FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors

NATIONAL HEALTH LAW PROGRAM, INC.
Los Angeles, California

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Health Law Program, Inc. (the "Organization"), which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 Organization and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. 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 the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibility 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 accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

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

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.

El Segundo, California

Scal Frenchin & Cllud LLP

March 15, 2024

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

ASSETS

		2023		2022
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,065,384	\$	13,050,107
Investments		20,615,886		9,577,387
Current portion of grants receivable		2,279,995		2,298,362
Accounts receivable		312,246		192,373
Prepaid expenses		45,575	_	62,149
		25,319,086		25,180,378
		20,010,000		<u> </u>
Property and Equipment, net		_		4,479
Right-of-Use Assets, net		834,843		528,766
		834,843		533,245
		034,043		<u> </u>
Non-current Assets				
Grants receivable, net of current portion		151,900		80,000
Deferred rent asset		-		10,071
Deposits		17,506	_	27,835
		169,406	_	117,906
	<u>\$</u>	26,323,335	\$	25,831,529

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

	 2023	 2022
Current Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued expenses Deferred revenue Current portion of lease liabilities	\$ 742,241 415,982 - 148,946	\$ 909,850 260,607 9,569 243,251
	1,307,169	1,423,277
Lease Liabilities, Net of Current Portion	 728,550	327,926
Total Liabilities	 2,035,719	 1,751,203
Net Assets Without donor restrictions With donor restrictions	 17,577,246 6,710,370	 15,030,719 9,049,607
	 24,287,616	24,080,326
	\$ 26,323,335	\$ 25,831,529

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	Without donor restrictions	With donor restrictions	Total
Revenues	Ф. 22.000	ф. со 10 465 ф.	6045 465
Grants	\$ 33,000	\$ 6,912,465 \$	6,945,465
Contributions and gifts	301,183	-	301,183
In-kind contributions	803,287	-	803,287
Service income	1,669,226	-	1,669,226
Investment income	1,412,522	-	1,412,522
Other income	103,505	-	103,505
Loss on disposal of property and equipment Net assets released from restriction	(4,130)	(0.251.702)	(4,130)
Net assets released from restriction	9,251,702	(9,251,702)	<u>-</u>
	13,570,295	(2,339,237)	11,231,058
Expenses			
Program services	8,853,601	-	8,853,601
General and administrative	1,492,016	-	1,492,016
Fundraising	678,151	 _	678,151
	11,023,768		11,023,768
Change in Net Assets	2,546,527	(2,339,237)	207,290
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	15,030,719	9,049,607	24,080,326
Net Assets, End of Year	<u>\$ 17,577,246</u>	<u>\$ 6,710,370</u> <u>\$</u>	24,287,616

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	Without done restrictions	or With donor restrictions	Total
Revenues	Φ (00.42	о 155 200	Φ 0.042.73.6
Grants	\$ 688,43		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Contributions and gifts	415,95		415,950
In-kind contributions	489,08		489,087
Service income	508,37		508,373
Investment losses	(488,41		(488,414)
Other income	102,54		102,545
Net assets released from restriction	7,695,91	(7,695,911)	<u> </u>
	9,411,88	1,459,389	10,871,277
Expenses			
Program services	8,643,59	-	8,643,593
General and administrative	1,219,82	- 27	1,219,827
Fundraising	526,64	<u>-</u>	526,643
	10,390,06	-	10,390,063
Change in Net Assets	(978,17	75) 1,459,389	481,214
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	16,008,89	7,590,218	23,599,112
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 15,030,71	9 \$ 9,049,607	<u>\$ 24,080,326</u>

NATIONAL HEALTH LAW PROGRAM, INC. STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

	_	Program Services		General and Iministrative	<u>Fu</u>	ndraising	 Total
Salaries and wages	\$	4,687,648	\$	867,362	\$	524,196	\$ 6,079,206
Fringe benefits		1,121,736		207,557		125,437	1,454,730
Sub-grants		943,243		33,000		-	976,243
Consultants		694,630		240,221		1,044	935,895
In-kind contributions		803,287		-		-	803,287
Supplies and materials		78,807		6,676		321	85,804
Mailing and production		8,895		778		12	9,685
Facility and equipment		361,761		90,994		71	452,826
Travel		67,091		21,957		5,157	94,205
Meetings and events		22,981		16,168		2,174	41,323
Licenses and fees		48,554		1,252		19,739	69,545
Insurance and other expenses	_	14,968	_	6,051			 21,019
	<u>\$</u>	8,853,601	\$	1,492,016	\$	678,151	\$ 11,023,768

NATIONAL HEALTH LAW PROGRAM, INC. STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

	Prog Serv		General and dministrative	Fundraising	 Total
Salaries and wages	\$ 3,89	1,197 \$	466,374	\$ 391,731	\$ 4,749,302
Fringe benefits	1,00	8,577	120,882	101,535	1,230,994
Sub-contractors	2	7,613	21,960	-	49,573
Sub-grants	2,42	9,380	-	-	2,429,380
Consultants	20	8,253	444,877	6,787	659,917
In-kind contributions	48	9,087	-	-	489,087
Supplies and materials	7	7,656	10,392	366	88,414
Mailing and production		5,036	3,649	73	8,758
Facility and equipment	42	7,531	93,645	636	521,812
Travel		4,603	16,752	607	21,962
Meetings and events		7,551	31,220	417	39,188
Licenses and fees	5	4,420	6,475	24,491	85,386
Insurance and other expenses	1	2,689	3,601		 16,290
	\$ 8,64	3,593 \$	1,219,827	\$ 526,643	\$ 10,390,063

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

	 2023	 2022
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Change in net assets	\$ 207,290	\$ 481,214
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net		
cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	2.40	600
Depreciation and amortization	349	698
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	4,130	-
Amortization of right-of-use-assets	260,413	315,629
Non-cash lease expense	22,126	16,165
Net realized and unrealized (gains) losses on	(5(0,742)	740.577
investments	(568,742)	748,577
Contributed stock	(1,792,307)	(1,531,931)
(Increase) decrease in operating assets: Proceeds from sales of contributed stock	1 707 405	1 522 962
Grants receivable	1,787,405	1,532,863 765,159
Accounts receivable	(53,533) (119,873)	(56,718)
Prepaid expenses	16,574	26,526
Deferred rent asset	10,374	19,157
Deposits	10,071	9,500
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:	10,329	9,500
Accounts payable	(167,609)	289,742
Accrued expenses	155,375	30,701
Deferred revenue	(9,569)	225
Lease liabilities	(282,297)	(376,194)
	(202,257)	 (570,171)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating		
activities	 (519,868)	 2,271,313
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchases of investments	(16,076,600)	(5,686,361)
Proceeds from maturity of investments	 5,611,745	
·	 _	
Net cash used in investing activities	 (10,464,855)	 (5,686,361)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(10,984,723)	(3,415,048)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	 13,050,107	16,465,155
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 2,065,384	\$ 13,050,107

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSU	JRES .			
		2023		2022
Noncash Investing and Financing Activities:				
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange of operating lease liabilities	<u>\$</u>	566,490	<u>\$</u>	933,330

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS

National Health Law Program, Inc. (the "Organization") was organized in March 1976 pursuant to the General Non-Profit Corporation Law of California. The Organization is a national public interest law firm, supported primarily through donor contributions and grants, that seeks to improve healthcare for America's working and unemployed poor, minorities, elderly and people with disabilities through concentrated efforts in key health policies such as Medicaid services, essential health benefits, reproductive and behavioral health, child and adolescent health, immigrant health, and disability rights. The Organization provides legal services to community-based organizations, the private bar, providers, and individuals who work to preserve a healthcare safety net for the millions of uninsured or underinsured low-income people.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New Accounting Pronouncement

In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments ("ASU 2016-13"). ASU 2016-13 revises the accounting requirements related to the measurement of credit losses and requires entities to measure all expected credit losses for financial assets based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts about collectability. Assets must be presented in the financial statements at the net amount expected to be collected. During 2019, the FASB issued additional ASUs amending certain aspects of ASU 2016-13.

On January 1, 2023, the Organization adopted the new accounting standard and all of the related amendments using the modified retrospective method. There was no material impact on the Organization's financial statements as of the adoption date

Basis of Accounting

The accounts of the Organization are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Organization considers all highly liquid investments with an initial maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Investments

Investments are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in net assets. Realized gains and losses are computed and recognized using the specific identification method.

The Organization's investments are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with investments, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the fair value of investments may occur in the near term and could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Grants Receivable

The Organization records unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected within one year at net realizable value. Unconditional promises to give expected to be collected in future years are initially recorded at fair value using present value techniques and are discounted using Treasury bill rates for similar term investments. In subsequent years, amortization of the discounts is included in contribution revenue in the statement of activities. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, grants that were to be received in one to five years totaled \$151,900 and \$80,000 respectively, of which the discounts to present value were considered by management to be negligible and therefore the balances were not adjusted. Management has determined that all grants receivable are fully collectible.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable arising from service contracts represent an unconditional right to payment, are unsecured, and the Organization is at risk to the extent such amounts become uncollectible. The allowance for credit losses represents management's estimate of the lifetime credit losses inherent in accounts receivable as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and is measured on a collective (pool) basis when similar risk characteristics exist. Management estimates the allowance for credit losses using relevant available information, from internal and external sources, relating to past events, current economic conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Historical credit loss experience provides the basis for the estimation of expected credit losses. Adjustments to historical loss information are made for differences in customer specific risk characteristics, such as credit worthiness, customer's current financial condition, current aging status, and payment terms. Receivables are written off when management determines the receivable is uncollectible. The amounts the Organization will ultimately realize could differ materially in the near term from the amounts assumed in arriving at the receivables reported in the financial statements.

Management has determined that all accounts receivable are fully collectible; therefore, no allowance for credit losses is considered necessary at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Property and Equipment

Purchased property and equipment is recorded at cost. Contributed property and equipment is recorded at fair value at the date of donation. If donors stipulate how long the assets must be used, the contributions are recorded as assets with restrictions. In the absence of such stipulations, contributions of property and equipment are recorded as assets without restrictions.

The Organization uses the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets for financial reporting purposes. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the improvement or the term of the lease. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

3-10 years

10 years

Office furniture and equipment
Leasehold improvements

Normal repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred, whereas significant charges that materially increase values or useful lives are capitalized and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If the cost basis of a long-lived asset is greater than the projected future undiscounted net cash flows from such asset (excluding interest), an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the cost basis of an asset and its estimated fair value.

During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, management noted no indicators requiring review for impairment and no adjustments have been made to the carrying values of long-lived assets. There can be no assurance, however, that market conditions will not change or demand for the Organization's services will continue which could result in impairment of long-lived assets in the future.

Net Assets

Net assets, revenues, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, the 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 restrictions. Some donor-imposed 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-imposed restrictions are perpetual in nature, where the donor stipulates that resources be maintained in perpetuity. Donor-imposed restrictions are released when a restriction expires, that is, when the stipulated time has elapsed, when the stipulated purpose for which the resource was restricted has been fulfilled, or both. Upon expiration of the restriction, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue Recognition

The Organization recognizes contribution revenue in accordance with Topic 958 *Not-for-Profit Entities*. As such, the Organization considers specific criteria when determining whether a contract or agreement should be accounted for as a contribution or as an exchange transaction, and when determining whether a contribution is conditional or unconditional.

Grants

Revenue from cost reimbursable grants is recorded to the extent of expenses incurred applicable to the grant. Any difference between expenses incurred and the total funds received (not to exceed the grant maximum) is recorded as a receivable or deferred revenue, whichever is applicable.

Contributions and Gifts

All contributions and gifts support are considered available for the general programs of the Organization, unless specifically restricted by the donor. The Organization reports monetary gifts as support with donor restrictions if they are received with donor stipulations that limit their use or are subject to time restrictions. Contributions with donor restrictions that are met in the same reporting period are recorded as contributions without donor restrictions.

Promises to give are recognized as receivable and revenue when a donor makes a promise to give that is, in substance, unconditional. Conditional promises to give are not recorded until one or more barriers are substantially overcome and the Organization is entitled to the assets transferred.

The Organization also recognizes revenue in accordance with Topic 606 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. As such, revenue is recognized when, or as, control of a promised product or service transfers to a customer, in an amount that is based on the consideration the Organization expects to receive in exchange for transferring those products or services.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue Recognition (Continued)

Service Income

Service income consists of Service Contracts, Attorney Fees, and Conference Fees.

Service contracts are primarily comprised of professional services under fixed-price and cost-reimbursable contracts. Service contracts are considered a single performance obligation and revenue is recognized over time using an output method or costs incurred to date, because there is an enforceable right to payment and the goods and services do not create an asset with an alternative use. The output method is based on the right to invoice practical expedient, allowing the Organization to recognize revenue in the amount for which it has the right to invoice, which corresponds directly with the value of the entity's performance completed to date.

Attorney fees are for services provided on a contingent basis and are recognized as a single performance obligation upon settlement of the related legal case. The Organization is not able to estimate the variable consideration for current ongoing cases, as the future outcome is highly susceptible to factors outside of the Organization's control. When and if the Organization receives a favorable judgment, revenue is recognized to the extent of attorney fees received from the settlement once amounts are determinable. The Organization reviews and updates estimates of variable consideration at each reporting date until the uncertainty is resolved.

Conference fees are derived from an annual conference held by the Organization. Revenue is recognized on the date the event takes place.

Other Income Revenue

Rental income arises from an operating sublease. Rental income is recognized in Other Income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, in accordance with Topic 842 *Leases*. The difference between rent income recognized and rental payments received, as stipulated in the lease, is reflected as deferred rent asset in the statements of financial position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases

The Organization recognizes leases in accordance with Topic 842 *Leases*. As such the Organization considers specific criteria when determining whether a contract is (or contains) a lease and recognizes right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities at the lease's inception. A contract is (or contains) a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is defined under the standard as having both the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and the right to direct the use of the asset. Management only reassesses its determination if the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

ROU assets represent the Organization's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the Organization's obligation to make lease payments. ROU assets are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received. Lease liabilities are recognized upon lease commencement based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. For operating leases, the Organization elected the practical expedient to account for lease and non-lease components as a single component and account for it as a lease. Variable lease costs are recognized in the period the obligation is incurred based on charges for variable operating costs.

If the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, the Organization uses the risk-free rate at lease commencement date for operating leases in determining the imputed interest and present value of lease payments. The risk-free rates were determined using a lease-level approach based on the rates investors expect to earn from an investment that carries a zero risk over a similar term. The Organization recognizes the single lease cost on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term for operating leases.

The Organization has elected not to recognize ROU assets or lease liabilities for leases with an initial term of 12 months or less; expenses for these leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In-kind Contributions

In-kind contributions consist of contributed professional legal services, which are recorded at the fair values of the services received, based on estimated billing rates. In-kind contributions are considered without restriction unless specifically restricted by the donor.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, in-kind contributions recognized within the statement of activities totaled \$803,287 and \$489,087, respectively. The contributed legal services were used in program services.

Sub-grants

The Organization's sub-grant expenditures that are not subject to future donor-imposed conditions are considered unconditional and recognized in the period when the sub-grant is approved and countersigned. Conditional sub-grants are recognized as grant expense in the period in which the grantee meets the terms of the conditions.

Functional Expenses

The costs of program and supporting services activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of activities. 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. Operating expenses directly identified with a functional area are charged to that area. Allocated expenses include compensation and related costs, and employee benefits, which are allocated on a basis of time and effort. Other expenses allocated include occupancy and other operating expenses, which are allocated based on wages and number of employees, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income Taxes

The Organization is a nonprofit corporation that is exempt from the payment of income taxes under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) and the California Revenue and Taxation Code Section 23701(d). Accordingly, no provision has been made for income taxes.

The Organization evaluates uncertain tax positions whereby the effect of the uncertainty would be recorded if tax positions were more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. Management has evaluated the Organization's tax positions and believes there are no uncertain positions required to be recorded or disclosed for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

By statute, the Organization's federal and state income tax returns generally remain subject to examination by taxing authorities for three and four years, respectively, from the date the return is filed.

Concentrations and Risks

The Organization's cash and cash equivalents and investment balances held at financial institutions generally exceed federally insured limits or exceed amounts insured by Securities Investor Protection Corporation. The Organization has not experienced and does not anticipate any losses relating to these accounts.

As of December 31, 2023, three donors represented approximately 70% of grants receivable. As of December 31, 2022, one of those donors and three others represented approximately 88% of grants receivable.

The Organization received grants from three donors in 2023 that constituted 57% of total grants, and contributions and gifts. Two of those donors represented approximately 59% of total grants, and contributions and gifts received in 2022.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 3 - LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Organization's financial assets available within one year of the statement of financial position date for general expenditure are as follows:

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents Investments Current portion of grants receivable Accounts receivable	\$ 2,065,384 20,615,886 2,279,995 312,246	\$ 13,050,107 9,577,387 2,298,362 192,373
	25,273,511	25,118,229
Less: Assets unavailable for general expenditures within one year due to:		
Grants receivable (with donor restrictions)	 (2,279,995)	 (2,298,362)
Total assets available for general expenditures	22,993,516	22,819,867
Add: Assets expected to be released from restriction within one year: Grants receivable (with donor restrictions)	2,279,995	2,298,362
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for program and general expenditures	\$ 25,273,511	\$ 25,118,229

As part of the Organization's liquidity management, it has a policy to structure its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities, and other obligations come due. To accomplish this, the Organization invests cash above operating requirements in short-term highly liquid investments.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 4 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Level 2

The framework for measuring fair value provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification 820 are described as follows:

Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Organization has the ability to access.

Inputs to the valuation methodology include: quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

There have been no changes in the methodologies used at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 4 -FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following tables set forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Organization's assets at fair value:

Assets at Fair Value as of **December 31, 2023**

	Deceiii	Jei 31, 2023				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	<u>Total</u>		
Investments: Cash equivalents Exchange traded funds Fixed income	\$ 136 4,634,666 	15,981,084	\$ - - - \$ -	\$ 136 4,634,666 15,981,084 \$ 20,615,886		
Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2022						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	<u>Total</u>		
Investments: Cash equivalents Exchange traded funds Fixed income	\$ 130 3,965,512 	5,611,745	\$ - - -	\$ 130 3,965,512 5,611,745		
	\$ 3,965,642	<u>\$ 5,611,745</u>	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$ 9,577,387</u>		
Investment income (losses)) consists of the	following:				

	 2023	 2022
Interest and dividends Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	\$ 843,780 568,742	\$ 260,163 (748,577)
	\$ 1,412,522	\$ (488,414)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	 2023	 2022
Office furniture and equipment Leasehold improvements	\$ 12,661	\$ 29,183 6,980
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	 12,661 (12,661)	36,163 (31,684)
	\$ 	\$ 4,479

Depreciation and amortization expense totaled \$349 and \$698 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE 6 - NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS

Net assets with donor restrictions are available for program-specific expenditures and future operations. Net assets were released from donor restrictions by incurring expenses satisfying the restricted purposes specified by the donors or the passage of time.

Net assets with donor restrictions consist of the following:

		2023	 2022
Program restricted Operations - time restricted	\$	5,600,057 1,110,313	\$ 7,502,676 1,546,931
	<u>\$</u>	6,710,370	\$ 9,049,607

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLAN

The Organization maintains a defined contribution 403(b) plan, which allows all eligible employees to defer a portion of their eligible pretax earnings up to the annual contribution limit allowed by the Internal Revenue Service. The Organization's matching contributions are discretionary, and totaled \$125,386 and \$131,190 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 8 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Organization has a conflict of interest policy that requires all board members and officers to sign the policy annually and disclose conflicts of interest, if any. During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Organization issued grants to other organizations of which a board member of the Organization is a member of management. Grants issued to those organizations totaled \$70,000 and \$411,860 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTE 9 - LEASES

The Organization leases its main office spaces under non-cancelable lease agreements that expire between June 2025 and February 2029. Payments are due monthly and the Organization is also obligated to pay their pro rata share of operating expenses, real estate taxes and is subject to periodic rent escalation under the leases. One agreement has a five-year option to renew the lease, which was not considered when assessing the value of the ROU asset because the Organization is not reasonably certain that it will exercise its option to renew the lease.

Operating lease cost was composed of the following as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

		2023	2022
Operating lease cost	\$	282,539	\$ 331,794
Short-term lease cost		17,243	63,752
Variable lease cost		68,460	17,043
Operating lease expense		368,242	412,589
Sublease income, gross		(70,190)	(92,972)
	<u>\$</u>	298,052	\$ 319,617

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 9 - LEASES (CONTINUED)

Additional information about the Organization's leases is as follows:

	 2023	2022
Cash paid for amounts included in measuring operating lease liabilities:		
Operating leases	\$ 282,297	\$ 376,194
Lease assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:		
Operating leases	\$ 566,490	\$ 933,330
Weighted average remaining lease term	4.46 years	3.27 years
Weighted average discount rate	4%	2%

Aggregate future maturities of lease liabilities for each of the remaining years are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,

2024	\$ 181,160
2025	226,751
2026	219,965
2027	179,869
2028	138,556
Thereafter	 23,377
Total lease payments	969,678
Less: Interest	 (92,183)
Present value of lease liabilities	877,495
Current portion	 (148,946)
Noncurrent portion	\$ 728,550

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 10 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Organization evaluated subsequent events through March 15, 2024, the date at which the financial statements were available to be issued. The Organization is not aware of any significant events that occurred subsequent to the statement of financial position date, but prior to March 15, 2024, that would have a material impact on its financial statements.