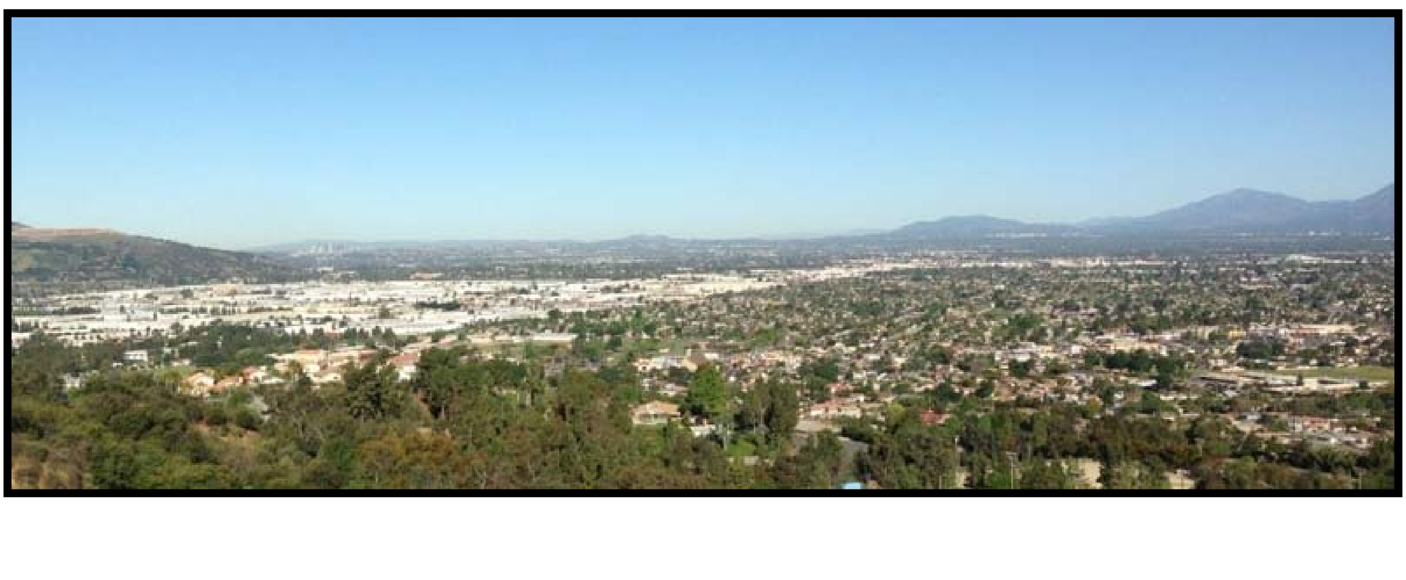
La Puente Valley County Water District

Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021



Mission Statement

The mission of the La Puente Valley County Water District is to provide its customers with high quality water for residential, commercial, industrial and fire protection uses that meets or exceeds all local, state and federal standards and to provide courteous and responsive service at the most reasonable cost.

Board of Directors as of December 31, 2022

Name	Title	Elected/ Appointed	Current Term
William R. Rojas	President	Elected	November 2024
Henry P. Hernandez	Vice President	Elected	November 2027
David Argudo	Director	Elected	November 2024
John P. Escalera	Director	Elected	November 2027
Cesar J. Barajas	Director	Elected	November 2027

La Puente Valley County Water District
Roy Frausto, General Manager
112 N. First Street
La Puente, California 91744
(626) 330-2126 – www.lapuentewater.com

La Puente Valley County Water District

Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

La Puente Valley County Water District
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Financial Section

C.J. Brown & Company CPAs
An Accountancy Corporation

Christopher J. Brown, CPA, CGMA
Jonathan Abadesco, CPA
Jeffrey Palmer

Cypress Office:
10805 Holder Street, Suite 150
Cypress, California 90630
(657) 214-2307

Riverside Office:
5051 Canyon Crest Drive, Suite 203
Riverside, California 92507
(657) 214-2307

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
La Puente Valley County Water District
La Puente, California

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the La Puente Valley County Water District (District) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the fiscal years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the La Puente Valley County Water District, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the State Controller's Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts. Those standards require that we plan and perform our audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audits 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 opinion. 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 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 GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audits.
- 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 audits in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District 's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 12 to the financial statements, in fiscal year 2022, the District adopted the provisions of *Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87– Leases*.

As a result, the District has restated its net position to reflect the effects of the change in its accounting policy. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Independent Auditor's Report, continued

Other-Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 9 and required supplementary information on pages 55 through 58 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 audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 12, 2023, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. This report can be found on pages 59 and 60.

C.J. Brown & Company, CPAs

C.J. Brown & Company, CPAs
Cypress, California
June 12, 2023

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of activities and financial performance of the La Puente Valley County Water District (District) provides an introduction to the financial statements of the District for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the basic financial statements and related notes, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- In fiscal year 2022, the District's net position increased 3.47% or $423,335 to $12,610,471 as a result of ongoing operations. In fiscal year 2021, the District's net increased 7.44% or $844,104 to $12,187,136 as a result of ongoing operations.
- In fiscal year 2022, the District's total revenues increased 9.58% or $530,732 to $6,073,132. In fiscal year 2021, the District's total revenues increased 6.14% or $320,566 to $5,542,400.
- In fiscal year 2022, the District's total expenses increased 19.53% or $1,006,994 to $6,161,883. In fiscal year 2021, the District's total expenses decreased 3.73% or $199,545 to $5,154,889.
- In fiscal year 2022, the District's capital contributions increased 12.15% or $55,493 to $512,086. In fiscal year 2021, the District's capital contributions increased 129.03% or $257,230 to $456,593.

Required Financial Statements

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and Statement of Cash Flows provide information about the activities and performance of the District using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies.

The Statement of Net Position includes all of the District's investments in resources (assets), deferred outflows of resources, the obligations to creditors (liabilities), deferred inflows of resources, and net position. They also provide the basis for computing a rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the District, and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the District. All of the current and prior years' revenue and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. These statements measure the success of the District's operations over the past years and can be used to determine if the District has successfully recovered all of its costs through its rates and other charges. These statements can also be used to evaluate profitability and credit worthiness. The final required financial statement is the Statement of Cash Flows, which provide information about the District's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting periods. The Statement of Cash Flows report cash receipts, cash payments and net changes in cash resulting from operations, investing, non-capital financing, and capital and related financing activities, and provides answers to such questions as where did cash come from, what was cash used for, and what was the change in cash balance during the reporting period.

Financial Analysis of the District

One of the most important questions asked about the District's finances is, "Is the District better off or worse off as a result of this year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position report information about the District in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

Financial Analysis of the District, continued

These two statements report the District's *net position* and changes in them. You can think of the District's net position (assets and deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources), as one way to measure the District's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the District's net position are one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. However, one will need to consider other non-financial factors such as changes in economic conditions, population growth, zoning, and new or changed government legislation, such as changes in Federal and State water quality standards.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 16 through 54.

Statements of Net Position

Condensed Statements of Net Position

	2022	As Restated 2021	Change	As Restated 2020	Change
Assets:					
Current assets	$ 5,102,962	6,329,316	(1,226,354)	4,864,263	1,465,053
Non-current assets	791,477	198,791	592,686	208,770	(9,979)
Capital assets, net	11,711,524	10,725,182	986,342	9,895,120	830,062
Total assets	17,605,963	17,253,289	352,674	16,900,615	(16,547,941)
Deferred outflows of resources	1,722,515	1,580,084	142,431	216,368	1,363,716
Liabilities:					
Current liabilities	713,847	827,204	(113,357)	628,548	198,656
Non-current liabilities	5,536,028	4,996,214	539,814	4,115,822	880,392
Total liabilities	6,249,875	5,823,418	426,457	4,744,370	1,079,048
Deferred inflows of resources	468,132	822,819	(354,687)	49,903	772,916
Net position:					
Investment in capital assets	11,711,524	10,725,182	986,342	9,895,120	830,062
Unrestricted	898,947	1,461,954	(563,007)	1,447,912	14,042
Total net position	$ 12,610,471	12,187,136	423,335	11,343,032	844,104

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by $12,610,471 and $12,187,136 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

A portion of the District's net position, 92.87% and 88.00% as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, reflects the District's investment in capital assets net of accumulated depreciation. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to customers within the District's service area; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending.

At the end of the fiscal years 2022 and 2021, the District showed a positive balance in its unrestricted net position of $898,947 and $1,461,954, respectively. See Note 11 for further information.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	2022	As Restated 2021	Change	As Restated 2020	Change
Revenues:					
Operating revenues	$ 5,680,333	5,160,511	519,822	4,828,829	331,682
Non-operating revenues	392,799	381,889	10,910	393,005	(11,116)
Total revenues	6,073,132	5,542,400	530,732	5,221,834	320,566
Expenses:					
Operating expenses	5,556,577	4,564,859	991,718	4,798,527	(233,668)
Non-operating expense	91,801	70,351	21,450	37,781	32,570
Depreciation expense	513,505	519,679	(6,174)	518,126	1,553
Total expenses	6,161,883	5,154,889	1,006,994	5,354,434	(199,545)
Net (loss) income before capital contributions	(88,751)	387,511	(476,262)	(132,600)	520,111
Capital contributions	512,086	456,593	55,493	199,363	257,230
Change in net position	423,335	844,104	(420,769)	66,763	777,341
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	12,187,136	11,343,032	844,104	11,276,269	66,763
Net position, end of year	$ 12,610,471	12,187,136	423,335	11,343,032	844,104

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position show how the District's net position changed during the year. In the case of the District, net position increased 3.47% or $423,335 to $12,610,471 due to a decrease of $88,751 from ongoing operations offset by $512,086 in capital contributions for the current year. In fiscal year 2021, the District's net position increased 7.44% or $844,104 to $12,187,136 due to an increase of $387,511 from ongoing operations and by $456,593 in capital contributions.

A closer examination of the sources of changes in net position reveals that:

The District's total revenues increased 9.58% or $530,732 to $6,073,132. In fiscal year 2021, the District's total revenues increased 6.14% or $320,566 to $5,542,400 from 2020.

The District's operating revenues increased 10.07% or $519,822 to $5,680,333, due primarily to increases of $260,386 in water treatment services – Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU), $172,111 in project contracted labor (PVOU IZ), $69,953 in bi-monthly service charges, $33,104 in retail water distribution system contracted labor – City of Industry, $31,557 in other water service charges, and $22,828 in water surplus sales which were offset by decreases of $53,750 in project management fees (PVOU IZ) and $31,561 in project administrative expenses (PVOU IZ) as compared to prior year. In fiscal year 2021, the District's operating revenues increased 6.87% or $331,682 to $5,160,511, due primarily to increases of $126,106 in water consumption sales, $122,802 in water treatment services – Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU), $62,687 in bi-monthly service charges, $59,271 in retail water distribution system contracted labor – City of Industry, $34,178 in project administrative services – Puente Valley Operable Unit Intermediate Zone (PVOU IZ), and $21,780 in project contracted labor (PVOU IZ), which were offset by a decrease of $107,500 in project management fees (PVOU IZ) as compared to prior year.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, continued

The District's non-operating revenues increased 2.86% or $10,910 to $392,799, due primarily to an increase of $30,635 in property taxes offset by a decrease of $15,787 in other non-operating revenues as compared to prior year. In fiscal year 2021, the District's non-operating revenues decreased 2.83% or $11,116 to $381,889, due primarily to decreases of $38,403 in investment earnings and $13,273 in other non-operating revenues, which were offset by an increase of $30,700 in property taxes as compared to prior year.

The District's total expenses increased 19.53% or $1,006,994 to $6,161,883. In fiscal year 2021, the District's total expenses decreased 3.73% or $199,545 to $5,154,889.

The District's operating expenses increased 21.73% or $991,718 to $5,556,577, due primarily to increases of $528,078 in salaries and benefits due primarily to the adjustments for GASB 68 and 75 in the current fiscal year, $184,685 in water treatment service costs Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU), $172,111 in project contracted labor costs (PVOU IZ), $76,464 in transmission and distribution, $71,274 in pumping, and $33,456 in retail water distribution system contracted costs for the City of Industry, which were offset by decreases of $57,097 in source of supply and $22,445 in general and administrative expenses as compared to the prior year. In fiscal year 2021, the District's operating expenses decreased 4.87% or $233,668 to $4,564,859, due primarily to a decrease of $534,208 in salaries and benefits due primarily to the adjustments for GASB 68 and 75 in the current fiscal year, offset by increases of $135,018 in water treatment service costs (BPOU), $58,919 in retail water distribution system contracted labor costs – City of Industry, $46,027 in transmission and distribution costs, $31,093 in assessments, $21,780 in project contracted labor costs (PVOU IZ) as compared to the prior year.

The District's non-operating expenses increased 30.49% or $21,450 to $91,801, due to an increase of $26,109 in interest expense offset by a decrease of $6,386 in loss from disposition of capital assets as compared to the prior year. In fiscal year 2021, the District's non-operating expenses increased 86.21% or $32,750 to $70,351, primarily due to increases of $27,809 in interest expense and $10,595 in loss from disposition of assets, which were offset by a decrease of $11,000 in debt issuance costs incurred in the prior year.

The District's depreciation expense decreased 1.19% or $6,174 to $513,505 due primarily to prior year's the maturing of existing capital assets. In fiscal year 2021, the District's depreciation expense increased 0.30% or $1,553 to $519,679 due primarily to prior year's asset additions offset by the maturing of existing capital assets.

The District's capital contributions increased 12.15% or $55,493 to $512,086, due primarily to increases of $105,171 in developer contributions and $74,070 in other local agency contributions, which were offset by a decrease of $123,748 in developer fees as compared to the prior year. In fiscal year 2021, the District's capital contributions increased 129.03% or $257,230 to $456,593, due primarily to increases of $153,725 in developer fees and $103,505 in capital contributions from developers as compared to the prior year.

Capital Asset Administration

At the end of fiscal years 2022 and 2021, the District's investment in capital assets amounted to $11,711,524 and $10,725,182 (net of accumulated depreciation), respectively. This investment in capital assets includes land, construction-in-process, water treatment plant, transmission and distribution, pumps and reservoirs, buildings and structures, equipment, vehicles, and software. See Note 5 for further information.

Changes in capital asset amounts for 2022, were as follows:

		Balance 2021	Transfers/ Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance 2022
Capital assets:					
Non-depreciable assets	$	3,745,333	1,553,969	(468,951)	4,830,351
Depreciable assets		25,307,666	414,830	(100,283)	25,622,213
Accumulated depreciation		(18,327,817)	(513,505)	100,282	(18,741,040)
Total capital assets, net	$	10,725,182	1,455,294	(468,952)	11,711,524

Changes in capital asset amounts for 2021, were as follows:

		Balance 2020	Additions	Transfers/ Deletions	Balance 2021
Capital assets:					
Non-depreciable assets	$	2,476,677	1,360,338	(91,682)	3,745,333
Depreciable assets		25,340,328	81,087	(113,749)	25,307,666
Accumulated depreciation		(17,921,885)	(519,679)	113,747	(18,327,817)
Total capital assets, net	$	9,895,120	921,746	(91,684)	10,725,182

Debt Administration

Changes in long-term debt amounts for 2022, were as follows:

Long-term debt:		**Balance 2021**	**Additions**	**Payments**	**Balance 2022**
Loans payable:					
Installment loan	$	2,880,075	-	(173,631)	2,706,444

In 2022, long-term debt decreased by $173,631 for scheduled principal payments. See Note 8 for further information.

Debt Administration, continued

Changes in long-term debt amounts for 2021, were as follows:

Long-term debt:		Balance 2020	Additions	Payments	Balance 2021
Loans payable:					
Installment loan	$	1,426,927	1,510,461	(57,313)	2,880,075

In 2021, long-term debt increased by $1,510,461, due to recycled water project construction additions and decreased by $57,313 for scheduled principal payments. See Note 8 for further information.

Conditions Affecting Current Financial Position

Management is unaware of any conditions which could have a significant impact on the District's current financial position, net position or operating results in terms of past, present, and future events.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide the District's funding sources, customers, stakeholders and other interested parties with an overview of the District's financial operations and financial condition. Should the reader have questions regarding the information included in this report or wish to request additional financial information, please contact: Roy Frausto, General Manager of La Puente Valley County Water District at 112 N. First Street, La Puente, CA 91744 or by phone (626) 330-2126.

Basic Financial Statements

La Puente Valley County Water District
Statements of Net Position
December 31, 2022 and 2021

		2022	As Restated 2021
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	$	3,488,074	5,047,243
Accrued interest receivable		15,722	1,715
Accounts receivable – water sales and services		409,625	431,109
Accounts receivable – other (note 3)		591,686	324,956
Accounts receivable – property taxes		60,797	40,674
Lease receivable (note 4)		40,795	38,394
Materials and supplies inventory		168,149	131,462
Prepaid expenses		52,819	45,183
Prepaid water rights (note 5)		275,295	268,580
Total current assets		5,102,962	6,329,316
Non-current assets:			
Investments (note 2)		498,711	-
Lease receivable (note 4)		10,470	51,265
Prepaid water rights (note 5)		282,296	147,526
Capital assets – not being depreciated (note 6)		4,830,351	3,745,333
Capital assets – being depreciated, net (note 6)		6,881,173	6,979,849
Total non-current assets		12,503,001	10,923,973
Total assets		17,605,963	17,253,289
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Deferred other post-employment benefits outflows (note 9)		1,143,114	1,358,401
Deferred pension outflows (note 10)		579,401	221,683
Total deferred outflows of resources		1,722,515	1,580,084

Continued on next page

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

La Puente Valley County Water District
Statements of Net Position, continued
December 31, 2022 and 2021

		2022	As Restated 2021
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		484,529	378,893
Developer deposits		36,482	247,138
Customer deposits		6,085	25,085
Interest payable		26,442	26,471
Long-term liabilities – due in one year:			
Compensated absences (note 7)		39,736	34,979
Loan payable (note 8)		120,573	114,638
Total current liabilities		713,847	827,204
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term liabilities – due in more than one year:			
Compensated absences (note 7)		39,736	34,979
Loan payable (note 8)		2,585,871	2,765,437
Net other post-employment benefits liability (note 9)		1,882,622	1,927,872
Net pension liability (note 10)		1,027,799	267,926
Total non-current liabilities		5,536,028	4,996,214
Total liabilities		6,249,875	5,823,418
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Deferred lease inflows (note 4)		46,944	84,516
Deferred other post-employment benefits inflows (note 9)		344,923	458,181
Deferred pension inflows (note 10)		76,265	280,122
Total deferred inflows of resources		468,132	822,819
Net position: (note 11)			
Net investment in capital assets		11,711,524	10,725,182
Unrestricted		898,947	1,461,954
Total net position	$	12,610,471	12,187,136

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

La Puente Valley County Water District
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

		2022	As Restated 2021
Operating revenues:			
Water operation revenues:			
Water consumption sales	$	1,610,416	1,610,379
Bi-monthly service charges		861,022	791,069
Other water service charges		37,847	6,290
Fire services		77,897	69,876
Water surplus sales		73,613	50,785
Total water service charges		2,660,795	2,528,399
Facility and service contract revenue: (note 13)			
Water treatment services – BPOU		1,433,768	1,173,382
Water treatment operations and maintenance fees – BPOU		81,182	79,591
Water treatment contracted labor – BPOU		315,465	313,800
Water treatment other charges – BPOU		12,686	12,748
Retail water distribution system management fee – City of Industry		201,020	197,078
Retail water distribution system contracted labor – City of Industry		770,103	736,999
Project management fee – PVOU IZ		-	53,750
Project administrative services – PVOU IZ		3,439	35,000
Project contracted labor – PVOU IZ		201,875	29,764
Total facility and service contract revenue		3,019,538	2,632,112
Total operating revenues		5,680,333	5,160,511
Operating expenses:			
Water operation expenses:			
Source of supply		411,430	468,527
Transmission and distribution		436,739	360,275
Pumping		193,581	122,307
Assessments		334,649	335,711
Water treatment		6,094	3,075
Customer accounts		31,415	29,846
General and administrative		292,817	315,262
Salaries and benefits		1,279,809	751,731
Total water operation expenses		2,986,534	2,386,734
Facility and service contract expenses: (note 13)			
Water treatment service costs – BPOU		1,282,599	1,097,914
Water treatment contracted labor costs – BPOU		315,466	313,800
Retail water distribution system contracted labor costs – City of Industry		770,103	736,647
Project contracted labor costs – PVOU IZ		201,875	29,764
Total facility and service contract expenses		2,570,043	2,178,125
Total operating expenses		5,556,577	4,564,859
Operating income before depreciation expense		123,756	595,652
Depreciation expense		(513,505)	(519,679)
Operating (loss) income	$	(389,749)	75,973

Continued on next page

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

La Puente Valley County Water District
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, continued
For the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

		2022	As Restated 2021
Non-operating revenue(expense):			
Property taxes	$	351,827	321,192
Investment (unrealized loss) earnings		(6,893)	(5,166)
Rental revenue		37,572	40,396
Lease interest		2,168	3,282
Interest expense		(80,699)	(54,590)
Debt issuance costs		-	-
Loss from disposition of capital assets		(4,209)	(10,595)
Other non-operating revenues		1,232	17,019
Total non-operating, net		300,998	311,538
Net (loss) income before capital contributions		(88,751)	387,511
Capital contributions:			
Capital contributions – developer		232,093	126,922
Capital contribution – other local agency		224,070	150,000
Developer fees		55,923	179,671
Total capital contributions		512,086	456,593
Change in net position		423,335	844,104
Net position, beginning of year, as restated (note 12)		12,187,136	11,343,032
Net position, end of year	$	12,610,471	12,187,136

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

La Puente Valley County Water District
Statements of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

		2022	As Restated 2021
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash receipts from customers for water sales and services	$	2,452,623	2,767,823
Cash receipts from facility and service contract revenue		1,465,365	1,520,758
Cash receipts from others		38,804	59,223
Cash paid to vendors and suppliers for materials and services		(3,069,496)	(2,787,084)
Cash paid to employees for salaries and wages		(1,015,219)	(1,010,697)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		(127,923)	550,023
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:			
Proceeds from property taxes		331,704	319,251
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities		331,704	319,251
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(1,496,857)	(1,349,741)
Proceeds from capital contributions		512,086	456,593
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets		(4,209)	(10,595)
Proceeds from loan payable		-	1,510,461
Principal payments on loan payable		(173,631)	(57,313)
Interest payments on loan payable		(80,728)	(42,024)
Net cash (used in) provided by capital and related financing activities		(1,243,339)	507,381
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest and investment (unrealized loss) earnings		(519,611)	(2,189)
Net cash used in investing activities		(519,611)	(2,189)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,559,169)	1,374,466
Cash and cash equivalents:			
Beginning of year		5,047,243	3,672,777
End of year	$	3,488,074	5,047,243

Continued on next page

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

La Puente Valley County Water District
Statements of Cash Flows, continued
For the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

		2022	As Restated 2021
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Operating (loss) income	$	(389,749)	75,973
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense		513,505	519,679
Rental revenue		37,572	42,204
Other non-operating revenues		1,232	17,019
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:			
(Increase)Decrease in assets:			
Accounts receivable – water sales and services		21,484	(14,799)
Accounts receivable – other		(266,730)	(30,791)
Materials and supplies inventory		(36,687)	(17,944)
Prepaid expenses		(7,636)	(2,159)
Prepaid water rights		(141,485)	37,610
(Increase)Decrease in deferred outflows of resources:			
Deferred other post-employment benefits outflows		215,287	142,625
Deferred pension outflows		(357,718)	16,362
Increase(Decrease) in liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		105,636	(71,674)
Developer deposits		(210,656)	237,223
Customer deposits		(19,000)	17,000
Compensated absences		9,514	5,414
Net other post-employment benefits liability		(45,250)	(43,137)
Net pension liability		759,873	(531,492)
Increase (Decrease) in deferred inflows of resources:			
Deferred other post-employment benefits inflows		(113,258)	(79,309)
Deferred pension inflows		(203,857)	230,219
Total adjustments		261,826	474,050
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	$	(127,923)	550,023

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Organization and Operations of the Reporting Entity

The La Puente Valley County Water District (District) was incorporated in August 1924, an independent special district, which operates under the authority of Division 12 of the California Water Code. On April 28, 1925, voters approved a general obligation bond issue for $135,000. Proceeds of the Bonds were used to purchase the Puente City Water Company for $35,000 and pay for construction of almost five miles of fourteen and sixteen inch water mains extending from Puente Avenue and Francisquito Avenue to the Hudson Street booster plant and from there to the reservoir on the easterly end of Main Street in La Puente. The last of the bonds were retired in 1964. Since inception, the District has grown to encompass some 1,600 acres in Los Angeles County. The District provides water for residential and commercial purposes, as well as operates and maintains the water distribution system for the City of Industry, and the operation and maintenance of groundwater treatment for the Baldwin Park Operable Unit area. The District is governed by a five-member board of directors elected within the District's service area.

The criteria used in determining the scope of the financial reporting entity is based on the provisions of Governmental Accounting Statements No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity*. The District is the primary governmental unit based on the foundation of a separately elected governing board that is elected by the citizens in a general popular election. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The District is financially accountable for a component unit that has substantively the same governing body, and additionally (1) the primary government and the component unit have a financial benefit or burden relationship or (2) management (below the level of the elected officials) of the primary government have operational responsibility for the activities of the component unit.

B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The District reports its activities as an enterprise fund, which is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise, where the intent of the District is that the costs of providing water to its service area on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges (water sales), water treatment services, and similar funding. Revenues and expenses are recognized on the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Operating revenues and expenses, such as water sales and water purchases, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the District. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Management, administration and depreciation expenses are also considered operating expenses. Other revenues and expenses not included in the above categories are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The District recognizes revenue from water and service charges based on cycle billings performed bi-monthly. The District accrues revenues with respect to water and service sold but not billed at the end of a fiscal period.

C. Financial Reporting

The District's basic financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), as applied to enterprise funds. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The District solely operates as a special-purpose government which means it is only engaged in business-type activities; accordingly, activities are reported in the District's proprietary fund.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

C. Financial Reporting, continued

The District has adopted the following GASB pronouncement in the current year:

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87 – *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

The requirements of this Statement were effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective date has been postponed by 18 months. Earlier application is encouraged.

In October 2021, the GASB issued Statement No. 98 – *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. This Statement establishes the term annual comprehensive financial report and its acronym ACFR. That new term and acronym replace instances of Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments.

This Statement was developed in response to concerns raised by stakeholders that the common pronunciation of the acronym for Annual Comprehensive Financial Report sounds like a profoundly objectionable racial slur. This Statement's introduction of the new term is founded on a commitment to promoting inclusiveness.

In May 2019, the GASB issued Statement No. 91 – *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures.

This Statement also addresses arrangements—often characterized as leases—that are associated with conduit debt obligations. In those arrangements, capital assets are constructed or acquired with the proceeds of a conduit debt obligation and used by third-party obligors in the course of their activities. Payments from third-party obligors are intended to cover and coincide with debt service payments. During those arrangements, issuers retain the titles to the capital assets. Those titles may or may not pass to the obligors at the end of the arrangements.

This Statement requires issuers to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. Issuers that recognize liabilities related to supporting the debt service of conduit debt obligations also should disclose information about the amount recognized and how the liabilities changed during the reporting period.

The requirements of this Statement were effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective date has been postponed by one year. Earlier application is encouraged.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position

1. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, and disclosures of contingent assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the date of the financial statements and the reported changes in net position during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Substantially all of the District's cash is invested in interest bearing accounts. The District considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

3. Investments and Investment Policy

The District has adopted an investment policy directing management to deposit funds in financial institutions.

Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as investment income reported for that fiscal year. Investment income includes interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation or sale of investments.

4. Fair Value Measurements

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset, as follows:

- **Level 1 –** Valuation level is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The District does not currently hold any investments valued at this level.
- **Level 2** – Valuation level is based on directly observable and indirectly observable inputs. These inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or market-corroborated inputs. The concept of market-corroborated inputs incorporates observable market data such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. The District currently holds certificates of deposit investments valued at this level.
- **Level 3** – Valuation level is based on unobservable inputs where assumptions are made based on factors such as prepayment rates, probability of defaults, loss severity and other assumptions that are internally generated and cannot be observed in the market. The District does not currently hold any investments valued at this level.

5. Accounts Receivable

The District extends credit to customers in the normal course of operations. When management deems customer accounts uncollectible, the District uses the direct write-off method for those accounts based on individual customer evaluation and specific circumstances.

6. Lease Receivables

Lease receivables are measured at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position, continued

7. Materials and Supplies Inventory

Materials and supplies inventory consist primarily of water pipe and pipefittings for construction and repair to the District's water treatment and distribution system. Materials and supplies are valued at cost using a weighted average method. Material and supply items are charged to expense at the time the items are withdrawn from inventory or consumed.

8. Prepaid Expenses and Prepaid Water Rights

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs or deposits applicable to future accounting periods are recorded as prepaid items in the basic financial statements. The cost of prepaid items are recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

9. Capital Assets

Capital assets acquired and/or constructed are capitalized at historical cost. District policy has set the capitalization threshold for reporting capital assets as follows: (1) $10,000 for land, plant, buildings, and related improvements, (2) $5,000 for infrastructure, and (3) $2,000 for vehicles and equipment. Donated assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Upon retirement or other disposition of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective balances and any gains or losses are recognized.

Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Water treatment plant	25 years
Transmission and distribution	20-50 years
Pumps and reservoirs	10-33 years
Buildings and structures	10 years
Tools and equipment	10-30 years
Automotive equipment	5-7 years
Office equipment and fixtures	5-10 years
Radio equipment	10 years
Software	10 years

10. Deferred Outflows of Resources

The statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of resources applicable to future periods and therefore will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure) until that time.

The District has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

- Deferred outflow which is equal to the employer contributions made after the measurement date of the net OPEB liability. This amount will be amortized-in-full against the net OPEB liability in the next fiscal year.
- Deferred outflow for the net difference between the actual and expected experience which will be amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with OPEB benefits through the Plan.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position, continued

10. Deferred Outflows of Resources, continued

Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB), continued

- Deferred outflow for the net difference in projected and actual earnings on investments of the OPEB Plans' fiduciary net position. This amount is amortized over a 5-year period. In the prior year, this item was reported as a deferred inflow.

Pensions

- Deferred outflow which is equal to the employer contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability. This amount will be amortized-in-full against the net pension liability in the next fiscal year.
- Deferred outflow for the net difference between the actual and expected experience which will be amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the Plan. In the prior year, this item was reported as a deferred inflow.
- Deferred outflow for the net change in assumptions which will be amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the Plan.
- Deferred outflow for the net change in proportions of the net pension liability which will be amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the Plan.
- Deferred outflow for the net difference in projected and actual earnings on investments of the pension Plans' fiduciary net position. This amount is amortized over a 5-year period. In the prior year, this item was reported as a deferred inflow.

11. Compensated Absences

The District's personnel policies provide for accumulation of vacation and sick leave. Liabilities for vacation and sick leave are recorded when benefits are earned. Cash payment of unused vacation is available to those qualified employees when retired or terminated.

12. Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's OPEB plan (Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, the Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

GASB 75 requires that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the following timeframes were used:

- Valuation dates: June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2020
- Measurement dates: June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021
- Measurement periods: July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 and July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position, continued

13. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plans (Plans) and addition to/deduction from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. 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.

GASB 68 requires that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the following timeframes were used:

- Valuation dates: June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020
- Measurement Dates: June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021
- Measurement Periods: July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022 and July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

14. Deferred Inflows of Resources

The statement of net position and the governmental funds balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of resources applicable to future periods and therefore will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The District has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

- Deferred inflow for the net change in assumptions which will be amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with OPEB benefits through the Plan.

Pensions

- Deferred inflow for the net difference in actual and proportionate share of employer contribution and net changes in proportion which will be amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the Plan.

Lease

- Deferred inflow for the District's lessor arrangement measured at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Lease inflow revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Net Position, continued

15. Net Position

The financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as follows:

- **Net investment in capital assets –** consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by any debt outstanding against the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position.
- **Restricted –** consists of restricted assets and deferred outflows of resources reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.
- **Unrestricted –** the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of the net investment in capital assets or restricted components of net position.

16. Property Taxes and Assessments

The County of Los Angeles Assessor's Office assesses all real and personal property within the County each year. The County of Los Angeles Collector's Office bills and collects the District's share of property taxes and assessments. The County of Los Angeles Treasurer's Office remits current and delinquent property tax collections to the District throughout the year. Property tax in California is levied in accordance with Article 13A of the State Constitution at one percent (1%) of countywide assessed valuations.

Property taxes receivable at year-end are related to property taxes collected by the County of Los Angeles, which have not been credited to the District's cash balance as of December 31. The property tax calendar is as follows:

Lien date	January 1
Levy date	June 30
Due dates	November 1 and February 1
Collection dates	December 10 and April 10

17. Water Service Charges

The District recognizes water services charges based on cycle billings rendered to the customers on a bi-monthly basis.

18. Capital Contributions

Capital contributions represent cash and capital asset additions contributed to the District by property owners or real estate developers desiring services that require capital expenditures or capacity commitment.

19. Budgetary Policies

The District adopts an annual non-appropriated budget for planning, control, and evaluation purposes. Budgetary control and evaluation are affected by comparisons of actual revenues and expenses with planned revenues and expenses for the period. Encumbrance accounting is not used to account for commitments related to unperformed contracts for construction and services.

(2) Cash and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31 are classified in the Statements of Net Position as follows:

		2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	$	3,488,074	5,047,243
Investments – non-current		498,711	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	$	3,986,785	5,047,243

Cash and investments as of December 31 consisted of the following:

		2022	2021
Cash on hand	$	300	300
Deposits with financial institutions		1,035,228	2,074,787
Investments		2,951,257	2,972,156
Total cash and investments	$	3,986,785	5,047,243

As of December 31, the District's authorized deposits had the following maturities:

	2022	2021
Deposits with California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	287 days	340 days

(2) Cash and Investments, continued

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the District's Investment Policy

The following table identifies the investment types that are authorized by the District in accordance with the California Government Code (or the District's investment policy, where more restrictive). The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the District's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk. This table does not address investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustees that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements of the District, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the District's investment policy.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio *	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
State and Local Agency Bonds	5 years	100%	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years**	100%	None
U.S. Government Agency Securities	5 years**	100%	None
Banker's Acceptances	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase agreements	1 year	100%	None
Medium-Term Notes	5 years	30%	None
Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	None
California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	100%	None
Beneficial Interest of a Joint Power Authority	N/A	100%	None

* Excluding amounts held by bond trustee that are not subject to California Government Code.

** Except when authorized by the District's legislative body in accordance with Government Code Section

Investment in State Investment Pool

The District is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the District's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which is recorded on an amortized cost basis.

The pool portfolio is invested in a manner that meets the maturity, quality, diversification, and liquidity requirements set forth by GASB 79 for external investments pools that elect to measure, for financial reporting purposes, investments at amortized cost. LAIF does not have any legally binding guarantees of share values. LAIF does not impose liquidity fees or redemption gates on participant withdrawals.

(2) Cash and Investments, continued

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for *deposits* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for *investments* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools (such as LAIF).

The California Government Code and the District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure District deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits. Of the District's bank balances, up to $250,000 is federally insured. The remaining balance is collateralized in accordance with the Code; however, the collateralized securities are not held in the District's name.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the District manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio matures or comes close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide requirements for cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Investment maturities as of December 31, 2022 were categorized as follows:

			Remaining Maturity (in Months)	
Investment Type		**Amount**	**12 Months Or Less**	**13 to 24 Months**
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	$	2,452,546	2,452,546	-
Certificates of Deposit		498,711	-	498,711
Total	$	2,951,257	2,452,546	498,711

Investment maturities as of December 31, 2021 were categorized as follows:

			Remaining Maturity (in Months)	
Investment Type		**Amount**	**12 Months Or Less**	**13 to 24 Months**
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	$	2,972,156	2,972,156	-
Total	$	2,972,156	2,972,156	-

(2) Cash and Investments, continued

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code, the District's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of the years ended for each investment type.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the District's investments in the Local Agency Investment Fund and certificates of deposit were not rated, respectively.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the District contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. There were no investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds, and external investment pools) that represent 5% or more of total District's investments at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Fair Value Measurements

Investments measured at fair value on a recurring and non-recurring basis at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

		Fair Value Measurements Using		
Investment Type	**Total**	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**
Certificates of Deposit	$ 498,711	-	498,711	-
Investments at Amortized Cost:				
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	2,452,546			
Total	$ 2,951,257			

The District's investment in LAIF was valued at amortized cost therefore the District has determined it does not meet fair value measurement criteria at December 31, 2021.

(3) Accounts Receivable – Other

At December 31 accounts receivable – other was comprised of the following balances by vendor:

	2022	**2021**
San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority	$ 323,936	158,727
Industry Public Utilities	113,574	98,548
Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation	133,061	38,826
Suburban Water Systems	15,724	28,569
Developer deposits	5,113	-
City of Industry	278	286
Total accounts receivable – other	$ 591,686	324,956

(4) Lease Receivable

Changes in lease receivable for the year ended December 31, were as follows:

	Restated Balance 2021	Additions	Principal Payments	Balance 2022	Current Portion	Long-term Portion	Deferred Inflows
Lease receivable:							
Mancilla building lease	$ 89,659	-	(38,394)	$ 51,265	40,795	10,470	(46,944)

Changes in lease receivable for the year ended December 31, were as follows:

	Restated Balance 2020	Additions	Principal Payments	Restated Balance 2021	Current Portion	Long-term Portion	Deferred Inflows
Lease receivable:							
Mancilla building lease	$ 125,757	-	(36,098)	$ 89,659	38,394	51,265	(84,516)

Mancilla Building Lease

On April 8, 2004, the District entered into a lease agreement with Mancilla's Quality Printing (Mancilla). On March 19, 2014, the District extended the lease term through March 31, 2024. Mancilla has agreed to pay the District for the purpose of leasing building space at 108 First Street, 15841 Main Street, 15843 Main Street, and 15845 Main Street. The terms of the agreement require Mancilla to pay the District in monthly installments through March 2024 and is adjusted annually by a rate of 3.00%.

Following the provisions set forth by *GASB Statement No. 87*, the District recorded a lease receivable and a deferred inflow at present value using a discount rate of 0.25%. The deferred inflow is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, deferred inflows were reported at $46,944 and $84,516, respectively.

Future payments to be received and deferred inflows as of December 31, 2022, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest	Total	Deferred Inflows
2023	$ 40,795	984	41,779	$ (37,572)
2024	10,470	51	10,521	(9,372)
Total	51,265	1,035	52,300	$ (46,944)
Current	(40,795)			
Non-current	$ 10,470			

(5) Prepaid Water Rights

Prepaid water rights as of December 31, 2022, were as follows:

Balance 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance 2022	Current Portion	Long-term Portion
$ 416,106	514,324	(372,839)	557,591	275,295	282,296

(5) Prepaid Water Rights, continued

Prepaid water rights as of December 31, 2021, were as follows:

	Balance 2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance 2021	Current Portion	Long-term Portion
$	453,716	268,580	(306,190)	416,106	268,580	147,526

On May 7, 2009, the District purchased 2,000 acre feet of untreated cyclic storage water from the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster at a cost of $251.90 per acre-foot. The balance is expected to be utilized in the future fiscal years and therefore is classified as current. At December 31, 2022, the remaining available water from the initial purchase amounted to $43,266. At December 31, 2021, the remaining available water from the initial purchase amounted to $147,526.

On July 21, 2022, the District purchased 265 acre feet of untreated cyclic storage water from the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster at a cost of $902 per acre-foot. The balance is expected to be utilized in the future fiscal years and therefore is classified as current. At December 31, 2022, the remaining available water from the initial purchase amounted to $239,060.

On July 1, 2015, the District entered into an agreement for the purchase commitment of leased water production rights for 2020, 2021, and 2022. The available water production rights for lease are determined by Watermaster's Operating Safe Yield, which is typically set in May of each year. The District has agreed to lease the rights at 91% of the price to purchase replenishment water from another governmental agency effective July of each year. The District estimated there are a total of 335.39 acre-feet of water production rights available for lease at a cost of $820.82 per acre-foot. The balance is expected to be utilized in the following fiscal year and therefore is classified as current. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the District prepaid for the water production rights in the amount of $275,295 and $268,580, respectively. For further information, please see Note 17.

(6) Capital Assets

Construction-In-Progress

The District has been involved in various construction projects throughout the year. The balances of the various construction projects that comprise the construction-in-progress balances at December 31 were as follows:

		2022	2021
Recycled water project	$	2,022,553	2,048,741
Nitrate treatment plant		2,399,845	1,300,280
SCADA system replacement		-	93,593
LPVCWD/PVOU Hudson Interconnection		57,410	-
Dump truck		111,713	-
Various jobs under $50,000		55,602	119,491
Total construction-in-process	$	4,647,123	3,562,105

(6) Capital Assets, continued

Changes in capital assets for December 31 were as follows:

	Balance 2021	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance 2022
Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	$ 183,228	-	-	183,228
Construction-in-process	3,562,105	1,553,969	(468,951)	4,647,123
Total non-depreciable assets	3,745,333	1,553,969	(468,951)	4,830,351
Depreciable assets:				
Water treatment plant	10,763,909	-	-	10,763,909
Transmission and distribution	10,365,098	266,219	(80,572)	10,550,745
Pumps and reservoirs	2,636,944	-	-	2,636,944
Buildings and structures	525,875	-	-	525,875
Tools and equipment	609,392	148,611	(12,782)	745,221
Automotive equipment	335,239	-	-	335,239
Office equipment and fixtures	49,175	-	(6,929)	42,246
Radio equipment	12,944	-	-	12,944
Software	9,090	-	-	9,090
Total depreciable assets	25,307,666	414,830	(100,283)	25,622,213
Accumulated depreciation:				
Water treatment plant	(9,466,318)	(97,263)	-	(9,563,581)
Transmission and distribution	(6,169,024)	(258,450)	80,572	(6,346,902)
Pumps and reservoirs	(1,499,262)	(71,207)	-	(1,570,469)
Buildings and structures	(467,924)	(15,622)	-	(483,546)
Tools and equipment	(408,106)	(40,400)	12,782	(435,724)
Automotive equipment	(269,726)	(24,927)	-	(294,653)
Office equipment and fixtures	(35,683)	(2,524)	6,928	(31,279)
Radio equipment	(6,472)	(1,294)	-	(7,766)
Software	(5,302)	(1,818)	-	(7,120)
Total accumulated depreciation	(18,327,817)	(513,505)	100,282	(18,741,040)
Total depreciable assets, net	6,979,849	(98,675)	(1)	6,881,173
Total capital assets, net	$ 10,725,182	1,455,294	(468,952)	11,711,524

(6) Capital Assets, continued

Changes in capital assets for December 31 were as follows:

	Balance 2020	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance 2021
Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	$ 183,228	-	-	183,228
Construction-in-process	2,293,449	1,360,338	(91,682)	3,562,105
Total non-depreciable assets	2,476,677	1,360,338	(91,682)	3,745,333
Depreciable assets:				
Water treatment plant	10,765,635	-	(1,726)	10,763,909
Transmission and distribution	10,375,866	81,087	(91,855)	10,365,098
Pumps and reservoirs	2,636,944	-	-	2,636,944
Buildings and structures	525,875	-	-	525,875
Tools and equipment	628,868	-	(19,476)	609,392
Automotive equipment	335,239	-	-	335,239
Office equipment and fixtures	49,867	-	(692)	49,175
Radio equipment	12,944	-	-	12,944
Software	9,090	-	-	9,090
Total depreciable assets	25,340,328	81,087	(113,749)	25,307,666
Accumulated depreciation:				
Water treatment plant	(9,371,497)	(96,546)	1,725	(9,466,318)
Transmission and distribution	(5,969,715)	(291,162)	91,853	(6,169,024)
Pumps and reservoirs	(1,428,056)	(71,206)	-	(1,499,262)
Buildings and structures	(443,541)	(24,383)	-	(467,924)
Tools and equipment	(421,763)	(5,820)	19,477	(408,106)
Automotive equipment	(244,799)	(24,927)	-	(269,726)
Office equipment and fixtures	(33,852)	(2,523)	692	(35,683)
Radio equipment	(5,178)	(1,294)	-	(6,472)
Software	(3,484)	(1,818)	-	(5,302)
Total accumulated depreciation	(17,921,885)	(519,679)	113,747	(18,327,817)
Total depreciable assets, net	7,418,443	(438,592)	(2)	6,979,849
Total capital assets, net	$ 9,895,120	921,746	(91,684)	10,725,182

(7) Compensated Absences

Compensated absences comprise unpaid vacation leave, sick leave and compensating time off which is accrued as earned. The District's liability for compensated absences is determined annually.

Changes in compensated absences for December 31 were as follows:

Balance 2021	Earned	Taken	Balance 2022	Current Portion	Long-term Portion
$ 69,958	56,505	(46,991)	79,472	39,736	39,736

(7) Compensated Absences, continued

Changes in compensated absences for December 31 were as follows:

Balance 2020	Earned	Taken	Balance 2021	Current Portion	Long-term Portion
$ 64,544	63,168	(57,754)	69,958	34,979	34,979

(8) Loan Payable

Changes in loan payable for December 31 were as follows:

Long-term debt:	Balance 2021	Additions	Payments	Balance 2022	Current Portion	Long-term Portion
Loans payable:						
Installment loan	$ 2,880,075	-	(173,631)	2,706,444	120,573	2,585,871
Long-term debt	$ 2,880,075	-	(173,631)	2,706,444	120,573	2,585,871

Changes in loan payable for December 31 were as follows:

Long-term debt:	Balance 2020	Additions	Payments	Balance 2021	Current Portion	Long-term Portion
Loans payable:						
Installment loan	$ 1,426,927	1,510,461	(57,313)	2,880,075	114,638	2,765,437
Long-term debt	$ 1,426,927	1,510,461	(57,313)	2,880,075	114,638	2,765,437

Opus Bank Installment Loan – 2020

On March 31, 2020, the District entered into an installment loan agreement with Opus Bank in the amount of $3,000,000, to provide funds for the purpose of financing the construction of the recycled water system and nitrate removal system. The interest rate on the loan is 3.00% per year. Principal and interest on the loan is payable in semi-annual installments due each September 1st and March 1st. The loan is expected to mature on March 1, 2040.

Future remaining debt service payments are as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 120,573	77,887	198,460
2024	124,107	74,352	198,459
2025	127,745	70,715	198,460
2026	131,489	66,970	198,459
2027	135,343	63,116	198,459
2028-2032	738,599	253,696	992,295
2033-2037	853,384	138,912	992,296
2038-2040	475,204	20,945	496,149
Total	2,706,444	766,593	3,473,037
Current	(120,573)		
Long-term	$ 2,585,871		

(9) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Description

The District provides other post-employment benefits (OPEB) to qualified employees who retire from the District and meet the District's vesting requirements. The District participates in CalPERS California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust Program (CERBT), a Prefunding Plan trust fund intended to perform an essential government function within the meaning of Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code. Copies of CalPERS CERBT audited financial report may be obtained from their executive Office: 400 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. The new reporting requirements for these benefit programs as they pertain to the District are set forth below.

Benefits Provided

The District provides post-retirement benefits for certain retired members of the Board of Directors and two retired employees. Effective December 31, 1991, the District began providing these benefits to eligible retired Directors or employees, at age 50 and with at least ten years of continuous service to the District. The benefits include medical, dental and vision insurance coverage. Effective January 9, 2012, the District modified the post-employment benefits for employees hired after November 1, 2011. These employees are eligible for post-employment benefits at age 55 and with at least twenty years of continuous service to the District.

Spouses and surviving spouses are also eligible to receive benefits. Retirees may enroll in any plan available through the ACWA-JPIA medical, dental and vision programs. The contribution requirements of Plan members and the District are established and may be amended by the Board of Directors.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

Membership in the OPEB plan consisted of the following members as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Active plan members	16	13
Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	7	6
Separated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	-	-
Total Plan membership	23	19

Contributions

The Plan and its contribution requirements for eligible retired employees of the District are established and may be amended by the Board of Directors. The District pays 100% of the cost of health insurance for retirees under any group plan offered by CalPERS, subject to certain restrictions as determined by the District. The annual contribution is based on the actuarially determined contribution.

As of the fiscal years ended December 31, the contributions were as follows:

	2022	2021
Contributions – employer	$ 94,525	90,457

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the employer pension contributions were reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date were recognized as a reduction of net OPEB liability in the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(9) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan, continued

Net OPEB Liability

The District's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the total net liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2020, respectively. Standard actuarial update procedures were used to project/discount from valuation to measurement dates.

Actuarial Assumptions

The net OPEB liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Salary increases	2.75 percent, per annum, in aggregate
Discount rate	5.75 percent, per annum, The discount rate assumes the District continues to fully fund for its retiree health benefits under its current investment strategy.
Healthcare cost trend rates	4.00% HMO & 4.50% PPO decreasing to 3.00% HMO & 3.00% PPO over future periods

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

At the measurement date June 30, 2022, the target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class - CERBT	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Return
Global Equity	22.0%	7.55%
Global Fixed Income	49.0%	4.25%
TIPS	16.0%	3.00%
REITS	8.0%	7.25%
Commodities	5.0%	7.55%
Total	100.0%	

(9) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan, continued

Net OPEB Liability

At the measurement date June 30, 2021, the target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class - CERBT	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Return
Global Equity	22.0%	7.80%
Global Fixed Income	49.0%	4.50%
TIPS	16.0%	3.25%
Commodities	5.0%	7.80%
REITS	8.0%	7.50%
Total	100.0%	

Discount Rate

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the discount rate used to measure the net OPEB liability was 5.75 percent, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that District contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

Changes in the net OPEB liability as of June 30, were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability	Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 3,374,087	1,446,215	1,927,872
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	81,507	-	81,507
Interest	193,232	-	193,232
Expected investment income	-	86,022	(86,022)
Experience (gains)/losses	(275,744)	-	(275,744)
Investment gains/(losses)	-	(249,960)	249,960
Employer contributions	-	100,000	(100,000)
Employer contributions as benefit payments	-	108,560	(108,560)
Administrative expenses	-	(377)	377
Expected benefit payments	(108,560)	(108,560)	-
Net changes	(109,565)	(64,315)	(45,250)
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 3,264,522	1,381,900	1,882,622

(9) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan, continued

Changes in the net OPEB liability as of June 30, were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability	Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2020	$ 3,127,396	1,156,387	1,971,009
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	74,308	-	74,308
Interest	185,940	-	185,940
Expected investment income	-	73,120	(73,120)
Changes in assumptions	117,536	-	117,536
Investment gains/(losses)	-	92,139	(92,139)
Employer contributions	-	125,000	(125,000)
Employer contributions as benefit payments	-	106,376	(106,376)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(106,376)	(106,376)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(431)	431
Expected minus actual benefit payments	(24,717)	-	(24,717)
Net changes	246,691	289,828	(43,137)
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 3,374,087	1,446,215	1,927,872

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

At the measurement date June 30, 2022, the discount rate comparison was the following:

	1% Decrease (4.75%)	Current Discount Rate (5.75%)	1% Increase (6.75%)
District's net OPEB liability	$ 2,357,102	1,882,622	1,494,462

At the measurement date June 30, 2021, the discount rate comparison was the following:

	1% Decrease (4.75%)	Current Discount Rate (5.75%)	1% Increase (6.75%)
District's net OPEB liability	$ 2,459,101	1,927,872	1,495,033

(9) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan, continued

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

At the measurement date June 30, 2022, the healthcare cost trend rate comparison was the following:

	1% Decrease (3.00%HMO/ 3.50%PPO decreasing to 2.00%HMO/ 2.00%PPO)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (4.00%HMO/ 4.50%PPO decreasing to 3.00%HMO/ 3.00%PPO)	1% Increase (5.00%HMO/ 5.50%PPO decreasing to 4.00%HMO/ 4.00%PPO)
District's net OPEB liability	$ 1,439,910	1,882,622	2,437,610

At the measurement date June 30, 2021, the healthcare cost trend rate comparison was the following:

	1% Decrease (5.00%HMO/ 5.50%PPO decreasing to 4.00%HMO/ 4.00%PPO)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (6.00%HMO/ 6.50%PPO decreasing to 5.00%HMO/ 5.00%PPO)	1% Increase (7.00%HMO/ 7.50%PPO decreasing to 6.00%HMO/ 6.00%PPO)
District's net OPEB liability	$ 1,410,314	1,927,872	2,601,878

For the fiscal years December 31, 2022 and 2021, the District recognized OPEB expense of $181,729 and income of $110,636, respectively.

(9) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Plan, continued

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At December 31, the District reported no deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Description	2022 Deferred Outflows of Resources	2022 Deferred Inflows of Resources	2021 Deferred Outflows of Resources	2021 Deferred Inflows of Resources
OPEB contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$ 94,525	-	90,457	-
Experience gains and losses	907,966	-	1,267,944	-
Changes in assumptions	-	(344,923)	-	(379,269)
Differences between expected and actual return on investments	140,623	-	-	(78,912)
Total	$ 1,143,114	(344,923)	1,358,401	(458,181)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB, continued

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Actuarially Determined Deferred Outflows and (Inflows) - OPEB Plan

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Experience Gains and Losses	Changes in Assumptions	Net, Differences between Projected and Actual Return on Investments	Net, Deferred Outflows/ (Inflows) of Resources
2023	$ 84,234	(34,346)	28,157	78,045
2024	84,234	(34,346)	30,909	80,797
2025	84,234	(34,346)	31,565	81,453
2026	84,234	(34,346)	49,992	99,880
2027	84,234	(34,346)	-	49,888
Thereafter	486,796	(173,193)	-	313,603
Total	$ 907,966	(344,923)	140,623	703,666

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position and Schedule of OPEB Plan Contributions

Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports. See pages 55 and 56 for the Required Supplementary Information.

(10) Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description

All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the Public Agency Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Plan) administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). The Plan consists of a miscellaneous risk pool and a safety risk pool, which are comprised of individual employer miscellaneous and safety plans, respectively. Benefit provisions under the Plan are established by State statute and the District's resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plan regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website or may be obtained from their executive office at 400 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

Benefits Provided

CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

On September 12, 2012, the California Governor signed the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) into law. PEPRA took effect January 1, 2013. The new legislation closed the District's CalPERS 2.0% at 60 Risk Pool Retirement Plan to new employee entrants effective December 31, 2012. For employees hired prior to January 1, 2013, who are current members of CalPERS or a reciprocal agency as of December 31, 2012 and have not been separated from service from such agency for more than six months, the retirement benefit is 2.0% @ 60 years of age; highest single year of compensation. All other employees hired after January 1, 2013, are eligible for the District's CalPERS 2.0% at 62 Retirement Plan under PEPRA.

The District participates in the Plan's miscellaneous risk pool. The provisions and benefits for the Plan's miscellaneous pool in effect at fiscal year December 31 are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous Plan			
	2022		2021	
Hire date	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Benefit formula	2.0% @ 60	2.0% @ 62	2.0% @ 60	2.0% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years of service	5 years of service	5 years of service	5 years of service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50 - 63	52 - 67	50 - 63	52 - 67
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	2.0% to 2.5%	1.0% to 2.5%	2.0% to 2.5%	1.0% to 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates				
Six months ended June 30	6.920%	6.250%	6.918%	6.250%
Six months ended December 31	6.930%	6.750%	6.920%	6.750%
Required employer contribution rates				
Six months ended June 30	8.650%	7.590%	8.794%	7.732%
Six months ended December 31	8.630%	7.470%	8.650%	7.590%

(10) Defined Benefit Pension Plan, continued

Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on July 1, following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the Plan are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30, by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

As of the fiscal year December 31, the contributions recognized as part of pension expense for the Plan was as follows:

	Miscellaneous Plan	
	2022	**2021**
Contributions – employer	$ 155,064	146,496
Contributions – employee (paid by employer)	49,763	46,912
Total employer paid contributions	$ 204,827	193,408

Net Pension Liability

As of the fiscal year December 31, the District reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan as follows:

	Miscellaneous Plan	
	2022	**2021**
Proportionate share of net pension liability	$ 1,027,799	267,926

The District's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability for the miscellaneous risk pool. As of the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021 (the measurement dates), respectively. The total pension liability for the Plan's miscellaneous risk pool used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020 (the valuation dates), rolled forward to June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, using standard update procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan's miscellaneous risk pool as of the measurement dates June 30, were as follows:

Proportional Share	**Miscellaneous Plan**
Measurement Date of June 30, 2021 for the year ended December 31, 2021	0.00495%
Measurement Date of June 30, 2022 for the year ended December 31, 2022	0.00890%
Change – Increase (Decrease)	0.00395%

(10) Defined Benefit Pension Plan, continued

Net Pension Liability, continued

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan's miscellaneous risk pool as of the measurement dates June 30, were as follows:

Proportional Share	Miscellaneous Plan
Measurement Date of June 30, 2020	
for the year ended December 31, 2020	0.00735%
Measurement Date of June 30, 2021	
for the year ended December 31, 2021	0.00495%
Change – Increase (Decrease)	-0.00240%

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the District recognized pension expense and income of $109,351 and $180,024, respectively.

As of December 31, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	2022		2021	
Description	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$ 121,118	-	104,887	-
Net differences between actual and expected experience	6,816	-	30,044	-
Net changes in assumptions	105,319	-	-	-
Net differences between actual contribution and proportionate share of contribution	-	(76,265)	-	(46,241)
Net adjustment due to differences in proportions of the net pension liability	157,884	-	86,752	-
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	188,264	-	-	(233,881)
Total	$ 579,401	(76,265)	221,683	(280,122)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the District reported $121,118 and $104,887, as deferred outflows of resources related to pension contributions subsequent to the measurement dates June 30, 2022 and 2021, and will be/were recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

(10) Defined Benefit Pension Plan, continued

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions, continued

As of December 31 other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending December 31,	Deferred Net Outflows/ (Inflows) of Resources
2023	$ 119,855
2024	105,779
2025	65,627
2026	90,757
2027	-
Thereafter	-

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liabilities in the actuarial valuations dated June 30, 2020 and 2019, were determined using the following actuarial assumptions and methods:

Valuation dates	June 30, 2021 and 2020
Measurement dates	June 30, 2022 and 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68
Actuarial assumptions:	
Discount rate	2021 - 6.90% 2020 - 7.15%
Inflation	2021 and 2020 – 2.50%
Salary increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Investment rate of return	7.00% Net of Pension Plan Investment and Administrative Expenses; includes inflation
Mortality Rate Table*	Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds
Period upon which actuarial Experience Survey assumption were based	2021 and 2020 – 1997-2015
Post Retirement Benefit	2021 and 2020 – Contract COLA up to 2.50% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance Floor on Purchasing Power applies, 2.50% thereafter

* The mortality table used above was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The table includes 20 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale BB. For more details on this table, please refer to the 2014 Experience Study report. Further details of the Experience Study can be found on the CalPERS website.

(10) Defined Benefit Pension Plan, continued

Discount Rate

At the measurement dates, June 30, 2022 and 2021, the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.90% and 7.15% for the Plan, respectively. The discount rate reflects the long-term expected rate of return for the Plan net of investment expenses and without reduction for administrative expenses. For the Plan, the crossover test was performed for a miscellaneous agent plan and a safety agent plan selected as being more at risk of failing the crossover test and resulting in a discount rate that would be different from the long-term expected rate of return on pension investments. Based on the testing of the plans, the tests revealed the assets would not run out. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability for PERF C. The crossover test results can be found on CalPERS' website.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all of the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set to equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

The table below reflects the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. These rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

As of the measurement dates June 30, 2021 and 2020, the target allocation and the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class were as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Return Years 1-10	Real Return Year 11+
Global Equity	50.0%	4.80%	5.98%
Global Fixed Income	28.0	1.00	2.62
Inflation Sensitive	0.0	0.77	1.81
Private Equity	8.0	6.30	7.23
Real Asset	13.0	3.75	4.93
Liquidity	1.0	0.00	(0.92)
Total	100.0%		

(10) Defined Benefit Pension Plan, continued

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan, calculated using the discount rate for the Plan, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage point lower or one-percentage point higher than the current rate.

As of fiscal year end December 31, 2022, the District's net pension liability at the current discount rate, using a discount rate that is one-percentage point lower, and using a discount rate that is one-percentage point higher, is as follows:

	Discount Rate - 1% 5.90%	Current Discount Rate 6.90%	Discount Rate + 1% 7.90%
District's net pension liability	$ 1,769,619	1,027,799	417,464

As of fiscal year end December 31, 2021, the District's net pension liability at the current discount rate, using a discount rate that is one-percentage point lower, and using a discount rate that is one-percentage point higher, is as follows:

	Discount Rate - 1% 6.15%	Current Discount Rate 7.15%	Discount Rate + 1% 8.15%
District's net pension liability	$ 898,180	267,926	(253,096)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports. See pages 57 and 58 for the Required Supplementary Information.

Payable to the Pension Plan

At December 31, 2022 and 2021 the District reported $0 in payables for the outstanding amount of contribution to the pension plan, respectively.

(11) Net Position

As of December 31, the calculation of net position is as follows:

	2022	As Restated 2021
Investment in capital assets:		
Capital assets – not being depreciated	$ 4,830,351	3,745,333
Capital assets – being depreciated, net	6,881,173	6,979,849
Total investment in capital assets	11,711,524	10,725,182
Unrestricted net position:		
Non-spendable net position:		
Materials and supplies inventory	168,149	131,462
Prepaid expenses	52,819	45,183
Prepaid water rights – current	275,295	268,580
Prepaid water rights – long-term	282,296	147,526
Total non-spendable net position	778,559	592,751
Spendable net position is designated as follows:		
Capital reserve	875,000	875,000
Operating reserve	317,387	317,387
Emergency reserve	200,000	200,000
Unrestricted	(1,271,999)	(523,184)
Total spendable net position	120,388	869,203
Total unrestricted net position	898,947	1,461,954
Total net position	$ 12,610,471	12,187,136

(12) Adjustments to Net Position

In fiscal year 2022, the District implemented GASB Statement No. 87 to recognize its lessor agreement. The nature, justification, and an explanation of the change are included in Note 1.

As a result of the implementation for the District's lessor agreement, the District recorded a lease receivable, a deferred lease inflow of resources, reclassified a portion of its rental income to interest income, and has recorded prior period adjustments to restate net position as of December 31, 2020 and 2021. Please see Note 4 for further information.

(12) Adjustments to Net Position, continued

The adjustments to net position were as follows:

Net position at January 1, 2019, as previously stated	$ 11,276,269
Effect of the adjustments to record lessor lease receivable, deferred lease inflows, and interest income as a result of GASB 87	3,669
Change in net position at December 31, 2020, as previously stated	63,094
Net position at December 31, 2020, as restated	$ 11,343,032
Effect of the adjustments to record lessor lease receivable, deferred lease inflows, and interest income as a result of GASB 87	1,474
Change in net position at December 31, 2021, as previously stated	842,630
Net position at December 31, 2021, as restated	$ 12,187,136

(13) Facility and Service Contract Revenue

Water Treatment Services – Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU)

On March 29, 2002, the District entered into the Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU) Project Agreement to address the contamination of groundwater in the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Sites. In the agreement, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) named certain entities as potentially responsible parties (PRPs) and local water agencies (Water Entities) from which the District is included.

The Water Entities filed lawsuits against the PRPs for costs allegedly incurred in meeting their water supply and distribution needs and for claims for damages allegedly suffered as a result of the involuntary conversion of their property and rights due to contamination of the groundwater and water supply wells in the BPOU area. In the lawsuits, the Water Entities claim a taking of and damage to their property and rights by the PRPs. The PRPs dispute these claims.

While disputing the Water Entities' claims, and without admitting or acknowledging any fault or liability, the PRPs settled the Water Entities' lawsuits and claims by entering into a settlement agreement to fund the reasonable and necessary costs of design, construction, operation, maintenance and management of groundwater extraction, treatment and distribution facilities within the BPOU area. In addition, the PRPs agreed to pay certain other compensation for the purpose of settling the lawsuits brought, claims made, and proceedings initiated (and imminently to be initiated) against the PRPs.

As part of this settlement agreement, the La Puente Valley County Water District received reimbursement for the costs related to the construction of extraction, treatment and distribution facilities. In addition to the reimbursements of these capital costs, the District will receive an amount on an annual basis for reimbursement for operations and maintenance expenses. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the District reported water treatment service revenue of $1,433,768 and $1,173,382, respectively and related water treatment costs of $1,282,599 and $1,097,914, respectively.

(13) Facility and Service Contract Revenue, continued

Retail Water Distribution System Management Fee – City of Industry

On March 1, 2004, the District has entered into a 10-year operation and management agreement with the City of Industry wherein the District will operate, maintain and manage the portable water distribution system (the system) owned by the City of Industry. Under the agreement, the District will perform all routine and preventive maintenance and repair of the system's facilities as necessary for the efficient operation of the system. The District will also be responsible for managing contractual arrangements for the exchange of water supplies between the District's water system and the system, and performs all billings, collections, disbursements, accounting and record-keeping functions related to the system.

The system consists of approximately three wells and other production facilities, 30,000 feet of pipeline, three storage tanks and four booster pump stations and other related water storage and distribution facilities.

On October 14, 2010, the agreement was amended to extend the service period to February 28, 2024.

Under terms of the agreement, the District will receive an initial annual management fee of $175,000 per year on a quarterly basis increasing at a rate of 2% per year thereafter. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the District reported retail water distribution system management fee revenue of $201,020 and $197,078, respectively.

Water Treatment Project and Services – Puente Valley Operable Unit Intermediate Zone (PVOU IZ)

On October 8, 2014, the District entered into an interim participation agreement with the Puente Basin Water Agency (PBWA) and Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation (Northrop Grumman), named as a potentially responsible party by the United State Environmental Protection Agency, for the clean-up of groundwater from the Puente Valley Operable Unit Intermediate Zone (PVOU IZ) in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin.

Northrop Grumman shall retain responsibility for managing extraction of the impacted groundwater, satisfying regulatory requirements for remediation, auditing all contracts, and paying all reasonable costs for the remediation of the impacted groundwater. Northrop Grumman has developed plans to remediate the contaminated groundwater through a system comprised of groundwater extraction wells, collection pipelines and treatment plant for which it will retain the custody of. The District has agreed to support and coordinate with Northrop Grumman on necessary permits, government approvals and construction of the Project. As of December 31, 2022, Northrop Grumman was in the construction phase of the PVOU IZ Treatment Plant project with an expected projected completion of startup testing by the third quarter of 2023. The Project is expected to be permitted for potable use during the second quarter of 2024.

The end users of the treated groundwater were originally planned to be the District and the PBWA. However, due to impacts from the PVOU IZ groundwater contamination to a well owned by neighboring water purveyor, Suburban Water Systems (SWS), the end user of the treated groundwater has changed to the District and SWS. In order to deliver the treated groundwater to the District and SWS, construction of certain water system improvements is required. In February of 2018, the District entered into two agreements, 1) with Northrop Grumman for operation services of the PVOU IZ Treatment Plant; and 2) with SWS and Northrop Grumman for the delivery and beneficial use of the treated water from the facility.

The District is responsible for the permitting, designing and constructing of the improvements required for the District to receive water from the treatment plant. This includes interconnections at Hudson Avenue and an upgrade of a 16-inch interconnection at Industry Hills Pumps Station No. 1 between the District and Industry Public Utilities. These necessary improvements will be reimbursed by Northrop Grumman. As of December 31, 2022, these improvements are in the final design phase and construction has not yet begun.

(13) Facility and Service Contract Revenue, continued

Water Treatment Project and Services – Puente Valley Operable Unit Intermediate Zone (PVOU IZ), continued

Once construction of the PVOU IZ Treatment Plant is complete the District will be responsible for staffing and operating the treatment plant to meet all applicable drinking water standards, as well as for delivering the finished water to end users. All District labor and administrative costs associated with the operation of the Treatment Plant will be reimbursed or paid for within an Operation and Management Fee to be negotiated between Northrop Grumman and the District.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the District reported project service revenue of $205,314 and $118,514, respectively.

(14) Deferred Compensation Plan

For the benefit of its employees, the District participates in a 457 Deferred Compensation Program (Program) administered by Lincoln Financial. The purpose of this program is to provide deferred compensation for public employees that elect to participate in the Program. Generally, eligible employees may defer receipt of a portion of their salary until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseen emergency. Until the funds are paid or otherwise made available to the employee, the employee is not obligated to report the deferred salary for income tax purposes.

Federal law requires deferred compensation assets to be held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants. Accordingly, the District is in compliance with this legislation. Therefore, these assets are not the legal property of the District, and are not subject to claims of the District's general creditors. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the market value of all plan assets held in trust by the District plan amounted to $903,825 and $979,347, respectively.

The District has implemented GASB Statement No. 32, Accounting for Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. Since the District has little administrative involvement and does not perform the investing function of this plan, the assets and related liabilities are not shown on the Statements of Net Position.

(15) Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District is a member of the Association of California Water Agencies/Joint Powers Insurance Authority (JPIA), an intergovernmental risk sharing joint powers authority created under provisions of California Government Code Sections 6500 et. seq. The purpose of the JPIA is to arrange and administer programs of insurance for the pooling of self-insured losses and to purchase excess or specialty-insurance coverage above retained limits.

As of December 31, 2022, the District participated in the liability, property programs, and workers' compensation programs of the JPIA as follows:

- General, Automobile, Employment Practices & Public Officials' Liability. Broad coverage against third-party claims for the Agency, its directors, employees and volunteers. Covered up to the following limits: the JPIA pools for first $5 million and purchases excess coverage with limit up to $55 million with aggregated policy limits.

In addition to the coverage described below, the District also has the following coverage:

- Property Loss: Covered up to replacement value with a $2,500 deductible per occurrence on scheduled buildings, fixed equipment and contents, actual cash value on scheduled mobile equipment with a $1,000 deductible per occurrence and actual cash value on scheduled vehicles with a $500 deductible per occurrence. JPIA is self-insured up to $100,000 per loss and has purchased re-insurance coverage up to a $500,000,000 limit per occurrence. Scheduled fixed equipment is covered for Accidental Mechanical Breakdown up to sub-limit of $100,000,000 with deductible $25,000 to $50,000 depending on type of equipment.

- Cyber Liability: Including Cyber Security up to $2,000,000 per occurrence and $5,000,000 Aggregate Limit. The cyber liability deductible is $100,000 as of July 1, 2021.

- Employee Dishonesty/Crime Supplement: Covered up to $100,000 per occurrence with a $1,000 deductible for employee dishonesty, forgery or alteration and computer fraud. The program covers all employees, the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer. The District also purchases excess crime coverage, with a limit of $1,000,000.

- The District also participates in the Difference in Conditions Group Purchase Policy. The policy provides replacement value of real and personal property owned by the Agency when damaged by an earthquake or flood. Replacement cost valuation, not to exceed stated value of real and personal property located at various locations, as per schedule on file with aggregate limits of $25,000,000. Minimum deductibles are $25,000 for Flood and 5% of value for Earthquake, with minimum $25,000.

Separate financial statements of JPIA can be obtained at 2100 Professional Drive, Roseville, CA 95661 or http://www.acwajpia.com/FinancialStatements.aspx.

Settled claims have not exceeded any of the coverage amounts in any of the last three fiscal years and there were no reductions in the District's insurance coverage during the years ending December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020. Liabilities are recorded when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated net of the respective insurance coverage. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). There were no IBNR claims payable as of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

(16) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several pronouncements prior to June 30, 2022, that has effective dates that may impact future financial presentations.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 92

In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92 – *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements.

The requirements of this Statement were as follows: (1) The requirements related to the effective date of Statement 87 and Implementation Guide 2019-3, reinsurance recoveries, and terminology used to refer to derivative instruments are effective upon issuance; (2) The requirements related to intra-entity transfers of assets and those related to the applicability of Statements 73 and 74 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2020; (3) The requirements related to application of Statement 84 to postemployment benefit arrangements and those related to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020; and (4) The requirements related to the measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) associated with AROs in a government acquisition are effective for government acquisitions occurring in reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective date has been postponed by one year. Earlier application is encouraged and is permitted by topic.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 93

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93 – *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The objective of this Statement is to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. This Statement achieves that objective by: (1) Providing exceptions for certain hedging derivative instruments to the hedge accounting termination provisions when an IBOR is replaced as the reference rate of the hedging derivative instrument's variable payment; (2) Clarifying the hedge accounting termination provisions when a hedged item is amended to replace the reference rate; (3) Clarifying that the uncertainty related to the continued availability of IBORs does not, by itself, affect the assessment of whether the occurrence of a hedged expected transaction is probable; (4) Removing LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap; (5) Identifying a Secured Overnight Financing Rate and the Effective Federal Funds Rate as appropriate benchmark interest rates for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap;(6) Clarifying the definition of reference rate, as it is used in Statement 53, as amended; and (7) Providing an exception to the lease modifications guidance in Statement 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend.

The requirements of this Statement were effective as follows: (1) The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021; and (2) All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020; however, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the effective dates have been postponed by one year. Earlier application is encouraged.

(16) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 94

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 94 – *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement.

This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). As defined in this Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 96

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 97

In June 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 97 – *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 41 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32.* The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans.

(16) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 97, continued

The requirements of this Statement that (1) exempt primary governments that perform the duties that a governing board typically performs from treating the absence of a governing board the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board in determining whether they are financially accountable for defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, or other employee benefit plans and (2) limit the applicability of the financial burden criterion in paragraph 7 of Statement 84 to defined benefit pension plans and defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the criteria in paragraph 3 of Statement 67 or paragraph 3 of Statement 74, respectively, are effective immediately. The requirements of this Statement that are related to the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. For purposes of determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit, the requirements of this Statement that provide that for all other arrangements, the absence of a governing board be treated the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board if the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform, are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Earlier application of those requirements is encouraged and permitted by requirement as specified within this Statement. The Board considered the effective dates for the requirements of this Statement in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and in concert with Statement No. 95, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 99

In April 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 99 – *Omnibus 2022*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees.

The requirements of this Statement will enhance comparability in the application of accounting and financial reporting requirements and will improve the consistency of authoritative literature. Consistent authoritative literature enables governments and other stakeholders to locate and apply the correct accounting and financial reporting provisions, which improves the consistency with which such provisions are applied. The comparability of financial statements also will improve as a result of this Statement. Better consistency and comparability improve the usefulness of information for users of state and local government financial statements.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 100

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100 – *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability.

(16) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 100, continued

This Statement defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. As part of those descriptions, for (1) certain changes in accounting principles and (2) certain changes in accounting estimates that result from a change in measurement methodology, a new principle or methodology should be justified on the basis that it is preferable to the principle or methodology used before the change. That preferability should be based on the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting—understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability. This Statement also addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements.

The requirements of this Statement will improve the clarity of the accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections, which will result in greater consistency in application in practice. In turn, more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information will be provided to financial statement users for making decisions or assessing accountability. In addition, the display and note disclosure requirements will result in more consistent, decision useful, understandable, and comprehensive information for users about accounting changes and error corrections.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101 – *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures.

This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. Leave is attributable to services already rendered when an employee has performed the services required to earn the leave. Leave that accumulates is carried forward from the reporting period in which it is earned to a future reporting period during which it may be used for time off or otherwise paid or settled. In estimating the leave that is more likely than not to be used or otherwise paid or settled, a government should consider relevant factors such as employment policies related to compensated absences and historical information about the use or payment of compensated absences. However, leave that is more likely than not to be settled through conversion to defined benefit postemployment benefits should not be included in a liability for compensated absences.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

(17) Commitments and Contingencies

Water Rights Purchase Commitment

On July 1, 2015, the District entered into an agreement purchase commitment of leased water production rights for water production years 2020, 2021, and 2022. The available water production rights for lease are determined by the Watermaster's Operating Safe Yield, which is typically set in May of each year. The District has agreed to lease the rights at 91% of the price to purchase replenishment water from another governmental agency effective July of each year. The District estimates there will be 335.39 acre-feet of water production rights available for lease at an estimated purchase price of $820.82 per acre-foot.

On October 2, 2017, the District entered into an agreement purchase commitment of leased water production rights for water production years 2020, 2021, and 2022. Terms of the agreement allow for up to 1,000 acre feet per year. The lease rate is based upon the Tier 1 Untreated Water Rate charges set by the Metropolitan Water District plus any charges set by San Gabriel Valley Upper District.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the District prepaid for the water rights as described in Note 5. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, remaining purchase commitment balance of estimated water production rights for the 2022 and 2021 water production years were $275,295 and $268,580, respectively.

Recycled Water Project

On November 1, 2015, the District entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Upper District), a wholesale provider of recycled water, to facilitate the establishment and expansion of the District's recycled water service area. The term of this MOU is for 25 years commencing on November 1, 2015 and concluding October 31, 2040. Under the MOU, the District will own, operate and maintain the recycled water assets comprised of a pump station and recycled water lines (Project). In October 2019, the MOU was amended to account for changes in the Project, the administrative process for grant funding distribution and the Metropolitan Water District's Local Resource Program.

The District is funding the Project in its entirety, supplemented by any and all available financial assistance and grant funding, except for the design phase of the Project which will be completed by the Upper District. In addition, the Upper District will prepare and submit for financial assistance from Metropolitan Water District's Local Resource Program and grant funding from Proposition 84 to offset the District's capital cost of the Project. Terms of the agreement call for the District to reimburse Upper District for 50% of the final design cost.

Once the recycled water plant is complete, Upper District has agreed to sell recycled water to the District at Upper District's cost from Los Angeles County Sanitation District, plus an annual fee for administrating the Metropolitan Water District's Local Resource Program.

As of December 31, 2022, all construction and equipment related to this Project was completed. The District is currently waiting for approval from the State Water Resource Control Board to permit the Project to allow for the start of distribution of recycled water.

Construction Contracts

The District has a variety of agreements with private parties relating to the installation, improvement or modification of water facilities and distribution systems within its service area. The financing of such construction contracts is being provided primarily from the District's replacement reserves and advances for construction.

(17) Commitments and Contingencies, continued

Grant Awards

Grant funds received by the District are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Such audit could lead to requests for reimbursements to the grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. Management of the District believes that such disallowances, if any, would not be significant.

Litigation

In the ordinary course of operations, the District is subject to claims and litigation from outside parties. Nevertheless, after consultation with legal counsel, the District believes that these actions, when finally concluded and determined, are not likely to have a material adverse effect on the District's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

(18) Subsequent Events

Events occurring after December 31, 2022, have been evaluated for possible adjustment to the financial statements or disclosure as of June 12, 2023, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

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Required Supplementary Information

La Puente Valley County Water District
Schedules of Changes in the District's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
As of December 31, 2022
Last Ten Years*

		June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Total OPEB liability						
Service cost	$	81,507	74,308	88,905	86,316	81,361
Interest		193,232	185,940	119,982	113,110	104,071
Experience (gains)/losses		(275,744)	-	1,569,520	-	-
Changes in assumptions		-	117,536	(574,335)	-	-
Benefit payments		(108,560)	(106,376)	(3,182)	(43,035)	(36,432)
Expected minus actual benefit payments		-	(24,717)	(50,256)	-	-
Net change in total OPEB liability		(109,565)	246,691	1,150,634	156,391	149,000
Total OPEB liability – beginning		3,374,087	3,127,396	1,976,762	1,820,371	1,671,371
Total OPEB liability – ending	$	3,264,522	3,374,087	3,127,396	1,976,762	1,820,371
Plan fiduciary net position						
Contributions employer	$	208,560	231,376	78,182	155,535	161,432
Net investment income		86,022	73,120	63,162	67,277	33,111
Investment gains/(losses)		(249,960)	92,139	3,279	-	-
Benefit payments		(108,560)	(106,376)	(3,182)	(43,035)	(36,432)
Administrative expenses		(377)	(431)	(523)	(191)	(378)
Other		-	-	-	-	(899)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		(64,315)	289,828	140,918	179,586	156,834
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning		1,446,215	1,156,387	1,015,469	835,883	679,049
Plan fiduciary net position – ending		1,381,900	1,446,215	1,156,387	1,015,469	835,883
Net OPEB liability – ending	$	1,882,622	1,927,872	1,971,009	961,293	984,488
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		42.33%	42.86%	36.98%	51.37%	45.92%
Covered payroll	$	1,076,334	1,141,171	1,031,429	1,090,770	1,059,000
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		174.91%	168.94%	191.10%	88.13%	92.96%
Valuation date		June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Methods and assumptions used to determine contrbution rates:						
Single and agent employers		Entry age	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age
Amortization method		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Inflation		2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Salary increases		2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	3.00%	3.00%
Investment rate of return		5.75%	5.75%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality, retirement, turnover		(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

(1) Level percentage of payroll, closed

(2) 2017 CalPERS OPEB Assumption Model (2021)
2014 CalPERS OPEB Assumption Model (2020-2018)

* The District has presented information for those years for which information is available until a full 10-year trend is compiled.

La Puente Valley County Water District
Schedules of OPEB Plan Contributions
As of December 31, 2022
Last Ten Years*

Fiscal year ending		June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Actuarially determined contribution	$	208,560	231,376	78,182	155,535	161,432
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		(208,560)	(231,376)	(78,182)	(155,535)	(161,432)
Contribution deficiency (excess)		-	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll		1,076,334	1,141,171	1,031,429	1,046,701	1,005,625
Contribution's as a percentage of covered payroll		19.38%	20.28%	7.58%	14.86%	16.05%

* The District has presented information for those years for which information is available until a full 10-year trend is compiled.

La Puente Valley County Water District
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
As of December 31, 2022
Last Ten Years*

Description		Fiscal Year								
		June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
District's proportion of the net pension liability		0.00890%	0.00495%	0.00735%	0.00686%	0.00636%	0.00634%	0.00596%	0.00490%	0.00673%
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$	1,027,799	267,926	799,418	702,837	612,406	628,508	515,576	336,132	418,940
District's covered payroll	$	1,076,334	1,141,171	1,031,429	1,046,701	1,005,625	971,214	842,275	878,289	788,280
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		95.49%	23.48%	77.51%	67.15%	60.90%	64.71%	61.21%	38.27%	53.15%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		81.11%	94.39%	81.71%	82.14%	82.75%	80.52%	82.30%	87.57%	83.30%

Notes To Schedule:

There were no changes in benefits.

Changes in Assumptions:

From fiscal year June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016:

GASB 68, paragraph 68 states that the long-term expected rate of return should be determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense. The discount rate of 7.50% used for the June 30, 2014 measurement date was net of administrative expenses.

The discount rate of 7.65% used for the June 30, 2015 measurement date is without reduction of pension plan administrative expense.

From fiscal year June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017:

There were no changes in assumptions.

From fiscal year June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018:

The discount rate was reduced from 7.65% to 7.15%

From fiscal year June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019:

The inflation rate was reduced from 2.75% to 2.50%

From fiscal year June 30, 2019 to June 30, 2020:

There were no changes in assumptions.

From fiscal year June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021:

There were no changes in assumptions.

From fiscal year June 30, 2021 to June 30, 2022:

The discount rate was reduced from 7.15% to 6.90%

* The District has presented information for those years for which information is available until a full 10-year trend is compiled.

La Puente Valley County Water District
Schedules of Pension Plan Contributions
As of December 31, 2022
Last Ten Years*

Description		Fiscal Year								
		June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Actuarially determined contribution	$	176,716	145,875	125,476	108,909	105,990	81,407	67,743	67,711	76,316
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution		(176,716)	(145,875)	(125,476)	(108,909)	(105,990)	(81,407)	(67,743)	(67,711)	(76,316)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District's covered payroll	$	1,076,334	1,141,171	1,031,429	1,046,701	1,005,625	971,214	842,275	878,289	788,280
Contribution's as a percentage of covered payroll		16.42%	12.78%	12.17%	10.40%	10.54%	8.38%	8.04%	7.71%	9.68%
Notes to schedule:										
Valuation date		June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Methods and assumptions used to determine contrbution rates:										
Actuarial cost method		Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age	Entry Age
Amortization method		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Asset valuation method		Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	15 Year Smoothed Market Method
Inflation		2.50%	2.50%	2.63%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Salary increases		(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Investment rate of return		7.00% (3)	7.00% (3)	7.25% (3)	7.375% (3)	7.50% (3)	7.50% (3)	7.50% (3)	7.50% (3)	7.50% (3)
Retirement age		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Mortality		(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

(1) Level of percentage payroll, closed
(2) Depending on age, service, and type of employment
(3) Net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation
(4) 50 for all plans with exception of 52 for Miscellaneous 2% @ 62
(5) Mortality assumptions are based on mortality rates resulting from the most recent CalPERS Experience Study adopted by the CalPERS Board.

* The District has presented information for those years for which information is available until a full 10-year trend is compiled.

Report on Internal Controls and Compliance

C.J. Brown & Company CPAs
An Accountancy Corporation

Christopher J. Brown, CPA, CGMA
Jonathan Abadesco, CPA
Jeffrey Palmer

Cypress Office:
10805 Holder Street, Suite 150
Cypress, California 90630
(657) 214-2307

Riverside Office:
5051 Canyon Crest Drive, Suite 203
Riverside, California 92507
(657) 214-2307

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

Board of Directors
La Puente Valley County Water District
La Puente, California

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the La Puente Valley County Water District (District), which comprise the statement of net position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and the related statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon date June 12, 2023.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contract 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*.

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And on Compliance and Other Matters Based on the Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, continued

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal controls 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.

C.J. Brown & Company, CPAs

C.J. Brown & Company, CPAs
Cypress, California
June 12, 2023