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CALIFORNIA INDIAN NATIONS COLLEGE

AUDIT REPORT

JUNE 30, 2025

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CALIFORNIA INDIAN NATIONS COLLEGE
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
California Indian Nations College
Palm Desert, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of California Indian Nations College (the "College"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2025, and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets, functional expenses and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the College as of June 30, 2025, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the College 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 opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in GAAS 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, 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 College's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the College's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period.

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.

CWDL, Certified Public Accountants

San Diego, California
April 30, 2026

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CALIFORNIA INDIAN NATIONS COLLEGE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	187,679
Investments		4,036,668
Inventory		23,399
Prepaid expenses		400
Equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		45,394
TOTAL ASSETS	$	4,293,540
LIABILITIES		
Accrued payroll and benefits	$	15,300
Deferred revenue		28,595
Total Liabilities		43,895
NET ASSETS		
Net assets without donor restrictions		4,249,645
Total Net Assets		4,249,645
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	$	4,293,540

See accompanying notes to financial statement

CALIFORNIA INDIAN NATIONS COLLEGE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions
SUPPORT AND REVENUE	
Donations	$ 1,088,316
Grant income	81,851
Interest income	614,952
Other income	224,690
Total Support and Revenue	2,009,809
EXPENSES	
Program	2,396,289
Operating	1,200,419
Fundraising	237,582
Total Expenses	3,834,290
Changes in Net Assets	(1,824,481)
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	6,142,050
Prior period adjustment - note 9	(67,924)
Adjusted - Beginning Balance	6,074,126
Net Assets - End of Year	$ 4,249,645

CALIFORNIA INDIAN NATIONS COLLEGE
STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Program	Operating	Fundraising	Total
Payroll – Academics	$ 810,281	$ -	$ -	$ 810,281
Payroll – Student Affairs	600,684	-	-	600,684
Payroll – Fundraising	-	-	156,829	156,829
Payroll – Administration	-	604,904	-	604,904
Benefits & employer costs	288,300	174,244	23,628	486,172
Office expenses	13,775	8,326	1,129	23,230
Departmental expenses	310,600	187,722	25,456	523,778
Advertising & marketing	2,372	1,434	194	4,000
Depreciation	2,916	1,763	239	4,918
Contract services	213,556	129,070	17,502	360,128
Legal & professional services	3,601	2,176	295	6,072
Library/Textbooks	1,065	644	87	1,796
Memberships & subscriptions	7,694	4,650	631	12,975
Student events, programs & workshops	43,441	26,255	3,560	73,256
Travel	79,326	47,943	6,501	133,770
Website	18,678	11,288	1,531	31,497
Total Expenses	$ 2,396,289	$ 1,200,419	$ 237,582	$ 3,834,290

See accompanying notes to financial statement

CALIFORNIA INDIAN NATIONS COLLEGE
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Change in net assets	$ (1,824,481)
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities:	
Unrealized gain/(loss) on investments	404,777
Depreciation	4,918
Change in operating assets and liabilities:	
Prepaid expenses	(400)
Accrued payroll and benefits	(13,708)
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) by Operating Activities	(1,428,894)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITES	
Additions to equipment	(6,052)
Proceeds from maturity of investments	702,911
Net Cash Provided by/(Used in) in Investing Activities	696,859
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(732,035)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	919,714
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 187,679

See accompanying notes to financial statement

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization: California Indian Nations College (the "College") is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization organized to become the first stand alone, fully accredited tribal college in California in decades. The College began with a Strategic Planning Committee comprised of over 35 members who form a coalition of constituents from Southern California Indian Country. The Committee lives on as the CINC Advisory Committee and supports a vision to establish a two-year, accredited college with a curriculum that incorporates indigenous culture, Native language revitalization, and the re-institutionalization of traditional Native American values.

According to the American Indian Higher Education Consortium, there are 37 accredited Tribal Colleges and Universities in the United States of America. However, not one accredited Tribal College or University is located in the state of California. The leadership of ACCJC is very supportive of CINC's efforts and has been helpful in guiding the initial steps towards eligibility for accreditation. The academic plan aims to first offer a broad associate's degree program, covering general education and scholastic skills preparing students to transfer to any four-year institution in any specialty they wish. A certificate program is also in the exploratory phase. Once established and accredited, the College will explore additional degrees and programs based upon community needs.

Basis of Accounting: The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis of Presentation: The financial statements of the College have been prepared on the accrual basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The financial statements are presented in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 958 dated August 2016, and the provisions of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) "Audit and Accounting Guide for Not-for-Profit Organizations" (the "Guide"). (ASC) 958-205 was effective January 1, 2018.

All donor-restricted contributions are recorded as increases in net assets with donor restrictions. When a restriction expires, either by the passage of time or the purpose is satisfied, the net assets with donor restriction are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the statement of activities and changes in net assets as "net assets released from restrictions."

Expenses are reported as decreases in net assets without donor restrictions. Gains and losses on investments and other assets or liabilities are reported as increases or decreases in net assets without donor restriction unless their use is restricted by explicit donor stipulation or by law. Possible expirations of net assets with donor restriction are (i.e., the donor-stipulated purpose has been fulfilled and/or the stipulated time period has elapsed) are reported as net assets released from restrictions.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The College considers all highly liquid investments with original maturity dates of three months or less as cash equivalents.

Investments: Investments in marketable securities are carried at fair value. Net change in the fair value of investments, which consists of realized gains or losses and the unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of those investments is reported in the statement of activities and changes in net assets. Investment income, which consists of interest, dividends, realized gains or losses and the unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of those investments, is reported in the statement of activities and changes in net assets. Investment income is accrued as earned. Security transactions are recorded on a trade date basis.

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

Equipment: The College has adopted a policy to capitalize asset purchases over $5,000. Lesser amounts are expensed. Equipment is depreciated using the straight-line method.

Net Assets: Net assets, revenues, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor or grantor restrictions. Accordingly, net assets and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

- *Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions* – Net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor restrictions.

- *Net Assets with Donor Restrictions* – Net assets subject to donor (or certain grantor) restrictions. Some donor imposed (or grantor) restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Other donor restrictions are perpetual in nature, where the donor stipulates that resources be maintained in perpetuity.

Functional Expenses: The costs of providing the various programs and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets. The statement of functional expenses presents the natural classification detail of expenses by function. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated among the programs and supporting services benefited. The financial statements report certain categories of expenses that are attributed to more than one program or supporting function. Therefore, expenses require allocation on a reasonable basis that is consistently applied. Personnel costs and occupancy expenses are allocated based on time and effort. The financial statements also report categories of expenses that are attributed to program service activities or supporting services activities. These expenses are generally directly attributable to a functional category with no significant allocations between program service activities and supporting service activities occurring.

Donations: Donations are recognized as revenues in the period received. Donations are considered available for net assets without donor restrictions use unless specifically restricted by the donor. Event revenues received in advance are deferred and recognized in the period the events occur.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Cash balances held in banks are insured up to $250,000 and are collateralized by the respective financial institution. The College maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The College has not experienced any losses in such accounts. Management believes the College is not exposed to any significant credit risk related to cash.

At June 30, 2025, the College had a bank balance of $187,679. There was no uninsured bank balance at June 30, 2025.

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

Tax Status: The United States Treasury Department determined that the College is a non-profit tax-exempt corporation as defined by *Internal Revenue Code* Section 501(c)(3). A similar determination was made by the California Franchise Tax Board under Section 237 of the State Revenue and Taxation code.

The College has accounted for uncertainty in income taxes as required by the *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* Topic of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification. The College uses a comprehensive model for recognizing, measuring, presenting and disclosing in the financial statements tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. A tax position is recognized as a benefit only if it is "more likely than not" that the tax position would be sustained in a tax examination, with a tax examination being presumed to occur. The amount recognized is the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized on examination. For tax positions not meeting the "more likely than not" test, no tax benefit is recorded. The effect of applying this model and the resulting identification of uncertain tax positions, if any, were not considered significant for financial reporting purposes. The College is not subject to any tax liability. Management does not expect the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits to significantly change in the next 12 months. The College would recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in tax expense. During the year ended June 30, 2025, the College did not recognize any interest or penalties. The College is subject to the filing of U.S. Federal and California informational returns. Federal returns for 2020 through 2024 and California returns for 2020 through 2024 are currently open for potential Federal and State examination.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires that management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

NOTE 2 – LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The following reflects the College's financial assets as of the statement of financial position date, reduced by amounts not available for general use because of contractual or donor-imposed restrictions within one year of the statement of financial position date. Amounts not available include amounts set aside for program services that could be drawn upon if the Board of Directors approves that action.

Financial assets at year-end:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 187,679
Investments	4,036,668
Financial assets to available to meet cash needs for general expenditure within one year	$ 4,224,347

NOTE 3 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Certain assets and liabilities are reported at fair value in the financial statements. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal, or most advantageous, market at the measurement date under current market conditions regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Inputs used to determine fair value refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available. A three-tier hierarchy categorizes the inputs as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that can be accessed at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, and market-corroborated inputs.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. In these situations, inputs are developed using the best information available in the circumstances.

Description	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other-NAV
Investment securities:					
Fixed income - mutual funds	$ 3,030,373	$ 3,030,373	$ -	$ -	$ -
US treasury bills	500,195	500,195	-	-	-
US treasury bond	506,100	506,100	-	-	-
	$ 4,036,668	$ 4,036,668	$ -	$ -	$ -

NOTE 4 – OTHER INCOME

Other income consists primarily of investment-related income, including changes in the value of investments, reinvested investment income, dividend income, and tax refunds received.

NOTE 5 – RESTRICTIONS ON NET ASSETS

The College held no net assets with donor restrictions at June 30, 2025.

NOTE 6 – CONTRIBUTED NONFINANCIAL ASSETS

The College received no nonfinancial assets during the year ended June 30, 2025.

NOTE 9 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTENT

The prior period adjustment of $67,924 was the result of management's failure to properly record certain multi-year prior period adjustments in the financial statements. This is made up of a few separate situations $31,448 was related to July 2024 payroll journal entries that were not cleared. The remaining $36,476 was carried over balances from prior 2020 and 2021 balances made of up accrued salaries and deferred revenue. Management has initiated corrective actions, including enhancements to internal control and review processes to mitigate the risk of similar adjustments in future reporting periods.

NOTE 10 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The College has evaluated all events or transactions that occurred from June 30, 2025 to April 30, 2026 the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No subsequent events occurred requiring accrual or disclosure.