Governmental Programs Department

Financial Statements, Independent Auditor's Report, and Single Audit Reporting Package

September 30, 2023





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#### Independent Auditor's Report

Principal Chief and Honorable Members of the Osage Nation Congress Osage Nation Pawhuska, Oklahoma

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Osage Nation Governmental Programs Department (the "Department") as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Department as of September 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

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

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Department are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows of only that portion of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Osage Nation that is attributable to the transactions of the Department. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the Osage Nation as of September 30, 2023, and the changes in its financial position and, where applicable, 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 the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS 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 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 Department'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 identified during the audit.

#### Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, is presented for purposes of additional analysis, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 27, 2024, on our consideration of the Department's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 the 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 Department's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

REDW <sub>LLC</sub> Phoenix, Arizona June 27, 2024



### **Osage Nation** Governmental Programs Department Statement of Net Position

**September 30, 2023** 

	Governmental Activities	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$	127,546,649
Restricted cash		1,746,850
Investments		120,971,591
Accounts receivable, net		2,239,467
Due from other department - proprietary funds		2,324,709
Due from funding agencies		5,594,071
Inventory		254,872
Lease receivable, current		173,439
Prepaid expenses and other assets		1,710,084
Total current assets		262,561,732
Noncurrent assets		
Lease receivable, net of current		243,432
Capital and right-to-use assets		
Land and construction in progress, not being depreciated or amortized		135,620,317
Capital and right-to-use assets, net of depreciation/amortization		106,989,041
Total noncurrent assets		242,852,790
Total assets		505,414,522
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		17,125,350
Accrued liabilities		2,970,891
Unearned grant revenue		117,081,891
Current portion of lease liabilities		14,714
Current portion of subscription liabilities		362,574
Total current liabilities		137,555,420
Long-term liabilities		
Compensated absences		1,594,303
Lease liabilities, net of current portion		57,686
Subscription liabilities, net of current portion		411,919
Total long-term liabilities		2,063,908
Total liabilities		139,619,328

Statement of Net Position – continued September 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred inflows - leases	404,805
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	242,609,358
Restricted for land management	1,746,850
Restricted for health clinic construction	1,393,687
Restricted for program services	37,016,213
Unrestricted	83,133,006
Total net position	\$ 365,899,114

### Statement of Activities For The Year Ended September 30, 2023

				Pro	gram Revenue:	6		F	et (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Expenses	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		apital Grants and Contributions		Sovernmental Activities
Functions/Programs		•							
Governmental activities									
General government	\$	48,904,193	\$ 3,042,562	\$	19,319,030	\$	15,981,767	\$	(10,560,834)
Education		11,686,118	1,875		5,405,544		-		(6,278,699)
Health and human services		37,093,804	12,309,481		16,415,918		1,669,599		(6,698,806)
Community services		3,415,046	-		836,521		123,875		(2,454,650)
Cultural and languages		2,774,952	-		-		-		(2,774,952)
Environmental management		626,127	-		143,469		503,914		21,256
Housing services		2,501,355	-		1,821,237		-		(680,118)
Public safety		3,318,749	270		428,486		6,295		(2,883,698)
Public works		1,705,858	-		1,547,615		12,132,081		11,973,838
Economic development		1,689,214	 						(1,689,214)
Total governmental activities	\$	113,715,416	\$ 15,354,188	\$	45,917,820	\$	30,417,531	_	(22,025,877)
General revenues, transfers, and distributions									
Tobacco tax revenue									2,293,758
Investment revenue									7,498,289
Interest expense									(3,124)
Rental income									1,005,097
Transfers net, to other departments									(3,035,313)
Contributions from component units, net									66,917,058
Distributions to local governments									(866,685)
Total general revenues, transfers, and distril	butic	ons							73,809,080
Change in net position									51,783,203
Net position, beginning of year									314,115,911
Net position, end of year								\$	365,899,114





Balance Sheet — Governmental Funds September 30, 2023

	General Fund			Grants and Contracts Fund		Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash	\$	41,099,692	\$	84,026,276	\$	125,125,968
Restricted cash		1,746,850		-		1,746,850
Investments		34,561,040		86,410,551		120,971,591
Accounts receivable, net		1,615,813		965,754		2,581,567
Due from other funds		6,814,409		-		6,814,409
Due from funding agencies		-		5,594,071		5,594,071
Inventory		8,789		246,083		254,872
Lease receivable		416,871		-		416,871
Prepaid expenses and other assets		357,431		848,650		1,206,081
Total assets	\$	86,620,895	\$	178,091,385	\$	264,712,280
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	1,374,958	\$	15,368,354	\$	16,743,312
Accrued liabilities	Ψ	813,738	Ψ	1,470,084	Ψ	2,283,822
Unearned grant revenue		-		117,081,891		117,081,891
Due to other funds		-		6,060,110		6,060,110
Total liabilities		2,188,696		139,980,439		142,169,135
Deferred inflows of resources						
Deferred inflows - leases		404,805				404,805
Fund balances						
Nonspendable		366,220		1,094,733		1,460,953
Restricted		3,140,537		37,016,213		40,156,750
Committed		68,794,450		-		68,794,450
Assigned		868,300		-		868,300
Unassigned		10,857,887		-		10,857,887
Total fund balances		84,027,394		38,110,946		122,138,340
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	86,620,895	\$	178,091,385	\$	264,712,280

### **Governmental Programs Department**

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet — Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2023

Fund balances - governmental funds		\$ 122,138,340
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds. These amounts exclude internal service fund capital assets.		
Capital and right-to-use assets	\$ 277,709,664	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	 (41,327,785)	236,381,879
Certain liabilities reported in the statement of net position are long-term in nature and not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Subscription liabilities (excluding internal service fund liabilities)		(139,467)
Lease liabilities		(72,400)
Compensated absences		(1,594,303)
An internal service fund is used by the Department to provide shared services to individual funds; the assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in		
governmental activities on the statement of net position.		 9,185,065
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 365,899,114

### **Governmental Programs Department**

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances — Governmental Funds For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	General Fund			Grants and Contracts Fund		Total overnmental Funds
Revenues						
Grants and contracts revenue	\$	-	\$	76,335,351	\$	76,335,351
Tobacco tax revenue		2,293,758		-		2,293,758
Program revenue		2,528,008		12,036,018		14,564,026
Investment income		3,144,862		4,353,427		7,498,289
Rental income		1,005,097		-		1,005,097
Other		788,287		1,875		790,162
Total revenues		9,760,012		92,726,671		102,486,683
Expenditures						
Current						
General government		16,152,659		28,530,674		44,683,333
Education		10,776,895		17,000		10,793,895
Health and human services		16,305,717		17,956,011		34,261,728
Community services		2,346,549		807,766		3,154,315
Culture and Language		2,563,090		-		2,563,090
Environmental management		467,816		110,505		578,321
Housing services		389,137		1,921,244		2,310,381
Public safety		2,767,741		297,623		3,065,364
Public works		611,239		964,379		1,575,618
Economic development		1,560,245		-		1,560,245
Capital outlay		7,662,633		30,417,531		38,080,164
Debt service						
Principal		7,606		7,086		14,692
Interest		1,210	_	1,914		3,124
Total expenditures		61,612,537		81,031,733		142,644,270
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(51,852,525)		11,694,938		(40,157,587)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
SBITA and lease recognition		147,073		79,486		226,559
Transfers in		2,250,000		3,123,545		5,373,545
Transfers out		(7,016,193)		(2,964,112)		(9,980,305)
Distributions to local governments		(866,685)		-		(866,685)
Distributions to component units		(1,425,000)		-		(1,425,000)
Distributions from component units		68,342,058				68,342,058
Total other financing sources (uses), net		61,431,253		238,919		61,670,172
Net change in fund balances		9,578,728		11,933,857		21,512,585
Fund balances, beginning of year		74,448,666		26,177,089		100,625,755
Fund balances, end of year	\$	84,027,394	\$	38,110,946	\$	122,138,340

### **Governmental Programs Department**

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances — Governmental
Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in the fund financial statements because they use current financial resources, but they are presented as assets in the statement of net position and depreciated over their estimated economic lives. Amounts below exclude internal service fund capital asset activity.		
In the current period, these amounts are:		
Capital outlay	\$ 38,080,164	
Depreciation expense	 (9,407,670)	
		28,672,494
Internal service funds are used by the Department to charge the costs of certain activities to the individual funds. The change in net position of internal service funds applicable to governmental		
activities is reported with governmental activities.		2,302,437
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. In the current year, this amount, excluding payments made within the internal		

are not reported in governmental funds.

Recognition of SBITA and right-to-use asset agreements \$ (226,559)

(719,005)

(492,446)

Change in net position of governmental activities

Changes in compensated absences

Some revenues and expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore

service fund, consist of:

Long-term debt retirement

Net changes in fund balance - governmental funds

\$ 51,783,203

14,692

21,512,585



### **Governmental Programs Department**

Statement of Net Position — Proprietary Fund September 30, 2023

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	
	S	Internal ervice Fund
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$	2,420,681
Accounts receivable		166,625
Due from other funds		1,570,410
Prepaid expenses		504,003
Total current assets		4,661,719
Noncurrent assets		
Capital assets, not being depreciated		2,270,888
Capital and right-to-use assets, being depreciated/amortized, net		3,956,591
Total noncurrent assets		6,227,479
Total assets		10,889,198
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		382,038
Accrued liabilities		439,656
Health claims payable		247,413
Subscription liability		635,026
Total liabilities		1,704,133
Net Position		
Unrestricted	<u>_</u>	9,185,065
Total net position	\$	9,185,065

### **Governmental Programs Department**

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position — Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Governmental	
	Activities	
	Internal	
	Service Fund	
Operating Revenues		
Health claims cost recoveries	\$ 5,885,297	
Indirect cost recoveries	12,164,040	
Space cost recoveries	1,988,714	
Total operating revenues	20,038,051	
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and wages	7,595,015	
Health claims and other expenses	5,675,007	
Repairs and maintenance	1,224,528	
Contractual and professional services	2,334,236	
General and administrative	747,984	
Equipment rental	116,730	
Office supplies	418,299	
Travel and training	236,934	
Miscellaneous expense	214,380	
Depreciation and amortization	700,002	
Advertising	9,076	
Total operating expenses	19,272,191	
Operating income	765,860	
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Interest expense	(34,870)	
Transfer in (out)	1,571,447	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	1,536,577	
Change in net position	2,302,437	
Net position, beginning of year	6,882,628	
Net position, end of year	\$ 9,185,065	

### **Governmental Programs Department**

Statement of Cash Flows — Proprietary Fund For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities		
	Internal		
	Service Fun		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash received from other funds and departments	\$	17,795,006	
Cash paid to suppliers		(4,907,144)	
Cash paid to employees		(7,595,015)	
Cash paid for claims		(5,776,169)	
Net cash used by operating activities		(483,322)	
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities			
Transfers from general fund		1,571,447	
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		1,571,447	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities			
Acquisition of capital assets		(986,611)	
Interest expense		(34,870)	
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities		(1,021,481)	
Net change in cash		66,644	
Cash, beginning of year		2,354,037	
Cash, end of year	\$	2,420,681	
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities			
Operating loss	\$	765,860	
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization		700,002	
Changes in assets and liabilities		,	
Accounts receivable		(124,433)	
Prepaid expenses		(224,732)	
Accounts payable		(42,213)	
Accrued liabilities		248,638	
Due to/from other funds		(2,118,612)	
Health claims liability		(58,949)	
Lease liability		371,117	
Net cash used by operating activities	\$	(483,322)	

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

### 1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Osage Nation Governmental Programs Department (the "Department") is an organizational unit of the Osage Nation (the "Nation"), formerly known as the Osage Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. The Nation is composed of the descendants of persons listed on the 1906 Osage Allotment Roll. There are currently approximately 25,000 tribal members. The Nation is located in Osage County in North Central Oklahoma on 2,200 acres and includes the cities of Hominy, Fairfax and Pawhuska. The main Tribal office is in Pawhuska. Oklahoma.

Effective March 11, 2006, the Nation adopted a new constitution, duly ratified by a vote of the Osage people. On July 1, 2006, the Osage Nation Congress and Executive Officers assumed operational control of the Osage Nation. The governing body of the Nation is vested in three separate branches: Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The Legislative branch consists of 12 representatives elected at large. The Osage Nation Congress' primary responsibility is to draft the laws for the Nation. The voting members of the Nation hold elections every two years where six of the twelve Osage Nation Congress representatives' seats are voted on a rotating basis with each representative being elected to a four-year term. The Executive branch provides the executive power of the Nation and consists of a Principal Chief and an Assistant Principal Chief. Principal Chief and Assistant Principal Chief are elected to four-year terms as determined by the voting members of the Nation. The Executive branch includes a Department of the Treasury. The Judicial branch provides the judicial powers of the Nation; these powers are vested in one Supreme Court, a lower Trial Court and such inferior courts as the Osage Nation Congress may ordain and establish.

Pursuant to the Osage Allotment Act of June 28, 1906, the Osage Nation Constitution of 2006 reserves the mineral estate of the Osage Reservation to the Nation. Under this act, the Nation is required to allocate and distribute the revenue from the minerals estate to those who are entitled to receive such mineral royalty income from the mineral estate as provided by federal law. Prior to 2006, the Osage Tribal Council was responsible for the protection and preservation of the mineral estate and ensuring the rights of members of the Nation to income derived from the mineral estate. In 2006, a new constitution was approved, which separated the mineral estate from the tribal government and created a minerals management agency, the Osage Minerals Council, to protect and preserve the mineral estate and ensure the rights of members of the Nation. The Osage Minerals Council consists of Nation members who are entitled to receive mineral royalty income from the mineral estate as provided by federal law. The Osage Minerals Council is recognized by the Nation's government as an independent agency within the Nation established for the sole purpose of continuing the previous duties of the Osage Tribal Council to administer and develop the mineral estate in accordance with the Osage Allotment Act of June 28, 1906. Pursuant to the Osage Nation Constitution of 2006, the Osage Minerals Council is elected to serve a four-year term by WE Nation members entitled to receive mineral royalty income. The Osage

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

Minerals Council has no legislative authority for the Nation's government. The administrative costs of the Osage Mineral Council are included in the General Fund in the accompanying financial statements. Funding for these costs comes primarily through an annual allocation from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is reported in program income in the General Fund. The distribution of mineral royalty income to entitled mineral royalty income owners is administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs; these distributions are not received by the Department and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

#### Reporting Entity

The Department administers all federal, state, and private contracts received by the Nation and is comprised of the following funds:

#### Governmental Funds

- General Fund: The general fund is the Department's primary operating fund. It
  accounts for all governmental financial resources, except those required to be
  accounted for in another fund.
- Grants and Contracts Fund: The grants and contracts fund accounts for the
  proceeds of specific revenue sources legally restricted to expenditures for
  specific purposes. Federal and state intergovernmental contracts and grants
  are predominantly accounted for in this fund.

#### **Proprietary Fund**

- Internal Service Fund: The Department uses an internal service fund to account for several internal service type activities, which include:
  - o a self-funded health insurance benefit plan
  - the Department's indirect cost pool
  - a property management department, which provides oversight and maintenance services for certain land and properties owned by the Department and charges a space cost to internal programs and funds

The Department does not administer any business-type activities.

#### Basis of Presentation

The Department's financial statements conform with 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.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements of the Department include department—wide statements and fund financial statements. The focus is on the Department as a whole in the department—wide statements, while reporting additional and detailed information about the Department's major governmental activities in the fund financial statements.

#### Department-Wide Financial Statements

The Department-wide statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the Department's primary government.

The statement of net position reports the assets and liabilities of the Department. The net position section of this statement represents the residual amount of assets less their associated liabilities, and is divided into three categories. The first category is the net investment in capital assets, which includes all capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, less any debt outstanding associated with the assets. Capital assets cannot readily be sold and converted into cash. The second category is restricted net position, which includes those assets that have a constraint placed on their use. The constraints are either: 1) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or 2) imposed by law through ordinances or enabling legislation. The third category is unrestricted net position, and this represents net position that generally can be used for any purpose. However, they are not necessarily in a spendable form, like cash.

A statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Department'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. The Department allocates indirect costs using a negotiated rate applied to the direct cost base of the applicable program. These allocated expenses are removed from the general government function and are added to the applicable program's function on the statement of activities. Program revenues include:

- charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided,
- operating grants and contributions, and
- capital grants and contributions.

Governmental activities are financed primarily through sales and excise taxes, federal grants and distributions received from the Osage Casinos. During the year ended September 30, 2023, cash distributions from the Osage Casinos amounted to \$67,833,333.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

Generally, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the department-wide financial statements to minimize the double counting of internal activities. However, charges for interfund services provided and used are not eliminated if the prices approximate their external exchange values.

#### Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Department's funds. Separate statements for each fund category, governmental and proprietary, are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. The Department's major governmental funds include the general fund and grants and contracts fund.

The Department has one proprietary fund, an internal service fund, which is comprised of a self-funded health insurance plan, an indirect cost pool, and space and property cost recovery program.

#### Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual method of accounting. Under this method, revenue is recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flow takes place.

Nonexchange transactions in which the Department gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange include grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Proprietary fund operating revenue results from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Operating expenses of proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Governmental funds are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenue is recognized when measurable and available. The Department considers all revenue reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenue is collected within 90 days after year-end, except for grants and contract revenues, which is generally recognized as revenue when earned as long as payment is expected to be received within 12 months after fiscal year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds from long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources and uses.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### Economic Dependency

The Department receives a significant portion of its governmental fund type revenues from various grants funded by federal and state governments, which are subject to legislative change.

#### Cash and Investments

Restricted cash amounts represent funds held on deposit with the U.S. Department of Interior for the purpose of future land management activities.

Short-term investments are stated at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. In addition, short-term investments are presented in the financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 40, Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures, which addresses common deposit and investment risks related to credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

Investments are reported at fair value which is the amount at which financial instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The Department may hold investments consisting of U.S. government obligations and short-term interest-bearing investments consisting of certificates of deposit, mutual funds, and other income producing securities. Money market accounts and certificates of deposits are carried at cost because they are not affected by market rate changes. Investment earnings, including interest income, are recorded in the funds which hold the cash and investments. The Department categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles.

#### **Prepaid Expenses**

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both department-wide and fund financial statements.

#### Interfund Receivables/Payables

During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as due from other funds or due to other funds on the accompanying fund financial statements and are eliminated in the accompanying government—wide financial statements. Interfund transactions are accounted for as revenues or expenditures. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transfers are reported as transfers. Balances outstanding between the Department and other departments of the Tribe are reported in the financial statements as "due to/from other funds," and reconciled in total in the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### Accounts Receivable

The Department records normal business receivables as well as loans to tribal employees and travel advances. All reported amounts are shown net of any allowances. An allowance of \$862,746 has been recorded to allow for estimated uncollectible health clinic billings.

#### Lease Receivable and Deferred Inflows of Resources

The Department, as a lessor, reports a lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources for all leases meeting the requirements of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The lease receivable is recorded at the present value of the future lease payments. Over the lease term, the Department recognizes revenues from interest income and the amortization of the deferred inflow of resources. The Department considers these leases to be fully collectible, accordingly, no allowances for doubtful accounts has been established.

#### **Due From Funding Agencies**

Due from funding agencies consist of amounts due for reimbursement of approved expenditures on grants and contracts entered into with various governmental agencies. Receivables of this nature are not collateralized and are considered fully collectible. Amounts received from the federal government for grants and contracts are recognized as revenue when they are expended or obligated.

#### Inventories

Inventories are valued at average cost. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) average cost method.

#### Capital and Right-to-Use Assets

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, certain acquisitions are accounted for as capital assets. All capital assets are valued at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs to these assets that do not add materially to the value of the asset or materially extend the assets' useful lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are recorded at cost where historical records are available and at estimated cost where no historical records exist. Contributed assets, including those from the federal government, are recorded at estimated fair value on the date received. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Reservation lands and related resources (such as timber stands and other natural resources) are not capitalized because there is not a historical cost associated with these assets. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts) and estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

Asset Category	Capitalization Threshold	Years
Governmental Activities		
Buildings and improvements	\$ 10,000	25
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	\$ 10,000	10
Vehicles and mobile equipment	\$ 10,000	5

The Department follows a capitalization threshold of \$5,000 when purchasing capital assets with federal grant money. The Department accounts for the impairment of capital assets using the guidance provided in GASB Statement No. 42, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries. GASB Statement No. 42 is a two-step process of identifying potential impairments and testing for impairment. Asset impairment, as defined by GASB Statement No. 42, is a significant, unexpected decline in the service utility of a capital asset. Governments generally hold capital assets because of the services the capital assets provide; consequently, capital asset impairments affect the service utility of the assets. The events or changes in circumstances that lead to impairments are not considered normal and ordinary. At the time the capital asset was acquired, the event or change in circumstances would not have been expected to occur during the useful life of the capital asset. The Department had no impaired assets at September 30, 2023.

Subscription assets are initially recorded at the initial measurement of the subscription liability, plus subscription payments made at or before the commencement of the subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) term, less any SBITA vendor incentives received from the vendor, plus any capitalizable initial implementation costs. Subscription assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the SBITA term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

The Department, as a lessee, reports a right-to-use asset and lease liability for all leases meeting the requirements of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The right-to-use asset is initially measured as the lease liability, plus payments made before lease commencement, plus direct costs incurred to place the asset into service, less any incentives received prior to commencement.

#### Compensated Absences

Employees of the Department accrue vested paid time off (PTO) at a variable rate based on years of service. It is the Department's policy to liquidate unpaid PTO leave at September 30 from future sources rather than currently available expendable resources. Accordingly, governmental funds recognize annual leave when it is paid. Compensated absence liability at September 30, 2023, totaled \$1,594,303 for governmental activities. This amount is recorded in the accompanying government-

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

wide statement of net position and is a reconciling item between the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental funds balance sheet. Employees accrue PTO at a rate of 6 hours per pay period for 0-3 years tenure, 8 hours per pay period for 3-10 years tenure, 10 hours per pay period for 10 or more years tenure. Employees can accrue a maximum of 260 hours of personal time off. If an employee reaches the maximum hours, leave will cease to accrue until the balance falls below 260.

#### Income Taxes

The Nation and its enterprises are exempt from federal and state income taxes based upon its sovereign nation status as a Native American Tribal Government. Accordingly, no provision for income tax expense or liability has been reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

#### Indirect Costs

Indirect costs represent costs of administration and operation, including accounting costs, which cannot be readily allocated to individual programs. These costs are paid from the indirect cost pool in the Internal Service Fund and allocated to applicable programs based on a negotiated indirect cost agreement. A rate of 23.96% was charged to all contributing programs based on total expenditures less items classified as pass-through expenditures.

#### **Fund Equity**

The financial statements have been presented in accordance with the reporting model required by GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. The intention of the Statement is to provide a more structured classification of fund balance and to improve the usefulness of fund balance reporting to the users of the financial statements. The reporting standard establishes a hierarchy for fund balance classifications and the constraints imposed on the uses of those resources.

GASB Statement No. 54 provides for two major types of fund balances, which are nonspendable and spendable. Nonspendable fund balances are balances that cannot be spent because they are not expected to be converted to cash, such as inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable, or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact. In addition to the nonspendable fund balance, GASB Statement No. 54 has provided a hierarchy of spendable fund balances, based on a hierarchy of spending constraints.

 Restricted: Fund balances that are restricted for specific purposes stipulated by external parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

- Committed: Fund balances that can only be used for the specific purposes
  determined by a formal action of the Department's highest level of decision—
  making authority, the Osage Nation Congress. Commitments may be changed or
  lifted only by the Department taking the same formal action that imposed the
  constraint originally (for example, a resolution or ordinance).
- Assigned: Fund balances that are intended to be used by the Department for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by (a) the Director of Finance, or (b) an appointed body (such as budget or finance committee) or official to which the Congress has delegated the authority to assign, modify, or rescind amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned amounts also include all residual amounts in governmental funds (except negative amounts) that are not classified as nonspendable, restricted or committed. Specific amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund, are assigned for purposes in accordance with the nature of their fund type.
- Unassigned: Fund balance of the general fund that is not constrained for any particular purposes. It is also the residual classification for all negative fund balances.

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balance is depleted in the order of nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is classified in the following categories:

- Net investment in capital assets: This amount consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and reduced by outstanding debt attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets.
- Restricted: This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, enabling legislation, or constitutional provisions.
- Unrestricted: This amount is all net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position."

#### Unearned Grant Revenue

Unearned grant revenue represents amounts that have been received by the programs from the respective funding agencies that have not yet been expended for the intended purposes.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### **Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

The Department prepares annual budgets for its funds, but they are not included in these financial statements. Budgetary comparison schedules are not required for the general fund and grants and contracts fund as the budgets are not legally adopted. Budgets for federal and state grant funds are required by the grantor agencies. The budgets for federal and state grants are subject to final approval by the grantor agencies. During the year, budget modifications are made due to changes in funding and needs of the programs. All budget appropriations lapse at year-end.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures; accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

New Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements
The GASB has issued several statements which have not yet been implemented by the
Department. The Department will implement the new GASB pronouncements in the fiscal
year no later than the required effective date. The impact of these pronouncements on
the Department's financial statement has not yet been determined.

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the Department implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA). This statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for SBITAs, a type of information technology (IT) arrangement (i.e. software licensing). The statement defines a SBITA, establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset and a corresponding subscription liability, provides capitalization criteria, and requires footnote disclosures.

#### 2) Cash

The composition of cash and cash equivalents at September 30, 2023, is as follows:

Governmental activities

 Cash
 \$ 127,546,649

 Restricted cash
 1,746,850

 \$ 129,293,499

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Department's deposits may not be returned to it. The Department does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At September 30, 2023, the carrying amount of the Department's governmental activities cash was \$129,293,499. Aggregate demand deposit bank balances were \$132,378,577. Of the bank balances, \$808,032 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), \$95,362,126 was secured by collateral pledged by the Department's financial institution. The remaining \$36,208,419 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

#### 3) Investments

The Department adopted an investment policy to govern the administration of the Department's investment portfolio assets. The Department's portfolio is managed by an external advisor who has full responsibility for investing funds placed with the organization within the parameters of the investment policy approved by the Department. The criteria for investing must adhere to the order of priority stated in the investment policy: 1) Safety, 2) Liquidity, 3) Yield, and 4) Capital growth.

#### **Custodial Credit Risk**

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Department will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All investment transactions for the Department are conducted on a deliver-versus-payment basis. Securities are held by a third-party custodian designated by the treasurer and evidenced by trade confirmation receipts. At September 30, 2023, the balance of securities held by the third-party custodian was \$98,538,866. Certificates of deposits held by financial institutions totaled \$22,432,725.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

The Department's investments are comprised of the following as of September 30, 2023:

			Concentration
Governmental Activities		Fair Value	Percentage
Money market investments	\$	98,538,866	81.46%
Certificates of deposit		22,432,725	<u>18.54%</u>
Total investments	<u>\$</u>	120,971,591	<u>100.00%</u>

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### Fair Value Measurement

The Department's investments were measured and reported at fair value and are classified according to the following hierarchy:

- Level 1 Investments reflect prices quoted in active markets.
- Level 2 Investments reflect prices that are based on a similar observable asset either directly or indirectly, which may include inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.
- Level 3 Investments reflect prices based upon unobservable sources.

The categorization of investments within the hierarchy is based on up on the pricing transparency of the instrument and should not be perceived as the particular investment's risk. The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Department's assets at fair value as of September 30, 2023:

	Level 1 Level 2		Level 3	Total	
Investment type					
Money market investments	\$	-	\$ 98,538,866	\$ -	\$ 98,538,866
Total investments accounted for at fair value	\$		\$ 98,538,866	\$ 	98,538,866
Certificates of deposit (excluded from fair value measure	rement)				22,432,725
Total investments					\$ 120,971,591

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in 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 to market interest rates.

The Department's investment policy limits the maximum effective maturity of any single security to 30 years and provides that the market weighted-average effective maturity of any managed portfolio should be within +/-25% of the market value weighted-average effective duration of the manager's appropriate index. Securities held in short-term working capital portfolios are limited securities administered under short-term active duration management.

At September 30, 2023, the Department's investment maturities, for applicable investments, are as follows:

			Investment Maturities (In Years)					
Governmental Activities		Fair Value		Less Than 1	Greater Than 1			
Money market investments	\$	98,538,866	\$	98,538,866	\$	-		
Certificates of deposit		22,432,725		22,432,725				
Total investments subject to interest rate risk	\$	120,971,591	\$	120,971,591	\$	-		

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### Credit Risk - Investments

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment.

The Department's investment policies require that cash and cash equivalents shall consist of money market instruments having a credit quality of "AA" or higher from a national rating agency. The Department's bond credit concentration is expressed as a percentage of the total market value of the investment portfolio. Equity securities must have a minimum market capitalization of equity of \$500,000,000 and no one company shall represent more than 5.0% of the investment portfolio based on cost. Bonds and convertible bonds are subject to credit rating limits from a nationally recognized credit agency.

At September 30, 2023, the Department held investments with the following associated credit risk:

			Investment
Investment Type	Rating	Rating Agency	Balance
Money market investments	AAA-AA	Standard & Poor's \$	98,538,866

#### Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of the Department's deposits. As of September 30, 2023, the Department's investments were not exposed to foreign currency risk.

#### 4) Due From Funding Agencies

The following amounts are due from the respective funding agencies at September 30, 2023, for grant/contract program reimbursements reported in the governmental funds:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 2,012,119
U.S. Department of the Interior	2,003,369
U.S. Department of Agriculture	1,209,608
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	196,046
U.S. Department of Justice	126,049
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	34,538
U.S. Department of Education	10,660
U.S. Department of the Treasury	 1,682
Total	\$ 5,594,071

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### 5) Lease Receivable and Deferred Inflows of Resources

The Department has entered into several lease agreements, as the lessor, with various third parties for the use of land and other assets. These leases were determined to be subject to GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. As such, the Department is reporting total lease receivables of \$416,871 and a corresponding deferred inflow of resources of \$(404,805) in the statement of net position and general fund balance sheet. The lease balances were calculated with an assumed 3% interest rate.

The following is a schedule of total principal and interest payments receivable under the lease agreements as of September 30, 2023.

Year Ending September 30,	Principal		Interest	Total		
2024	\$ 173,439	\$	15,394	\$	188,833	
2025	177,240		10,279		187,519	
2026	22,549		5,014		27,563	
2027	9,775		1,497		11,272	
2028	10,072		878		10,950	
2029-3033	 23,796		842		24,638	
Total	\$ 416,871	\$	33,904	\$	450,775	

#### 6) Interfund and Transfer Activity

The Department uses interfund accounts for temporary borrowing between funds. No repayment dates have been established, but borrowings are generally expected to be repaid within the current period.

Interfund receivables and payables balances at September 30, 2023, are summarized as follows:

	0	Due To ther Funds	Due From ther Funds
		thei Fulius	 rifier Furius
General fund	\$	-	\$ 6,814,409
Grants and contracts fund		6,060,110	-
Internal service		-	1,570,410
Other departments - business-type funds		2,324,709	 
Total	\$	8,384,819	\$ 8,384,819

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### **Interfund Transfers**

Interfund transfers are used when resources of one fund are used to subsidize a portion of operations accounted for in another fund or department. Interfund transfers for the year ended September 30, 2023, are summarized as follows:

	 ansfers From Other Funds	_	ransfers To Other Funds
General fund	\$ 2,250,000	\$	7,016,193
Grants and contracts fund	3,123,545		2,964,112
Internal service	1,571,447		-
Other departments - business-type funds	 5,285,313		2,250,000
Total	\$ 12,230,305	\$	12,230,305

The principal purposes of the transfers are to fund programs and to manage cash flow. The General Fund transfers funds as determined by Osage Nation Congress' legislative act to meet cash match requirements or to supplement funding for programs. The Osage Revenue Tax Commission transfers residual income to the General Fund annually. The Osage Revenue Tax Commission total amounts transferred to the General Fund for fiscal year 2023 was \$2,250,000.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

### 7) Capital and Right-to-Use Assets

Capital and right-to-use assets activity for the year ended September 30, 2023, is summarized as follows:

	Governmental Activities									
		Restated Balance at October 1, 2022		Additions Disposals		Transfers and Reclassifications			Balance at eptember 30, 2023	
Capital assets, not being depreciated										
Land	\$	93.368.399	\$	2,914,285	\$	_	\$	_	\$	96,282,684
Works of art	•	1,462,164	•	-	•	-	•	-	•	1,462,164
Construction in progress		12,336,175		31,955,239		-		(6,415,945)		37,875,469
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		107,166,738		34,869,524	Ξ	-		(6,415,945)		135,620,317
Capital and right-to-use assets, being depreciated/amortized										
Buildings and improvements		127,843,238		527,951		-		6,275,233		134,646,422
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment		12,381,708		1,209,043		-		140,712		13,731,463
Broadband infrastructure		100,403		4,610		-		804,109		909,122
Vehicles		6,147,415		1,476,434		-		(804,109)		6,819,740
Right-to-use lease - buildings		-		79,486		-		-		79,486
Right-to-use subscription assets		263,910	_	899,726	_				_	1,163,636
Total capital and right-to-use assets, being depreciated/amortized	_	146,736,674		4,197,250	_		_	6,415,945	_	157,349,869
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization for										
Buildings and improvements		(32,571,069)		(5,729,672)		-		-		(38,300,741)
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment		(4,207,972)		(3,078,432)		-		-		(7,286,404)
Broadband infrastructure		(148,620)		(90,912)		-		-		(239,532)
Vehicles		(3,325,495)		(798,682)		-		-		(4,124,177)
Right-to-use lease - buildings		-		(7,949)		-		-		(7,949)
Right-to-use subscription assets		-	_	(402,025)	_				_	(402,025)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	_	(40,253,156)	_	(10,107,672)	_				_	(50,360,828)
Total capital and right-to-use assets, being depreciated/amortized, net		106,483,518	_	(5,910,422)		-		6,415,945		106,989,041
Total capital and right-to-use assets, net	\$	213,650,256	\$	28,959,102	\$		\$		\$	242,609,358

Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended September 30, 2023, was charged to governmental functions as follows:

	G 	Sovernmental Activities
General government	\$	4,020,861
Education		971,296
Health and human services		3,083,066
Community services		283,843
Cultural and languages		230,641
Environmental management		52,041
Housing services		207,901
Public safety		275,839
Public works		141,782
Economic development		140,400
Internal service fund		700,002
	\$	10,107,672

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### 8) Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2023, were as follows:

	E	Restated Balance at October 1,			Balance at eptember 30,	Aı	mounts Due
		2022	Additions	Deductions	2023	Wit	nin One Year
Governmental activities							
Lease liabilities	\$	-	\$ 79,486	\$ (7,086)	\$ 72,400	\$	14,714
Subscription liabilities		263,910	899,725	(389,142)	774,493		362,574
Compensated absences		1,101,857	 1,933,783	(1,441,337)	 1,594,303		<u>-</u>
Governmental activities long-term liabilities	\$	1,365,767	\$ 2,912,994	\$ (1,837,565)	\$ 2,441,196	\$	377,288

#### **Lease Liabilities**

In April of 2023, Department entered into a lease agreement with the City of Church of Bartlesville, Inc to lease a building at 1230 Main Street in the city of Pawhuska, Oklahoma. The lease agreement is for 5 years and ends in March of 2028. The future lease payment obligations are outlined below:

	Le	ease	Interest
Years Ending September 30,	Pa	ment	Payment
2024	\$	14,714	\$ 3,286
2025		15,467	2,533
2026		16,258	1,742
2027		17,090	910
2028		8,871	 130
Total	\$	72,400	\$ 8,601

#### **Subscription Liabilities**

With the implementation of GASB 96, it was required to restate the prior fiscal year ending balance by including the subscription liability of \$263,910.

As of September 30, 2023, the Department had subscription liabilities totaling \$774,493 related to seven SBITAs, with an estimated interest rate of 5%. These liabilities are scheduled to mature between the fiscal years 2025 and 2027. In fiscal year 2023, the Department made principal payments of \$389,142 and interest payments of \$39,980 on these subscription liabilities.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

Future debt-service requirements of the governmental activities' subscription liabilities are as follows:

Years Ending September 30,	Principal		Interest		Totals	
2024	\$	362,574	\$	29,350	\$	391,924
2025		310,032		13,555		323,587
2026		101,887		1,493		103,380
Total	\$	774,493	\$	44,398	\$	818,891

#### 9) Unearned Grant Revenue

The following governmental fund monies received from the respective funding agencies were unspent as of September 30, 2023:

U.S. Department of the Treasury	\$ 67,466,044
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	19,636,809
U.S. Department of Transportation	16,684,490
U.S. Department of the Interior	12,189,399
U.S. Department of Commerce	273,905
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	5,655
U.S. Department of Justice	22,493
State, Private, and other funding sources	803,096
Total	\$ 117,081,891

#### 10) Risk Management

The Department is self-insured up to certain limits for employee group health claims. The Department has purchased stop-loss insurance, which will reimburse the Department for individual claims in excess of \$225,000 annually and for aggregate claims with a minimum attachment point of \$11,375,449. The insurance contract runs October 1 through September 30 of the next fiscal year. Operations are charged with the cost of claims reported less stop-loss reimbursement received.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

The claims liability has been estimated based on open claims at September 30, 2023, and is included in accrued liabilities on the statement of net position. The Department believes that this method of estimating the liability is sufficient to determine the amount of open claims and to provide for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). This liability includes all open claims for the health plan. A summary of the estimated aggregate liability for claims, including claims incurred but not reported at September 30, 2023 and 2022, is as follows:

	 2023		2022
Unpaid claims, beginning of year	\$ 306,362	\$	402,571
Incurred claims, including IBNR's	3,614,260		4,592,843
Claim payments	 (3,673,209)		(4,689,052)
Unpaid claims, end of year	\$ 247,413	\$	306,362

The Department is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees (i.e., workers' compensation), tort actions and environmental damage. A variety of methods are used to provide insurance for these risks. Commercial insurance policies, transferring all risks of loss except for relatively small deductible amounts, are purchased for property and content damage, tort actions and errors and omissions. Settled claims for these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past three years. Given the lack of coverage available, the Department has no coverage for potential losses due to environmental damages. The amounts of any potential future losses for environmental damages are unknown.

#### 11) Osage Nation Members' Health Benefits

The Department provides for an annual health benefit for all members. The health benefit provides a maximum of \$500 per year for eligible health care costs for members under age 65 and up to \$1,000 per year for members over age 65. The health benefit plan offers members over 65 an option of either the \$1,000 maximum benefit or a supplemental Medicare policy. The health benefit plan operates on a calendar year and is administered by a third-party administrator. For fiscal year 2023, the expenditures for member benefits were \$13,174,508. The Department expenses the benefit payments as they are paid to the third-party administrator by the members. The Osage Nation Congress appropriates funds to cover the estimated cost of the health benefit each fiscal year. The unspent balance of the appropriation at September 30, 2023, was \$5,185,377 and is reported as committed fund balance in the General Fund.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### 12) Components of Fund Balance

At September 30, 2023, components of fund balance are classified as follows:

	General Fund	Grants and Contracts	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable	\$ 366,220	\$ 1,094,733	\$ 1,460,953
Restricted			
Restricted by BIA - Land Management	1,746,850	-	1,746,850
Restricted for health clinic construction	1,393,687	-	1,393,687
Restricted for grant purpose		37,016,213	37,016,213
Total restricted	3,140,537	37,016,213	40,156,750
Committed for			
Permanent fund	31,189,275	-	31,189,275
Osage war memorial	103,843	-	103,843
Burial assistance fund revolving	1,222,941	-	1,222,941
Real property purchasing fund revolving	1,074,654	-	1,074,654
Museum revolving	144,990	-	144,990
Grayhorse Village	64,117	-	64,117
Pawhuska Village	973,196	-	973,196
Hominy Village	105,067	-	105,067
Higher education scholarship fund revolving	2,595,160	-	2,595,160
Osage Nation bar association revolving	83,575	-	83,575
Donations fund revolving	2,612,763	-	2,612,763
Health benefit plan revolving	5,185,377	-	5,185,377
Freeman monument fund revolving	10,000	-	10,000
Osage Nation code fund revolving	12,502	-	12,502
Campus master plan revolving	88,329	-	88,329
Regional gathering fund revolving	11,609	-	11,609
Matching grant fund revolving	1,092,699	-	1,092,699
Capital assets and improvement fund revolving	3,588,273	-	3,588,273
Tax relief fund revolving	2,306,521	-	2,306,521
Restricted property re-purchase revolving	1,422,044	-	1,422,044
Osage Nation property improvement fund revolving	638,759	-	638,759
Donor fund	424,166	-	424,166
Minerals council	406,665	-	406,665
Retained revenue fund	13,121,222	-	13,121,222
S-510	316,703		316,703
Total committed	68,794,450	-	68,794,450
Assigned			
Property income account revolving	868,300	-	868,300
Unassigned	10,857,887		10,857,887
Total fund balances	\$ 84,027,394	\$ 38,110,946	\$ 122,138,340

The Department established a Permanent Fund through Legislation (ONCA 12-85). The Permanent Fund is invested in accordance with the Department's approved investment policy, and investment earnings are available for general appropriations. The Department may not borrow, encumber or appropriate funds from the Permanent Fund except for expenditure on direct services for Osage Nation membership.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### 13) Retirement Plan

Effective March 19, 2010, the Department entered into the Osage Nation 401(k) plan administered by the Bank of Oklahoma Financial. Effective December 16, 2015, the Department appointed a successor trustee, custodian and record-keeper for the Osage Nation 401(k) plan, Bank of Oklahoma Financial, NA. The Department will match up to 5% of each employee's actual compensation. Employee contributions are allowed up to the annual limits as established by the Internal Revenue Service. The employees are 100% vested in the 401(k) plan. Contributions made by the employees to the 401(k) plan for the year ended September 30, 2023, were approximately \$1,0306,494. Contributions made by the Department to the 401(k) plan for the employees for the year ended September 30, 2023, were approximately \$757,250.

The Osage Nation Congress established a separate 401(k) plan for congressional members in 2013, administered by John Hancock. The plan allows for contributions up to the aggregate legal limits established by the Internal Revenue Service and provides for an annual match up to 7.65% of annual compensation. Members of the Osage Nation Congress may participate in the employee 40l(k) plan as well as the special Congressional 40l(k) plan. Contributions made by congressional members for the year ended September 30, 2023, were approximately \$9,274. Contributions made by the Nation to the Congressional 40l(k) plan for the year ended September 30, 2023, were approximately \$10,460.

#### 14) Tobacco Compact

The Nation and the State of Oklahoma entered into a compact for taxation of tobacco products effective November 1, 2013. The compact provides for a compact tax equal to 100% of all applicable state taxes on cigarettes and other tobacco products in effect at the time of sale. The compact further stipulates that the compact tax will be collected by the state directly from the wholesaler and the wholesaler must collect the compact tax directly from the retailers. Under the terms of the compact, the state and the Department will share the total taxes collected. The initial share to the Nation was 70% of all compact taxes collected, declining to 50% effective January 1, 2017. The compact terminates on December 31, 2023; however, either party may unilaterally terminate the compact without cause by giving the other party 180 days' written notice. During fiscal year 2023, the Department received \$2,293,758 in revenue under this compact.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023

#### 15) Related-Party Transactions Other Distributions

During 2023, Osage Casinos transferred \$67,833,333 to the Department.

During 2023, the Department distributed \$1,000,000 in cash to Place to Borrow Money, a discretely presented component unit of the Nation.

During 2023, the Department distributed \$425,000 to Osage LLC. In addition, Osage LLC distributed \$508,725 to the Department.

During 2023, the Department distributed \$1,291,685 in cash to local governments and other organizations to assist in economic recoveries from the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### 16) Commitments and Contingencies

#### Federal Grants

In the normal course of operations, the Department receives grant funds from various federal agencies. The grant programs are subject to audit by the agents of the granting authority, the purpose of which is to ensure compliance with conditions precedent to the granting of funds. The Department does not believe that any liability for reimbursement which may arise as the result of such audits will be material to the Department's operations.

#### **Litigation**

The Department is involved in litigation from time-to-time as part of its ongoing operations. As of September 30, 2023, the Department is not aware of any pending litigation that would result in substantial losses.



## **Governmental Programs Department**

### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

Federal Grantor and Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity or Other Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture	•		·	·
Pandemic Relief Activities: Farm and Food Worker Relief Grant Program Mark Twain National Forest	10.181 10.U04		\$ - -	\$ 20,000 1,862
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557		-	3,784,240
Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations	10.567		-	324,377
COVID-19 - Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations Total ALN #10.567	10.567		<del></del>	91,805 416,182
			·	
WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) COVID-19 - Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program	10.572 10.576		-	52,247 19,819
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture	10.576		-	4,294,350
U.S. Department of Commerce				
NTIA Tribal Broadband Connectivity Total U.S. Department of Commerce	11.029		<u> </u>	3,830,951 3,830,951
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development				
Indian Housing Block Grants Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	14.867			1,957,057 1,957,057
U.S. Department of Interior				
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
Tribal Self-Governance	15.022		-	5,640,559
COVID-19 - Tribal Self-Governance	15.022			34,211
Total ALN #15.022			-	5,674,770
Forestry on Indian Lands	15.035		-	517,170
Indian Tribal Water Resources Development, Management, and Protection	15.519		-	50,781
National Park Service  Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act	15.904		-	77,509 3,485
Total U.S. Department of Interior	15.922			6,323,715
U.S. Department of Justice				
Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program	16.024		-	25,158
Osage Nation Cops Hiring Program	16.710		-	65,512
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738		-	3,821
VOCA Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside Program Total U.S. Department of Justice	16.841			393,145 487,636
U.S. Department of Transportation				
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				
Highway Planning and Construction (Cluster)	20.205		-	9,344,831
Public Transportation Innovation	20.530			3,380
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			-	9,348,211
U.S. Department of the Treasury				
COVID-19 - Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019		-	110,399
Community Development Financial Institutions Program	21.020		-	52,367
COVID-19 - Emergency Rental Assistance Program	21.023		-	624,950
COVID-19 - Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Total U.S. Department of the Treasury	21.027			19,697,816 20,485,532
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency				
Water Pollution Control State, Interstate, and Tribal Support Program	66.419		-	97,118
Grayhorse Lagoon Project	66.419			503,914
Total ALN #66.419				601,032
Surveys, Studies, Investigations, Demonstrations, and Training Grants	66.424		-	80,128
Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreements	66.473		-	272,503
Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP)	66.926			143,469
Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency		enditures of feder		1,097,132

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

## **Governmental Programs Department**

### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

Federal Grantor and Program Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity or Other Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education	<u> </u>	7 V		
English Language Acquisition State Grants	84.365		\$ -	\$ 106,845
Total U.S. Department of Education	0000		<u> </u>	106,845
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services				
Special Programs for the Aging-Title VI, Part A, Grants to Indian Tribes-Part B, Grants to Native Hawaiians	93.047		-	223,541
Covid-19 - Special Programs for the Aging-Title VI, Part A, Grants to Indian Tribes-Part B, Grants to Native Hawaiians	93.047		-	18,153
Total ALN #93.047			-	241,694
National Family Caregiver Support, Title VI, Part C, Grants to Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiians	93.054		_	69,574
Community Programs to Improve Minority Health Grant Program	93.137		-	164,787
Special Diabetes Program for Indians	93.237		-	229,105
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Projects of Regional and National Significance	93.243		-	991,628
Microsoft Librards and Health Discontinue December				00.470
Minority Health and Health Disparities Research	93.307		-	86,176
Supporting Tribal Public Health	93.391		-	60,331
Indian Self-Determination	93.441		-	19,154,998
COVID-19 - Indian Self-Determination	93.441			703,026
Total ALN #93.441  Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country	93.479		<del>-</del>	19,858,024 14,675
Low Income Household Water Assistance Program COVID-19 - Low Income Household Water Assistance Program	93.499		-	71,721 27,397
Total ALN #93.499	93.499			99,118
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556		-	244,868
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		-	61,107
Child Support Enforcement Program	93.563		-	875,035
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568		-	238,110
Community Services Block Grant	93.569		-	39,756
Child Care Development Fund Cluster				
Child Care Disaster Relief	93.489		-	4,327
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575		-	1,723,765
COVID-19 - Child Care and Development Block Grant Total ALN #93.575 - Child Care Development Fund Cluster	93.575			2,463,568 4,191,660
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645			91,769
Indian Health Service Behavioral Health Programs	93.654		_	208,932
Family Violence Prevention and Services/Domestic Violence				
Shelter and Supportive Services COVID-19 - Family Violence Prevention and	93.671		-	3,977
Services/Domestic Violence Shelter and Supportive Services	93.671		-	18,200
Total ALN #93.671				22,177
Opioid STR	93.788		-	238,056
MFPTI	93.791		-	24,061
Demonstration Projects for Indian Health	93.933			336,472
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			-	28,387,115
U.S. Department of Homeland Security				
BRIC: Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities	97.047			5,627
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services				5,627
Total expenditures of federal awards			\$ -	\$ 76,324,171

#### **Governmental Programs Department**

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### 1) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal grant activity of the Osage Nation's Governmental Programs Department under programs of the federal government for the year ended September 30, 2023. The information in this schedule for federal awards is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance).

#### 2) Assistance Listing Numbers

The program titles and assistance listing numbers were obtained from the federal or pass-through grantor. When no assistance listing number had been assigned to a program, the federal identifier was applied and followed by a "U" and chronological two digit numbers to represent unidentified assistance listing number.

#### 3) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

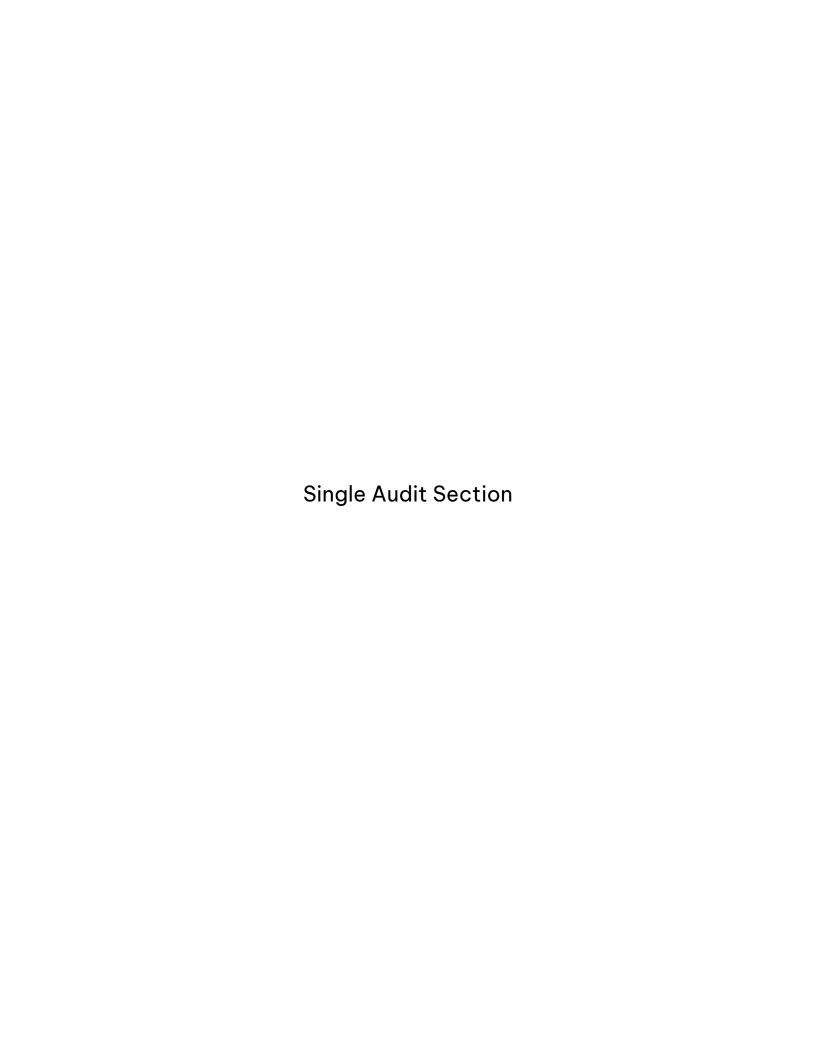
### 4) Public Law 102-477 Programs (477 Cluster)

The Department administers an approved 477 program with a plan year spanning 2022-2024. The plan's expenditures are comprised of the following programs:

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families ALN 93.558
- Tribal Self Governance (Several Programs) ALN 15.022
- WIOA Adult Program ALN 17.258
- WIOA Youth Activities ALN 17.259

#### 5) Indirect Cost Rate

The Osage Nation Governmental Programs Department has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.





Independent Auditor's 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

Principal Chief and Honorable Members of the Osage Nation Congress Osage Nation Pawhuska, OK

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 governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Osage Nation Governmental Programs Department (the "Department"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 27, 2024.

#### Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Department's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 Department's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department'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 Department'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 financial statements. 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 Department'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 Department's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

 $\mathcal{REDW}_{\mathit{LLC}}$ Phoenix, Arizona

June 27, 2024



### Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance with the Uniform Guidance

Principal Chief and Honorable Members of the Osage Nation Congress Osage Nation Pawhuska, OK

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Osage Nation Governmental Programs Department's (the "Department") compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Department's major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2023. The Department's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Department complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended September 30, 2023.

#### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

#### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

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

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

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

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

corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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

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

REDW LLC

Phoenix, Arizona June 27, 2024

### **Governmental Programs Department**

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

#### Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

#### **Financial Statements**

Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified?

Significant deficiencies reported?

None Reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

#### Major Federal Award Program Audit

Internal control over major federal programs:

Material weaknesses identified?

Significant deficiencies reported?

None Reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance

for major federal programs: Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required

to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?

Identification of major programs:

Assistance Listing Number Name of Federal Program or Cluster

11.029 NTIA Tribal Broadband Connectivity

93.489/93.575 CCDF Cluster

93.441 Indian Self-Determination

93.563 Child Support Services Research
21.027 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal

Recovery Funds

Dollar threshold used to distinguish

between type A and type B programs: \$2,289,725

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

### Section II - Financial Statement Findings

No financial statement findings to report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023.

### Section III – Federal Award Findings

No federal award findings to report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023.



## **OSAGE NATION**

819 Grandview Ave Pawhuska, OK 74056

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

No financial statements or federal award findings reported for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.