

Uintah Basin Association of Governments

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2025

Table of Contents

Independent Auditors' Report.....	1
Management Discussion and Analysis.....	3
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	8
Statement of Activities	9
Reconciliations:	
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position	10
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	11
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	12
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	13
Budgetary Comparison Schedule—General Fund	14
Budgetary Comparison Schedule—Special Revenue Fund Transit Tax	15
Budgetary Comparison Schedule—Special Revenue Fund Revolving Loans	16
Budgetary Comparison Schedule—Special Revenue Fund Grants	17
Notes to Financial Statements.....	18
Required Supplementary Schedules:	
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	34
Schedule of Contributions	34
Notes: Change in assumptions	34
Supplemental Schedule:	
Economic Development Schedule of Revenue & Expenditures	36
Government Reports:	
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	38
Compliance and Control (Yellow Book) Report	41
Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to Each Major Program and Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance with Uniform Guidance	42
Summary Auditors' Results, Prior and Current Year Findings	44
Independent Auditors' State of Utah Compliance Report	46

Aycock, Miles & Associates, CPAs, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors
Uintah Basin Association of Governments

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the budgetary comparison information of the Uintah Basin Association of Governments, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Association'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 governmental activities, major fund, and the budgetary comparison information of the Association, as of June 30, 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Uintah Basin Association of Governments 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 the Uintah Basin Association of Government'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.

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 Association's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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- 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 Association's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3–7 and pension schedules on page 34 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Uintah Basin Association of Government's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule for economic development revenue & expenses and schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule for economic development revenue & expenses and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 8, 2025, on our consideration of the Uintah Basin Association of Government'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 the Uintah Basin Association of Government'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 Uintah Basin Association of Government's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Aycock, Miles & Associates, CPAs

Roosevelt, Utah
September 8, 2025

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the Uintah Basin Association of Governments (the Association), we offer readers of the Association's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of financial activities of the Association for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Financial Highlights

- Net position increased \$619,662 and fund balances increased \$852,899.
- The Association's long-term obligations decreased \$9,000 from \$45,000 to \$36,000.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Association's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. Government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 8-9 of this report.

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Association that are principally supported by intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Association include general administration and multiple grant management. The Association has no business-type or fiduciary activities.

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Association, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Association can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds. The Association does not have any proprietary funds or fiduciary funds. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 12-17 of this report.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for government funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of the revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Association maintains two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund and special revenue fund both of which are considered to be major funds.

The Association adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and special revenue fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the major funds to demonstrate compliance with its budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 18-32 in this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Government Net Position. As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. Assets exceeded liabilities by \$11,512,215 at the most recent fiscal year-end.

The breakdown of the Association's net position was capital assets (equipment, buildings and land) less related debt still outstanding at 16%. Restricted assets comprise net position related to grant and revolving loan contracts at 76%. Unrestricted net position which may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors comprised 8%. The Association uses capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the Association's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay any debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate any liabilities.

Net Position	Governmental Activities		Variance
	2025	2024	
Current and other assets	\$ 12,864,972	\$ 10,801,895	\$ 2,063,077
Noncurrent & capital assets	3,166,379	3,546,610	(380,231)
Deferred outflows of resources	606,876	595,283	11,593
Total assets	16,638,227	14,943,788	1,694,439
Current liabilities	4,647,833	3,683,580	964,253
Long-term liabilities	472,193	361,973	110,220
Deferred inflows of resources	5,986	5,682	304
Total liabilities	5,126,012	4,051,235	1,074,777
Net position:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,881,091	2,006,397	(125,306)
Restricted	8,693,165	7,849,162	844,003
Unrestricted	937,959	1,036,994	(99,035)
Total net position	\$ 11,512,215	\$ 10,892,553	\$ 619,662

The Association's net position increased \$619,662 during the current fiscal year. Typically, the Association experiences only small changes to net position. The next chart will outline the changes in net position.

Government Activities. Governmental activities increased the Association's net position by \$619,662, thereby accounting for 100% of the increase in total net position. Typically, changes to net position are small. Key elements of these changes are as follows.

Change in Net Position	Governmental Activities		Variance
	2025	2024	
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating grants:			
Federal	5,486,078	5,527,375	(41,297)
State	611,589	566,727	44,862
Self-help homeowner acquisition	1,660,948	1,889,473	(228,525)
Local, other	1,138,578	901,268	237,310
Capital grants	-	-	-
General revenues:			
Sales tax	2,176,579	2,437,734	(261,155)
Earnings on investments	42,251	49,683	(7,432)
Total revenues	11,116,023	11,372,260	(256,237)
Expenses:			
Administration	244,488	44,271	200,217
Regional planning	552,897	464,305	88,592
Weatherization and heating	1,478,674	1,526,181	(47,507)
Aging and adult services	1,206,587	1,117,150	89,437
Self-help homeowner acquisition	1,660,948	1,889,473	(228,525)
Housing assistance	1,356,315	1,024,186	332,129
Economic development	610,609	249,472	361,137
Transportation services	2,236,620	1,896,347	340,273
Critical needs services	1,149,223	1,013,196	136,027
Total expenses	10,496,361	9,224,581	1,271,780
Change in net position	619,662	2,147,679	\$ (1,528,017)
Beginning net position	10,892,553	8,744,874	
Ending net position	\$ 11,512,215	\$ 10,892,553	

Nearly all revenues are related to grant awards in order to fund various programs in the region with the exception of transportation; transportation services are funded through a local sales tax and transportation grants. The chart above outlines the changes from year to year for these program groupings. Overall, grant and administration expenditures increased \$1,271,780. Operating grants (the principal operation revenue of the Association) will vary from year to year as funding from State and Federal contracts ebb and flow.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

Governmental Funds. The Association uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The focus of the Association's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term flows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Association's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

Assets, Liabilities & Fund Balances	General Fund		Special Revenue Funds		Capital Projects Fund	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets:						
Cash	\$ 1,090,188	\$ 857,064	\$ 8,836,138	\$ 6,927,725	\$ 556,753	\$ 452,753
Receivables	919	769	1,643,587	2,489,440	-	-
Loan receivables, net	-	-	1,273,158	1,495,213	-	-
Inventory and other	-	-	713,517	74,144	-	-
Total assets	1,091,107	857,833	12,466,400	10,986,522	556,753	452,753
Current liabilities	859,942	635,309	3,341,801	2,706,181	437,090	333,090
Total liabilities	859,942	635,309	3,341,801	2,706,181	437,090	333,090
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable	-	-	83,899	74,144	-	-
Restricted	-	-	8,693,165	7,849,162	-	-
Assigned	-	-	347,535	357,035	119,663	119,663
Unassigned	231,165	222,524	-	-	-	-
Total fund balances	\$ 231,165	\$ 222,524	\$ 9,124,599	\$ 8,280,341	\$ 119,663	\$ 119,663
Change in Fund Balance	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues:						
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,486,078	\$ 5,527,375	\$ -	\$ -
State	-	-	611,589	566,727	-	-
Interest	-	-	42,251	49,683	-	-
Self help homeowner financing	-	-	1,660,948	1,889,473	-	-
Sales tax	-	-	2,176,579	2,437,734	-	-
Local, other & transfers	81,661	73,249	1,022,078	797,696	34,839	30,323
Total revenues	81,661	73,249	10,999,523	11,268,688	34,839	30,323
Expenses:						
Administration	67,416	48,448	55,495	55,349	40,443	40,064
Regional planning	-	-	552,897	464,305	-	-
Weatherization and heating	-	-	1,476,999	1,524,506	-	-
Aging and adult services	-	-	1,204,947	1,113,494	-	-
Housing assistance	-	-	1,342,870	964,893	-	-
Self help homeowner acquisition	-	-	1,660,948	1,889,473	-	-
Economic development	-	-	610,609	249,472	-	-
Transportation services	-	-	2,108,466	2,337,865	-	-
Critical needs services	-	-	1,142,034	1,049,400	-	-
Operating transfers (in) out	5,604	9,741	-	-	(5,604)	(9,741)
Total expenses	73,020	58,189	10,155,265	9,648,757	34,839	30,323
Change in fund balance	8,641	15,060	844,258	1,619,931	-	-
Beginning Fund Balance	222,524	207,464	8,280,341	6,660,410	119,663	119,663
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 231,165	\$ 222,524	\$ 9,124,599	\$ 8,280,341	\$ 119,663	\$ 119,663

Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Association's actual revenues and expenses were significantly less than budgeted for the fiscal year. The original budget was modified in accordance to changes in programs. Please refer to budget and actual comparison statement.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Association's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2025 and 2024 amount to \$1,917,091 and \$2,051,397 (net of accumulated depreciation), respectively. These capital assets range from office equipment to vehicles, equipment and buildings. Net capital assets decreased \$134,306. Net capital assets decreased by the net change in purchased assets of \$55,495 and accumulated depreciation of \$189,802.

Net Capital Assets	Governmental Activities		Variance
	2025	2024	
Capital assets net of depreciation	\$ 1,596,591	\$ 1,730,897	\$ (134,306)
Land	320,500	320,500	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,917,091</u>	<u>\$ 2,051,397</u>	<u>\$ (134,306)</u>

Long-Term Debt. The Association decreased its long-term debt \$9,000 from \$45,000 to \$36,000. The Association does not maintain a debt rating. State statutes limit the amount of general obligation bond debt and do not limit the amount of revenue bond debt. In either case, an election must be held although there are some exceptions to revenue bond issuance. The Association's ending long-term debt balance of \$36,000 is lease revenue bond debt that is bonded in the name of Roosevelt City.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The amount of resources available to the Association hinges on the availability of state and federal grants from year to year. General fund, special revenue fund, and capital projects fund budgets are similar to the fiscal year-end 2025. The Association has no budgeted tax revenues.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Association's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Uintah Basin Association of Governments, Jeremy Garlick, Business Manager, 330 East 100 South, Roosevelt, Utah 84066.

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash & savings	\$ 10,024,557
Cash--revolving loan funds	458,522
Accrued grant revenues	1,644,506
Interest receivable	23,870
Self-help housing lot inventory	629,618
Inventory for weatherization	83,899
Total current assets	12,864,972
Noncurrent assets:	
Revolving business note receivables	1,249,288
Allowance for doubtful business loans	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,596,591
Land	320,500
URS net pension asset	-
Total noncurrent assets	3,166,379
Total assets	16,031,351
Deferred outflows of resources	
Deferred outflows of resources relating to pensions (URS)	606,876
Total assets and deferred outflows	\$ 16,638,227
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 130,221
Wages payable	85,810
Unexpended grant revenue	3,675,055
Unexpended housing assistance revenues	-
Unexpended self help construction revenues	304,460
Accrued annual & comp leave	286,513
Housing partnership payable	5,655
Unappropriated interest	151,119
Notes payable, current	9,000
Total current liabilities	4,647,833
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Long-term obligations	27,000
URS net pension liability	445,193
Total noncurrent liabilities	472,193
Total liabilities	5,120,026
Deferred inflows of resources	
Deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions (URS)	5,986
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	\$ 5,126,012
Net Position	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,881,091
Restricted assets	8,693,165
Unrestricted net assets	884,556
Total net position	11,458,812
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 16,584,824

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Statement of Activities
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

					Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
		Program Revenues			Total
Functions	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants & Contributions	Capital Grants & Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:					
Administration	\$ 244,488	\$ -	\$ 116,500	\$ -	\$ (127,988)
Regional planning	552,897	-	552,897	-	-
Weatherization & heating services	1,478,674	-	1,486,754	-	8,080
Aging & adult services	1,206,587	-	1,204,947	-	(1,640)
Housing assistance	3,017,263	-	3,049,813	-	32,550
Economic development	610,609	-	258,422	-	(352,187)
Transportation services	2,236,620	-	1,085,826	-	(1,150,794)
Critical needs services	1,149,223	-	1,142,034	-	(7,189)
Total	<u>\$ 10,496,361</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,897,193</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(1,599,168)</u>
General Revenues:					
Sales tax					2,123,176
Earnings on investments					<u>42,251</u>
Total General Revenues					<u>2,165,427</u>
Change in Net Position					566,259
Beginning net position					<u>10,892,553</u>
Ending net position					<u>\$ 11,458,812</u>

Uintah Basin Associations of Governments
**Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds
 to the Statement of Net Position**
 June 30, 2025

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds	\$	9,475,427
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Total net assets reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets is different because:

Capital assets used in governmental funds are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of the following:

Land, equipment and buildings	4,149,491	
Accumulated depreciation	(2,232,400)	
Sub-total		1,917,091

Long-term obligations are due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(36,000)
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Pension liabilities and assets:

URS pension assets	-	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	606,876	
Net pension liability	(445,193)	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(5,986)	
Sub-total		155,697

Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u>11,512,215</u>
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Uintah Basin Associations of Governments
**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
 in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities**
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Net Change in Fund Balances--Total Governmental Funds	\$	852,899
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets with a material cost are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expenses.

Capital outlays	55,495	
Gain/loss on disposition of assets	-	
Depreciation	<u>(189,801)</u>	
Sub-total		(134,306)

Governmental funds report debt services as an expenditure. However, repayment of debt does not affect the statement of activities but rather is a reduction of the statement of net assets' liability.

9,000

Governmental funds do not report changes in net pension liabilities.

(107,931)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u>619,662</u>
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Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Balance Sheet--Governmental Funds
 June 30, 2025

	General	Special Revenue Funds			Capital Projects	Total
		Transit Tax	Revolving Loans	Grants		
Assets						
Cash & savings	\$ 1,090,188	\$ 6,917,147	\$ 99,220	\$ 1,361,249	\$ 556,753	\$ 10,024,557
Cash--revolving loan funds	-	-	458,522	-	-	458,522
Accrued grant revenues	919	-	-	1,643,587	-	1,644,506
Interest receivable	-	-	23,870	-	-	23,870
Revolving business loan receivables	-	-	1,249,288	-	-	1,249,288
Allowance for doubtful business loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-help housing lot inventory	-	-	-	629,618	-	629,618
Inventory for weatherization	-	-	-	83,899	-	83,899
Total Assets	\$ 1,091,107	\$ 6,917,147	\$ 1,830,900	\$ 3,718,353	\$ 556,753	\$ 14,114,260
Liabilities and Equity						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,221	\$ -	\$ 130,221
Wages payable	-	-	-	85,810	-	85,810
Unexpended grant revenue	708,823	22,959	31,923	2,474,260	437,090	3,675,055
Unexpended housing assistance funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unexpended self help construction funds	-	-	-	304,460	-	304,460
Accrued annual & comp leave	-	-	-	286,513	-	286,513
Housing partnership payable	-	-	-	5,655	-	5,655
Unappropriated interest	151,119	-	-	-	-	151,119
Total Liabilities	859,942	22,959	31,923	3,286,919	437,090	4,638,833
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable (inventory)	-	-	-	83,899	-	83,899
Restricted	-	6,894,188	1,798,977	-	-	8,693,165
Assigned	-	-	-	347,535	119,663	467,198
Committed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	231,165	-	-	-	-	231,165
Total Fund Equity	231,165	6,894,188	1,798,977	431,434	119,663	9,475,427
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	\$ 1,091,107	\$ 6,917,147	\$ 1,830,900	\$ 3,718,353	\$ 556,753	\$ 14,114,260

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Special Revenue Funds					
	General	Transit Tax	Revolving Loans	Grants	Capital Projects	Total
Revenues						
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,486,078	\$ -	\$ 5,486,078
State	-	-	-	611,589	-	611,589
Interest	-	-	42,251	-	-	42,251
Self help homeowner acquisition	-	-	-	1,660,948	-	1,660,948
Local sales tax	-	2,123,176	-	-	-	2,123,176
Local & other	81,661	53,403	2,266	1,019,812	34,839	1,191,981
Total Revenues	81,661	2,176,579	44,517	8,778,427	34,839	11,116,023
Expenditures						
Administration:						
Administration	67,416	-	-	-	31,443	98,859
Capital outlay	-	-	-	55,495	-	55,495
Capital outlay transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-	9,000	9,000
Regional planning	-	-	-	552,897	-	552,897
Weatherization & heating services	-	-	-	1,476,999	-	1,476,999
Aging & adult services	-	-	-	1,204,947	-	1,204,947
Housing assistance	-	-	-	1,342,870	-	1,342,870
Self-help homeowner acquisition	-	-	-	1,660,948	-	1,660,948
Economic development	-	-	354,453	256,156	-	610,609
Transportation services	-	1,022,640	-	1,085,826	-	2,108,466
Critical needs services	-	-	-	1,142,034	-	1,142,034
Total expenses	67,416	1,022,640	354,453	8,778,172	40,443	10,263,124
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	14,245	1,153,939	(309,936)	255	(5,604)	852,899
Other Financial Sources & (Uses)						
Note payable proceeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers in (out)	(5,604)	-	-	-	5,604	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures after other sources & uses	8,641	1,153,939	(309,936)	255	-	852,899
Fund balances—beginning of year	222,524	5,740,249	2,108,913	431,179	119,663	8,622,528
Fund balances—end of year	\$ 231,165	\$ 6,894,188	\$ 1,798,977	\$ 431,434	\$ 119,663	\$ 9,475,427

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Revenues:				
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
Self help homeowner acquisition	-	-	-	-
Other, local	150,000	150,000	81,661	(68,339)
Total Revenues	150,000	150,000	81,661	(68,339)
Expenditures:				
Administration:				
Administration	183,000	183,000	67,416	115,584
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Regional planning	-	-	-	-
Weatherization & heating services	-	-	-	-
Aging & adult services	-	-	-	-
Housing assistance	-	-	-	-
Self-help owner acquisition	-	-	-	-
Economic development	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	-	-	-	-
Critical needs services	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	183,000	183,000	67,416	115,584
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(33,000)	(33,000)	14,245	47,245
Other Financial Sources & (Uses):				
Note payable proceeds	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers in (out)	(110,444)	(110,444)	(5,604)	104,840
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures after other sources & uses	(143,444)	(143,444)	8,641	152,085
Fund balances—beginning of year	222,524	222,524	222,524	-
Fund balances—end of year	\$ 79,080	\$ 79,080	\$ 231,165	\$ 152,085

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Special Revenue Fund--Transit Tax
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Revenues:				
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-
Self help homeowner acquisition	-	-	-	-
Local sales tax	2,355,000	2,355,000	2,123,176	(231,824)
Other, local	-	-	53,403	53,403
Total Revenues	2,355,000	2,355,000	2,176,579	(178,421)
Expenditures:				
Administration:				
Administration	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Regional Planning	-	-	-	-
Weatherization & Heating Services	-	-	-	-
Aging & Adult Services	-	-	-	-
Housing Assistance	-	-	-	-
Self-help owner acquisition	-	-	-	-
Economic Development	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,022,640	77,360
Critical Needs Services	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,022,640	77,360
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over	1,255,000	1,255,000	1,153,939	(101,061)
Other Financial Sources & (Uses):				
Note payable proceeds	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over				
expenditures after other sources & uses	1,255,000	1,255,000	1,153,939	(101,061)
Fund Balances--Beginning of Year	5,740,249	5,740,249	5,740,249	-
Fund Balances--End of Year	<u>\$ 6,995,249</u>	<u>\$ 6,995,249</u>	<u>\$ 6,894,188</u>	<u>\$ (101,061)</u>

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Special Revenue Fund--Revolving Loans
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Revenues:				
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State	-	-	-	-
Interest	50,000	50,000	42,251	(7,749)
Self help homeowner acquisition	-	-	-	-
Other, local	-	-	2,266	2,266
Total Revenues	50,000	50,000	44,517	(5,483)
Expenditures:				
Administration:				
Administration	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Regional Planning	-	-	-	-
Weatherization & Heating Services	-	-	-	-
Aging & Adult Services	-	-	-	-
Housing Assistance	-	-	-	-
Self-help owner acquisition	-	-	-	-
Economic Development	450,000	450,000	354,453	95,547
Transportation services	-	-	-	-
Critical Needs Services	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	450,000	450,000	354,453	95,547
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over	(400,000)	(400,000)	(309,936)	90,064
Other Financial Sources & (Uses):				
Operating transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures after other sources & uses	(400,000)	(400,000)	(309,936)	90,064
Fund Balances--Beginning of Year	2,108,913	2,108,913	2,108,913	-
Fund Balances--End of Year	<u>\$ 1,708,913</u>	<u>\$ 1,708,913</u>	<u>\$ 1,798,977</u>	<u>\$ 90,064</u>

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Special Revenue Fund--Grants
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance
Revenues:				
Federal	\$ 5,481,759	\$ 5,481,759	\$ 5,486,078	\$ 4,319
State	1,206,198	1,206,198	611,589	(594,609)
Interest	-	-	-	-
Self help homeowner acquisition	3,600,000	3,600,000	1,660,948	(1,939,052)
Other, local	1,523,875	1,523,875	1,019,812	(504,063)
Total Revenues	11,811,832	11,811,832	8,778,427	(3,033,405)
Expenditures:				
Administration:				
Administration	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	50,000	50,000	55,495	(5,495)
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Regional Planning	262,500	262,500	552,897	(290,397)
Weatherization & Heating Services	1,594,039	1,594,039	1,476,999	117,040
Aging & Adult Services	1,125,016	1,125,016	1,204,947	(79,931)
Housing Assistance	1,205,385	1,205,385	1,342,870	(137,485)
Self-help owner acquisition	3,600,000	3,600,000	1,660,948	1,939,052
Economic Development	606,692	606,692	256,156	350,536
Transportation services	3,217,929	3,217,929	1,085,826	2,132,103
Critical Needs Services	661,827	661,827	1,142,034	(480,207)
Total Expenses	12,323,388	12,323,388	8,778,172	3,545,216
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	(511,556)	(511,556)	255	511,811
Other Financial Sources & (Uses):				
Operating transfers in (out)	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures after other sources & uses	(511,556)	(511,556)	255	511,811
Fund Balances--Beginning of Year	431,179	431,179	431,179	-
Fund Balances--End of Year	<u>\$ (80,377)</u>	<u>\$ (80,377)</u>	<u>\$ 431,434</u>	<u>\$ 511,811</u>

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

NOTE 1 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity. Uintah Basin Association of Governments was established in 1973 under the authority of the Utah Inter-Local Cooperation Act of 1965. The Association is a voluntary organization of governments whose general purpose is to facilitate intergovernmental cooperation and to coordinate federal, state, and local programs for the solution of mutual problems of the region. The governing body consists of a Board of Directors made up of County Commissioners and Mayors from Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah Counties. The Association board is advised by two other Boards of Directors, namely the Revolving Fund Loan Board (RLF), and the Area Advisory Council Board (AAA). The RLF Board advises the RLF loan program and the AAA advises the Adult Aging Programs.

Transactions of the Uintah Basin Economic Development District are accounted for by the Association in the Special Revenue Fund. The Development District was organized under the laws of the State of Utah as a nonprofit corporation in June, 1976. The Development District is governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of the executive committee of Association plus a minimum of 35 percent of the trustees from the private industry sector.

The accounting policies of the Uintah Basin Association of Governments conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. For financial reporting purposes, the Association has considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Association are such that exclusion would cause the Association's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include (1) appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body, (2) the ability of the Association to impose its will on that organization or (3) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the Association. At this time, the Association has no component units and is not a component unit of another entity.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of the 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 of fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privilege 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.

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. Property taxes are recognized

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. 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, franchise taxes, 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. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The Association reports the following five major governmental funds. There are no other funds.

- The *general fund* is the government's primary operating fund. The general fund accounts for all financial resources of the general government not accounted for and reported in another fund.
- There are three *special revenue funds* which are used to account for the revenues and expenditures of grants from federal, state and local sources. These funds report unexpended grants as restricted fund balance. These three special revenue funds are 1) transit tax, 2) revolving loans and 3) grants.
- The *capital projects fund* is used to accumulate assets for large capital projects.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. 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.

Deposits and Investments. The government'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 government to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool. The State Treasurer's Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

Receivables and Payables. All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Trade accounts receivable in excess of 90 days comprise the trade accounts receivable allowance for uncollectibles. Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at year-end are referred to as either due to/from other funds (i.e., current portion of interfund loans) or advances from/to other funds (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

Interfund Transfers & Balances. The Association transfers cash between funds for operating cash flow purposes and to assign net assets for other purposes. There were no interfund balances at year-end.

Property Taxes. The Association does not assess a property tax and is not allowed to assess a property tax.

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

Inventories and Prepaid Items. All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Restricted, Committed & Assigned Assets. At times, the Association may have funds set aside that are legally restricted, committed or assigned or their use is limited by certain covenants. These restricted, committed or assigned assets are generally spent first when eligible expenses are available.

Capital Assets. Capital assets, which include property and equipment are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual significant cost 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 market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Useful lives in years are as follows: buildings, 50; building improvements, 5 to 15; furniture & fixtures, 10 to 15; equipment, 3 to 10; vehicles, 7 to 10. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis for capitalized assets.

Compensated Absences. The Association's policy is to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. In the event that available annual leave hours are not used by the end of the fiscal year, employees may carry unused time forward to the next fiscal year up to 300 hours. If the total amount of unused annual leave is above 300 hours at the end of the fiscal year, hours accrued above the 300 hours will be paid out at the employees' current pay rate to reduce the number of annual leave hours to 300. Prior to payout, an employee must take two full weeks of annual leave. Failure to do so the employee will forfeit 80 hours of annual leave on the payout. The total amount of unpaid annual leave is \$204,848.

Sick-time is only available upon illness. Unused sick leave benefits will be allowed to accumulate. Sick leave benefits exceeding 400 hours can be paid out at the end of the fiscal year at 100% or the employee can choose to accrue the sick leave benefit until retirement. The total amount of unpaid sick leave is \$81,665.

Long-term Obligations. In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Principal payments and issuance costs (whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received) are reported as debt service expenditures.

Indirect Cost Allocation. The Association allocates fringe benefits and applicable overhead costs by function based on wages and occupancy ratios. Indirect expenses that are not directly attributable to a particular function is allocated to general administration.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

Budgetary Data. Budgets are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting for all governmental funds of the Association. During May and June of each year, the Association prepares the budget. Budgets are approved and adopted by the Association Board of Directors. The budget shall be in effect subject to later amendment and shall be available for public inspection. The Board may, by resolution, transfer unexpended appropriation from one department to another department within the same fund or they may reduce the budget in any department or fund. Specific restrictions apply. Board may increase the total budget.

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. 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 that time. The Association has deferred inflows and outflows of resources both related to its participation in a multi-employer cost sharing pension plan sponsored by the Utah Retirement Systems.

Pension. 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 System 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.

Net Position. The residual of all other elements presented in a statement of net position is *net position* which is divided in three components:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt—Capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net assets—Net assets with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net assets—All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

Fund Financial Statements. The residual of all other elements presented in the balance sheet on the governmental fund financial statements is *fund balance*. Fund balance is divided in 5 categories as follows:

Nonspendable fund balance—Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balance—Amounts restricted by enabling legislation. Also reported if, (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance—Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision making authority.

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

Assigned fund balance—Amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Also includes all remaining amounts that are reported in governmental funds, other than the general fund that are not classified as nonspendable, restricted nor committed or in the General Fund, that are intended to be used for specific purposes.

Unassigned fund balance—Residual classification of the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

NOTE 2 Deposits and Investments

The State of Utah Money Management Council has the responsibility to advise the State Treasurer about investment policies, promote measures and rules that will assist in strengthening the banking and credit structure of the State and review the rules adopted under the authority of the State of Utah Money Management Act that relate to the deposit and investment of public funds.

Summary of Deposits and Investments

Reconciliation to the Balance Sheet						
Balance Sheet			Deposits & Investments			
Cash & savings		\$ 10,024,557	Checking, savings & money markets		\$	1,749,818
Cash--other		-	Utah Public Treasurer Pool			8,733,261
Cash--revolving loan funds		458,522				-
Totals		<u>\$ 10,483,079</u>			<u>\$</u>	<u>10,483,079</u>

Description	Type	Yr-end Amount	Fair Market Value	FMV Level	Investment Maturity	Quality Rating
Wells Fargo commercial checking	Deposit	\$ 1,288,338	\$ 1,288,338	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zions commercial checking	Deposit	2,958	2,958	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wells Fargo business savings	Deposit	-	-	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zions money market	Deposit	250,315	250,315	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zions money market	Deposit	197,210	197,210	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zions money market	Deposit	7,404	7,404	n/a	n/a	n/a
Zions money market	Deposit	3,593	3,593	n/a	n/a	n/a
Deposits sub-total		1,749,818	1,749,818			
Utah Public Treasurer Inv. Pool	Investment	8,733,261	8,733,261	Level 2	Under 1 yr	Unrated
Deposits & investments grand-total		<u>\$ 10,483,079</u>	<u>\$ 10,483,079</u>			

Deposits

The Association follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (Utah Code, Section 51, Chapter 7) in handling its depository and investment transactions. The Act requires the depositing of Association funds in a qualified depository. The Act defines a qualified depository as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the Federal Government and which has been certified by the State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council.

Custodial Credit Risk—Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Association's deposits may not be returned to it. The Association does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. FDIC insures customers' accounts at each bank up to \$250,000. Therefore, as of June 30, 2025, \$1,451,012 deposits was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

Investments

The Money Management Act defines the types of securities authorized as appropriate investments for the Association and the conditions for making investment transactions. Investment transactions may be conducted only through qualified depositories, certified dealers, or directly with issuers of the investment securities.

Statutes authorize the Association to invest in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories and permitted negotiable depositories; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier" by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investors Services or Standard & Poor's; bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United State Treasury including bills, notes, and bonds; bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; shares or certificates in a money market mutual fund as defined in the Act; and the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Fund. The Utah State Treasurer's Office operates the Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF). The PTIF is available to Utah government treasurers.

The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Money Management Act, Section 51-7, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended. The Act established the Money Management Council which oversees the activities of the State Treasurer and the PTIF and details the types of authorized investments. PTIF is unrated by any national rating organizations. Deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gains or losses on investments. The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses (net of administration fees), of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participant's average daily balance. The fair value of the PTIF investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

Fair Value of Investments—The Association 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. The PTIF uses a Level 2 fair value measurement.

Interest Rate Risk—Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Association's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the State's Money Management Act. Section 51-7-11 of the Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested. Except for funds of Institutions of Higher Education acquired by gifts, grants, or the corpus of funds functioning as endowments, the Act further limits the remaining term to maturity on all investments in commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, fixed rate negotiable deposits, and fixed rate corporate obligations to 270-365 days or less. In addition, variable rate negotiable deposits and variable rate securities may not have a remaining term to final maturity exceeding 2 years. For funds of Institutions of Higher Education acquired by gifts, grants, or the corpus of funds functioning as endowments, Rule 2 of the Money Management Council does not allow the dollar-weighted average maturity of fixed income securities to exceed ten years.

Credit Risk— Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Association's policy for reducing its exposure to credit risk is to comply with the State's Money

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. The Association's policy for reducing this risk of loss is to comply with the Rules of the Money Management Council. Rule 17 of the Money Management Council limits investments in a single issuer of commercial paper and corporate obligations to 5-10% depending upon the total dollar amount held in the portfolio.

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

NOTE 3 Accounts Receivable Balances

A majority of the revolving loan funds receivable balance is not expected to be paid within one year.

NOTE 4 Capital Assets

The following reflects the changes in capital assets and depreciation for the Association.

	June 30, 2024	Increases	Adjustments	June 30, 2025
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 320,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 320,500
Total capital assets not being depreciated	320,500	-	-	320,500
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings:				
Administration	1,747,045	-	-	1,747,045
Equipment & furniture:				
Administration	149,473	9,500	-	158,973
Aging and adult services	59,663	-	-	59,663
Economic development	-	-	-	-
Critical needs services	310,804	-	-	310,804
Housing assistance	66,328	45,995	-	112,323
Regional planning	-	-	-	-
Transportation services	1,320,216	-	(136,200)	1,184,016
Weatherization	256,167	-	-	256,167
Total capital assets being depreciated	3,909,696	55,495	(136,200)	3,828,991
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings	(698,819)	(34,941)	-	(733,760)
Equipment & furniture	(1,479,979)	(154,861)	136,200	(1,498,640)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,178,798)	(189,802)	136,200	(2,232,400)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1,730,898	(134,307)	(272,400)	1,596,591
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,051,398	\$ (134,307)	\$ (272,400)	\$ 1,917,091

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2025 was allocated to functions of the Association as follows:

	2025
Administration	\$ 47,198
Aging and adult services	1,640
Economic development	-
Critical needs services	7,189
Housing assistance	3,945
Regional planning	-
Transportation services	128,155
Weatherization	1,674
Total depreciation	\$ 189,801

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

NOTE 5 Long-term Debt and Capital Lease

Loan Identification	Description of Details
2003 Capital Lease	\$210,000 issued April, 2003; 0.0% interest; payments begin March, 2005 averaging \$8,500/year thru March 2029, capital lease with Roosevelt City M.B.A., in the event of default Roosevelt City would determine occupancy.
URS Net Pension Liability	Unfunded pension liability of the Utah Retirement Systems (URS).
Compensated Absences	Accrued employee wages for vacation, sick and compensated absences

Loan	June 30, 2024	Additions	Payments	June 30, 2025	Current Portion
2003 Capital Lease	\$ 45,000	\$ -	\$ (9,000)	\$ 36,000	\$ 9,000
Total debt	\$ 45,000	\$ -	\$ (9,000)	\$ 36,000	\$ 9,000

Other	June 30, 2024	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2025
URS Net Pension Liability	\$ 325,973	\$ 119,220	\$ -	\$ 445,193
Compensated absences	228,814	57,699	-	286,513
Total other long-term obligations	\$ 554,787	\$ 176,919	\$ -	\$ 731,706

The capital lease payments pay for the construction of an office building. The gross asset cost of the building and land is \$1,829,045. The building's accumulated amortization at year-end June 30, 2025 is \$733,760. The amortization cost of the building is included in depreciation.

The capital projects fund has been making the capital lease payments and the special revenue fund has made all other loan payments. Required principal and interest payments on long-term debt are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest
2026	\$ 9,000	\$ -
2027	9,000	-
2028	9,000	-
2029	9,000	-
2030	-	-
2031	-	-
Totals	\$ 36,000	\$ -

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

NOTE 6 Pension Plan

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Utah Retirement System [URS] financial report.

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:

Defined Benefit Plans

- Public Employees Noncontributory Retirement System (Noncontributory System) is a multiple employer, cost sharing, public employee retirement system.
- Tier 2 Public Employees Contributory Retirement System (Tier 2 Public Employees 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 employed 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:

Summary of Benefits by System	Final Average Salary	Years of service	Benefit percent per year	
		required and/or age eligible for benefit	of service	COLA**
Noncontributory System	Highest 3 years	30 years any age	2.0% per year all years	Up to 4%
		25 years any age*		
		20 years age 60*		
		10 years age 62*		
		4 years age 65		
Tier 2 Public Employees System	Highest 5 years	35 years any age	1.5% per year all years	Up to 2.5%
		20 years any age 60*		
		10 years age 62*		
		4 years age 65		

* with actuarial reductions

**All post-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.

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 the employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded actuarial accrued liability. Contribution rates as of June 30, 2025 are as follows:

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

Utah Retirement Systems	Employee	Employer	Employer 401(k)
Contributory System:			
111 Local Government - Tier 2	0.7	15.19	0
Noncontributory System:			
15 Local Government - Tier 1	N/A	16.97	N/A
Tier 2 DC Only:			
211 Local Government	N/A	5.19	10.00

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

Contributions reported are the URS Board approved required contribution by System. Contributions in the Tier 2 Systems are used to finance unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 Systems. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the employer and employee contributions to the Systems were as follows:

System	Employer Contributions	Employee Contributions
Noncontributory System	\$ 85,153	N/A
Tier 2 Public Employees System	184,468	8,501
Tier 2 DC Only System	52,508	30
Total Contributions	<u>\$ 322,129</u>	<u>\$ 8,531</u>

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

At June 30, 2025, we reported a net pension asset of \$0 and a net pension liability of \$445,193.

URS Plan	Measurement Date: December 31, 2024				
	Net Pension Asset	Net Pension Liability	Proportionate Share	Prop. Share Dec 31, 2023	Change
Noncontributory System	\$ -	\$ 317,550	0.1001384%	0.0992705%	0.0008679%
Tier 2 Public Employees System	-	127,643	0.0427988%	0.0491728%	-0.0063740%
Total Net Pension Asset/Liability	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 445,193</u>			

The net pension asset and liability was measured as of December 31, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset and liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2024 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 June 30, 2025, we recognized pension expense of \$429,372.

At June 30, 2025, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

Changes & Amounts	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
• Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 244,395	\$ 879
• Changes in assumptions	68,898	13
• Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	103,810	-
• Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	25,677	5,093
• Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	164,096	-
Total	<u>\$ 606,876</u>	<u>\$ 5,985</u>

\$164,096 was reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension's results from contributions made by us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2024.

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:

Year Ended	Deferred Outflows
December 31	(inflows) of Resources
2025	\$ 196,357
2026	197,822
2027	(28,366)
2028	5,515
2029	29,031
Thereafter	\$ 36,435

Noncontributory System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2025, we recognized pension expense \$289,255. At June 30, 2025, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Changes & Amounts	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 189,214	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	26,267	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	95,651	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	272	1,969
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	42,821	-
Total	<u>\$ 354,225</u>	<u>\$ 1,969</u>

\$42,821 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, 2024.

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

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:

Year ended December 31,	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2025	\$ 180,935
2026	174,401
2027	(38,812)
2028	(7,087)
2029	-
Thereafter	\$ -

Tier 2 Public Employees System Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2025, we recognized pension expense of \$140,117. At June 30, 2025, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources:

Changes & Amounts	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 55,181	\$ 879
Changes in assumptions	42,631	13
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	8,158	-
Changes in proportion and differenced between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	25,405	3,125
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 121,275	\$ -
Total	\$ 252,650	\$ 4,017

\$121,275 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions results from contributions made to us prior to our fiscal year end, but subsequent to the measurement date of December 31, 2024. 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:

Year ended December 31,	Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2025	\$ 15,422
2026	23,421
2027	10,447
2028	12,602
2029	29,031
Thereafter	\$ 36,435

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability in the December 31, 2024, 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 - 9.5 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, 2023. 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, 2023 valuation were based on an experience study of the for the period ending December 31, 2022.

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 and is applied consistently to each defined benefit pension plan. 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 Arithmetic Basis			
Asset Class	Target Asset	Real Return	Long-Term expected
	Allocation	Arithmetic Basis	portfolio real rate of
			return
Equity securities	35.00%	7.01%	2.45%
Debt securities	20.00%	2.54%	0.51%
Real assets	18.00%	5.45%	0.98%
Private equity	12.00%	10.05%	1.21%
Absolute return	15.00%	4.36%	0.65%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.00%	49.00%	0.00%
Totals	100.00%		5.80%
Inflation			<u>2.50%</u>
Expected arithmetic nominal return			<u>8.30%</u>

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.

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.85%. 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

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate does not use the Municipal Bond Index Rate. The discount rate does not use the Municipal Bond Index Rate.

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	\$ 1,342,978	\$ 317,550	\$ (542,451)
Tier 2 Public Employees System	381,238	127,643	(69,629)
Total	<u>\$ 1,724,216</u>	<u>\$ 445,193</u>	<u>\$ (612,080)</u>

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the pension plans fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued URS financial report.

Note 7 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.

Uintah Basin Association of Governments participates in the following Defined Contribution Savings Plans with Utah Retirement Systems: 401(k) plan, 457(b) plan, Roth IRA plan. Employee and employer contributions to the Utah Retirement Defined Contribution Savings Plans for the fiscal year ended June 30 were as follows:

Plan	2025	2024	2023
401 (k) Plan:			
<i>Employer Contributions</i>	\$ 125,238	\$ 95,879	\$ 72,827
<i>Employee Contributions</i>	33,149	7,636	6,161
457 Plan:			
<i>Employer Contributions</i>	422,197	402,913	353,644
<i>Employee Contributions</i>	23,645	23,835	29,429
Roth IRA Plan:			
<i>Employer Contributions</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Employee Contributions</i>	\$ 265	\$ 540	\$ 710

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2025

Note 8 Self-help Housing Family Accounts

For the year ended June 30, 2025, audit testing included a sample of 10 percent of the Self-Help Housing Family Accounts. Part of the responsibilities of the Association, as a Self-Help grantee, is to manage the loan funds of all the participating families and report monthly activity to the families. The Association draws funds from the loans and purchases all the materials and pays for sub-contractors, as needed, to build or improve the homes. The testing included reviewing the agreements and tracing the ending balances to supporting documentation and agreements. We also traced a sample of financial activity during the fiscal year to supporting documentation. We did not have any issues or concerns from testing the Self-Help Family Accounts.

Required Supplementary Information

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Schedules Required for Supplemental Pension Information

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Measurement date year-end Dec 31	Noncontributory System	Tier 2 Public Employees System
Proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	2015	0.1107338%	0.0570508%
	2016	0.1013683%	0.0594345%
	2017	0.0970304%	0.0634636%
	2018	0.0968843%	0.0579434%
	2019	0.1040978%	0.0586943%
	2020	0.1111882%	0.0664305%
	2021	0.1096057%	0.0684934%
	2022	0.1069082%	0.0577205%
	2023	0.0992705%	0.0491728%
	2024	0.1001384%	0.0427988%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	2015	626,586	(125)
	2016	650,909	6,630
	2017	425,119	5,595
	2018	713,429	24,816
	2019	392,331	13,201
	2020	57,033	9,555
	2021	(627,724)	(28,989)
	2022	183,107	62,851
	2023	230,264	95,709
	2024	317,550	127,643
Covered payroll	2015	836,716	368,628
	2016	743,943	487,408
	2017	666,838	621,298
	2018	643,075	676,379
	2019	701,944	815,810
	2020	681,936	1,061,866
	2021	575,487	1,272,196
	2022	548,866	1,259,753
	2023	515,611	1,271,286
	2024	504,383	1,269,115
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	2015	74.89%	-0.03%
	2016	87.49%	1.36%
	2017	63.75%	0.90%
	2018	110.94%	3.67%
	2019	55.89%	1.62%
	2020	8.36%	0.90%
	2021	-109.08%	-2.28%
	2022	33.36%	4.99%
	2023	44.66%	7.53%
	2024	62.96%	10.06%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	2015	87.80%	100.20%
	2016	87.30%	95.10%
	2017	91.90%	97.40%
	2018	87.00%	90.80%
	2019	93.70%	96.50%
	2020	99.20%	98.30%
	2021	108.70%	103.80%
	2022	97.50%	92.30%
	2023	96.90%	89.58%
	2024	96.02%	87.44%

* 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 be built prospectively.

Schedule of Contributions	Fiscal year ended June 30	Actuarial Determined Contributions	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Covered payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll
Noncontributory System	2016	\$ 142,317	\$ 142,317	\$ -	\$ 795,799	17.88%
	2017	123,203	123,203	-	688,689	17.89%
	2018	113,364	113,364	-	636,679	17.81%
	2019	121,408	121,408	-	683,436	17.76%
	2020	125,040	125,040	-	702,896	17.79%
	2021	112,294	112,294	-	611,851	18.35%
	2022	100,846	100,846	-	550,259	18.33%
	2023	95,477	95,477	-	534,157	17.87%
	2024	91,523	91,523	-	514,152	17.80%
	2025	85,153	85,153	-	504,507	16.88%
Tier 2 Public Employees System*	2016	\$ 64,881	\$ 64,881	\$ -	\$ 435,147	14.91%
	2017	83,334	83,334	-	558,917	14.91%
	2018	97,009	97,009	-	642,017	15.11%
	2019	117,365	117,365	-	755,248	15.54%
	2020	144,100	144,100	-	920,177	15.66%
	2021	188,585	188,585	-	1,193,578	15.80%
	2022	201,436	201,436	-	1,253,493	16.07%
	2023	197,542	197,542	-	1,233,865	16.01%
	2024	218,671	218,671	-	1,365,840	16.01%
	2025	184,468	184,468	-	1,214,401	15.19%
Tier 2 Public Employees DC Only System*	2016	\$ 8,266	\$ 8,266	\$ -	\$ 123,559	6.69%
	2017	6,965	6,965	-	104,116	6.69%
	2018	8,908	8,908	-	133,157	6.69%
	2019	9,075	9,075	-	135,645	6.69%
	2020	10,096	10,096	-	150,916	6.69%
	2021	12,783	12,783	-	191,072	6.69%
	2022	24,704	24,704	-	369,274	6.69%
	2023	31,614	31,614	-	510,730	6.19%
	2024	43,902	43,902	-	709,245	6.19%
	2025	52,508	52,508	-	1,011,710	5.19%

*Contributions in Tier 2, created July 1, 2011, include an amortization rate to help fund the unfunded liabilities in the Tier 1 systems.

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.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information: Changes in Assumptions

There were no changes in the actuarial assumptions or methods since the prior actuarial valuation.

Supplemental Schedule

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Economic Development Schedule of Revenues & Expenditures
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Economic Development
Revenues	
Federal	\$ 70,000
State	-
Local	64,080
Local match	-
Total revenues	<u>134,080</u>
Expenditures	
Administrative	109,351
Other expenses	6,695
Office supplies	479
Indirect costs	16,394
Travel	1,161
Total expenses	<u>134,080</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

Government Reports

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Federal Grant	A. L. Number	Pass-through Number	Federal Expenditure
Federal Direct:			
<u>Corporation for National & Community Service</u>			
RSVP	94.002	23SRDUT003	\$ 67,803
Foster Grandparent	94.011	23SFPUT003	<u>279,370</u>
Sub-total			347,173
<u>Department of Housing & Urban Development</u>			
Continuum of Care (Rapid Rehousing)	14.267	20.1254	1,683
<u>Department of Commerce</u>			
EDA CARES Revolving Loan Fund (see note)	11.307	n/a	1,077,166
Economic Development Support	11.302	ED23DEN302	<u>91,409</u>
Sub-total			1,168,575
<u>USDA, Rural Development</u>			
Self-help Housing	10.420	n/a	<u>295,391</u>
Sub-total Direct Federal Expenditures			1,812,822

continued next page

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

Federal Grant	A. L. Number	Pass-through Number	Federal Expenditure
Federal Indirect thru State of Utah:			
<u>Department of Health & Human Services</u>			
Aging & Adult Services	93.041-779	16.0827	528,285
Sub-total			528,285
<u>Department of Agriculture</u>			
Dept. of Education Emergency Food Assistance	10.568	n/a	23,153
Sub-total			23,153
<u>Department of Treasury</u>			
Critical Home Repair	21.026	23.0438	321,760
UHAF	21.026	23.0438	10,062
Sub-total			331,822
<u>Department of Housing & Urban Development</u>			
HSG	14.231	25.0063	228,310
ESG Cares	14.231	25.0064	65,554
CDBG Housing	14.228	25.0175	650,774
CDBG Admin. & Planning	14.228	25.0174	50,000
Sub-total			994,638
<u>Department of Justice</u>			
Crime Victim Assistance (VOCA)	16.575	n/a	35,400
Sub-total			35,400
<u>Department of Health & Human Services</u>			
TANF FPH	93.558	22.0322	102,900
HEAT	93.568	24.0303	136,410
HEAT	93.568	25.0223	481,063
LIHEAP Weatherization	93.568	24.0131	81,769
LIHEAP Weatherization	93.568	25.0112	297,745
LIHEAP Weatherization	93.568	Inventory	-
CSBG	93.569	24.0120	128,696
SSBG	93.667	17.2175	50,226
Sub-total			1,278,809
<u>Department of Transportation</u>			
Mobility Management	20.513	25.8387	56,012
Transportation Planning	20.505	25.1003	35,376
UDOT 5311 FFY 20	20.509	24.9097	646,327
UDOT 5311 FFY 22	20.509	24.9097	304,350
FFY 20 DR Ops	20.509	23.9330	22,865
FFY 22 DR Ops	20.509	23.9330	20,447
Sub-total			1,085,377
<u>Department of Energy</u>			
Weatherization Assistance	81.042	23.0496	82,233
Weatherization Assistance WAP	81.042	25.0105	162,522
Weatherization Assistance	81.042	25.0412	218,429
Sub-total			463,184
Sub-total Indirect thru Utah Federal Expenditures			4,740,668
Grand-total Federal Expenditures			\$ 6,553,490

Notes to Schedule of Federal Awards

Summary of Accounting Principles

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is a summary of the activity of U.B.A.G.'s federal awards programs presented on the modified-accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Indirect Cost Rate

The Association utilizes a detailed indirect cost allocation system for grant awards. The Association does not use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed by the *Uniform Guidance*.

Revolving Loan Fund Programs

The Association administers three revolving loan grant programs: 1) Economic Development Agency, 2) Community Development Block Grant and 3) a Rural Development loan program. Net income or losses are closed to each revolving loan program in order to fund future loans. These three revolving loan programs allow a specific percentage for eligible administration fees. OMB Compliance supplement (page 4-11.300-18) outlines required SEFA required calculation. See the chart below for required information disclosure. The Rural Development, EDA and CDBG programs were defederalized years ago, and are excluded from the SEFA totals.

Program	CFDA No.	FYE Receivable	Cash Balance	Write-offs	Admin.	Income	Total
EDA	11.307	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	<i>Defederalized</i>
CDBG	14.228	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Defederalized</i>
Rural Development	10.854	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Defederalized</i>
RLF CARES	11.307	787,489	250,315	-	19,681	19,681	1,077,166
Totals		<u>\$ 787,489</u>	<u>\$ 250,315</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 19,681</u>	<u>\$ 19,681</u>	<u>\$ 1,077,166</u>

Reconciliation of SEFA to Federal Revenues

Total expenditures of federal awards	\$ 6,553,490
RLF Cares Act OMB formula	(1,077,166)
Weatherization Inventory	9,754
Other	-
Federal revenues	<u>\$ 5,486,078</u>

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Certified Public Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting & on Compliance & Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Uintah Basin Association of Governments

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 governmental activities and each major fund of Uintah Basin Association of Governments, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Uintah Basin Association of Governments' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 8, 2025.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Uintah Basin Association of Governments' 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 Uintah Basin Association of Governments' internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Uintah Basin Association of Governments' 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 and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Uintah Basin Association of Governments' 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
September 8, 2025

Aycock, Miles & Associates, CPAs, P.C.

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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Program And on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Board of Directors
Uintah Basin Association of Governments

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Uintah Basin Association of Governments' compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Uintah Basin Association of Governments' major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2025. Uintah Basin Association of Governments' major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Uintah Basin Association of Governments complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Uintah Basin Association of Governments and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Uintah Basin Association of Governments compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Uintah Basin Association of Government's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Uintah Basin Association of Government's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment

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made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Uintah Basin Association of Government's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding Uintah Basin Association of Government's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of Uintah Basin Association of Government's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Uintah Basin Association of Government's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Aycock, Miles & Associates, CPAs

Roosevelt, Utah
September 8, 2025

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Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, Prior and Current

This report discusses four key areas: 1) a summary of auditors' results, 2) findings related to the financial statements, 3) findings and questioned costs related to federal awards, and 4) findings related to Utah State compliance requirements.

Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statement Opinion

The auditors' report expresses an unqualified opinion on the financial statements of the Association.

Internal Control Reportable Conditions

No reportable conditions were disclosed during the audit of the Association's financial statements.

Noncompliance Material to the Financial Statements

No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of the Association were disclosed during the audit.

Major Program Internal Controls Over Compliance

No reportable conditions relating to the audit of the major federal award programs are indicated in the report on compliance and internal controls over compliance for major programs.

Opinion on Compliance for Major Programs

In our opinion, the Association complied, in all material respects, with compliance requirements, laws, and regulations applicable to its major programs.

Audit Findings Required to be Disclosed under Uniform Guidance Section 200.516 for Major Programs

There were no reportable conditions regarding compliance or internal controls over major programs that are required to be reported under Uniform Guidance.

Major Programs Identified

Based on the high and low-risk criteria and threshold amounts, there were four major programs identified:

- Highway Planning and Construction (ALN 20.509)
- CDBG (ALN 14.228)

Dollar Threshold Used to Determine Type A and B Programs

The threshold used in this Single Audit was \$750,000 in determining Type A programs.

Low-Risk or High-Risk Auditee

The Association qualified to be a low-risk auditee.

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Findings Related to Financial Statements

Prior Year Findings

There are no prior year findings in this area.

Current Year Findings

There are no current year findings in this area.

Findings and Questioned Costs Related to Federal Awards

Prior Year Findings

There are no prior year findings in this area.

Current Year Findings

There are no current year findings in this area.

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

Uintah Basin Association of Governments
Board of Directors

We have audited Uintah Basin Association of Government's compliance with the applicable state compliance requirements described in the State Compliance Audit Guide, issued by the Office of the Utah State Auditor, that could have a direct and material effect on the Association for the year ended June 30, 2025.

State compliance requirements were tested for the year ended June 30, 2025 in the following areas: budgetary compliance, fund balance, fraud risk assessment, government fees, and Utah Retirement system.

Opinion on Compliance

In our opinion, Uintah Basin Association of Government complied, in all material respects, with the state compliance requirements referred to above for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (Government Auditing Standards); and the *State Compliance Audit Guide* (Guide). Our responsibilities under those standards and the *State Compliance Audit Guide* are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Uintah Basin Association of Government and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of Uintah Basin Association of Government's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to Uintah Basin Association of Government's government programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on Uintah Basin Association of Government's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Guide will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about Uintah Basin Association of Government's compliance with the requirements of the government program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Guide, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

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- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding Uintah Basin Association of Government's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Uintah Basin Association of Government's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the *State Compliance Audit Guide* but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Uintah Basin Association of Government's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report On Internal Control over Compliance

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or to detect and correct noncompliance with a 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 reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a 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 with a 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

Purpose of this Report

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 Guide. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. However, pursuant to Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 2, this report is a matter of public record, and as such, its distribution is not limited.

Aycock, Miles & Associates, CPAs

Roosevelt, Utah
September 8, 2025