	220,034	220,034
Fund balances - beginning	933,131	933,131
Fund balances - ending	$ 1,153,165	$ 1,153,165

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

Alamosa Mosquito Control 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 - total governmental funds:	$	220,034
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures because such outlays use current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only a portion of the outlay as expense. The outlay is allocated over the assets' estimated useful lives as depreciation expense for the period. This is the amount by which capital outlay of $103,393 was more than depreciation of $66,595 in the current period.		36,798
Governmental funds report the entire net sales price (proceeds) from sale of an asset as revenue because it provides current financial resources. In contrast, the Statement of Activities reports only the gain on the sale of the assets. Thus, the change in net assets differs from the change in fund balance by the cost of the asset sold.		(12,671)
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	244,161

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

Alamosa Mosquito Control District
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

Note 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The Alamosa Mosquito Control District (the "District") was formed in 1967 for the purpose of meeting mosquito control requirements within district boundaries.

The reporting entity, for financial purposes, is defined as the primary government (the Alamosa Mosquito Control District) and its component units. The District has no component units.

The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the District's legally separate component units for which the District is financially accountable.

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. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The District is comprised of one governmental fund.

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, as are the proprietary fund and

fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. 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 government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, fees, licenses, 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:

General Fund – This fund is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of general government.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or 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.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the time of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvement are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Vehicles	6-15
Equipment	5-10
Buildings and Improvements	10-50

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The District has set procedures to be followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Prior to October 1, a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing in the following January 1 is developed. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.

3. Prior to December 31, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance or resolution.

4. A budget for the General Fund is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market. The costs of inventories are recorded as expenditures when they are used.

Accumulated Unpaid Vacation, Sick Pay, and Other Employee Benefits Amounts

Accumulated unpaid vacation, sick pay, and other employee benefits amounts should be accrued when incurred in the entity-wide financial statements for governmental funds (using the accrual basis of accounting). Such amounts would not be accrued in governmental funds (using the modified accrual basis of accounting).

Employees of the Alamosa Mosquito Control District are eligible for personal leave benefits at varying rates based on employment level. The leave can accumulate until the end of the season. At that time, it can be taken as personal leave or employees can elect to be paid at their current pay scale. Therefore, no liability for accrued and unpaid leave is recorded in the financial statements.

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 liability and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Property Taxes

Property taxes represent ad valorem taxes levied by the District, which are payable to the County Treasurer, and are recognized as revenue by the District in the year for which they are levied.

Property taxes are levied in December for collection in the subsequent year.

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes may be paid without penalty in either of two ways: (a) Full payment by April 30, or (b) First half must be paid by last day of February, and second half must be paid by June 15.

Deposits and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statutes authorize the District to deposit in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations, and to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain commercial paper, repurchase agreements, banker's acceptances, and mutual funds composed of otherwise legal investments.

Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and the balance sheet 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 position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and the balance sheet 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 position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

GASB Statement No. 54

The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54).* This statement defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes.

GASB 54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories below:

1. Nonspendable such as fund balances associated with inventories, prepaids, long-term loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned).

2. Restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by the constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.

3. Committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by the formal action of the District's board of directors. (The District's highest level of decision-making authority).

4. Assigned fund balance classification is intended to be used by the District for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed.

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

Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures

Committed Fund Balance Policy:

The District's Committed Fund Balance is fund balance reporting required by the Board, either because of a Board Policy in the Board Policy Manual, or because of motions that passed at Board meetings.

Assigned Fund Balance Policy:

The District's Assigned Fund Balance is fund balance reporting occurring by Board Administration authority, under the direction of the Chief Business Officer.

Order of Fund Balance Spending Policy

The District's policy is to apply expenditures against non-spendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance.

First, non-spendable fund balances are determined. Then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined (not including non-spendable amounts). Then unrestricted fund balances are determined following the order of committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Note 2 **Capital Assets**

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

Governmental Activities:	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 155,111	$ 5,943	$ -	$ 161,054
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	287,972	-	-	287,972
Vehicles	395,901	97,451	(124,500)	368,852
Equipment	176,573	-	-	176,573
Total capital assets being depreciated	860,446	97,451	(124,500)	833,397
Less accumulated depreciation	(476,826)	(66,595)	111,829	(431,592)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	383,620	30,856	(12,671)	401,805
Governmental Activities Capital Assets	$ 538,731	$ 36,799	$ (12,671)	$ 562,859

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
Public Health – Mosquito Control	$ 66,595

Note 3 **Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

The governmental funds balance sheet includes reconciliation between fund balances – total governmental funds and net position – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. Additionally, the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes reconciliation between net change in fund balances – total government funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities.

These reconciliations detail items that require adjustment to convert from the current resource measurement and modified accrual basis for governmental fund statements to the economic resources measurement and full accrual basis used for government-wide statements.

Note 4 **Contingencies – 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 adds a new 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.

Enterprises, defined as government-owned businesses authorized to issue revenue bonds and receiving less than 10% of annual revenue in grants from all state and local governments combined, are excluded from the provisions of TABOR. (The District's management believes none of its operations qualified for this exclusion).

The initial base for local government spending and revenue limits is 1992 Fiscal Year Spending. Future spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's Fiscal Year Spending adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal Year Spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenue.

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 1% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service) in 1993, 2% in 1994 and 3% thereafter. Local governments are not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic contributions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases.

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.

In November 2008, the registered voters approved a ballot issue authorizing Alamosa Mosquito Control District to collect, retain and expend all revenues from any source provided that no property tax mill levy be increased or any new tax be imposed without the consent of the voters.

Except for bond refinancing at lower interest rates or adding employees to existing pension plans, TABOR specifically prohibits the creation of multiple-fiscal year debt or other financial obligations without voter approval or without irrevocable pledging present cash reserves for all future payments.

The District's management believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate Fiscal Year Spending Limits (and qualifications as an Enterprise) will require judicial interpretation.

Note 5 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 employees; and natural disasters. The District has joined together with other special districts in the State to form the Colorado

Special Districts Property and Liability Pool ("the Pool"), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member special districts. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property and public officials' liability coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool, the Pool may require additional contributions from the Pool members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula.

Alamosa Mosquito Control District
Budget and Actual
General Fund
For the year ended December 31, 2025

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis
	Original	Final	
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	$ 727,294	$ 727,294	$ 718,220
SO Taxes	79,515	79,515	99,485
Investment earnings	1,000	1,000	4,256
Miscellaneous	-	-	189
Total revenues	807,809	807,809	822,150
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General government	179,986	179,986	139,308
Health	535,355	535,355	463,516
Capital Outlay	48,500	48,500	103,393
Total Expenditures	763,841	763,841	706,217
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	43,968	43,968	115,933
SPECIAL ITEM			
Proceeds from sale capital assets	-	-	104,101
Net change in fund balances	43,968	43,968	220,034
Fund balance - beginning	846,330	846,330	933,131
Fund balance - ending	$ 890,298	$ 890,298	$ 1,153,165