



(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports

June 30, 2022

Kwiyagat Community Academy (An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

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Independent Auditors' Report

Members of the School Board and Tribal Council Kwiyagat Community Academy and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Kwiyagat Community Academy (the "School"), an agency and governmental fund of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (the "Tribe"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the School, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepts in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Tribe and to meet our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the School are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position, of only that portion of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Tribe that is attributable to the transactions of the School. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the Tribe as of June 30, 2022, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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 control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue and auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements, including omissions, are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School'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.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements.

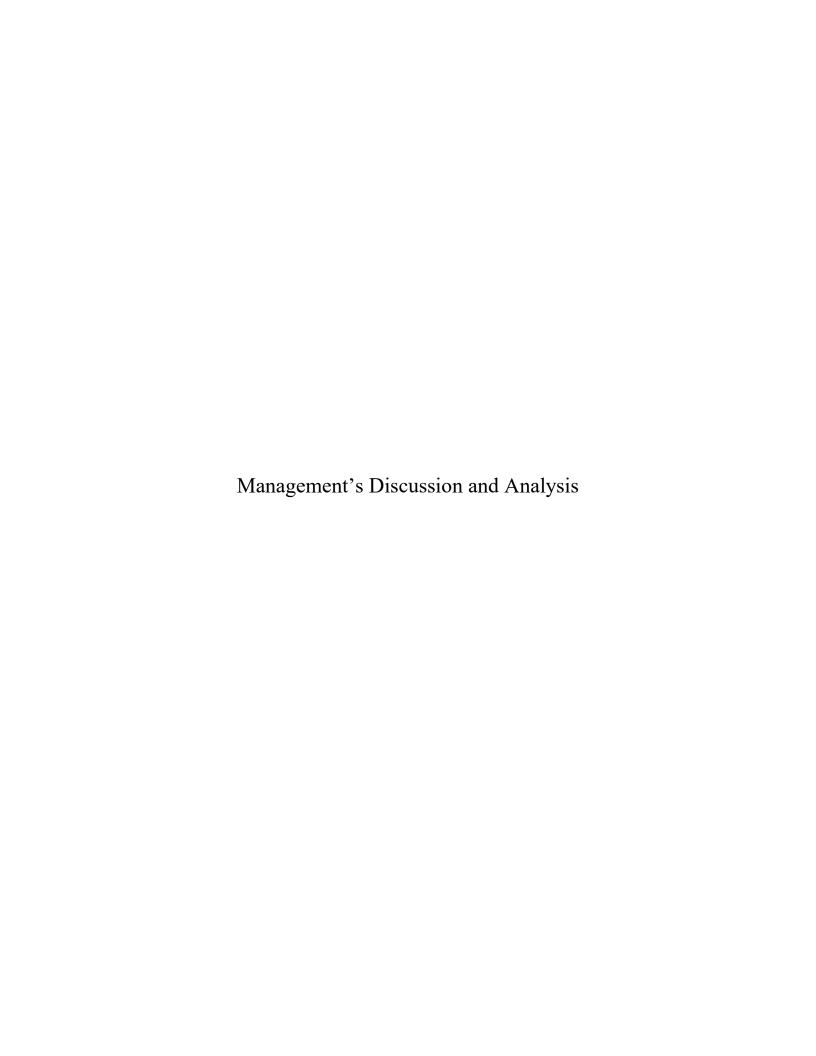
We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 11, 2022, on our consideration of the School'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 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 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 the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

STT Group UC

Albuquerque, New Mexico October 11, 2022



Kwiyagat Community School

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

This section of the financial report presents our discussion and analysis of Kwiyagat Community School's (the "School") financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the School's financial statements, which follows this section. The School's charter and bylaws were adopted by the Tribal Council of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (the "Tribe") in November 2020. The School began operations in 2021 and hired its first employee in the spring of 2021. The School opened to students in the fall of 2021 for its first school year consisting of grades K-1st.

Overview of Financial Report

The School's financial statements are comprised of two components: 1) *Management's Discussion and Analysis* (this section) and 2) the *Basic Financial Statements*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the School.

The first two statements, the statement of net position and the statement of activities, are School-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the School's overall financial status. Fund financial statements report the School's operations in more detail than the School-wide financial statements by providing information about the School's governmental fund.

Governmental fund financial statements show how the School's services, such as education, facilities, food service, and administration, were financed in the short-term and what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detail.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the School as a whole. All of the School's activities are reported as governmental activities including school administration, food services, education, and facilities. These activities are financed primarily through federal grants.

These statements include all assets and liabilities 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 cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School's net position and changes in them. You can think of the School's net position, the difference between assets and liabilities, as one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other nonfinancial factors, such as changes in the scope or size of operations, and other potential influences from the federal government, when considering the School's financial health.

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds – not the School as a whole. Separate funds are established to help it control and manage revenues and expenditures for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain grant money. Additionally, separate funds are maintained to guarantee against the possibility of commingling funds. All of the School's basic services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental funds focus on how cash and other financial assets flow in and out, and the balances that are left at year-end available for future spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the School-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds financial statements, or on a subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between the amounts reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities and the governmental funds financial statements.

School-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Position. The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2022, with comparative totals as of June 30, 2021.

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION As of June 30,

	2022		2021	
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$	394,421	\$ 267,461	
Capital assets, net		307,975	 	
Total assets		702,396	 267,461	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities		349,314	265,531	
Compensated absences		8,018	 _	
Total liabilities		357,332	 265,531	
Net position				
Investment in capital assets		307,975	-	
Restricted		9,393	1,930	
Unrestricted		27,696	 -	
Total net position	<u>\$</u>	345,064	\$ 1,930	

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Of the School's net position as of June 30, 2022, \$307,975 reflects the School's net investment in capital assets. The School uses these capital assets to provide services; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. The School has \$7,393 of restricted net position as required by the TABOR amendment and \$2,000 is restricted for special education services. The remaining net position of \$27,696 is unrestricted.

Changes in Net Position. The following table summarizes the School's changes in net position during 2022 and 2021:

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 and Period Ended June 30, 2021

	2022		 2021	
Revenues				
Program:				
Operating grants and contributions	\$	511,816	\$ 70,844	
Capital grants and contributions		313,812	-	
General:				
Per pupil revenue		246,536	-	
Total revenues		1,072,164	 70,844	
Expenses				
Administration		267,313	53,939	
Education		417,632	14,975	
Food service		27,235	-	
Facilities		16,850	 -	
Total expenses		729,030	 68,914	
Increase in net position	\$	343,134	\$ 1,930	

The School's net position increased by \$343,134 during the year ended June 30, 2022 and increased by \$1,930 during the period ended June 30, 2021. During fiscal year 2022, the increase in net position was mainly due to approximately \$314,000 of grant revenue being utilized on capital asset purchases. The capital assets were capitalized and will be depreciated over the life of the asset while the revenues were recognized in fiscal year 2022. Fiscal year 2022 was the School's first year with students, which resulted in a significant increase in both revenues and expenses to operate the School. The period ended June 30, 2021 was a start-up period to get ready for the opening of the School.

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Financial Analysis of the School's funds

The focus of the School's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. In particular, fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's resources at the end of the fiscal year.

As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the School's governmental fund reported ending fund balance of \$45,107 and \$1,930, respectively. The current year change was an increase of \$43,177 and the prior year change was an increase of \$1,930. This fund balance is unassigned and restricted as required by the TABOR amendment and for special education. Fiscal year 2022 was the School's first year with students, therefore both revenues and expenditures increased significantly compared to 2021.

Capital Assets

The School's capital assets as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, amounted to \$307,975 and \$0, respectively, net of accumulated depreciation. Capital asset additions during 2022 consisted of building improvements and equipment. See the notes to the financial statements for more details about capital asset activity.

Long Term Liabilities

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the School had total long-term liabilities outstanding of \$8,018 and \$0, respectively. This consisted of accrued compensated absences.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Activities

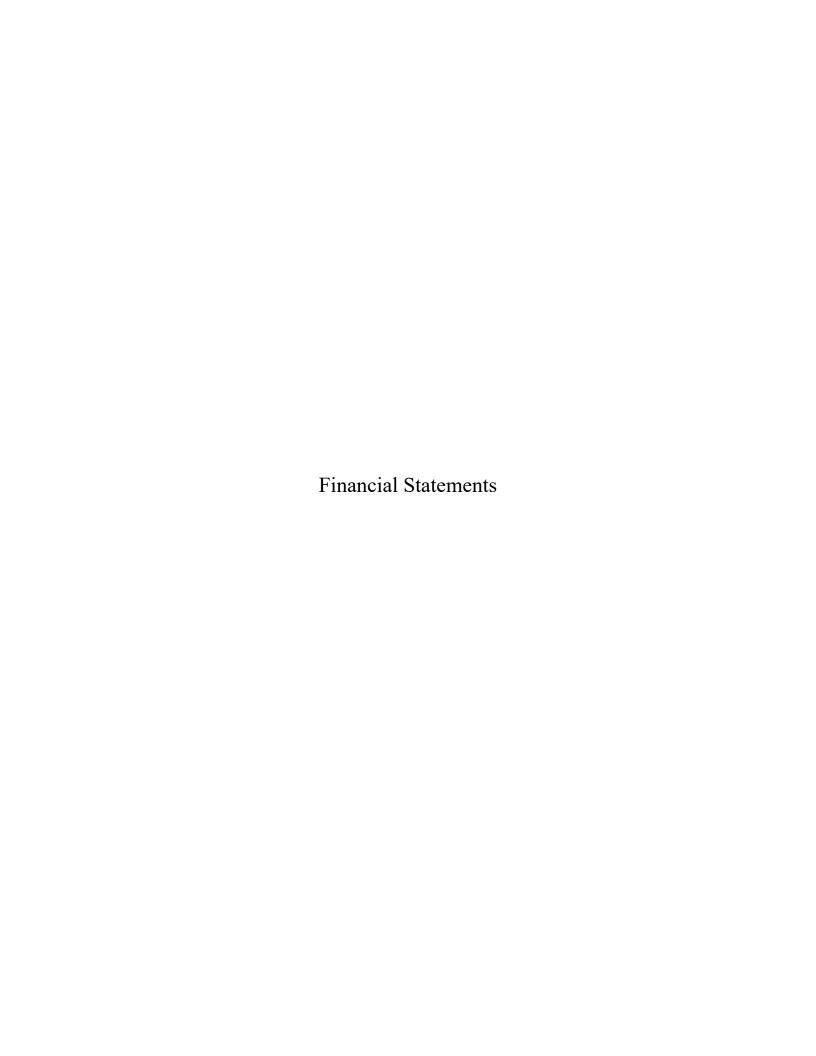
Grants from federal and state governments account for the majority of the revenues of the School. Management expects that those grants will remain fairly constant and, thus, the School will continue to depend heavily on those revenue sources. Fiscal year 2022 was the School's first year in full operation and consisted of two grades. School administration is looking forward to future school years and will be adding additional grades.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School's finances and to provide accountability for funds the School receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact:

Kwiyagat Community Academy

450 Sunset Boulevard Towaoc, CO 81334



(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe) Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 121,209	
Grants receivable	266,952	
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6,260	
Total current assets	394,421	
Capital assets, net	307,975	
Total assets	702,396	
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	62,157	
Due to Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	287,157	
Total current liabilities	349,314	
Compensated absences	8,018	
Total liabilities	357,332	
Net Position		
Investment in capital assets	307,975	
Restricted	9,393	
Unrestricted	27,696	
Total net position	\$ 345,064	

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

							Go	vernmental
			Program Revenues				Activities	
							Net	(Expenses)
			O	perating	(Capital	Rev	enues and
			G	rants and	Gr	ants and	C	hange in
	E	Expenses	Cor	Contributions Contributions		ntributions	s Net Positio	
Functions/Programs								
Governmental activities:								
Administration	\$	267,313	\$	108,186	\$	59,063	\$	(100,064)
Education		417,632		371,173		174,410		127,951
Food service		27,235		19,759		-		(7,476)
Facilities		16,850		12,698		80,339		76,187
Total governmental activities	\$	729,030	\$	511,816	\$	313,812		96,598
General revenues:								
Per pupil revenue								246,536
Change in net position								343,134
Net position, beginning of year								1,930
Net position, end of year							\$	345,064

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and Reconciliation to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	121,209
Grants receivable		266,952
Prepaid expenditures and other assets		6,260
Total assets	\$	394,421
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	62,157
Due to Ute Mountain Ute Tribe		287,157
Total liabilities		349,314
Fund balance		
Restricted		9,393
Unassigned		35,714
Total fund balance		45,107
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	394,421
	<u>·</u>	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
Total fund balance, governmental fund	\$	45,107
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental		
fund balance sheet.		307,975
Some liabilities, including compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported		
in the governmental fund balance sheet.		(8,018)
Net position, governmental activities	\$	345,064

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Revenues	
Federal grants and contracts	\$ 475,950
State grants and contracts	64,598
Private grants and contracts	285,080
Per pupil revenue	246,536
Total revenues	 1,072,164
Expenditures	
Current	
Administration	259,295
Education	415,546
Food service	27,235
Facilities	13,099
Capital outlay	 313,812
Total expenditures	 1,028,987
Net change in fund balance	43,177
Fund balance, beginning of year	 1,930
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 45,107

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - governmental fund

\$ 43,177

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Capital outlays are reported in the governmental fund as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of these assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, the cost of these assets and the current period depreciation expense are:

Capital outlay \$ 313,812

Depreciation expense (5,837)

307,975

Compensated absences are expensed as used in the governmental fund; however, they are expensed as earned in the statement of activities

(8,018)

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 343,134

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Kwiyagat Community Academy (the "School") is an agency and governmental fund of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe (the "Tribe") and is located on the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Reservation in Towaoc, Colorado. The purpose of the School is to create a Colorado institute charter school that will provide a scholastic environment for youth and their families that emphasizes Ute cultural values, practices, beliefs, and traditions while also maintaining excellent educational standards intended to meet and exceed the criteria for accreditation in the state of Colorado.

The School's bylaws and charter were adopted on November 18, 2020 by the Tribe's Tribal Council. The School began operations in 2021 and hired its first employee in the spring of 2021. The School opened to students in the fall of 2021 for its first school year consisting of grades K-1st.

The School and its assets are wholly-owned by the Tribe whose governing body is the Tribal Council. All programs administered by the School are included in this report. Consistent with the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe's sovereign rights as an Indian Tribe, and in accordance with policies of local control of Indian Education as specified in 25 CFR Part 36 and subsequent amendments, it is the intent of the School's administration and governing body to provide a quality education for the Tribe's elementary aged children.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the School conform with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. GASB statements and interpretations constitute GAAP for governments, including Indian Tribes and their entities.

The basic financial statements include the school-wide and fund financial statements. The focus is on the entity as a whole in the school-wide financial statements, while reporting additional and detailed information about the School's major governmental activities in the fund financial statements.

School-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School. These statements include the financial activities of the overall entity. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. All activities of the School are considered to be governmental activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through federal grants and contracts.

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies — continued

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the School's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. The School does not engage in business-type activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the School's major funds. Separate statements for each fund category are displayed. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. The School reports the following major governmental fund:

• Governmental Fund — the governmental fund is used to account for the activities related to grants and School activities.

Basis of Accounting

The School-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the School gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The School considers all revenues reported in governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured.

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies — continued

General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources, when such activities occur. Expenditures charged to federal programs are recorded using the cost principles prescribed or permitted by the funding sources.

Budgetary Data

Budgets are prepared on a school-year basis for the School and are used as a management tool throughout the school year. Budgets are not legally required for financial statement presentation. Therefore, a comparison between budgeted and actual expenditures is not presented in the financial statements or as required supplementary information.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts held by one financial institution in demand deposits.

Grants Receivable and Unearned Grant Revenue

Various reimbursement procedures are used for grant awards received by the School. Consequently, timing differences between program expenditures and reimbursements can exist at any time during the fiscal year. Amounts recorded as grants receivable represent an excess of expenditures over cash received to date. Conversely, unearned grant revenue represents an excess of cash received over expenditures. Generally, balances caused by differences in the timing of cash reimbursements and expenditures will reverse in the remaining grant period.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses consisted of prepayments to vendors that will be expensed in future periods.

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies — continued

Capital Assets

Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the assets' lives are not capitalized. The School's capitalization threshold is \$5,000 for all asset classes.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an expense in the statement of activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net position. Depreciation is provided over the assets estimated useful life using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Machinery and equipment 5–7 years Building improvements 10–20 years

In the fund financial statements, capital asset additions used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures upon acquisition.

Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (Tabor) Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20 (the "Tabor Amendment"), which has several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local governments. The Tabor Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretations. The School believes it has complied with the Tabor Amendment. The School has established a reserve, representing 3% of qualifying expenses/expenditures, as required by the amendment. At June 30, 2022, the emergency reserve of \$7,393 was reported as restricted net position and restricted fund balance in the accompanying financial statements.

Net Position

In the statement of net position, net position is reported in three categories: net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted net position. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets less accumulated depreciation less outstanding principal on related debt, if any. Restricted net position results when constraints placed on an assets use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, and contributors, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted net position consists of \$7,393 for compliance with the Tabor Amendment and \$2,000 for special education services. Unrestricted net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. At June 30, 2022 the School has \$27,696 of unrestricted net position.

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies — continued

Revenues

The School recognizes grant revenues at the time that they become available and measurable, which is generally at the time such revenues are currently receivable.

Income Taxes

The School, as a tribal school organized under the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, is not subject to federal or state income taxes. Therefore, no provision for income taxes is reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

Compensated Absences

The School accrues vacation based on unused hours earned at employee wage rates. Increases in wages during future years may result in an increased liability. The amount accrued as of June 30, 2022, was \$8,018 and is reflected under liabilities on the statement of net position.

Fund Balance

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned. Non-spendable fund balance cannot be spent because of its form. Restricted fund balance has limitations imposed by creditors, grantors, or contributors or by enabling legislation or constitutional provisions. Committed fund balance is a limitation imposed by the School's governing board through approval of resolutions. Assigned fund balance is a limitation imposed by a designee of the board. Unassigned fund balance in the general fund is the net resources in excess of what can be properly classified in one of the above four categories. Negative unassigned fund balance in other governmental funds represents excess expenditures incurred over the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

The School's Board of Directors establish (and modify or rescind) fund balance commitments by passage of resolutions. When multiple categories of fund balance are available for expenditure, the School will start with the most restrictive category and spend those funds first before moving down to the next category of funds. Restricted fund balance consists of \$7,393 for compliance with the Tabor Amendment and \$2,000 for special education services.

New Governmental Accounting Standards Board Pronouncements

The School has reviewed the accounting standards that have recently been issued, but not yet effective or implemented. Management has not determined how the implementation of these new standards will impact the School.

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

2) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the School's deposits may not be returned to it. The School 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 School does not have a formal policy containing any legal or policy requirements limiting the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments.

At June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of the School's deposits with banks was \$121,209 and the balance per the financial institution at that date was \$143,711. The difference represents deposits-in-transit and outstanding checks at June 30, 2022. The entire bank balance was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) coverage.

As required under P.L. 105-277, Section 111, the School has collateralized all unspent restricted funds received from federal agencies either through FDIC insurance or collateral held in the School's name.

3) Grants Receivable

Grants receivable primarily rate to federal grants, state grants, and private grants. Grants receivable at June 30, 2022 are summarized as follows:

Federal grants receivable	\$ 191,040
State grants receivable	16,062
Private grants receivable	52,362
Other receivables	 7,488
Total grants receivable	\$ 266,952

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

4) Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

	Beg	ginning						Ending
	Bal	Balances Increases		ncreases	Dec	Decreases		Balances
Capital assets being depreciated								
Building improvements	\$	-	\$	295,799	\$	-	\$	295,799
Machinery and equipment				18,013				18,013
Total capital assets being depreciated				313,812			_	313,812
Less accumulated depreciation for								
Building improvements		-		3,751		-		3,751
Machinery and equipment		-		2,086		-		2,086
Total accumulated depreciation				5,837				5,837
Capital assets, net	\$	_	\$	307,975	\$		\$	307,975

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Education	\$ 2,086
Facilities	 3,751
	\$ 5,837

Ownership of all real property, such as the School's building, remains with the Tribe.

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2022

5) Compensated Absences

Changes in compensated absences are summarized as follows:

	Beginning				Ending			
	B	alances	Net Change		Balances			
Compensated absences	\$	-	\$	8,018	\$	8,018		

6) Related Party Transactions

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe acts as a common paymaster for the School, which includes processing vendor payments and processing payroll for the School. Since the School's inception, the Tribe has provided advanced funding of \$287,157 to the School for start-up operations and to ensure the School is situated before the School received any revenues. This balance is reported as a liability at June 30, 2022 as the intent is for the School to repay these monies in the future. In addition, the School entered into several contracts with Weeminuche Construction Authority, a component unit of the Tribe, for various construction projects at the School.

7) Retirement Plan

Effective January 1, 1997, the Tribe formed the Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Government 401(k) Plan (the "Plan"), a defined contribution plan administered by the Tribe. The Plan amended and restated in its entirety effective as of January 1, 2011. Employees become eligible on the first day of the calendar quarter following an initial 90 day probationary period. The plan contains no minimum age requirement as a condition of participation. The employer match is limited to 6% of the participant's gross pay, and participants must contribute at least 1% of their gross pay in order to receive a matching contribution. Matching contributions increase from 100% to 200% of calculated match for employees depending on years of service. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the School made matching contributions to the Plan of \$4,451.

8) Contingencies and Risk Management

Amounts received or receivable from granting agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the School expects such amounts, if any, to be minimal.

(An Agency of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

8) Contingencies and Risk Management – continued

The School is exposed to various risks of loss from torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; business interruption; and errors and omissions. The School participates in a public entity risk pool for all risks of losses including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance liability. No claims have exceeded insurance coverage.

9) Concentrations

The School depends on financial resources flowing from, or associated with, the federal government and the state of Colorado. Because of this dependency, the School is subject to changes in the specific flows of intergovernmental revenues based on modifications to state and federal laws and appropriations.



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

Members of the School Board and Tribal Council Kwiyagat Community Academy and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Kwiyagat Community Academy (the "School"), an agency and governmental fund of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 11, 2022.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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



Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

STT Group LLC

Albuquerque, New Mexico October 11, 2022

Kwiyagat Community Activity

(An Agency Unit of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Section I — Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified?

No Significant deficiencies identified?

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

No No

Section II — Financial Statement Findings

None.

(An Agency Unit of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe)
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

None.