Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

Department of Chamorro Affairs – Non-Appropriated Funds

(A Component Unit of the Government of Guam)

Years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 with Report of Independent Auditors



Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

Years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

Contents

Report of Independent Auditors	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Audited Basic Financial Statements	
Statements of Net Position	11
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	12
Statements of Cash Flows	
Notes to Financial Statements	
Supplementary Information	
Combining Statement of Net Position	21-22
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	23-24
Compliance and Internal Control	
Report of Independent Auditors on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performe	

in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards......25



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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Trustees Department of Chamorro Affairs

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Chamorro Affairs – Non-Appropriated Funds (DCANAF), a component unit of the Government of Guam, as of September 30, 2021 and 2020, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department of Chamorro Affairs – Non-Appropriated Funds' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Auditor's Responsibility, continued

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Department of Chamorro Affairs – Non-Appropriated Funds, Government of Guam, are intended to present the statements of net position, the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and cash flows of only that portion of the Government of Guam that is attributable to the transactions of the DCANAF.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the DCANAF as of September 30, 2021 and 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, for the years then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 through 10 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the DCANAF's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining statements of net position and combining statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position included in pages 21 through 24 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Supplementary Information, continued

The supplementary information included in pages 21 through 24 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. Such 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. In our opinion, the supplementary information 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 also have issued our report dated March 8, 2022 on our consideration of the DCANAF's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 DCANAF's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Ernst + Young LLP

March 8, 2022

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of the Department of Chamorro Affairs - Non-Appropriated Funds (DCANAF) annual financial statement report presents management's discussion and analysis of DCANAF's financial performance during the year ended September 30, 2021. Please use this information in conjunction with the information furnished in DCANAF's financial statements. This will provide better understanding of DCANAF's financial status in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Standards of the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Our Mission

To create, develop, implement and maintain an integrated program for the preservation, promotion, and advancement of the native Chamorro and other Asian/Pacific Islander residents of Guam. It is intended that the public corporation be the guiding force in all aspects of Chamorro culture, language, preservation, education, arts, humanities, and history, through public policy, advocacy, research, publication, authentication, restoration, presentation, and production, and by providing and overseeing a repository for historical documents, cultural artifacts and documentary and narrative film and video.

Introduction

Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA) was created in 1999 through Guam Public Law 25-69 and codified in Title 5 Guam Code Annotated (GCA) Chapter 87 as a non-stock, non-profit public corporation to implement an integrated program for the preservation, development and promotion of the Chamorro Heritage of Guam, for the public benefit and to provide specific services to the Chamorro people of Guam. The enabling statute further stated that the DCANAF be the catalyst in the preservation, development and promotion of language, arts, historic and cultural preservation, research, restoration, presentation, museum activities and support programs significant to Guam's history and culture, and to enhance the future of the Chamorro people of Guam. DCA has been an integral component in the promotion of the Chamorro culture and represents a unique effort in government to bring together cultural programs, agencies and divisions within government which have a shared vision. The department has produced a series of books called "HALE`TA" (Our "Roots" Foundation) which chronicles the history of the Chamorro people through 4,000 years of existence on the island of Guam.

The purpose of DCA (non-appropriated funds and appropriated funds) is to assist in the implementation of an integrated program for the preservation, development, and promotion of the Chamorro heritage of Guam for the public benefit and to provide specific services to the Chamorro people. It is a catalyst for the preservation, development, and promotion of the language, arts, humanities, historic and cultural preservation, research, restoration, presentation, museum activities, and support programs significant in Guam's history and culture, and to enhance the future of the Chamorro people of Guam.

The DCA ensures indigenous tangible and intangible knowledge are accessible through visitor experience and community engagement using platforms such as the Chamorro Village and the Guam Museum to continue showcasing our island's performing arts, history, exhibits, educational and interactive events, outreach and communication and philanthropy programs. The Chamorro Village and the Guam Museum have never been more important than ever before to ensuring that Chamorro is prevalent in the eyes of the community and to reopening our economy.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued

Introduction, continued

DCA has the following specific purposes and is authorized to:

- Formulate and develop standards and procedural requirements with regard to the development, promotion, and preservation of the Chamorro language and culture with all relevant restitutions and programs. **5 GCA. Ch. 87, Section 87104(w) Historic Language Preservation**
- Establish a joint appointment program with Guam colleges and universities in the teaching of the Chamorro language, culture and history; and further to establish reciprocal relationships with other institutions. 5 GCA. Ch. 87, Section 87104(x) Elementary/Intermediate Education
- Promote increased understanding of Guam's geology, biota, prehistory, history and contemporary culture. Serves at the official repository and custodian of historical artifacts of Guam and to acquire, preserve, and make available for public viewing, artifacts and archival materials relating to the cultural, historical and natural heritage of Guam. **5 GCA. Ch. 87, Section 87136(a) Geographical and Archaeological Validation**
- To provide for the preservation of all government publications including any printed or processed paper, books, periodicals, pamphlets or maps, originating in or printed with the imprint of, or at the expense and by the authority of the Government of Guam; including public records and other papers not in current use of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Branches of the government of Guam and have been determined to have sufficient legal, historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the government of Guam; and also be the custodian of non-governmental historical records that contain significant information about the past or present, and are therefore worthy of long-term preservation and systematic management for historical or other research purposes. **5 GCA. Ch. 87, Section 87130(a) Heritage Archival Collection**
- Ensure the retention and preservation of our documentary heritage as the official repository and custodian of historical government and non-government records of Guam. Acquire, preserve and make available for public use, records relating to the cultural and documentary heritage of Guam; and foster research on the records in its inventory and shall disseminate the results of this and other research to the public through the media as public exhibitions, demonstrations, lectures, scholarly activities, television programs, publications and other public programs contributing to and encouraging enlightenment. **5** GCA. Ch. 87, Section 87130(c) Collective Historic Preservation & Cultural Authentication.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued

Introduction, continued

- Operate under its control a public market, or markets, for Guam products at such places or places deem proper. Any such market shall be maintained and operated at all times in a sanitary and orderly manner, beneficial to both producers and patrons alike. Producers and sellers desiring to use space within such market to display or sell their produce shall be levied a uniform fee based upon the amount of space used and period of such use. Public Law 28-68, 5GCA.Ch.87, Section 87103(a)(viii) Chamorro Village, "I Sengsong Chamorro"
- The Public Market Revolving Fund was created to deposit all funds collected from fees levied pursuant to Ch. 87 of 5 GCA, and to used exclusively for the administration, operation and maintenance of the *I Sengsong Chamorro*", the Chamorro Village. 5 GCA, Ch.87, Section 87152 Public Market Revolving Fund
- Serve as the depository for certain specimens and objects of natural history and of botanical, ethnological, or archaeological value or interest, and any book, treatise, or pamphlet relating to natural history, botany, ethnology, or archaeology now in procession of the University of Guam, or any territorial department, bureau, or boards. 5 GCA, Ch. 83 & 87; 21 GCA, Ch. 76, Section 76114 Guam Museum

DCA is comprised of:

- <u>The President's Office (Ufisinan I Mås Ge'Hilo')</u> responsible for the day-to-day operations, and administers its programs and policies. The President's Office is also mandated to submit to the Governor and the Guam Legislature a detailed annual report of activities and an audited, annual financial report.
- <u>The Research, Publications and Training (Inaligao, Tinige', Yan Fina'nå'gue)</u> conducts, researches, publishes and produces multi-media and print materials relating to the Guam Heritage.
- <u>The Chamorro Language and Culture (*Kottura*)</u> develops, promotes and preserves the Chamorro language and culture through various initiatives and activities. The Chamorro Language and Culture also studies and updates the orthographic rules of the Chamorro Language and updates the Chamorro-English and English-Chamorro Dictionary. The Chamorro Language and Culture division is included in the Research, Publication, and Training division on the supplemental schedules.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued

Introduction, continued

- <u>The Guam Museum (*I Faninadahen Kosas Guåhan*)</u> provides museum services, preservation of all government of Guam publications, fostering research on the records and its inventory, providing public exhibits, demonstrations, lectures, scholarly activities, publications, and other public programs contributing to and encouraging an understanding of the Chamorro culture, its language and rich history and promotes Guam's geology, biota, prehistory, history, and contemporary culture. The Guam Museum is also the official repository and custodian of historical artifacts of Guam and the Chamorro people and provides venues for the appreciation of Guam's unique relationship with its sister islands in Micronesia and Asia through the understanding of shared regional cultures, traditions, practices and lore.
- <u>The Guam Archives (Sagan Rikuetdon Guåhan)</u> serves as the official repository for all government publications including any printed or processed paper, book, periodical, pamphlet or map, originating in or printed with the imprint of, or at the expense and by the authority of the government of Guam. The Guam Archives is included in the Guam Museum division on the supplemental schedules. Under the Guam Museum, this program promotes an increased understanding of Guam's geology, biota, prehistory, history and contemporary culture.
- <u>The Chamorro Village (I Sengsong Chamorro)</u> provides a venue for local art and local retailers who sell Chamorro food, local Chamorro handmade arts and crafts, and perform cultural dance and music. The Department of Chamorro Affairs is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations to encourage the expansion and development of markets on Guam and to encourage and develop new businesses with emphasis on culture and tourism. The Chamorro Village promotes an incubator environment for entrepreneurial businesses to grow and eventually expand in the open market. The Chamorro Village also provides support for seminars, workshops, fairs and special activities for the local community; a popular attraction is the Wednesday Night Market, which offers entertainment and a variety of food, aquaculture and produce/nursery for sale by local vendors.

Board of Trustees

Pursuant to 5 GCA Ch. 87 § 87105 all functions and powers of the Corporation shall be vested in and be exercised by and under the direction of a Board of Trustees, composed of nine (9) members. The Trustees shall be U.S. citizens and residents of Guam and no less than five (5), or fifty percent (50%) of the members of the governing body, must be Chamorro, defined as residents of the Mariana Islands as of 1898, or descendants thereof. *I Maga'hågan Guåhan* shall appoint the Trustees of the Corporation, which shall be comprised of representatives in each of the field of business, history or archaeology, tourism, economics or finance, Chamorro language and culture, arts and three (3) members at large. Five (5) Trustees constitute a quorum, and five (5) affirmative votes are required for the transaction of all business. The Board of Trustees meetings are conducted every first Thursday of the month.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued

Introduction, continued

The Board of Trustee Members are:

- Linda Taitano Reyes, Chairwoman
- Mary Michelle Gibson, Vice Chairwoman
- Dina Hernandez, Treasurer (Tourism)
- Leonard Iriarte, Business
- Catherine Flores, Chamorro Language and Culture
- Vicente Meno, History
- Darlene Taitano
- Vacant, Economics or Finance
- Vacant

Financial Highlights

- The total assets of DCANAF exceeded its liabilities at September 30, 2021 by \$525,288.
- Total operating revenue decreased in the current year by \$147,739 or -33% and total operating expenses decreased by \$263,815 or -67%.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued

Financial Highlights, continued

Net Position

The following information is condensed from the Statements of Net Position:

				2021%
				Increase
				(decrease)
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	from 2020
Total assets	\$590,471	\$449,860	\$581,326	31%
Total liabilities	\$ 65,183	\$ 99,051	\$288,920	(34%)
Net position	\$525,288	\$350,809	\$952,354	50%

The following information is condensed from the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position:

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	2021% Increase (decrease) <u>from 2020</u>
Total revenues	\$301,867	\$449,606	\$809,229	(33%)
Total expenses	\$127,883	\$391,203	\$749,914	(67%)
Transfers to other Governments	\$0	\$0	(\$719,263)	
Increase/decrease in				
net position	\$174,479	\$ 58,403	(\$659,948)	199%

Economic Outlook

The impact of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak continued to affect Guam's economy most especially the tourism economy with little to no flights into Guam which affected the Department of Chamorro Affairs' ability to showcase and promote its cultural sense of place such as *I Sengsong Chamorro* (Chamorro Village) and *I Faninadahen Kosas Guåhan* (The Guam Museum).

The Department of Chamorro Affairs continued adhering to the Governor's latest Executive Order and the Department of Public Health's guidance and through its protocols and guidance, the Guam Museum was able to open its doors to the public for private, local and government events. Exhibition tours were made possible only through reservations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued

Economic Outlook

Although the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) continued to afflict our island in fiscal year 2021, the Chamorro Village continued its efforts to fill vacant unit spaces for small start-up businesses. These efforts successfully acquired eight (8) new merchants.

With the continued affliction of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) to our island, the future economic outlook for the Department of Chamorro Affairs is uncertain making it difficult to project what future impact this may have for the department.

Contacting DCA's Financial Management

This financial report is intended to provide its readers with a general overview of DCANAF's finances and to show DCANAF's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or wish to request additional information, contact the Administrative Office: 193 Chalan Santo Papa Juan Pablo Dos, Hagåtña, Guam 96910. Phone: (671) 989-2426.

Statements of Net Position

	September 30,	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assets		
Cash - unrestricted	\$570,277	\$422,413
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for	. ,	
doubtful accounts of \$91,747 and \$62,515		
in 2021 and 2020, respectively	7,203	19,809
Inventory, net of allowance for		
obsolescence of \$78,233	8,061	6,916
Other assets	4,930	722
Total assets	<u>590,471</u>	<u>449,860</u>
T 1 1 11//		
Liabilities Accounts payable	33,374	74,431
Security deposits	<u>31,809</u>	24,620
Security deposits		
Total liabilities	65,183	99,051
Total Net Position - unrestricted	\$ <u>525,288</u>	\$ <u>350,809</u>

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

	Sep	ear ended otember 30,
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Revenues:		
Lease revenue	\$248,052	\$272,684
Book sales	28,074	2,132
Other income	13,241	174,790
Donations	12,500	
Total revenues	<u>301,867</u>	<u>449,606</u>
Expenses:		
Contractual	59,335	155,205
Utilities	41,568	166,915
Communication	11,898	9,083
Miscellaneous	9,688	15,228
Cost of goods sold	2,529	
Office expense	1,449	1,319
Supplies	921	15,704
Meals and entertainment		25,196
Grant expense		2,313
Advertising		240
Total expenses	<u>127,388</u>	<u>391,203</u>
Change in net position	174,479	58,403
Net position at beginning of year	<u>350,809</u>	<u>292,406</u>
Net position at end of year	\$ <u>525,288</u>	\$ <u>350,809</u>

Statements of Cash Flows

	Year ended September 30,	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from lease revenue	\$260,658	\$ 317,623
Receipts from book sales	28,074	2,132
Receipts from grants and donations	12,500	
Receipts from other income	7,888	197,127
Payments to vendors	(<u>161,256</u>)	(<u>581,571</u>)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	147,864	(64,689)
Cash at beginning of year	<u>422,413</u>	487,102
Cash at end of year	\$ <u>570,277</u>	\$ <u>422,413</u>
Reconciliation of operating revenues net of operating expenses to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Change in net position Adjustments to reconcile change in net position to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	\$174,479	\$ 58,403
Provision (recoveries) for doubtful accounts Changes in assets and liabilities:	29,232	(48,547)
Accounts receivable	(16,626)	115,823
Inventory	(1,145)	(499)
Other assets	(4,208)	
Accounts payable	(41,057)	(190,122)
Security deposits	7,189	253
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ <u>147,864</u>	\$(<u>64,689</u>)

Notes to Financial Statements

Years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

The Department of Chamorro Affairs (DCA) was created by § 87101 of Article 4, Chapter 87 of Division 8, Title 5 GCA, which became effective on July 6, 1999. DCA is a non-stock, non-profit public corporation. DCA operates out of the Government of Guam and has non-appropriated funds within each division of the department. DCA is under the control and operation of a ten-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor of Guam with the advice and consent of the Guam Legislature. DCA is a line agency within the executive branch of the Government of Guam and receives appropriated funds from the Government of Guam.

The Department of Chamorro Affairs – Non-Appropriated Funds (DCANAF) is a culmination of the non-appropriated funds of the following divisions:

- President's Office This department promotes the Chamorro culture within Guam and outside of Guam and provides oversight for the other departments within DCA.
- Research, Publication and Training This program provides training, certifications, conferences and seminars thus promoting increased understanding of the Chamorro heritage. Included in Research, Publication and Training division is the Chamorro Language and culture division. The division is mandated to develop, promote and preserve the Chamorro language and culture through various initiatives and activities.
- Guam Museum This division fosters an appreciation for Guam's culture and natural heritage by promoting increased understanding for the island's geology, biota, prehistory, and contemporary culture. The Museum serves as the official repository and custodian of historical artifacts and also acquires, preserves and makes available for public viewing, artifacts relating to the island's heritage. The Museum's other responsibilities include research on inventory and the dissemination of its results to the public through exhibitions, publications, and demonstrations. Included in the Guam Museum division is the Guam Archives division.

The Guam Museum is mandated to be the official depository for all government publications including printed or processed paper, book, periodical pamphlet or map, originating in or printed with imprint of, or at the expense and by DCANAF of the Government of Guam. Notes to Financial Statements, continued

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Organization, continued

• The Chamorro Village – This division maintains day-to-day operations of the Chamorro Village to provide a market and foster an environment that promotes local products, native cultures, and tradition of Guam. The main source of revenues for DCANAF is from the Chamorro Village through its leasing activities.

The Guam Museum Fund was established by § 87136 of Article 4, Chapter 87 of Division 8, Title 5 GCA, and states that it shall maintain separate and apart from other funds, the records of which shall be kept and maintained by the Trustees. Twenty-five percent (25%) of all building permit fees collected by the Department of Administration pursuant to § 66408 of Article 4, Chapter 66 of Division 2, Title 21 GCA, shall be deposited into the Fund, and shall not lapse at the end of the fiscal year and shall continue until fully expended. All monies received from sources other than government appropriations shall be deposited in the Guam Museum Fund. This fund is currently being subject to appropriations.

Basis of Accounting

The DCANAF is considered a special-purpose government component unit engaged only in business-type activities. Accordingly, DCANAF's financial statements have been presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when an obligation has been incurred. All significant internal activity within the departments has been eliminated. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. DCANAF reports as a business-type activity, as defined by GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*. Business-type activities are those that are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and as inflows of resources or outflows of resources recognized based on the payment provisions of the contract. GASB Statement No. 87 will be effective for DCANAF for fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Costs Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. The objectives of this Statement are to (a) enhance to relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (b) to simplify accounting for certain interest costs. GASB Statement No. 89 will be effective for DCANAF for fiscal year ending September 30, 2022.

In May 2019, GASB issues Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. GASB Statement No. 91 will be effective for DCANAF for fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR)*. The objective of this Statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. This Statement achieves that objective by providing exceptions for certain hedging derivative instruments to the hedge accounting termination provisions when an IBOR is replaced as the reference rate of the hedging derivative instrument's variable payment; clarifying that the uncertainty related to the continued availability of IBORs does not, by itself, affect the assessment of whether the occurrence of a hedged expected transaction is probable; removing LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap; identifying a Secured Overnight Financing Rate and the Effective Federal Funds Rate as appropriate benchmark interest rates for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap; clarifying the definition of reference rate, as it is used in Statement 53, as amended. GASB Statement No. 93 will be effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements, continued

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement. GASB Statement No. 94 will be effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended. GASB Statement No. 96 will be effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

In June 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32.* The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. GASB Statement No. 97 will be effective for fiscal year ending September 30, 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

DCANAF is currently evaluating whether or not the new GASB pronouncements will have a significant impact to DCANAF's financial statements.

Estimates

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

Cash

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash is defined as cash on hand and in banks.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are non-interest bearing and are primarily due from tenants of the Chamorro Village.

The DCANAF performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers, and generally does not require collateral. Receivables are considered past due when payment is not received within 90 days from the date of billing. The DCANAF does not accrue finance charges on past due receivables. Receivables are stated net of estimated allowances for doubtful accounts.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is stated at an amount which management believes will be adequate to absorb possible losses on accounts receivable that may become uncollectible based on evaluations of the collectability of these accounts and prior collection experience.

Inventory

Inventory as of September 30, 2021 and 2020 consists of book inventory which is recorded at the lower of cost (using first-in, first-out method) or market value.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets acquired with non-appropriated funds, whether purchased or constructed, are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Purchases and gifts valued at more than \$50,000 and having a useful life exceeding one year are capitalized. Depreciation is computed under the straight-line method using an estimated useful life of seven years for equipment.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Capital Assets and Depreciation, continued

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or do not materially extend the lives of the assets are not capitalized.

Use of Restricted/Unrestricted Net position

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, DCANAF's policy is to apply to restricted net position first.

Net Position

Net position represents the residual of all other elements presented in the statement of net position and is presented in the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of bonds, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted

Nonexpendable – Net position subject to externally imposed stipulations that require an entity to maintain them permanently.

Expendable – Net position whose use by an entity is subject to externally imposed stipulations that can be fulfilled by actions of an entity pursuant to those stipulations or that expire with the passage of time.

Unrestricted

The unrestricted component of net position is the net amount of the assets and liabilities that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted components of net position.

Subsequent Events

The DCANAF has evaluated subsequent events through March 8, 2022, which is also the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

2. Lease Revenue

The Chamorro Village leases retail outlets to various tenants under operating leases with terms ranging from one year to twenty years. The lease agreements call for various minimum monthly payments based on leased area. In addition to the minimum monthly rent, some leases also provide for percentage rent based on the tenant's revenue. Lease revenues earned for the years ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, totaled \$248,052 and \$272,684, respectively, as reported in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

3. Coronavirus Pandemic Uncertainty

On January 30, 2020, the International Health Regulations Emergency Committee of the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak as a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern." Many flights to and from Guam have been suspended or reduced. Accordingly, due to continued uncertainties surrounding the extent and duration of COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on the tourism-based economy of Guam, the DCANAF is unable at this time to reasonably estimate the potential future impact on its financial statements.

Supplementary Information

Combining Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2021

	Research						
	President's	President's Chamorro H		Guam	Combined		
	Office	Village	Training	Museum	Balance		
Assets Cash - unrestricted Accounts receivable, net Inventory, net Other assets	\$ 13,724 	\$ 135,874 5,063 4,305 2,617	\$ 20,038 2,140 	\$ 400,641 3,756	\$ 570,277 7,203 8,061 4,930		
Total assets	16,037	147,859	22,178	404,397	590,471		
Liabilities							
Accounts payable		22,454		10,920	33,374		
Security deposits		31,809			31,809		
Total liabilities		54,263		10,920	65,183		
Net Position							
Unrestricted	16,037	93,596	22,178	393,477	525,288		
Total net position	\$16,037	\$ 93,596	\$ 22,178	\$ 393,477	\$ 525,288		

Combining Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2020

	Research						
	President's Chamorro Publication and		Publication and	Guam	Combined		
	Office	Village	Training	Museum	Balance		
Assets Cash - unrestricted Accounts receivable, net Inventory, net Other assets	\$ 13,754 	\$ 17,029 19,809 3,416 722	\$ 15,219 	\$ 376,411 	\$ 422,413 19,809 6,916 722		
Total assets	13,754	40,976	15,219	379,911	449,860		
Liabilities							
Accounts payable		70,825		3,606	74,431		
Security deposits		24,620			24,620		
Total liabilities		95,445		3,606	99,051		
Net Position							
Unrestricted	13,754	(<u>54,469</u>)	15,219	376,305	350,809		
Total net position	\$13,754	\$(<u>54,469</u>)	\$ 15,219	\$ 376,305	\$ 350,809		

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Year ended September 30, 2021

	President's Office	Chamorro Village	Research Publication and Training	d Guam Museum	Combined Balance	
Revenues:						
Lease revenue	\$	\$ 248,052	\$	\$	\$ 248,052	
Book sales			9,503	18,571	28,074	
Other income	2,318	1,590	5	9,328	13,241	
Donations	2,500			10,000	12,500	
Total revenues	4,818	249,642	9,508	37,899	301,867	
Expenses:						
Contractual		53,069		6,266	59,335	
Utilities		41,568			41,568	
Communication		4,982		6,916	11,898	
Miscellaneous	2,535	133	20	7,000	9,688	
Cost of goods sold			2,529		2,529	
Office expense		1,449			1,449	
Supplies		376		545	921	
Total expenses	2,535	101,577	2,549	20,727	127,388	
Change in net position	2,283	148,065	6,959	17,172	174,479	
Net position at beginning of year	13,754	(<u>54,469</u>)	15,219	376,305	350,809	
Net position at end of year	\$ 16,037	\$ 93,596	\$ 22,178	\$ 393,477	\$ 525,288	

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Year ended September 30, 2020

	Presic Off		Chamorro Village	Research Publication and Training	Guam Museum	Combined Balance
Revenues:						
Lease revenue	\$	- \$	272,684	\$	\$	\$ 272,684
Other income		1,471	27,485	414	145,420	174,790
Book sales		<u> </u>		2,132		2,132
Total revenues		1,471	300,169	2,546	145,420	449,606
Expenses:						
Utilities		-	166,915			166,915
Contractual		-	146,338		8,867	155,205
Meals and entertainment		-	25,196			25,196
Supplies		-	14,979		725	15,704
Miscellaneous		283	7,996	67	6,882	15,228
Communication		-	4,952		4,131	9,083
Grant expense		2,313				2,313
Office expense		-	1,319			1,319
Advertising		<u> </u>			240	240
Total expenses		2,596	367,695	67	20,845	391,203
Change in net position	(1,125) (67,526)	2,479	124,575	58,403
Net position at beginning of year	1	4,879	13,057	12,740	251,730	292,406
Net position at end of year	\$1	.3,754 \$(54,469)	\$15,219	\$ 376,305	\$ 350,809



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Report of Independent Auditors 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*

Management and the Board of Trustees Department of Chamorro Affairs – Non-Appropriated Funds

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities of the Department of Chamorro Affairs – Non-Appropriated Funds (DCANAF) as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise DCANAF's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 8, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered DCANAF's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of DCANAF's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the DCANAF'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 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 and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2021-001 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether DCANAF's financial statements are free of 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*.

DCANAF's Response to Findings

DCANAF's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. DCANAF's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Ernst + Young LLP

March 8, 2022

Schedule of Audit Findings and Responses

Finding No. 2021-001

Criteria

DCANAF should have a qualified accountant to handle the accounting process.

Condition

A lack of a qualified accountant resulted in:

- an inadequate financial statement close process
- prior audit adjusting entries had not been recorded
- audit adjusting entries were improperly recorded
- improper cut off of accounts payable
- significant amount of credit balance in the trade receivables

Cause

DCA does not have a full-time, qualified accountant to handle the accounting process of the various non-appropriated funds.

Effect or potential effect:

DCANAF does not have an accountant who possesses adequate skill sets to ensure that accounting records are maintained so that timely financial statements can be generated.

This is the proximate cause for DCANAF's inadequate financial statement close process.

Recommendation

We recommend that DCA employ an experienced full-time accountant.

Views of responsible officials:

The DCA agrees. The DCA submitted Request for Quotations (RFQ) to various vendors with one (1) vendor responding with a cost. The cost to provide such services is significantly high and will greatly impact the DCANAF. To correct this finding, the DCA will request for assistance from the Department of Administration (DOA), Division of Accounts. If the DOA is unable to provide assistance based on the DCA's scope of work, the DCA will initiate the procurement process to acquire certified and qualified bookkeeping services through a Request for Proposal (RFP) with the assistance from the Office of the Attorney General. DCA hopes to correct this finding on or before August 31, 2022.