FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2021 and 2020

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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To Management and Board of Directors Good Neighbors USA Tustin, California

## Opinion

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of Good Neighbors USA (GNU) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the related statements of activities and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of GNU as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations 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 audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* (GAS) issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of GNU and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

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

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





## Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 GAAS and GAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and the GAS, 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 GNU'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 GNU'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.

## **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. *The schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* is presented for purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

## Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with GAS, we have also issued our report dated August 5, 2022 on our consideration of GNU's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws,



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regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with GAS in considering GNU's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CKP, LLP

August 5, 2022



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## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2021 and 2020

## ASSETS

	 2021	2020			
Current assets: Cash Accounts receivable Prepaid expenses	\$ 624,796 246,427 5,454	\$	1,139,282 129,958 5,101		
Total current assets	876,677		1,274,341		
Property and equipment, net	2,337,029		2,362,100		
Other assets: Deposits	 12,451		12,451		
Total assets	\$ 3,226,157	\$	3,648,892		

## LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued expenses Credit card payables Other liabilities	\$ 98,041 5,977 54,352 9,054	\$ 40,361 17,448 78,773 6,880
Total current liabilities	 167,424	 143,462
Total liabilities	167,424	143,462
Net assets: Without donor restrictions	 3,058,733	 3,505,430
Total net assets	 3,058,733	 3,505,430
Total liabilities and net assets	\$ 3,226,157	\$ 3,648,892

## STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

		2021		2020							
	Without donor restrictions	With donor restrictions	Total	Without donor restrictions	With donor restrictions	Total					
Revenue and other income:											
Gift-in-kind donations	\$ 4,402,655	\$-	\$ 4,402,655	\$ 10,451,462	\$-	\$ 10,451,462					
Contributions	1,084,165	-	1,084,165	1,010,869	-	1,010,869					
Support from affiliate	1,235,000	-	1,235,000	1,705,931	-	1,705,931					
Government grant	903,311	-	903,311	615,611	-	615,611					
Other income	160,649	-	160,649	235,374	-	235,374					
Total revenue and other	· · · · ·		·								
income	7,785,780	-	7,785,780	14,019,247	-	14,019,247					
Expenses:											
Program expenses:											
Child sponsorship	577,912	-	577,912	523,832	-	523,832					
Domestic shelter	1,034,573	-	1,034,573	890,921	-	890,921					
Education	375,611	-	375,611	322,953	-	322,953					
Emergency relief	1,086,933	-	1,086,933	130,373	-	130,373					
Health	4,375,295	-	4,375,295	10,396,722	-	10,396,722					
Water and sanitation	107,629	-	107,629	79,477	-	79,477					
Income generation	17,769	-	17,769	-	-	-					
Food for kids				131,500		131,500					
Total program expenses	7,575,722	-	7,575,722	12,475,778	-	12,475,778					
Support services:											
Management and general	169,261	-	169,261	156,178	-	156,178					
Fundraising	364,232	-	364,232	318,919	-	318,919					
Rental	123,262		123,262	129,819		129,819					
Total support services	656,755		656,755	604,916		604,916					
Total expenses	8,232,477		8,232,477	13,080,694		13,080,694					

## STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

Change in net assets	(446,697)	-	(446,697)	938,553	-	938,553
Net assets, beginning of year	3,505,430		3,505,430	2,566,877		2,566,877
Net assets, end of year	\$ 3,058,733	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 3,058,733	\$ 3,505,430	<u>\$                                    </u>	\$ 3,505,430

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	 2021	2020			
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Change in net assets	\$ (446,697)	\$	938,553		
Adjustments to reconcile net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: Depreciation	30,646		29,481		
(Increase) decrease in: Accounts receivable Prepaid expenses Deposits	(116,469) (353) -		50,946 13,065 5,512		
Increase (decrease) in: Accounts payable Accrued expenses Credit card payables Other liabilities Total adjustments	 57,680 (11,471) (24,421) 2,174 (62,214)		38,244 11,051 920 (2,491) 146,728		
Net cash provided by (used in) operation activities	 (508,911)		1,085,281		
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Acquisition of property and equipment	 (5,575)		(10,908)		
Net cash used in investing activities	 (5,575)		(10,908)		
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(514,486)		1,074,373		
Cash, beginning of year	 1,139,282		64,909		
Cash, end of year	\$ 624,796	\$	1,139,282		

## Note 1 - Organization and Programs

## <u>Organization</u>

Good Neighbors USA (GNU) is an international humanitarian and community development nongovernmental organization incorporated under the laws of State of California. GNU is committed to make the world a place without hunger, where people live together in harmony.

GNU establishes and implements policies through the Good Neighbors Global Partnership Center (GPC), a partnered management organization in providing services listed above.

GNU is in a partnership with Good Neighbors International (GNI), a global humanitarian organization working on various community development projects in 40 countries for child rights. As a partner of GNI, GNU shares information and works together for child rights advocacy, community development, health, sanitation, and emergency relief.

## <u>Programs</u>

## Child Sponsorship

GNU's child sponsorship program is designed to combat three critical problems that children in developing countries face: lack of education, poor nutrition, and little to no access to affordable medical care. Child sponsorship program encourages donors to make a monthly commitment that covers a child's tuition, uniform, school supplies, books, lunchtime meals, and medical care. In 2021 and 2020, GNU sponsored 2,134 and 1,939 children ages from 4 to 18 in Chad, Malawi, Niger, Nicaragua, Nepal, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Chile, and Guatemala, respectively.

#### Domestic Shelter

GNU housed domestic violence clients and provided weekly classes such as: parenting, life skills, coping, financial literacy, and trauma. LA shelter scheduled weekly and bi-monthly activities to balance out traumatic experiences and assisted with the practice of coping skills. GNU's case managers provided guidance to clients and assisted with managing savings, housing, legal, transportation, resources fairs, job source workshops, resource and referrals, immigration service referrals, and permanent supportive and rapid rehousing services.

#### Education

Education campaign focuses on advocating the rights of a child to equal education. GNU enables individuals, especially girls who are less likely to receive standard education, by providing basic literacy skills, such as reading, writing, or numeracy skills that are essential for everyday use. In order to ensure access to quality education, GNU educates caregivers of the need for child education, constructs better school environments, develops teacher capacities, and addresses needs for children to receive education.

## Emergency Relief

GNU delivers immediate assistance and sets up long-term relief efforts including dispensing food and clean water, improving sanitation, providing medical assistance and shelter, and preventing or minimizing disease outbreaks. GNU coordinated the acquisition of food and medicine that were distributed to daycare centers, hospitals, medical offices and clinics as well as to other Good Neighbors project sites.

## Health

The project aims to build improved basic sanitation facilities (latrines) for families living in vulnerable rural communities with limited access to basic sanitation conditions. All basic sanitation facilities will be provided to each beneficiary family's home, which will be technically assisted with counterpart works and will be handed over once the work has been completed. The execution will be carried out with the community counterpart in the preparation of the pit according to the technical indicators of the design.

## Water and Sanitation

To ensure sources to clean water and sanitary living environment for the communities, GNU builds and manages facilities such as wells, water pumps, and ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines. More importantly, GNU strives for the community members to adopt healthy and sanitary behaviors through education and awareness programs. GNU also organizes water sanitation committees to create a sustainable and healthy environment.

## Income Generation Project

The income generation project supports the establishment and operation of co-operatives to expand opportunities and strengthen capabilities for local residents in poverty due to limited resources, information, and low technology. It seeks equal economic growth in the community through initial capital, technical, and business competency supports. It helps develop the community by establishing and operating social enterprises that simultaneously create economic and social values. GNU supported this project to establish income generation for women in Guatemala. This increased their household income by supporting the production of handmade bracelets and bags.

## Food for Kids

GNU holds campaigns to increase awareness of starvation in impoverished areas of the world and to create a world where no child goes hungry. Through the Food for Kids program, GNU advocates for the rights of the child in providing food items, educating methods on farming, and increasing capacities to obtain good seed and fertilizers thereby assisting people to gain resilience and prevent malnutrition.

## Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

This summary of significant accounting policies of GNU is presented to assist in understanding GNU's financial statements. The financial statements and notes are representations of GNU's management, who is responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates are primarily used for gift in kind, depreciation, and functional expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Gift-in-kind Donations

Gifts-in-kind donations (GIK) received through private donations are recorded in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and industry standards, referred to as the Interagency GIK

Standards, as developed by an interagency task force appointed by Accord Network. Accord Network is an industry network which collaborates to eliminate poverty and establish common reporting and operating principles. GIK are valued and recorded as revenue at their estimated fair value based upon GNU's estimate of the wholesale values that, would be received for selling the goods in their principal exit markets considering the goods condition and utility for use at the time of contribution. GNU does not sell donated GIK and only distributes the goods for program use.

Pharmaceutical contributions legally permissible for sale in the United States are valued using a hierarchy of pricing inputs that approximates wholesale prices in the United States. Pharmaceutical contributions not legally permissible for sale in the United States are valued based upon wholesale market price data, obtained from reliable third-party sources, representing principal exit markets where such products are approved for sale.

GIK expenses are recorded when the goods are distributed for program use.

## <u>Contributions</u>

Contributions are recorded as revenue when received, or when the unconditional promise to give has been made. Contributions are recorded as with donor restriction or without donor restriction, depending on the donors' intent. Donor-restricted contributions whose restrictions are met in the same reporting period are recorded as unrestricted contributions.

## Government Grant

GNU has been awarded federal grants administrated by state and local governments as follows:

GNU receives "pass through grant" from the government of the State of California, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), for direct and indirect program costs. This funding is subject to contractual restrictions, which must be met through incurring qualifying expenses for particular programs. Revenue from grants and contracts is recognized only when funds are utilized by GNU to carry out the activity stipulated in the grant or contract agreement. Grants and contracts receivable represent amounts due from funding organizations for reimbursable expenses incurred. Cash received under grants and contracts in advance of incurring the related expenses is reported as deferred revenue. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, GNU was granted \$308,999 and \$299,999 under agreements with, Cal OES, respectively.

In September 2018, GNU made an agreement with the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority, a joint powers authority of the City and County of Los Angeles (LAHSA). GNU receives "pass through grant" under the agreement for direct and indirect program costs. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, GNU was granted \$400,812 and \$315,612 under the agreement with, LAHSA, respectively.

GNU receives funding under grants from Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), for direct and indirect program costs. During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, GNU was granted \$193,500 and \$0, respectively.

#### Other Income

In May 2018, GNU purchased an office building located in Tustin, California, with the plan of using the building as a main office and leasing its office spaces in the building to the tenants. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, approximately \$160,000 and \$180,000 of rental income were recorded in other income.

## Contributed Services

Volunteers participate in GNU's domestic and international programs. In 2021, 72 volunteers donated their services for approximately 4,995 hours. In 2020, 87 volunteers donated their services for approximately 6,600 hours.

Under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Subtopic 958-605, Not-for-Profit Entities – Revenue Recognition, the donated services must create or enhance nonfinancial assets or require specialized skills to be recognized as revenue. In addition, donated services would typically need to be purchased if not provided by donation in order for them to be recognized as revenue. Accordingly, these donated services were not recognized as revenue in the accompanying financial statements.

## Functional Expenses

GNU allocates expenses on a functional basis among its various programs expenses and supporting services. Expenses that can be identified with a specific program or supporting service are charged directly to such program or supporting services.

Certain costs of joint activities related to fundraising, management and general, and various projects have been allocated as indicated among the programs and supporting services benefited. In its statements of activities and functional expenses, GNU classifies such costs allocated to the programs as indirect program expenses. Other expenses allocated to supporting services are included in management and general expenses based on the nature of the related activities.

## <u>Cash</u>

GNU's cash consists primarily of cash in its commercial bank accounts, which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. As of December 31, 2021, and 2020, the GNU's cash balances exceeding the maximum insured amount totaled \$343,029 and \$1,041,404, respectively.

#### Property and Equipment

Purchased property and equipment are stated at cost, and donated property and equipment are carried at the approximate fair value at the date of donation. Renewal and betterment that extend the economic useful lives of the related assets are capitalized. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. Upon sale or disposition of assets, gain or loss is included in the statement of activities.

Depreciation on property and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, which range from 5 to 7 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of underlying lease term or the asset's estimated useful life.

Long-lived assets, such as property and equipment subject to depreciation or amortization, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If circumstances require a long-lived asset or asset group be tested for possible impairment, GNU first compares undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by that asset or asset group to its carrying value. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset or asset group is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, an impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds its fair value. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques

including discounted cash flow models, quoted market values and third-party independent appraisals, as considered necessary.

### Income Taxes

GNU is a not-for-profit organization and is exempt from federal and state income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Donors of cash or property are entitled to the maximum charitable contribution deduction allowed by law and contributions to GNU qualify for the charitable contribution deduction under Section 170(b)(1)(A).

GNU has adopted ASC Section 740-10, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. ASC 740-10 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740-10 requires that an organization recognize in the financial statements the impact of the tax position if that position will more likely than not be sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. At December 31, 2021 and for the year ended, GNU had no material unrecognized tax benefits, tax penalties or interest.

GNU's Federal form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Taxes, for the year ended December 31, 2018 through 2020 are subject to examination by the IRS, generally for three years after they were filed. The California forms 199, California Exempt Organization Annual Information Return, for the year ended December 31, 2017 through 2020 are subject to examination by the Franchise Tax Board, generally for four years after they were filed.

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments

ASC 820 establishes a framework for measuring fair value as it relates to financial assets and liabilities and to nonfinancial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. That framework provides a three-level valuation hierarchy based upon observable and unobservable inputs, with preference given to observable inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under the ASC 820 are described below:

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

Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include (i) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; (ii) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets; (iii) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; (iv) inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

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

The GNU's financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other payables are carried at cost, which approximates their fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

#### Commitments and Contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be

reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

#### Cost Allocation Plan

GNU updates its cost allocation plan and obtains approval from its Board of Directors. The allocation of costs of providing the various programs and supporting services are recorded based on percentage of estimated time and effort incurred allocated to each program or activity. Accordingly, GNU applies several methods for allocating costs:

Direct Costs - Costs identified 100 percent to a specific program are charged directly to that program.

Shared Direct Costs - Costs identified to specific multiple programs or activities are shared between the programs benefitting.

- Payroll costs are allocated using individual time sheets that report the actual time spent by employees in each program each day.
- Rent is allocated using the square footage of building space occupied by each program, according to floor plans and/or room measurements.

Indirect Costs – Costs that benefit the operations of the entire organization, which cannot be identified to specific programs or activities, are allocated according to an approved indirect cost allocation plan.

#### Recent Pronouncements

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The guidance in ASU 2016-02 (as subsequently amended by ASU 2018-01, ASU 2018-10, ASU 2018-11 and ASU 2018-20) requires that a lessee recognize in the statement of financial position a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. For leases with a term of 12 months or less, a lessee is permitted to make an accounting policy election by class of underlying asset not to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities. As with previous guidance, there continues to be a differentiation between finance leases and operating leases, however this distinction now primarily relates to differences in the manner of expense recognition over time and in the classification of lease payments in the statement of cash flows. Lease assets and liabilities arising from both finance and operating leases will be recognized in the statement of financial position. The transitional guidance for adopting the requirements of ASU 2016-02 calls for a modified retrospective approach that includes a number of optional practical expedients that entities may elect to apply. In addition, ASU 2018-11 provides for an additional (and optional) transition method by which entities may elect to initially apply the transition requirements in Topic 842 at that Topic's effective date with the effects of initially applying Topic 842 recognized as a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption and without retrospective application to any comparative prior periods presented. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting periods, for public business entities, certain not-for-profit entities, and certain employee benefit plans. For all other entities, the standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Under the amendment of ASU 2020-05, due to Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic affect, the effective date of leases for all other entities is deferred to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. GNU is currently evaluating the impact of its pending adoption of the new standard on its financial statements.

## Note 3 - Net Assets

GNU has \$871,223 in financial assets available within one year of the statement of financial position date to meet cash needs for general expenditures consisting of cash of \$624,796 and net accounts receivable of \$246,427. There is no net assets subject to donor restrictions that make them unavailable for general expenditures within one year of the statement of financial position date. As part of its liquidity management, GNU has a policy to structure its financial assets to be available as general expenditures and related liabilities become due.

## Note 4 - Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	 2021		2020
Land	\$ 1,500,000	\$	1,500,000
Building	885,993		885,993
Furniture and fixtures	41,897		41,897
Computer	26,615		21,040
Office equipment	16,638		16,638
Leasehold improvement	 10,264		10,264
Total cots of property and equipment	2,481,407		2,475,832
Less: accumulated depreciation	 (144,378)	_	(113,732)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 2,337,029	\$	2,362,100

Total depreciation expense was \$30,646 and \$29,481 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

## Note 5 - Net Assets

GNU presents its financial statements in accordance with the recommendation of FASB ASC Topic 958, Financial Statements of Not-for-profit entities. Under those provisions, net assets are classified based on the absence or existence and nature of donor-imposed restrictions as follows:

*Net assets without donor restrictions* – Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed stipulations.

*Net assets with donor restrictions* – Net assets subject to donor-imposed restrictions on their use that may be met either by actions of not-for-profit entity or legal restrictions requiring that the principal be maintained permanently by the not-for-profit entity. Generally, the donors permit the not-for-profit entity to use all or part of the income earned for either general or donor-specified purposes.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, GNU did not have any donor restrictions on its net assets.

## Note 6 - Related Party Transaction

## Support from Affiliate

GNU's fundraising, management, and general expenses are supported by GPC, its affiliate. GNU recognized \$1,235,000 and \$1,705,931 during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020,

respectively, which has been recorded in revenue and other income within the accompanying statement of activities.

#### Lease as Lessor

GNU leases its office facility to GPC from October 2019. Total rent income under this related party lease was \$10,668 for both years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

#### Note 7 – Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the GNU is involved in various litigation matters. Management has reviewed all claims and possible litigation against the GNU with outside legal counsel and has taken into consideration the views of such counsel as to the outcome of these claims. Management believes that the outcome of such matters will not have a material effect on the results of operation or financial position of the GNU.

#### <u>COVID-19</u>

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic as well as the newer Omicron variant has had and will continue to spread to nearly all areas around the world. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, federal, state, and local governmental agencies have taken and may again take preventative or protective actions, such as imposing restrictions on travel and business operations.

Although GNU does not expect that the virus will have a material adverse effect on GNU or financial results at this time, it is not possible to predict the unanticipated consequences of the pandemic on GNU's future business performance and liquidity due to the severity of the global situation of COVID-19.

#### Note 8 - Subsequent Events

GNU has evaluated subsequent events from the statement of financial position date through August 5, 2022, the date at which the financial statements were available to be issued, and determined that there are no other subsequent events that require disclosure.

## Note 9 – Functional Expenses

_					Program	expens	ses								Supp	ort services				Si	ummerized				
	Child Sponsorship	Domesti Shelter		Education	Emergency relief		Health	Water and sanitation				Income generation				e	Program expenses subtotal	nagement d general	Fu	Indraising	Rental roperty	То	tal expense 2021	2	2020 total expense
Program support	\$ 364,155	\$ 817,0	)65 \$	330,395	\$ 1,070,491	\$4	,297,193	\$	66,523	\$	1,327	\$	6,947,149	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	6,947,149	\$ 1	11,781,506				
Advertising and marketing	\$ 41,089	\$.	- \$	8,691	\$ 3,160	\$	15,012	\$	7,901	\$	3,160	\$	79,013	\$ 39,494	\$	234,972	\$ -	\$	353,479	\$	313,402				
Automobile expense	\$ 316	\$.	- \$	67	\$ 24	\$	115	\$	61	\$	24	\$	607	\$ 1,823	\$	608	\$ -	\$	3,038	\$	3,772				
Bank charge service	\$ -	\$.	- \$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 2,582	\$	-	\$ -	\$	2,582	\$	61				
Depreciation expense	\$ -	\$ 7,3	366 \$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,366	\$ 2,863	\$	452	\$ 19,964	\$	30,645	\$	29,48				
Donor management	\$ 2,490	\$.	- \$	526	\$ 191	\$	909	\$	478	\$	191	\$	4,785	\$ 19,138	\$	24,771	\$ -	\$	48,694	\$	44,48				
Due and subscription	\$ 1,942	\$.	- \$	411	\$ 149	\$	709	\$	373	\$	149	\$	3,733	\$ 10,450	\$	3,065	\$ -	\$	17,248	\$	12,58				
Equipment lease	\$ 199	\$ 1,6	540 <u>\$</u>	43	\$ 16	\$	74	\$	39	\$	16	\$	2,027	\$ 1,551	\$	-	\$ -	\$	3,578	\$	1,93				
Insurance	\$ 16,608	\$ 45,3	391 \$	3,513	\$ 1,277	\$	6,068	\$	3,194	\$	1,277	\$	77,328	\$ 6,505	\$	7,092	\$ 2,422	\$	93,347	\$	97,14				
Office expenses	\$ -	\$ .	- \$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	2,49				
Other taxes	\$ -	\$.	- \$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 3,940	\$	-	\$ 27,434	\$	31,374	\$	51,71				
Printing	\$ -	\$.	- \$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	25				
Professional fees	\$ 23,309	\$ 62,4	100 \$	4,930	\$ 1,793	\$	8,516	\$	4,482	\$	1,793	\$	107,223	\$ 11,748	\$	3,300	\$ -	\$	122,271	\$	137,25				
Repair and maintenance	\$ 9	\$ 7,3	362 \$	2	\$ 1	\$	4	\$	2	\$	1	\$	7,381	\$ 6,260	\$	-	\$ 50,018	\$	63,659	\$	60,53				
Salaries and related taxes	\$ 126,925	\$ 64,7	'55 \$	26,850	\$ 9,764	\$	46,377	\$	24,409	\$	9,764	\$	308,844	\$ 57,417	\$	46,448	\$ -	\$	412,709	\$	478,20				
Special events	\$ -	\$ .	- \$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	41,583	\$ -	\$	41,583	\$	-				
Supplies	\$ 101	\$ 3,2	211 \$	21	\$ 8	\$	37	\$	19	\$	8	\$	3,405	\$ 773	\$	-	\$ -	\$	4,178	\$	10,97				
Travel and meeting	\$ 8	\$ 2	261 \$	1	\$-	\$	2	\$	1	\$	-	\$	273	\$ 86	\$	11	\$ -	\$	370	\$	2,58				
Utilities	\$ 761	\$ 25,1	.22 \$	161	\$ 59	\$	279	\$	147	\$	59	\$	26,588	\$ 4,631	\$	1,930	\$ 23,424	\$	56,573	\$	51,72				

## REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To Management and Board of Directors Good Neighbors USA Tustin, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Good Neighbors USA (GNU), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2021, and the related statements of activities and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 5, 2022.

## **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered GNU's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of GNU's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of GNU's internal control.

A *deficiency* in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.





## **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether GNU's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

## **Purpose of this Report**

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

CKP, LLP

August 5, 2022



# REPORT IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 2 U.S. CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 200, UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS, COST PRINCIPLES, AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM; REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE; AND REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To Management and Board of Directors Good Neighbors USA Tustin, California

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

## **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

We have audited Good Neighbors USA's (GNU) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of GNU's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021. GNU's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, GNU complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2021.

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

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

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





## **Responsibilities of Management for Compliance**

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

## Auditors' Responsibilities

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

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

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

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



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

A *deficiency* in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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

## Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of GNU as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and have issued our report thereon dated August 5, 2022, which contained an unmodified opinion on those financial statements. Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and other records used to prepare the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

CKP, LLP

August 5, 2022



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## SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Federal Grantor / Pass-Through Grantor / Program	CFDA <u>Number</u>	Agency <u>Number</u>	Federal <u>Expenditures</u>
US Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Pass through: Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority Continuum Care Program Total US Department of Housing and Urban Develop	14.267* oment	CA1789D9D001800	\$ 400,812 400,812
US Department of Justice			
Pass through: California Governor's Office of Emergence Services Crime Victim Assistance Total US Department of Justice	16.575*	XH20 03 1331	<u>308,999</u> 308,999
US Department of Homeland Security			
Pass through: Federal Emergency Management Agency Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program Total US Department of Homeland Security Total Federal Awards	97.024*	LRO ID: 069500-487	<u> </u>

\* : Tested as Major Programs

## **GOOD NEIGHBORS USA** NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

## Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of GOOD NEIGHBORS USA (GNU) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2021. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of GNU, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of GNU.

## Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

## Note 3 - Indirect Cost Rate

GNU has not elected to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

## SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

## **Financial Statements**

Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness (es) identified?	YesX_No
Significant deficiency (ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	YesX_None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes X No
Federal Awards	
Internal control over major programs:	
Material weakness (es) identified?	YesX_No
Significant deficiency (ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	Yes X None reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	YesX No
Identification of Major Programs:	
CFDA Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
14.267	Continuum Care Program
16.575	Crime Victim Assistance
97.024	Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	\$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	YesXNo

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

## SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

1. No Current Year Findings

## SECTION III – FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None