East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District Duchesne County Building Board Meeting August 9, 2023 7:00 pm

The East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District (EDCWID) board meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Matt Betts, at 7:00 pm.

Meeting Attendees:

Clinton Moon, Danny Swasey, Brandon Bench, Chet Clayburn, Matt Betts, Kim Swasey, Connie Sweat, Jason Broome, Logan Loftis (video), Clegg Batty (phone)

Minutes:

Board reviewed the minutes from the July 12, 2023 board meeting.

 Motion was made by Clinton Moon to approve and file the minutes. Motion seconded by Brandon Bench. Motion Carried, none opposed.

Discussions

- 1. Logan Loftis, LYRB Financial Advisors, gave an update on the rate study for the system.
 - a. O LYRB Financial Advisors will make requested changes and present the changes at an upcoming board meeting.
- 2. Clegg Batty with Aycock, Miles & Associates reviewed the 2022 Annual Financial Audit. (Minutes attached at the end of the minutes)
 - a. **Motion** was made by Brandon Bench to approve the audit. Motion seconded by Clinton Moon. Motion Carried, none opposed.
- 3. Jason Broome, Forsgren Associates, gave an update on the Utahn Tank and Pipeline project.
 - a. Lines longer than 500 feet need an engineered plan.
 - b. Discussed alternate placement of lines due to limited ROW space on the edge of the HWY 35.
- Discussed requested connections on 4500 and 5000 South.
- Discussed rerouting the water line near the Kielbasa pit. Burdick Materials and/or the Duchesne County School District will need to pay the costs to reroute the line.
- 6. Discussed adding express bill pay to the East Duchesne website when it is created.
- Discussed costs associated with internet and phone services from Strata Networks for the East Duchesne Office.

East Duchesne Water Improvement District Board Meeting August 9, 2023

<u>Financial</u>

- 1. Reviewed financial Data
 - a. Accounts receivable
 - b. Bank Statements
 - c. Budget
- 2. Reviewed bills
 - a. **Motion** was made by Chet Clayburn to pay the bills. Motion seconded by Clinton Moon. Motion Carried, none opposed.

Executive Session

Motion was made by Brandon Bench to go into an executive session at 8:35 pm. Motion seconded by Clinton Moon. Consent given by all board members.

Board will consult with an HR consultant regarding the hiring process. Matt Betts will contact the HR consultation.

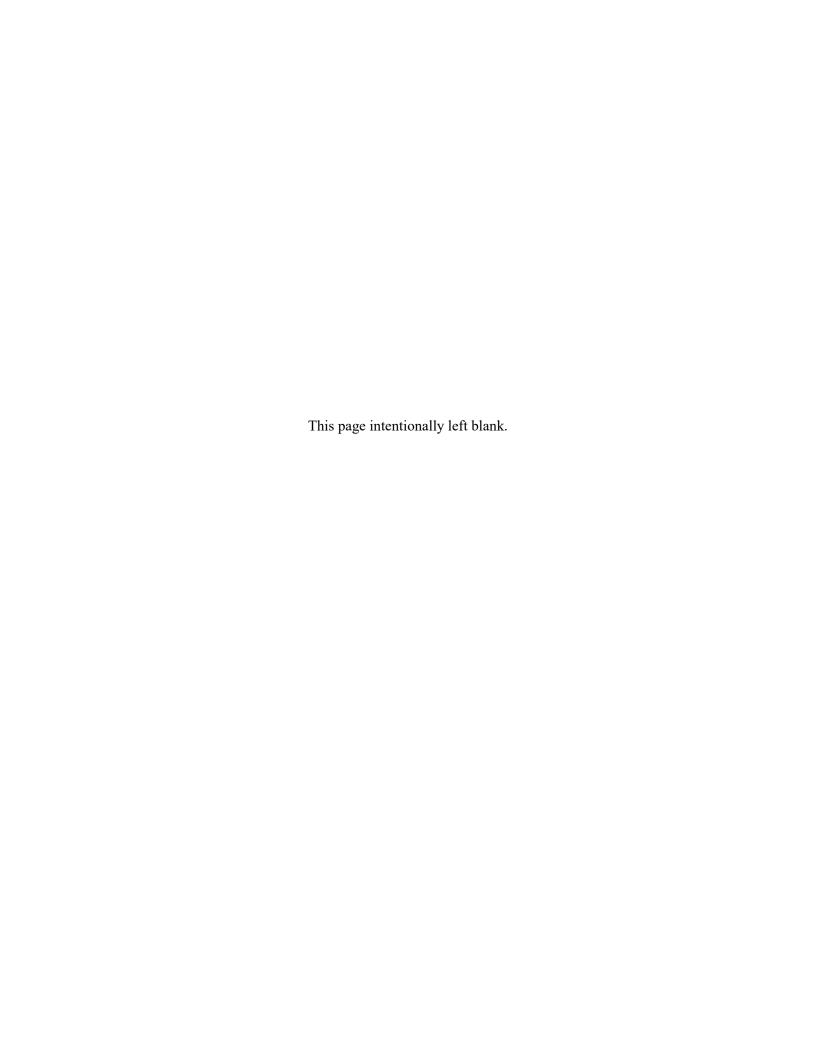
Motion was made by Chet Clayburn to leave the executive session at 9:05 pm. Motion seconded by Brandon Bench. Consent given by all board members.

President	Date	
Secretary	Date	

East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District Duchesne County, Utah

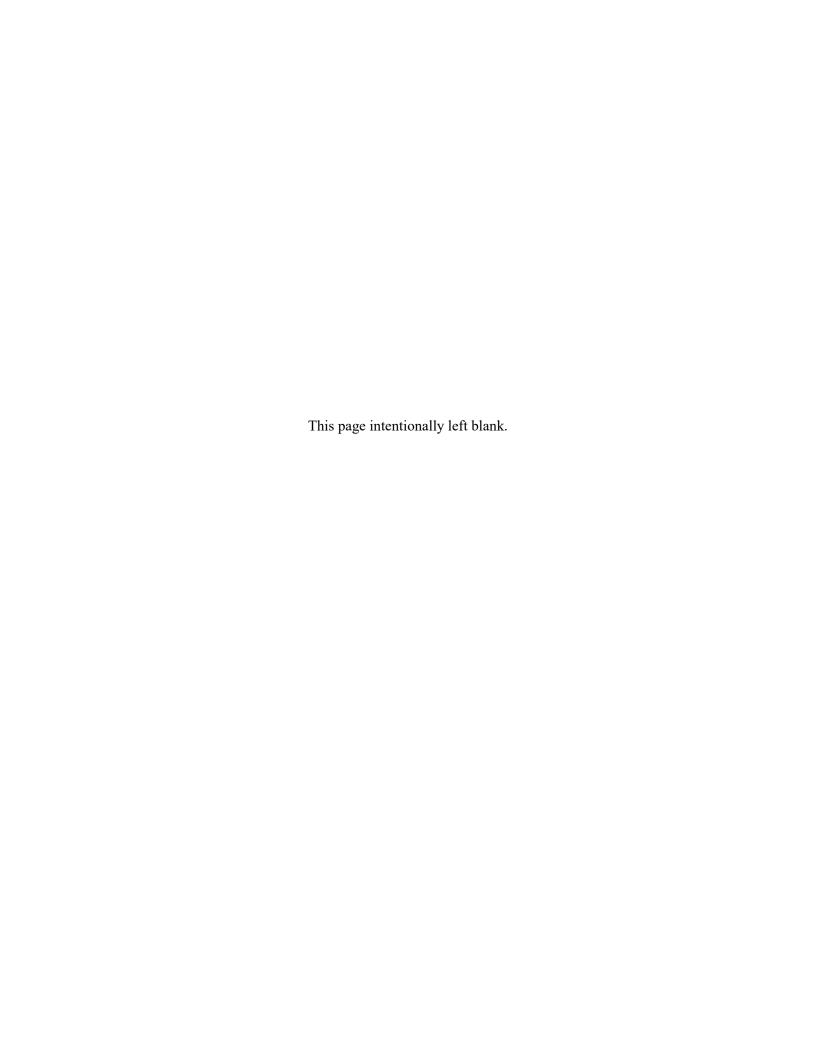
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022



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Certified Public Accountants

58 East 100 North (83-13) • Roosevelt, Utah 84066 • Phone (435) 722-5153 • Fax (435) 722-5095

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors
East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District
Duchesne, Utah

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities, of the East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities, of East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement 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.

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 East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are
 appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the
 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 management's discussion with analysis and pension schedules (see table of contents) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 17, 2023, on our consideration of East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Aycock, Miles & Associates, CPAs

Roosevelt, Utah July 17, 2023 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District Management's Discussion and Analysis

December 31, 2022

As management of East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District (the District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- *Total net position for the District increased by \$1,169,869
- *Unrestricted net position for the District increased by \$839,076
- *Operating revenues increased by \$594,294
- *Operating expenses decreased by \$117,878
- *Net operating income increased by \$712,173

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The District is a special-purpose government engaged in business-type activities. All transactions related to its activities are recorded in a single enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to account for the operations financed an operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that the cost of providing goods and services (including depreciation), on a continuing basis, be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

The financial statements presented in this report are those required of an enterprise fund and consist of (1) the statement of net position, (2) the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, (3) the statement of cash flows, and (4) the notes to the financial statements.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating. However, other non-financial factors need to be considered as well.

The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position (the income statement) presents information about the amounts of revenues, expenses, and resulting net income for the year. Net income is the change in net position. All items of income and expense are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to those items occurs, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The statement of cash flows starts with the amounts of net income and removes the non-cash portion (the receivables and payables which did not provide or use cash), thus converting the amounts to a cash basis.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are reported later in this report; see Table of Contents.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the District.

East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District Management's Discussion and Analysis

December 31, 2022

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District's Net Position

	Current	Previous	
	Year	Year	Change
Current and other assets	\$ 2,269,681	1,565,466	704,215
Net capital assets	3,597,372	3,266,579	330,793
Deferred outflows of resources	23,583	20,288	3,295
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 5,890,636	4,852,333	1,038,303
Other liabilities	46,339	207,291	(160,952)
Deferred inflows of resources	 57,385	27,999	29,386
Total liabilities and deferred inflows or resources	 103,724	235,290	(131,566)
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	3,597,372	3,266,579	330,793
Restricted	_	-	-
Unrestricted	2,189,540	1,350,464	839,076
Total net position	\$ 5,786,912	4,617,043	1,169,869

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of financial position. Total assets exceeded total liabilities at the close of the year by \$5,786,912, an increase of \$1,169,869 from the previous year. This change is equivalent to the net income for the year, in private sector terms.

Total unrestricted net position at the end of the year is \$2,189,540, which represents an increase of \$839,076 from the previous year. Unrestricted net position are those resources available to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements.

The amount of current and other assets represent the amounts of cash and receivables on hand at the end of each year. Other liabilities are the amounts of current and other liabilities due, at year end, for goods and services acquired.

Changes in capital assets are the result of the difference, in the current year, of the cost of acquisition of capital assets and any depreciation charges on capital assets. Change in long-term debt is the difference in the amount of debt issued and that which has been paid during the year.

East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2022

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (continued)

East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District's Change in Net Position

	Current Year	Previous Year	Change
Operating income:			
Service income	\$ 1,943,121	1,376,012	567,109
Other operating income	34,049	6,863	27,186
Total operating income	1,977,170	1,382,876	594,294
Operating expenses:			
Depreciation expense	142,677	142,677	(0)
Other operating expense	692,916	810,795	(117,879)
Total operating expense	835,593	953,471	(117,878)
Net operating income (loss)	1,141,577	429,404	712,173
Non-operating items:			
Revenues	28,292	3,507	24,785
Expenses	-	-	-
Total non-operating items	28,292	3,507	24,785
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,169,869	432,911	736,958

Service income increased by \$567,109 over the previous year. Other operating income increased by \$27,186.

Depreciation expense is the largest single element of operating costs and decreased from the amount of the previous year by \$. Other operating expenses decreased by \$117,879 compared to the previous year, resulting in a yearly net operating income of \$1,141,577.

Non-operating items increased by \$24,785 compared to the previous year.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The District operates as an enterprise fund and is required to comply with the operating budget on an entity-wide basis.

Net income	\$ 114,630	871,030	1,169,869
Expenses	(1,029,370)	(938,970)	(835,593)
Revenues	\$ 1,144,000	1,810,000	2,005,462
	Original	Amended	Actual

East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District Management's Discussion and Analysis

December 31, 2022

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District's Capital Assets (net of depreciation)

	Current	Previous	
	Year	Year	Change
Net Capital Assets:			
Water rights	\$ 52,923	52,923	-
Water system	2,716,899	2,859,576	(142,677)
Construction in progress	827,549	354,080	473,470
Total	\$ 3,597,372	3,266,579	330,793

Additional information regarding capital assets may be found in the notes to financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

No significant economic changes that would affect the District are expected for the next year. Budgets have been set on essentially the same factors as the current year being reported.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Maeser Water Improvement District's finances for all those with an interest in the District's finances. If you have any questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information, contact the East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District, Attn: Lee Moon, P.O. Box 319, Duchesne, UT 84066.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

December 31, 2022

ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,184	
Accounts receivable, net		2,514
Total current assets	2,227	7,262
Non-current assets:		
Net pension asset	42	2,419
Capital assets:		
Not being depreciated	880	0,472
Net of accumulated depreciation	2,716	5,899
Total non-current assets	3,639	
Total assets	5,867	7,053
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	23	3,583
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	5,890),636
LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES: Liabilities: Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	44	4,139
Customer deposits		2,200
Total current liabilities		5,339
Non-current liabilities: Net pension liability Total non-current liabilities Total liabilities	46	- - 5,339
Deferred inflows of resources - pensions Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		7,385 3,724
NET POSITION: Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted Total net position		7,372 9,540 6,912

5,890,636

Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUND

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Operating income:		
Charges for sales and service	\$ 1,917,821	
Connection fees	25,300	
Other operating income	34,049	
Total operating income	1,977,170	_
Operating expenses:		
Water purchase and treatment	471,514	
Personnel services	117,394	
Utilities	10,624	
Repair & maintenance	43,700	
Other supplies & expenses	42,396	
Insurance expense	7,288	
Depreciation expense	142,677	
Total operating expense	835,593	_
Net operating income (loss)	1,141,577	
Non-operating income (expense):		
Interest income	28,292	
Total non-operating income (expense)	28,292	_
Change in net position	1,169,869	
Net position - beginning	4,617,043	_
Net position - ending	\$ 5,786,912	_

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers - service Cash paid to suppliers Cash paid to employees Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	\$	2,132,151 (734,223) (137,623) 1,260,305
necessis provided (used) in operating detrictes		1,200,000
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Cash payments for capital assets Cash payments for long-term debt		(473,470)
Net cash provided (used) in capital and related financing activities		(473,470)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received from interest earned		28,292 28,292
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	-	20,292
Net increase (decrease) in cash		815,127
Cash balance - beginning		1,369,621
Cash balance - ending	\$	2,184,748
Cash reported on the statement of net position:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,184,748
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$</u>	2,184,748

East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) in Operating Activities:

Net operating income (expense)	\$ 1,141,577
Adjustments to reconcile operating income or (loss) to net cash provided (used)in operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	142,677
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:	
(Increase) decrease in receivables	154,981
(Increase) decrease in net pension asset	(42,419)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	(3,295)
Increase (decrease) in payables	(158,835)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(3,767)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	 29,386
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	\$ 1,260,305

December 31, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1-A. Reporting entity

East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District (the District) is a special service district located in Duchesne County, Utah, organized for the purpose of providing culinary water service and sewer service to the residents of the District. The District operates under the direction of a five-member Board of Trustees.

The District has no component units and is not a component unit of another entity.

1-B. Financial statements

The financial statements presented are those required of an enterprise fund and consist of the statement of net position, the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position and the statement of cash flows. The District is considered a special-purpose government engaged in business-type activities and records all of the transactions related to its activities in a single enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the cost of providing goods and services (including depreciation), on a continuing basis, be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. No fiduciary funds or components that are fiduciary in nature are included.

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

Measurement focus is commonly used to describe the types of transactions and events that are reported in a fund's operating statement. The operating statement of an enterprise fund focuses on changes in, or the flow of, economic resources. With this measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the fund, both current and non-current, are included on the statement of net assets. Thus, net position (total assets and deferred out flows of resources less total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) are used as a practical measure of economic resources.

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. As a practical matter, a fund's basis of accounting is inseparably tied to its measurement focus. Funds that focus on total economic resources employ the accrual basis of accounting, which recognizes increases and decreases in economic resources as soon as the underlying event or transaction occurs. Under accrual accounting, revenues are recognized as soon as they are earned, and expenses are recognized as soon as a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash inflows and outflows.

Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with an enterprise fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the District's enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. The District also recognizes the portion of connection fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

1-D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

1-D-1. Deposit 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 invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds, and the State Treasurer's Investment Fund.

Investments for the District are reported at fair value. The State Treasurer's Investment Fund operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

1-D-2. Receivables and payables

Monthly reviews are made of all past due accounts. Shut-off notices are issued on past due active accounts and the District has lien capability on unpaid accounts. Customer accounts are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. The allowance amount is estimated based upon accounts receivable that are past due.

Property taxes are collected by Duchesne County for the District. Taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of the same date and are due on November 1 and delinquent after November 30 each year, at which time they become liens if not paid. All property tax receivables are considered collectible.

1-D-3. Inventories and prepaid items

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method. The inventory consists of pipes, fittings and pumps used in the operation of the District.

At various times, certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

1-D-4. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of the District's revenue bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted net position on the statement of net position because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants.

1-D-5. Capital assets

All purchased capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are carried at cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed capital assets are valued at estimated fair market value on the date received. Capital assets are defined as items with a significant initial individual cost and an expected life of more than two years. 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 capital assets, as applicable.

Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets, if directly related to the construction, is included as part of the capitalized amount of the assets constructed. There was no interest capitalized during the current year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

1-D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity (continued)

1-D-5. Capital assets (continued)

Property, plant, and equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Water system	40-50
Buildings	15-40
Equipment	5-8

1-D-6. Compensated absences

The District's policy regarding vacation leave and sick leave is such that no liability for compensated absences carries over from one year to the next. Thus, no liability for compensated absences exists at year end.

1-D-7. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes include 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. The District reports deferred outflows of resources related to pensions as required by GASB 68.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes include 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 then. The District reports deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as required by GASB 68.

1-D-8. Long-term obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities.

1-D-9. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Utah Retirement Systems Pension Plan (URS) and additions to/deductions from URS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by URS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

1-D-10. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

1-D-11. *Equity*

The difference between total assets and total liabilities represents equity or net position. Net position presented in the statement of net position is subdivided into three categories: net position invested in capital assets; restrict net position; and unrestricted net position.

December 31, 2022

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

2-A. Budgetary information

An annual operating budget is adopted by the District's board of trustees, on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, and as prescribed by state regulation. The budget is adopted prior to the beginning of the year to which it applies after a public hearing has been held. Subsequent amendments to the operating budget may be made after a public hearing.

A capital budget is also adopted by the board of trustees which identifies planned capital asset additions and requirements for long-term debt service principal payments, as well as the plan for financing these items.

NOTE 3 - DETAILED NOTES

3-A. Deposits and investments

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2022, consist of the following:

	Fair Value	
Demand debosits - checking	\$	103,195
Savings		9,158
Investments - PTIF		2,072,395
Total cash	\$	2,184,748

Cash equivalents and investments listed above are classified in the accompanying statement of net position as follows:

Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,184,748
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (non-current)	-
Cash and cash equivalents (current)	\$ 2,184,748

The Utah Money Management Act (UMMA) establishes specific requirements regarding deposits of public funds by public treasurers. UMMA requires that District funds be deposited with a qualified depository which includes any depository institution which has been certified by the Utah State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as having met the requirements specified in UMMA Section 51, Chapter 7.

UMMA provides the formula for determining the amount of public funds which a qualified depository may hold in order to minimize risk of loss and also defines capital requirements which an Institution must maintain to be eligible to accept public funds. UMMA lists the criteria for investments and specifies the assets which are eligible to be invested in, and for some investments, the amount of time to maturity.

UMMA enables the State Treasurer to operate the Public Treasurer's Investment Pool (PTIF). PTIF is managed by the Utah State Treasurer's investment staff and comes under the regulatory authority of the Utah Money Management Council. This council is comprised of a select group of financial professionals from units of local and state government and financial institutions doing business in the state.

December 31, 2022

3-A. Deposits and investments (continued)

PTIF operations and portfolio composition is monitored at least semi-annually by the Utah Money Management Council. PTIF is unrated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. Deposits in PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah. Participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments which are recorded on an amortized cost basis. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by PTIF. The fair value of the investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares. The District maintains monies not immediately needed for expenditure in PTIF accounts.

Fair value of investments

The District 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, 2022, the District had \$2,072,395 invested in the PTIF, which uses a Level 2 fair value measurement.

Deposit and investment risk

The District maintains no investment policy containing any specific provisions intended to limit the District's exposure to interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk other than that imposed by UMMA. The District's compliance with the provisions of UMMA addresses each of these risks.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. All deposits and investments of the District are available immediately.

Credit risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits. None of the District's demand and savings deposits are insured.

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. This risk is addressed through the policy of investing excess monies only in PTIF.

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. PTIF falls under the constraints of UMMA in limiting concentrations of investments.

December 31, 2022

3-B. Receivables

The allowance policy is described in Note 1-D-2. Receivables as of year-end for the District's funds are shown below:

Customers, current	\$ 52,776
Less allowance for uncollectibles	 (10,262)
Net accounts receivable	\$ 42,514

3-C. Capital assets

A summary of capital asset activity is listed below:

	В	eginning			Ending
	E	Balance	Additions	Retirements	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Water rights/stock	\$	52,923	-	-	52,923
Construction in progress		354,080	473,470	-	827,549
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		407,003	473,470	-	880,472
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Water system		5,275,927	-	_	5,275,927
Machinery and equipment		30,452	-	_	30,452
Total capital assets, being depreciated		5,306,379	-	-	5,306,379
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Water system		2,424,968	141,355	_	2,566,323
Machinery and equipment		21,834	1,322	_	23,156
Total accumulated depreciation		2,446,803	142,677		2,589,479
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		2,859,576	(142,677)		2,716,899
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	3,266,579	330,793		3,597,372

December 31, 2022

3-D. Long-term liabilities

Other long-term liabilities

The District reported a net pension liability of \$0 at year-end, which is a decrease from the prior year of \$3,767. See Note 4-B for additional details.

Water rights lease

On January 1, 2015, the District entered into a five-year water rights lease with Hanna Water and Sewer District requiring five annual payments of \$29,726. The lease payment made in fiscal year 2022 was \$29,726. The District has one year left on the lease.

Water purchase commitment

In year 2016, the District committed to purchasing water from Duchesne County Water Conservancy District. The payment is \$4,779 monthly until year 2055.

December 31, 2022

NOTE 4 - OTHER INFORMATION

4-A. 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; and natural disasters. To cover these liabilities, the District has contracted with commercial insurance companies. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage compared to the previous year. The District pays an annual premium for this coverage.

4-B. Pension Plans

General information about the Pension Plan

Plan description:

Eligible plan participants are provided with pensions through the Utah Retirement Systems. The Utah Retirement Systems are comprised of the following Pension Trust funds:

Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System (Noncontributory System) is a multiple employer, cost sharing, public employee retirement system

The Tier 2 Public Employees System became effective July 1, 2011. All eligible employees beginning on or after July 1, 2011, who have no previous service credit with any of the Utah Retirement Systems, are members of the Tier 2 Retirement System.

The Utah Retirement Systems (Systems) are established and governed by the respective sections of Title 49 of the Utah Code Annotated 1953, as amended. The Systems' defined benefit plans are amended statutorily by the State Legislature. The Utah State Retirement Office Act in Title 49 provides for the administration of the Systems under the direction of the Board, whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Systems are fiduciary funds defined as pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds. URS is a component unit of the State of Utah. Title 49 of the Utah Code grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms.

URS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained by writing Utah Retirement Systems, 560 E. 200 S, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 or visiting the website: www.urs.org.

Benefits provided:

URS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Retirement benefits are as follows:

System	Final Average Salary	Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefit	Benefit percentage per year of service	Cola **
Noncontributory System	Highest 3 Years	30 years any age 25 years any age* 20 years age 60* 10 years age 62* 4 years age 65	2.0% per year all years	Up to 4%

^{*} with actuarial reductions

^{**} All past-retirement cost-of-living adjustments are non-compounding and are based on the original benefit except for Judges, which is a compounding benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments are also limited to the actual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increase for the year, although unused CPI increases not met may be carried forward to subsequent years.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2022

4-B. Pension Plans (continued)

Contributions:

As a condition of participation in the Systems, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salary and wages as authorized by statute and specified by the URS Board. Contributions are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions (where applicable) is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

		Employer	Employer rate
Utah Retirement Systems	Employee Paid	Contribution Rate	for 401(k)
Contributory System			
111 - Local Government Div - Tier 2	N/A	16.01	0.18
Noncontributory System			
15 - Local Government Div - Tier 1	N/A	17.97	N/A
Tier 2 DC Only			
211 - Local Government	N/A	6.19	10.00

Tier 2 rates include a statutory required contribution to finance the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Tier 1 plans.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

System	Employe	r Contributions	Employee Contributions		
Noncontributory System	\$	14,496	N/A		
Total Contributions	\$	14,496	-		

Contributions reported are the URS Board approved required contributions by System. Contributions in the Tier 2 Systems are used to finance the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 Systems.

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

At December 31, 2022, we reported a net pension asset of \$42,419 and a net pension liability of \$0.

	(Measurement Date): December 31, 2021					Proportionate	
	Ne	Net Pension		et Pension	Proportionate	Share	Change
	Asset		Liability		Share	Dec. 31, 2019	(Decrease)
Noncontributory System	\$	42,419	\$	-	0.0074067%	0.0073438%	0.0000629%
	\$ 42,419		\$	-			

December 31, 2022

4-B. Pension Plans (continued)

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The proportion of the net pension asset and liability is equal to the ratio of the employer's actual contributions to the Systems during the plan year over the total of all employer contributions to the System during the plan year.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, we recognize pension expense of (\$5,599).

At December 31, 2022, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows Deferred Inflows				
	of Resources			of Resources	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	4,443	\$	-	
Changes in assumptions		3,981		274	
Net difference between projected and actual					
pension plan investments		-		57,111	
Changes in proportion and difference between					
and proportionate share of contributions		663		-	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		14,496		-	
Total	\$	23,583	\$	57,385	

\$14,496 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2021. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming fiscal year.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Very Ended Describer 21	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows)
Year Ended December 31,	of Resources
2022	\$ (8,843)
2023	(16,150)
2024	(13,816)
2025	(9,489)
2026	-
Thereafter	-

December 31, 2022

4-B. Pension Plans (continued)

Actuarial assumptions:

The total pension liability in the December 31, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50 Percent

Salary increases 3.25 - 9.25 percent, average, including inflation Investment rate of return 6.85 percent, net of pension plan investment

expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were adopted from an actuarial experience study dated January 1, 2020. The retired mortality tables are developed using URS retiree experience and are based upon gender, occupation, and age as appropriate with projected improvement using 80% of the ultimate rates from the MP-2019 improvement assumption using a base year of 2020. The mortality assumption for active members is the PUB-2010 Employees Mortality Table for public employees, teachers, and public safety members, respectively. The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2020, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five year period ending December, 31, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best- estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

	Expected Return Arithm						
	_	Target Asset	Real Return Arithmetic	Long Term expected portfolio real			
Assets class		Allocation	Basis	rate of return			
Equity securities		37%	6.58%	2.43%			
Debt securities		20%	-0.28%	-0.06%			
Real assets		15%	5.77%	0.87%			
Private equity		12%	9.85%	1.18%			
Absolute return		16%	2.91%	0.47%			
Cash and cash equivalents	_	0%	-1.01%	0.00%			
Totals	_	100.00%		4.89%			
	Inflation			2.50%			
	Expected a	arithmetic nominal ret	urn	7.39%			

The 6.85% assumed investment rate of return is comprised of an inflation rate of 2.50%, a real return of 4.35% that is net of investment expense.

December 31, 2022

4-B. Pension Plans (continued)

Discount rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.85 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from all participating employers will be made at contractually required rates that are actuarially determined and certified by the URS Board. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate does not use the Municipal Bond Index Rate. The discount rate was reduced from 6.95% to 6.85% from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the proportionate share of the net pension asset and liability to changes in the discount rate:

The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.85 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.85 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.85 percent) than the current rate:

	1	% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
System		(5.85%)	(6.85%)	(7.85%)
Noncontributory System	\$	22,810	(42,419)	(96,840)
Total	\$	22,810	(42,419)	(96,840)

Pension plan fiduciary net position:

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued URS financial report.

Defined Contribution Savings Plan:

The Defined Contribution Savings Plans are administered by the Utah Retirement Systems Board and are generally supplemental plans to the basic retirement benefits of the Retirement Systems, but may also be used as a primary retirement plan. These plans are voluntary tax-advantaged retirement savings programs authorized under sections 401(k), 457(b) and 408 of the Internal Revenue code. Detailed information regarding plan provisions is available in the separately issued URS financial report.

The District participates in the following Defined Contribution Savings Plans with the Utah Retirement Systems:

• 401(k) Plan

Employee and employer contributions to the Utah Retirement Contribution Savings Plans for fiscal year ended December 31, were as follows:

	2022		2021		2020	
401(k) Plan						
Employer Contributions	\$ 3,960	\$	3,773	\$	3,650	
Employee Contributions	3,960		3,773		3,650	

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Unaudited)

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East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District Notes to Required Supplementary Information December 31, 2022

Changes in Assumptions Related to Pensions

The investment return assumption was decreased by 0.10% to 6.85% for use in the January 1, 2021 actuarial valuation. This assumption change was based on analysis performed by the actuary and adopted by the Utah State Retirement Board. In aggregate, this assumption change resulted in a \$509 million increase in the Total Pension Liability, which is about 1.3% of the Total Pension Liability as of December 31, 2020 for all systems combined. The demographic assumptions were reviewed and updated in the January 1, 2020 actuarial valuation and are currently scheduled to be reviewed in the year 2023.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

December 31, 2022 Last 10 Fiscal Years*

		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
Noncontributory Retirement Syste	m															
Proportion of the net pension																
liability (asset)	0.0	0074067%	0.0	073438%	0.0	071768%	0.0	067936%	0.0	067347%	0.0	064332%	0.0	066754%	0.00	064421%
Proportionate share of the net																
pension liability (asset)	\$	(42,419)	\$	3,767	\$	27,048	\$	50,026	\$	29,507	\$	41,309	\$	37,773	\$	27,973
Covered employee payroll Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-	\$	75,450	\$	73,008	\$	70,008	\$	64,380	\$	62,508	\$	59,460	\$	59,460	\$	56,628
employee payroll Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension		-56.22%		5.16%		38.64%		77.70%		47.21%		69.47%		63.53%		49.40%
liability (asset)		108.70%		99.20%		93.70%		87.00%		91.90%		87.30%		87.80%		90.20%

^{*} In accordance with paragraph 81.a of GASB 68, employers will need to disclose a 10-year history of their proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) in their RSI. The 10-year schedule will need to be built prospectively.

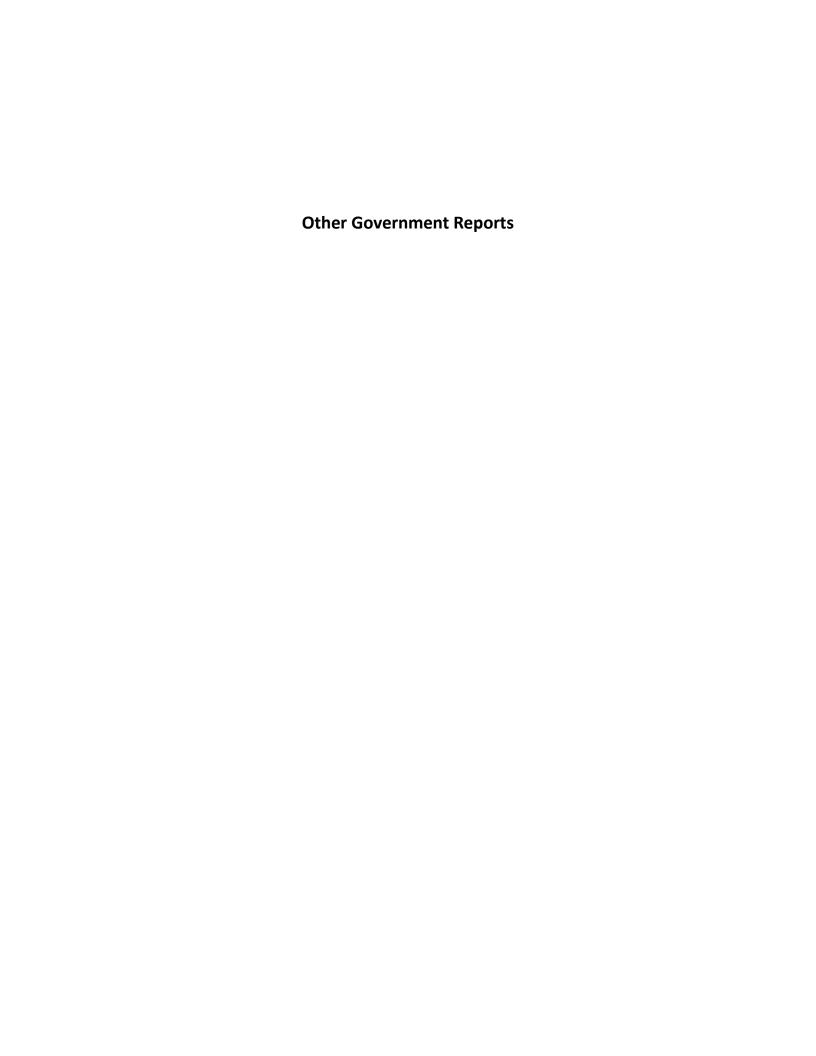
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

December 31, 2022 Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	As of		Contributions as									
	fiscal	relation to the								a percentage of		
	year ended	Actuarial Determined Contributions			ntractually required	Contribution deficiency (excess)		Covered employee		covered employee		
	June 30,	Cor	itributions	co	ontribution	(ex	, , ,		bayroll	payroll		
Noncontributory Retirement	2014	\$	10,125	\$	10,125	\$	-	\$	56,628	17.88%		
System	2015		10,982		10,982		-		59,460	18.47%		
	2016		10,982		10,982		-		59,460	18.47%		
	2017		11,545		11,545		-		62,508	18.47%		
	2018		11,891		11,891		-		64,380	18.47%		
	2019		12,930		12,930		-		70,008	18.47%		
	2020		13,485		13,485		-		73,008	18.47%		
	2021		13,936		13,936		-		75,450	18.47%		
	2022		14,496		14,496		-		79,200	18.30%		

^{*} Contributions in Tier 2 include an amortization rate to help fund the unfunded liabililities in the Tier 1 systems. Tier 2 systems were created effective July 1, 2011.

Paragraph 81.b of GASB 68 requires employers to disclose a 10-year history of contributions in RSI. Contributions as a percentage of covered-payroll may be different than the board certified rate due to rounding and other administrative issues.



Certified Public Accountants

58 East 100 North (83-13) • Roosevelt, Utah 84066 • Phone (435) 722-5153 • Fax (435) 722-5095

Report on Compliance and on Internal Control over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Board of Directors
East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activity of the East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 17, 2023.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Aycock, Miles & Associates, CPAs

Roosevelt, Utah July 17, 2023

Certified Public Accountants

58 East 100 North (83-13) • Roosevelt, Utah 84066 • Phone (435) 722-5153 • Fax (435) 722-5095

Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance as Required by the State Audit Compliance Requirements

Board of Directors

East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District

We have audited East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District's compliance with the applicable state compliance requirements described in the State Compliance Audit Guide, issued by the Office of the State Auditor that could have a direct and material effect on the District for the year ended December 31, 2022.

State compliance requirements were tested for the year ended December 31, 2022 in the following areas: budgetary compliance, fund balance, fraud risk assessment, governmental fees, and public treasurer's bond.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the state requirements referred to above.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit of the state compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the State Compliance Audit Guide. Those standards and the State Compliance Audit Guide require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a state compliance requirement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each state compliance requirement referred to above. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with those requirements.

Opinion on Compliance

In our opinion, East Duchesne Culinary Water Improvement District complied, in all material respects, with the state compliance requirements referred to for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed no noncompliance.

Report On Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the District is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the state compliance requirements referred to above to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance with those state compliance requirements and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with those State Compliance Audit Guide, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with state compliance requirement on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a

Certified Public Accountants

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reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with state compliance requirement will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance state compliance requirement that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Report Distribution

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the State Compliance Audit Guide. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Aycock, Miles & Associates, CPAs

Roosevelt, Utah July 17, 2023