FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Year Ended June 30, 2022

JUNE 30, 2022

BOARD OF DIRECTORS/ADMINISTRATION

Yvette Botello	Chairperson
Javier Quevedo	Vice-Chairperson
Kathy Grant	Director
Martha Swaim	Director
Margie Davidian	Director

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page No.
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and Statement of Net Position	4
Statement of Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and Statement of Activity	5
Notes to Financial Statements	6
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule	15



CLOVIS | HANFORD | PORTERVILLE | TULARE | VISALIA

M. GREEN AND COMPANY LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

REBECCA AGREDANO, CPA MARLA D. BORGES, CPA NICOLE A. CENTOFANTI, CPA BRENDA A. DADDINO, CPA JASON A. FRY, CPA, MSA ELAINE D. HOPPER, CPA, CFE R. IAN PARKER, CPA KRYSTAL PARREIRA, CPA, MSA MARY L. QUILLIN, CPA GIUSEPPE SCALIA, CPA NATALIE H. SIEGEL, CPA ROSALIND WONG, CPA

KATHERINE B. ALVES, CPA

JAMES G. DWYER, CPA

KEVIN M. GREEN. CPA

GREG GROEN, CPA

WM. KENT JENSEN, CPA

KATHLEEN M. LAMPE, CPA

LYNN M. LAMPE, CPA

ALAN S. MOORE, CPA

KENNETH B. NUNES, CPA

KEITH M. SPRAGUE, CPA

NORIKO A. AWBREY, CPA DAVID A. BEKEDAM, CPA TYLER J. CODAY, CPA MANNY GONZALEZ, CPA

GINILU VANDERWALL, CPA

KRISTI WEAVER, CPA

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors Alta Healthcare District

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activity and general fund of Alta Healthcare District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activity and general fund of Alta Healthcare District, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as well as accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and state regulations governing special districts.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the State Controller's Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts. 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 District, 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 opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 District'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 District'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.

Required Supplementary Information

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

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis section that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

M Green and Company 14

Tulare, California March 1, 2023

GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2022

ASSETS:	General Fund Adjustments		Statement of Net Position
Cash and cash equivalents Investments Property taxes receivable	\$ 355,475 804,757 26,375	\$ - - -	\$ 355,475 804,757 26,375
Prepaid expenses	4,058		4,058
Total assets	\$ 1,190,665	<u>\$</u>	\$_1,190,665
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable	\$ 15,230	<u> </u>	\$15,230
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION:			
Fund balance: Nonspendable:			
Prepaid expenses	4,058	(4,058)	-
Committed	192,850	(192,850)	-
Unassigned	978,527	(978,527)	-
Net position:			
Unrestricted	**	1,175,435	1,175,435
Total fund balance/net position	1,175,435		1,175,435
Total liabilities and fund balance/net position	\$ 1,190,665	<u>\$ </u>	\$ 1,190,665

See notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE AND STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

GENERAL REVENUES:	General Fund			Statement of Activity	
Property taxes	\$ 626,566	\$	-	\$ 626,566	
Dividends	48,366		-	48,366	
Interest	1,066		-	1,066	
Realized gain on sale of stock	27,180		-	27,180	
Unrealized loss on investments	(203,772)		-	(203,772)	
Miscellaneous revenue	6,341		-	6,341	
Total general revenues	505,747		-	505,747	
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Healthcare grants	654,540	\$		654,540	
Board payroll and related expenses	5,152		-	5,152	
Legal and professional	113,422		-	113,422	
Insurance	10,788		-	10,788	
Office and miscellaneous	7,248		-	7,248	
Tax administrative fees	11,597		5m	11,597	
Total expenditures	802,747	\$	-	802,747	
Excess expenditures	(297,000)	\$	297,000	-	
Decrease in net position	-		(297,000)	(297,000)	
FUND BALANCE/NET POSITION:					
July 1, 2021	1,472,435		_	1,472,435	
June 30, 2022	\$ 1,175,435	\$		\$ 1,175,435	

See notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

The Alta Healthcare District is located in Dinuba, California. The District is organized pursuant to the terms of the Local Health Care District Law (California Health & Safety Code, §3200 et seq.), to promote the public health and general medical and health related welfare within the District. From 2002, the District was in Chapter 9 in the United States Bankruptcy Court, Eastern District of California, Fresno Division until closed by court order on October 31, 2015.

Reporting Entity

The District's basic financial statements include the accounts of all its operations. The District evaluated whether any other entity should be included in these financial statements. The criteria for including organizations as component units within the District's reporting entity include whether:

- the organization is legally separate (can sue and be sued in its name)
- the District holds the corporate powers of the organization
- the District appoints a voting majority of the organization's board
- the District is able to impose its will on the organization
- the organization has the potential to impose a financial benefit/burden on the District
- there is fiscal dependency by the organization on the District
- exclusion of the organization would render the financial statements incomplete or misleading

Based on these criteria, the District has no component units. Additionally, the District is not a component unit of any other reporting entity as defined by the GASB statements.

Fund Accounting

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of fund accounting. Under fund accounting, different types of District operations are accounted for in different funds, each with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenues and expenditures as appropriate. Resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds, based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. Since the District does not have any financial resources that are required to be accounted for in other funds, it utilizes only a "General Fund" for its operations.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e. when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, usually within sixty days of year-end.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

<u>NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> (continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting (continued)

Expenditures are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, except that principal and interest on general long-term debt is recognized when due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

Government wide financial statements of net position and activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. General capital asset acquisitions are included with assets of the District as a whole and depreciated over their estimated useful lives, if applicable.

Budgetary Procedures

The District operates under a budget prepared and approved annually by the Board of Directors. The budget is prepared on a detailed line item basis. Revenues are budgeted by source and expenditures are budgeted by use (salaries and employee benefits, services and supplies, other charges, fixed asset acquisitions and contingencies). Once approved, the Board of Directors may amend the adopted budget when unexpected modifications are required in estimated revenues and expenditures.

Fund Balances

Governmental funds report fund balances in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent.

The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Nonspendable fund balance – includes amounts that are (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted fund balance – includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other government or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers. The District did not have any restricted fund balance resources as of June 30, 2022.

Committed fund balance – includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

<u>NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)</u>

Assigned fund balance – includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent is expressed by (a) the Board of Directors or (b) an appointed body or official to which the Board of Directors has delegated the authority to assign, modify, or rescind amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned amounts also include all residual amounts in governmental funds (except negative amounts) that are not classified as nonspendable, restricted, or committed. The District did not have any assigned fund balance resources as of June 30, 2022.

Unassigned fund balance – this classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund that has not been assigned to other funds, and that has not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of assigned fund balance amounts.

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned, but reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

Equity Classifications

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The District reports three categories of net position as follows:

Net investment in capital assets – consists of net capital assets reduced by outstanding balances of any related debt obligations and deferred inflows of resources attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets and increased by balances of deferred outflows of resources related to those assets. The District did not have any net investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2022.

Restricted net position – net position is considered restricted if their use is constrained to a particular purpose. Restrictions are imposed by external organizations such as federal or state laws. Restricted net position is reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to the restricted assets. The district did not have any restricted net position as of June 30, 2022.

Unrestricted net position – consist of all other net position that does not meet the definition of the above two components and is available for general use by the District.

When an expense is incurred for the purpose for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, management applies restricted net position first, unless a determination is made to use unrestricted net position. The District's policy concerning which to apply first varies with the intended use and legal requirements. Management typically makes the decision on a transactional basis at the incurrence of the expenditure.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property Taxes

Secured property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. These taxes are levied from July 1 through June 30. Taxes are payable in two installments on November 1 and February 1 and are collected December 10 and April 10. Unsecured property taxes are payable in one installment on or before August 31. The County of Tulare bills and collects the taxes for the District.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of 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 reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures or expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Statutes authorize districts to invest cash in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. agencies, certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances repurchase agreements, insured money market accounts, commercial paper, county investment pools and the State Treasurer's Local Agency Investment Fund.

Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Cash in bank	\$ 339,087
Wells Fargo Advisors cash	 16,388
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 355,475

The California Government Code requires California banks and savings and loan associations to collateralize a district's deposits by pledging government securities. The market value of the pledged securities must equal at least 110 percent of a district's deposits. California law also allows financial institutions to collateralize a district's deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of a district's total deposits. The district may waive collateral requirements for deposits which are fully insured up to \$250,000 by Federal Deposit insurance.

At June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of the District's cash deposits (including amounts in checking accounts, money market accounts and certificates of deposit) was \$355,475 and the bank balances totaled \$360,794. The difference between the bank balances and the carrying amount represents outstanding checks and deposits in transit. Of the bank balance, \$250,000 was covered by Federal Deposit insurance and \$110,794 was uninsured but collateralized (i.e. collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution at 110 percent of the deposits, in accordance with the State of California Government Code, deemed to be held in the District's name).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 3 – Investments

The District adopted February 6, 2020, a policy regarding investments with the following four objectives:

- 1. Maintain the value of current assets and provide future receipts for services and support activities.
- 2. Maintain a constant funding-support ratio where investment total return is sufficient to provide new funds to keep pace with cost increases and program expansions.
- 3. Handle short-term volatility within any investment markets while maintaining necessary liquidity at all times.
- 4. Maintain an appropriate asset allocation based upon a total return policy compatible with flexible spending and potential of positive real returns.

The District investment policy provides for the following guidelines:

- 1. A long-term investment horizon with sufficient short-term liquidity.
- 2. A risk tolerance goal of a reasonable return with short-term liquidity.
- 3. Expected return that will provide an overall target rate of return of six percent (6 percent).
- 4. Use a long-term investment of asset class mix to balance risk and rewards allocation.

The District's investment advisor will use a *Moderate Growth* target model to reach the stated target rate of return. The following is a summary of the District's investments in marketable securities at June 30:

	Fai	ir Value
Exchange-traded equity funds	\$	313,446
Exchange-traded fixed income funds		33,046
Equity mutual funds		154,926
Real estate mutual funds		221,258
Alternatives mutual funds		41,169
Fixed income mutual funds		40,912
Total	\$	804,757

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value is to changes in market interest rates.

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

<u>NOTE 3 – Investments</u> (continued)

Concentration of Credit Risk

Investments in any one issuer that represents 5 percent or more of total District investments is as follows:

Ishares Core MSCI EAFE ETF	\$ 57,555
Ishares Core S&P Total U.S. Stock Market ETF	\$ 164,544
Blackrock Total Return Fund	\$ 41,353
Blackrock Event Driven Equity Fund	\$ 41,169
Blackrock Advantage Large Cap Core Fund	\$ 82,188
Cohen & Steers Global Infrastructure Fund	\$ 58,050
Cohen & Steers Global Realty Fund	\$ 40,911
Cohen & Steers Low Duration Preferred & Income Fund	\$ 48,777
Blackrock Strategic Income Opportunities Port	\$ 40,658

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The custodial risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counter-party (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state and local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110 percent of the total amount deposited by public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure District deposits by pledging first deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2022, the District has not established a deposit or investment policy related to custodial credit risk. All banks holding District funds have pledged securities as collateral. The market value of the securities pledged exceeded 110 percent of the amount on deposit at June 30, 2022.

Foreign Currency Risk

This is the risk that exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year end, the District was not exposed to foreign currency risk.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

<u>NOTE 3 – Investments</u> (continued)

Fair Value Measurements

The framework for measuring fair value provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under FASB 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 District has the ability to access.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- a. Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets.
- b. Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
- c. Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
- d. 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's or liability's fair value measurement level within a fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

There have been no changes to the methodologies used at June 30, 2022. Cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing is carried at cost plus interest received, which approximates fair value. Mutual funds are valued at the daily closing price as reported by the fund. Mutual funds held by the District are open-end mutual funds that are registered with the SEC. These funds are required to publish their daily net asset value (NAV) and to transact at that price. The mutual funds held by the District are deemed to be actively traded. Like mutual funds, exchange-traded funds are SEC-registered investment companies that offer investors a way to pool their money in a fund that makes investments in stocks, bonds, other assets or some combination of these investments and, in return receive an interest in that investment pool. Exchange-traded fund shares are traded throughout the day on national stock exchanges and at market prices that may or may not be the same as the NAV of the shares.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

<u>NOTE 3 – Investments</u> (continued)

The following table sets forth, by level within the fair value hierarchy, the District's investments at fair value as of June 30, 2022:

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis					
Investment Type	Total Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
Exchange-traded equity funds	\$ 313,446	\$ 313,446	\$	-	\$	-
Exchange-traded fixed income funds	33,046	33,046		-		-
Equity mutual funds	154,926	154,926		-		-
Real estate mutual funds	221,258	221,258		-		-
Alternatives mutual funds	41,169	41,169		-		· _
Fixed income mutual funds	40,912	40,912	<u></u>			_
Totals	\$ 804,757	\$ 804,757	\$	-	\$	-

Change in Fair Value of Investments

The District's change in its fair value of investments is computed as follows:

Fair value at end of year	\$ 821,145
Adjustment for cash transfer	60,000
Interest and dividends earned	(48,366)
Proceeds of investments sold during fiscal year	(27,180)
Noncash contribution	(6,323)
Fees	14,736
Fair value at beginning of year	 (1,017,784)
Change in fair value of investments	\$ (203,772)

NOTE 4 - Committed Fund Balance

Committed fund balance are commitments to outside third parties. Resources of restricted fund balance and net position are used to fund these commitments before unrestricted resources. At June 30, 2022, committed fund balance was comprised of the following:

Monson-Sultana School District expanded mental health services	\$ 73,850
Unexpected healthcare needs	100,000
Dinuba Fire Department EMT scholarships	 19,000
Total	\$ 192,850

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 5 – Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 1, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued and has determined that no adjustments are necessary to the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements nor have any subsequent events occurred, the nature of which would require disclosure.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE JUNE 30, 2022

GENERAL REVENUES:		Original Budget		Actual		/ariance avorable 1favorable)
Property taxes Dividends Interest Realized gain on sale of stock Unrealized loss on investments Miscellaneous revenue	\$	565,400 15,000 - - -	\$	626,566 48,366 1,066 27,180 (203,772) 6,341	\$	61,166 33,366 1,066 27,180 (203,772) 6,341
Total general revenues		580,400		505,747		(74,653)
EXPENDITURES: Current:						
Healthcare grants		553,850		654,540		(100,690)
Board payroll and related expenses		8,700		5,152		3,548
Legal and professional		99,200		113,422		(14,222)
Insurance		10,795		10,788		7
Office and miscellaneous		14,540		7,248		7,292
Tax administrative fees	<u> </u>	10,200		11,597		(1,397)
Total expenditures		697,285		802,747		(105,462)
Excess expenditures	\$	(116,885)		(297,000)	\$	(180,115)
Fund balance, July 1, 2021				1,472,435		
Fund balance, June 30, 2022				1,175,435		

See independent auditors' report.