

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2024

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Contents

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	Page
Management's Responsibility	
Independent Auditor's Report	
Consolidated Financial Statements	
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.....	1
Consolidated Statement of Operations.....	2
Consolidated Statement of Accumulated Surplus.....	4
Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.....	5
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets.....	6
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.....	7
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	8
Schedules	
Schedule 1 - Consolidated Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets.....	23
Schedule 2 - Consolidated Schedule of Consolidated Expenses by Object.....	25
Schedule 3 - Consolidated Summary Schedule of Revenue and Expenses.....	26

Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Mikisew Cree First Nation:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mikisew Cree First Nation are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Chief and Council.

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The Mikisew Cree First Nation Council is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the consolidated financial statements. The Council fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Council is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Nation's external auditors.

MNP LLP is appointed by the Members to audit the consolidated financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Council and management to discuss their audit findings.

October 29, 2024

Originally signed by Aaron Lepine

Chief Executive Officer

To the Members of Mikisew Cree First Nation:

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Mikisew Cree First Nation (the "First Nation"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, and the consolidated statements of operations, accumulated surplus, remeasurement gains and losses, changes in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the First Nation as at March 31, 2024, and the results of its consolidated operations, its consolidated remeasurement gains and losses, changes in its consolidated net financial assets and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Canadian public sector accounting standards require the disclosure of relevant financial information of subsidiary businesses which are accounted for using the modified equity method. The Chief and Council instructed management to exclude the disclosure of condensed financial information related to assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of subsidiary business operations from Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the First Nation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the First Nation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the First Nation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the First Nation's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. 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.
- 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 First Nation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the First Nation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the First Nation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the First Nation to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Fort McMurray, Alberta

October 29, 2024

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Mikisew Cree First Nation

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2024

	2024	2023
Financial assets		
Cash resources	17,657,589	28,076,120
Restricted cash (Note 3)	451,774	447,915
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	9,893,769	5,726,329
Inventory and work in progress (Note 5)	1,451,446	923,046
Investment in Nation business entities (Note 6)	93,830,762	81,279,121
Land claims assets (Note 7)	34,989,934	33,726,346
Mikisew Cree Whachask Trust investments (Note 8)	44,371,741	41,504,244
Oti-Nikan Community Trust (Note 9)	237,444	259,701
Total of assets	202,884,459	191,942,822
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accruals	2,832,994	3,256,339
Agricultural benefits claim member distributions payable (Note 10)	28,412,536	30,366,682
Deferred revenue (Note 11)	19,708,063	17,244,099
Long-term debt (Note 12)	6,577,922	5,874,271
Total of financial liabilities	57,531,515	56,741,391
Net financial assets	145,352,944	135,201,431
Commitments and Guarantees (Note 13), (Note 14)		
Contingencies (Note 15)		
Subsequent events (Note 21)		
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 16) (Schedule 1)	59,571,221	59,876,031
Prepaid expenses	234,244	326,598
Total non-financial assets	59,805,465	60,202,629
Accumulated surplus	205,158,409	195,404,060
Accumulated surplus is comprised of:		
Surplus	202,598,030	195,741,294
Accumulated Remeasurement Gains (losses)	2,560,379	(337,234)
	205,158,409	195,404,060

Approved on behalf of the Council

Originally signed by Billy-Joe Tuccaro

Chief

Originally signed by Sherri McKenzie

Councillor

Mikisew Cree First Nation

Consolidated Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2024

	<i>Schedules</i>	<i>2024 Budget</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Revenue				
Indigenous Services Canada	26,532,646	20,044,363	32,296,815	
First Nation Development Fund Grants	873,070	936,536	884,927	
Government of Alberta	808,970	1,240,379	749,640	
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	170,500	220,275	481,237	
Indigenous Skills Employment & Training Services	466,000	672,287	656,403	
Other revenue (Note 17)	10,326,515	4,565,475	2,473,930	
Investment income	-	1,600,878	803,769	
Industry relations	2,970,105	6,070,642	5,580,775	
Industry related funds	10,683,172	112,000	345,798	
Whachask Trust investment income	-	2,121,434	2,058,971	
Oti-Nikan income	-	6,287	9,645	
Technical Services revenue	2,830,750	2,256,679	1,423,076	
Total Revenue	55,661,728	39,847,235	47,764,986	

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Mikisew Cree First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Operations
For the year ended March 31, 2024

	<i>Schedules</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Total Revenue <i>(Continued from previous page)</i>		55,661,728	39,847,235	47,764,986
Program expenses				
Administration	4	4,078,555	7,943,814	3,687,611
Government & Industry Relations	5	7,246,540	6,247,417	6,097,855
Mikisew Technical Services	6	9,773,278	10,838,172	7,823,145
Education	7	7,501,640	6,520,417	5,601,134
Social Enhancement	8	1,516,531	817,863	676,447
Property Management	9	3,402,423	1,986,647	1,314,171
Legislature	10	2,021,348	1,956,869	1,818,226
Indigenous Skills and Employment Training Program	11	627,200	726,958	644,470
Elders Care Facility	12	1,995,442	2,442,375	2,299,208
Paspew Place	13	587,819	407,633	398,858
Land Claims Members	14	6,859,500	4,807,133	4,409,965
Land Claims Elders	15	2,082,404	2,109,480	1,642,270
Child and Family Services	16	3,766,612	1,488,214	1,270,199
Health Services	17	3,822,593	3,265,390	2,481,698
Special Projects	18	-	136,317	694,061
Co. 80 - Capital fund	19	-	3,526,752	3,713,154
Whachask Trust	21	-	282,425	286,958
Oti-Nikan Trust	22	-	28,545	32,737
Total expenditures		55,281,885	55,532,421	44,892,167
Annual surplus (deficit) from operations		379,843	(15,685,186)	2,872,819
Other items				
Earnings from investments in Nation businesses <i>(Note 6)</i>		-	22,695,790	23,427,612
Change in Whachask Trust accounting estimate <i>(Note 10)</i>		-	(182,868)	(145,713)
Gain on disposal of capital assets		-	29,000	-
		-	22,541,922	23,281,899
Annual surplus		379,843	6,856,736	26,154,718

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Accumulated Surplus
For the year ended March 31, 2024

	2024	2023
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	195,741,294	169,586,576
Annual surplus	6,856,736	26,154,718
Accumulated surplus, end of year	202,598,030	195,741,294

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses
For the year ended March 31, 2024

	2024	2023
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), beginning of year	(337,234)	2,783,494
Unrealized gains (losses) attributable to:		
Land claim assets	(187,714)	453,977
Mikisew Cree Whachask Trust investments	3,525,572	(939,786)
Amounts reclassified to the statement of operations:		
Capital gains realized on land claims assets	(149,576)	(1,536,755)
Capital gains realized on Whachask Trust investments	(290,669)	(1,098,164)
Change in remeasurement gains (losses)	2,897,613	(3,120,728)
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), end of year	2,560,379	(337,234)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets
For the year ended March 31, 2024

	<i>2024 Budget</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>2023</i>
Annual surplus	379,843	6,856,736	26,154,718
Purchase of tangible capital assets <i>(Schedule 1)</i>	(2,440,415)	(2,624,659)	(2,537,955)
Additions to construction in progress <i>(Schedule 1)</i>	-	(960,000)	(10,472,378)
Proceeds of disposal of tangible capital assets	-	29,000	-
Gain on disposal of capital assets	-	(29,000)	-
Amortization <i>(Schedule 1)</i>	-	3,889,469	4,070,628
Change in remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	-	2,897,613	(3,120,728)
Use of prepaid expenses	-	92,354	-
Change in net financial assets	(2,060,572)	10,151,513	14,094,285
Net financial assets, beginning of year	135,201,431	135,201,431	121,107,146
Net financial assets, end of year	133,140,859	145,352,944	135,201,431

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended March 31, 2024

	2024	2023
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Annual surplus	6,856,736	26,154,718
Non-cash items		
Bad debts	423,969	195,969
(Earnings) loss from investments in Nation business entities	(22,695,790)	(23,427,612)
Investment income reinvested to Mikisew Cree Whachask Trust	(1,600,878)	(2,058,971)
Investment income reinvested to land claims assets	(2,121,434)	(803,768)
Change in Oti-Nikan Community Trust	22,527	8,603,732
Amortization	3,889,470	4,070,628
Gain on disposal of capital assets	(29,000)	-
	(15,254,400)	12,734,696
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	(4,591,559)	(945,111)
Prepaid expenses	92,354	-
Agricultural benefit claim member distribution payable	(1,954,146)	(1,794,421)
Accounts payable and accruals	(423,467)	(6,218,380)
Deferred revenue	2,463,964	(329,445)
Inventory and work in progress	(528,400)	591,174
	(20,195,654)	4,038,513
Financing activities		
Advances of long-term debt	1,079,600	-
Repayment of long-term debt	(375,949)	(390,314)
	703,651	(390,314)
Capital activities		
Purchases of tangible capital assets (Schedule 1)	(2,624,659)	(2,537,955)
Additions to construction-in-progress (Schedule 1)	(960,000)	(10,472,378)
Proceeds of disposal of tangible capital assets	29,000	-
	(3,555,659)	(13,010,333)
Investing activities		
Net withdrawals from Nation entities	10,144,149	11,996,320
Net withdrawals from Whachask Community Trust (Note 10)	2,488,841	2,221,947
Net withdrawals from land claims assets	-	800,000
	12,632,990	15,018,267
Increase (decrease) in cash resources	(10,414,672)	5,656,133
Cash resources, beginning of year	28,524,035	22,867,902
Cash resources, end of year	18,109,363	28,524,035
Cash resources are composed of:		
Cash resources	17,657,589	28,076,120
Restricted cash	451,774	447,915
	18,109,363	28,524,035

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1. Change in accounting policy

Revenue

Effective April 1, 2023, the First Nation adopted the Public Sector Accounting Board's (PSAB) new standard for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of revenue under PS 3400 *Revenue*. The new standard establishes when to recognize and how to measure revenue, and provides the related financial statement presentation and disclosure requirements. Pursuant to these recommendations, the change was applied prospectively, and prior periods have not been restated.

Under the new standard, revenue is differentiated between revenue arising from transactions that include performance obligations, referred to as "exchange transactions", and transactions that do not have performance obligations, referred to as "non-exchange transactions", as described in Note 2.

There was no material impact on the consolidated financial statements from the prospective application of the new accounting recommendations.

2. Significant accounting policies

These consolidated financial statements are the representations of management, prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards and include the following significant accounting policies:

Basis of presentation

Sources of revenue and expenses are recorded on the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenue as it becomes available and measurable; expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of the receipt of goods or services and the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

Reporting entity consolidated

The financial statements consolidate the financial activities of all entities and departments comprising the First Nation reporting entity, except for government business entities. Trusts administered on behalf of third parties by Mikisew Cree First Nation are excluded from the First Nation reporting entity.

The First Nation has consolidated the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the following entities and departments:

- Mikisew Cree First Nation Administration
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Government & Industry Relations
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Education
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Technical Services (reserve operations, maintenance and member housing)
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Social Enhancement
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Paspew Place
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Property Management (housing CMHC operations)
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Legislature
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Human Resources Development (ISETS)
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Elders Care Facility
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Land Claims Members
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Land Claims Elders
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Capital Assets
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Child and Family Services
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Health Services
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Special Projects
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Government of Alberta Projects
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Entities
- Mikisew Cree Whachask Trust
- Oti-Nikan Community Trust

All inter-entity balances have been eliminated on consolidation; however, transactions between departments have not been eliminated in order to present the results of operations for each specific department.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Reporting entity *(Continued from previous page)*

Mikisew Cree First Nation business entities, owned or controlled by the First Nation's Council but not dependent on the First Nation for their continuing operations, are included in the consolidated financial statements using the modified equity method. Under the modified equity method, the equity method of accounting is modified only to the extent that the government business entity accounting principles are not adjusted to conform to those of the First Nation. Thus, the First Nation's investment in these entities is recorded at acquisition cost and is increased for the proportionate share of post acquisition earnings and decreased by post acquisition losses and distributions received. Entities accounted for by the modified equity basis include:

Mikisew Commercial Trust (823786 Alberta Ltd.), 1326866 Alberta Ltd., Mikisew Industrial Supply Ltd., Guthrie Mechanical Services Ltd., Fort McMurray Super 8 Limited Partnership, 1665322 Alberta Ltd., Cree Ations Ltd., Cree Chip Development Corporation, Mikisew Cree Foundation, MBH Fort McMurray Hotel Limited Partnership, Mikisew Powerline Investment Corporation, Northern Sport Fishing (1995) Ltd. and 2160223 Alberta Ltd.

Asset classification

Assets are classified as either financial or non-financial. Financial assets are assets that could be used to discharge existing liabilities or finance future operations. Non-financial assets are acquired, constructed or developed assets that do not normally provide resources to discharge existing liabilities but are employed to deliver government services, may be consumed in normal operations and are not for resale in the normal course of operations. Non-financial assets include tangible capital assets and prepaid expenses.

Net financial assets

The First Nation's consolidated financial statements are presented so as to highlight net financial assets as the measurement of consolidated financial position. The net financial assets of the First Nation is determined by its financial assets less its liabilities. Net financial assets combined with non-financial assets comprise a second indicator of consolidated financial position, accumulated surplus.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent include balances with banks and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less. Cash subject to restrictions that prevent its use for current purposes is included in restricted cash.

Inventory and work in progress

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling costs.

Inventory held for resale is classified as a financial asset when all of the following criteria are met:

- Prior to March 31, 2024, the First Nation has committed to sell the asset;
- The asset is in a condition to be sold;
- The asset is publicly seen to be for sale;
- There is an active market for the asset;
- A plan exists for selling the asset; and
- A sale to a party external to the First Nation can reasonably be expected within one year.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are initially recorded at cost which includes all amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset.

When conditions indicate that a tangible capital asset no longer contributes to the First Nation's ability to provide goods and services, or that the value of future economic benefits associated with a tangible capital asset is less than its net book value, the First Nation reduces the cost of the asset to reflect the decline in its value. Write-downs of tangible capital assets are not reversed.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Tangible capital assets *(Continued from previous page)*

Capital lease

A lease that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership is classified as a capital lease. At the inception of a capital lease, an asset and a payment obligation is recorded at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Assets under capital leases are amortized on the straight-line basis, over their estimated useful lives. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and rental payments are expensed as incurred.

Amortization

Amortization for other tangible capital assets is provided using the following methods at rates intended to amortize the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives:

	<i>Method</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Buildings and improvements	straight-line	20 years
Playground equipment	straight-line	10 years
Infrastructure	straight-line	20-30 years
General equipment	straight-line	5-10 years
Vehicles	straight-line	3 years
Elders Care Facility	straight-line	40 years

Long-term debt and capital lease obligation

Long-term financing received to fund tangible capital asset purchases is recognized in the period the financing is acquired and recorded as an increase in long-term debt.

Repayments of long-term financing are recognized as a decrease in long-term debt.

Portfolio investments

Portfolio investments with prices quoted in an active market are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in the consolidated statement of remeasurement gains (losses).

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets consist of tangible capital assets with finite useful lives. Long-lived assets held for use are measured and amortized as described in the applicable accounting policies.

The Nation performs impairment testing on long-lived assets held for use whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset, or group of assets, may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows from its use and disposal. Impairment is measured as the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its fair value. Fair value is measured using quoted market prices. Any impairment is included in operations for the year.

Asset retirement obligation

A liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized at the best estimate of the amount required to retire a tangible capital asset (or a component thereof) at the financial statement date when there is a legal obligation for the First Nation to incur retirement costs in relation to a tangible capital asset (or component thereof), the past transaction or event giving rise to the liability has occurred, it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up, and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made. The best estimate of the liability includes all costs directly attributable to asset retirement activities, based on information available at March 31, 2024. The best estimate of an asset retirement obligation incorporates a present value technique, when the cash flows required to settle or otherwise extinguish an asset retirement obligation are expected to occur over extended future periods.

When a liability for an asset retirement obligation is initially recognized, a corresponding asset retirement cost is capitalized to the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset (or component thereof). The asset retirement cost is amortized over the useful life of the related asset.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Asset retirement obligation *(Continued from previous page)*

At each financial reporting date, the First Nation reviews the carrying amount of the liability. The First Nation recognizes period-to-period changes to the liability due to the passage of time as accretion expense. Changes to the liability arising from revisions to either the timing, the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows or the discount rate are recognized as an increase or decrease to the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset.

The First Nation continues to recognize the liability until it is settled or otherwise extinguished. Disbursements made to settle the liability are deducted from the reported liability when they are made.

Revenue recognition

Externally restricted revenue

The First Nation recognizes externally restricted inflows as revenue in the period the resources are used for the purpose specified in accordance with an agreement or legislation. Until this time, the First Nation records externally restricted inflows in deferred revenue.

Business and other revenues

The First Nation recognizes revenue from non-exchange transactions such as fines, penalties, fees, etc. These non-exchange transactions have no performance obligations and are recognized at their realizable value when the First Nation has the authority to claim or retain economic inflows based on a past transaction or event giving rise to an asset.

Revenue from transactions with performance obligations, including business enterprise revenue, is recognized when the First Nation satisfies a performance obligation by providing the promised goods or services to a payor. The performance obligation is evaluated as being satisfied either over a period of time or at a point in time.

Other revenues, including investment income earned by the Mikisew Cree Whachask Trust and the Oti-Nikan Community Trust, are recorded when received or receivable.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

Accounts receivable are stated after evaluation as to their collectability and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary. Provisions are made for slow moving and obsolete inventory. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets.

Agricultural benefits claim member distributions payable

In the 2018 year, the Agricultural Benefits Claim was settled resulting in the creation of the Mikisew Cree Whachask Trust. Under this trust agreement, each member of the Mikisew Cree First Nation at the trust ratification date is entitled to a distribution of varying amounts. The amount of distributions payable to members is estimated using the number of eligible Mikisew Elders, Adults, and Minors per the Band list as of the trust ratification date and the various distribution options available to the eligible members.

Liability for contaminated site

Expenditures that relate to on-going environmental and remediation programs are charged against operations as incurred. A liability for a contaminated site reflects management's best estimate of the amount required to remediate the contaminated site. The best estimate of the liability is based upon assumptions and estimates related to the amount and timing of costs for future site remediation.

Changes to the underlying assumptions and estimates or legislative changes in the near term could have a material impact on the provision recognized.

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Measurement uncertainty *(Continued from previous page)*

By their nature, these judgments are subject to measurement uncertainty, and the effect on the consolidated financial statements of changes in such estimates and assumptions in future years could be significant. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in operations in the years in which they become known.

Segments

The First Nation conducts its business through 19 reportable segments as described in the reporting entity and principles of consolidation accounting policy note. These operating segments are established by the Chief and Council to facilitate the achievement of the First Nation's long-term objectives to aid in resource allocation decisions, and to assess operational performance.

For each reported segment, revenue and expenses represent both amounts that are directly attributable to the segment and amounts that are allocated on a reasonable basis. Therefore, certain allocation methodologies are employed in the preparation of segmented financial information.

The accounting policies used in these segments are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as disclosed.

Financial instruments

The First Nation recognizes its financial instruments when the First Nation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. All financial instruments are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the First Nation may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any financial instrument at fair value. The First Nation has made such an election during the year.

The First Nation subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market and all derivative instruments, except those that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, unquoted equity instruments of another entity, at fair value. Fair value is determined by published price quotations. Transactions to purchase or sell these items are recorded on the trade date. Net gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of remeasurement gains and losses while interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. Investments in equity instruments not quoted in an active market and derivatives that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, unquoted equity instruments of another entity, are subsequently measured at cost. With the exception of those instruments designated at fair value, all other financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in operating annual surplus. Conversely, transaction costs are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost.

All financial assets except derivatives are tested annually for impairment. Management considers whether the investee has experienced continued losses for a period of years in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists. Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is recorded in the consolidated statement of operations. Write-downs of financial assets measured at cost and/or amortized cost to reflect losses in value are not reversed for subsequent increases in value. Reversals of any net remeasurements of financial assets measured at fair value are reported in the consolidated statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

Fair value measurements

The First Nation classifies fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position using a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the First Nation to develop its own assumptions.

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

2. Significant accounting policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Fair value measurements *(Continued from previous page)*

Fair value measurements are classified in the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to that fair value measurement. This assessment requires judgment, considering factors specific to an asset or a liability and may affect placement within the fair value hierarchy.

Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

By presenting remeasurement gains (losses) separately, changes in the carrying value of financial instruments arising from fair value measurement are distinguished from revenues and expenses reported in the consolidated statement of operations. The consolidated statement of operations reports the extent to which revenues raised in the period were sufficient to meet the expenses incurred. Remeasurement gains (losses) do not affect this assessment as they are recognized in the consolidated statement of remeasurement gains and losses. Taken together, the two statements account for changes in a First Nation's net assets (liabilities) in the period.

Upon settlement, the cumulative gain (loss) is reclassified from the consolidated statement of remeasurement gains and losses and recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. Interest and dividends attributable to all financial instruments are reported in the consolidated statement of operations.

3. Restricted cash

	2024	2023
CMHC replacement reserve	444,168	440,550
Ottawa Trust funds	7,606	7,365
	451,774	447,915

4. Accounts receivable

	2024	2023
Indigenous Service Canada	1,540,514	829,259
Indigenous Skills Employment & Training	576,473	-
First Nation Development Fund	83,608	75,133
Trade accounts receivable - members	826,267	841,248
Allowance for doubtful accounts - members	(806,346)	(820,997)
Member rent receivable	2,163,698	2,122,556
Allowance for doubtful accounts - member rent	(1,906,696)	(1,878,298)
Trade accounts receivable - non-members	8,900,030	5,836,699
Allowance for doubtful accounts - non-members	(1,774,490)	(1,410,221)
Goods and Service Tax receivable	290,711	130,950
	9,893,769	5,726,329

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

5. Inventory and work in progress

	2024	2023
Building supplies	1,231,453	793,297
Work in progress and unbilled revenue	219,993	129,749
	1,451,446	923,046

6. Investments in Nation business entities

The First Nation has investments in the following entities:

	<i>Net contributions and (draws)</i>	<i>Current contributions and (draws)</i>	<i>Opening accumulated earnings (loss)</i>	<i>Current earnings (loss)</i>	2024 Total investment
Mikisew Commercial Trust	(55,370,657)	(10,024,491)	131,197,684	22,566,504	88,369,040
Other entities	3,253,419	(119,658)	2,198,675	129,286	5,461,722
	(52,117,238)	(10,144,149)	133,396,359	22,695,790	93,830,762

	<i>Net contributions and (draws)</i>	<i>Current contributions and (draws)</i>	<i>Opening accumulated earnings (loss)</i>	<i>Current earnings (loss)</i>	2023 Total investment
Mikisew Commercial Trust	(43,439,105)	(11,931,552)	107,122,700	24,074,984	75,827,027
Other entities	3,318,187	(64,768)	2,846,047	(647,372)	5,452,094
	(40,120,918)	(11,996,320)	109,968,747	23,427,612	81,279,121

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

7. Land claims assets

The Nation settled its land claim with the federal and provincial governments in 1986 and received \$26,600,000 in financial compensation and 24,000 acres of reserve land. This land is held in the following reserves:

- Old Fort Indian Reserve #217
- Doghead Indian Reserve #218
- Allison Bay Indian Reserve #219
- Devil's Gate Indian Reserve #220
- Sandy Point Indian Reserve #221
- Peace Point Indian Reserve #222
- Collin Lake Indian Reserve #223
- Cornwall Lake Indian Reserve #224
- Charles Lake Indian Reserve #225

The agreements restrict the use of the financial compensation received. "A" or "B" institutions as defined under the Bank Act must hold this amount. This capital money can be used for any purposes other than per capita distributions if approved by 75% of the eligible voters. Without approval of 75% of eligible voters, it is to be invested in the following:

- (a) Debt instruments of Canada, the provinces, Canadian municipalities, certain chartered banks;
- (b) Commercial paper rated R1 or corporate bonds rated A1 of up to \$1,000,000 per issuer;
- (c) Corporate bonds rated A or better of up to \$1,000,000 per issuer;
- (d) Mortgage backed securities guaranteed by the Government of Canada;
- (e) Convertible debentures rated BBB or better up to \$250,000 per issuer;
- (f) Preferred shares and convertible preferred shares rated P2 or better up to \$250,000 per issuer;
- (g) Subject to certain restrictions equity securities of corporations up to \$250,000 per issuer.

Investment income from the capital monies is to be reported in a "revenue" account. No more than 50% of the revenue money on hand as of January 1 of a year may be used for per capita distributions.

The costs of investments is \$35,960,645 (2023 - \$34,359,768). Unrealized loss were \$970,711 (2023 - loss of \$633,422).

Assets at fair value in the Revenue and Restricted accounts are as follows:

	2024	2023
Cash and short term notes	5,837,537	5,691,991
Accrued interest	278,805	246,814
Investments	28,873,592	27,787,541
	34,989,934	33,726,346
Comprised of:		
Land Claims Revenue	1,184,324	1,345,866
Land Claims Restricted	33,805,610	32,380,480
	34,989,934	33,726,346

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

8. Mikisew Cree Whachask Trust investments

The Nation settled its Agricultural Benefits Claim with the federal government in 2018 and received \$135,972,938 in financial compensation. The financial compensation received has been invested through the Mikisew Whachask Trust and will be used to provide members with per capita distributions (Note 10). The cost of investments is \$40,840,646 (2023 - \$41,208,056).

Unrealized gains were \$3,531,095 (2023 - \$296,188).

Assets at fair value in the accounts are as follows:

	2024	2023
Cash	1,926	6,590
Investments	44,369,815	41,497,654
	44,371,741	41,504,244

9. Oti-Nikan Community Trust

This trust was established July 8, 2020, to provide financial resources for the long term prosperity and sustainability of the Mikisew Cree First Nation, to allow for better reporting, oversight and accountability over payments received through various impact benefit agreements, land claims settlements and other funding sources; and to provide for more enhanced and efficient financial wealth management for Mikisew Cree First Nation.

	2024	2023
Cash	252,810	272,862
Accounts receivable	561	534
Investment	10	10
Accrued expenses	(15,937)	(13,705)
	237,444	259,701

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

10. Agricultural Benefits Claim member distributions payable

Upon the settlement of the Agricultural Benefits Claim, the Mikisew Cree Whachask Trust was created to hold the funds received and distribute various amounts to the Mikisew Cree First Nation members as of the trust ratification date. The Band members were given a choice of various distributions as described below.

Each Mikisew Elder shall be entitled to receive one of the following:

- (i) a one time lump sum payment of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000); or
- (ii) annual distributions of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per year for five (5) years up to a total of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), inclusive of interest.

Each Mikisew Adult shall be entitled to receive one of the following:

- (i) a one time lump sum payment of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000); or
- (ii) annual distributions of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per year for five (5) years up to a total of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), inclusive of interest.

Each Mikisew Minor that was alive on the Ratification Date shall be entitled to one of the following once they have reached the age of eighteen (18):

- (i) a one time lump sum payment of twenty five thousand dollars (\$25,000) plus accrued interest of 4% compounded annually from the Compensation Date; or
- (ii) annual distributions of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per year for five (5) years up to a total of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), inclusive of interest.

The minor's distributions were estimated based on a conservative calculation which assumed that all minors at the Ratification Date were less than 1 year old and would chose the one time lump sum payment of \$25,000 plus the accrued 4% interest. As at March 31, 2024, 304 minors had turned eighteen resulting in a change in accounting estimate for the remaining estimated distributions.

At the time of the Ratification Date, there were 540 Mikisew Adults and Elders who had not chosen their distribution amounts. As such, an estimate was made for which distribution options would be chosen based on the amounts already selected. As at March 31, 2024, there were 44 Mikisew Adults and Elders who had not chosen their distribution amounts. This led to a change in accounting estimate for the current selections available.

The payable balance is made up of the following estimates:

	2024	2023
Adult and Elder distributions payable	2,125,005	2,179,151
Minor distributions payable	26,287,531	28,187,531
	28,412,536	30,366,682

11. Deferred revenue

The following table represents changes in the deferred revenue balance attributable to each major category of external restrictions:

	<i>Balance, beginning of year</i>	<i>Contributions received</i>	<i>Contributions recognized</i>	<i>Balance, end of year</i>
GIR project funding	5,385,893	5,862,939	3,758,460	7,490,372
ISC contributions	10,748,433	20,765,218	20,044,344	11,469,307
Government of Alberta	305,000	-	305,000	-
CMHC	546,702	-	-	546,702
Alberta Health Services	258,071	67,500	123,889	201,682
	17,244,099	26,695,657	24,231,693	19,708,063

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

12. Long-term debt

	2024	2023
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Indigenous Services Canada guarantee, interest at 4.18%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$5,785 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due November 2025.	1,073,369	-
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Indigenous Services Canada guarantee, interest at 3.70%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$4,670 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due December 2027.	606,386	639,617
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Indigenous Services Canada guarantee, interest at 0.71%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$2,457 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due November 2025.	376,294	402,542
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Indigenous Services Canada guarantee, interest at 0.71%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$1,842 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due November 2025.	320,926	340,599
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Indigenous Services Canada guarantee, interest at 1.51%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$1,881 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due November 2026.	257,049	275,590
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Indigenous Services Canada guarantee, interest at 3.04%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$1,647 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due May 2027.	59,633	77,305
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Indigenous Services Canada guarantee, interest at 4.75%, payments of \$1,051 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due November 2028.	47,612	58,085
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Indigenous Services Canada guarantee, interest at 1.01%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$978 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due May 2026.	25,148	36,569
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Indigenous Services Canada guarantee, interest at 0.94%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$946 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due November 2025.	18,764	29,882
First Nation Bank, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Cree-Ations Enterprises Limited guarantee, interest at 3.60%, payments of \$15,411 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due March 2025.	1,917,540	2,031,004
First Nation Bank, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Cree-Ations Enterprises Limited guarantee, interest at prime plus 0.75%, repayable in payments of \$10,579 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due March 2025.	1,188,318	1,189,396

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2024

12. Long-term debt *(Continued from previous page)*

	2024	2023
First Nation Bank, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Cree-Ations Enterprises Limited guarantee, interest at prime plus 0.75%, payments of \$14,508 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due December 2024.	686,883	793,682
	6,577,922	5,874,271

Tangible capital assets included in Schedule 1, insurance coverage, assignment of book debts and investment revenues, a general security assignment and Band Council Resolutions have been pledged as security on the long-term debt.

Prime rate as at March 31, 2024 was 7.2% (2023 - 6.7%).

Principal repayments on long-term debt in each of the next five years, assuming long-term debt subject to refinancing is renewed, are estimated as follows:

2025	3,968,723
2026	176,463
2027	163,413
2028	151,350
2029	297,425
Thereafter	1,820,548
	6,577,922

13. Commitments

The Nation leases rental space with annual lease payments of \$128,700 (2023 - \$128,700). The lease is with a related party subject to common ownership. The lease was arranged during the normal course of operations and measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

The Nation leases rental spaces from an unrelated third party with annual lease payments of \$260,238 (2023 - \$277,496). The Nation leases vehicle and equipment from an unrelated third party with minimum annual lease payments of \$17,145 (2023 - \$13,803).

The Nation owns a property with annual condominium fees of \$42,510 (2023 - \$42,510).

The Nation has entered into a partnership agreement which requires them to contribute additional capital. The estimated amount that they will have to contribute is between \$1,000,000 and \$1,600,000 of which \$nil (2023 - \$nil) was advanced in the current year. To date they have contributed \$1,250,000 (2023 - \$1,250,000).

Mikisew Cree First Nation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

14. Guarantees

The Nation has signed an unlimited guarantee on payment of all present and future indebtedness of the Mikisew Group of Companies. The Mikisew Group of Companies has a revolving credit facility at bank prime rate with a maximum borrowing limit of \$4,500,000 of which \$nil was drawn March 31, 2024 (2023 - \$nil). The Mikisew Group of Companies had long-term debt in the amount of \$20,464,000 (2023 - 20,404,000).

The Nation has signed a letter of guarantee for the Fort McMurray Hotel Limited Partnership in the amount of \$16,000,000 of which \$12,597,160 is outstanding.

The Nation has signed a letter of guarantee for the Fort McMurray TPS Hotel Partnership loans of which \$9,757,031 is outstanding.

In the event of default by these affiliates, the Nation would be responsible for these debts. None of the loans are currently in arrears.

15. Contingencies

These consolidated financial statements are subject to review by the Nation's funding agents. It is possible that adjustments, that may include repayment of amounts funded, could be made based on the results of their reviews.

16. Tangible capital assets

The tangible capital assets reconciliation is included in Schedule 1.

The Nation's tangible capital asset purchases in the current year were \$3,584,659 (2023 - \$13,010,333) of which \$960,000 (2023 - \$10,472,378) are included in construction-in-progress.

Buildings and Improvements includes buildings under construction with a carrying value of \$2,467,551 (2023 - \$2,976,837). Reserve infrastructure includes value of \$nil (2023 - \$10,216,459) under construction. No amortization of these assets have been recorded during the year because the assets are currently under construction.

17. Other revenue

	2024	2023
Rentals	522,123	503,235
Other revenue	1,353,403	473,501
Water and sewer revenue	172,966	114,575
Special event fundraising and donations	19,089	35,000
Interest income	1,152,082	314,945
Education shared services	944,047	629,526
Clothing sales	1,765	3,148
Management fees	400,000	400,000
	4,565,475	2,473,930

18. Financial Instruments

The First Nation as part of its operations carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the First Nation is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Risk Management Policy

The First Nation, as part of operations, has established avoidance of undue concentrations of risk as risk management objectives. In seeking to meet these objectives, the First Nation follows a risk management policy approved by the Chief and Council.

18. Financial Instruments *(Continued from previous page)*

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Nation has elected to measure land claim assets described in Note 7 at fair value, using level 1: quoted prices available in active markets.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. Changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the future cash flow associated with some financial assets and liabilities, known as cash flow risk, and on the fair value of other financial assets or liabilities known as price risk.

The Nation is exposed to interest rate cash and flow risk with respect to its operating line of credit and certain long-term debt amounts, which are subject to floating interest rates. The Nation is exposed to interest rate price risk with respect to certain long-term debt amounts which bear interest at rates agreed upon at the time of issuance. The Nation is also exposed to interest rate price risk with respect to its land claims assets which earn interest on investment at fixed annual rates.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The First Nation enters into transactions to purchase portfolio investments, for which the market price fluctuates via the land claim assets.

Other price risk is measured using standard deviation which measures a portfolio investment's volatility regardless of the cause. The First Nation manages its other price risk by utilizing investment managers and custodians to monitor the volatility of the portfolio investments held and manage the investments in accordance to the investment guidelines.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss because a counter party to a financial instrument fails to discharge its contractual obligations.

Risk management

The First Nation manages its credit risk by performing regular credit assessments of its customers and providing allowances for potentially uncollectible accounts receivable.

19. Budget information

The disclosed budget information has been approved by the Chief and Council of Mikisew Cree First Nation. The budget differs from the budget included in these consolidated financial statements as some items do not comply with Public Sector Accounting Standards.

The approved budget shows capital purchases as an expenses and use of unspent funds or savings as revenue. These practices do not comply with Public Sector Accounting Standards. This resulted in a decrease of budgeted expenses by \$2,440,415.

The Government & Industry Relations budget was not included in the overall budget but was approved separately. This resulted in an increase in the budgeted revenue by \$5,020,105 and an increase in the budgeted expenses by \$7,246,540.

The approved Budget showed a surplus of \$165,862. After adjustments the noted adjustments as well as others, the net income budgeted before transfers is \$379,843.

20. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation.

21. Subsequent event

Subsequent to year, one of the Nations business entities purchased a building for the sale price of \$3,925,000.

Subsequent to year end, the Nation signed a letter of intent to purchase the shares of a corporation and made a payment of \$8,000,000.

During the year, the Nation submitted a claim to the Emergency Management Assistance Program. Subsequent to year end, they were approved and received \$822,726 of revenue relating to emergency management expenses incurred in the 23-24 fiscal year.