Becoming Independent
(a California Not-for-Profit Corporation)

Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Together with Independent Auditors' Report

Becoming Independent

Table of Contents

DBMCPA

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors
Becoming Independent
Santa Rosa, California

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Becoming Independent, which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2023, and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Becoming Independent as of June 30, 2023, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Becoming Independent 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 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 about Becoming Independent's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are 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 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 GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

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

Dillwood Burkel + Millar, LLP

Santa Rosa, California
November 10, 2023

Becoming Independent

Statement of Financial Position
As of June 30, 2023

Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 8,620,864
Accounts receivable, net	1,246,657
Pledges receivable	25,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	152,275
Total current assets	10,044,796
Noncurrent assets	
Investments	4,583,772
Property, equipment, and improvements, net	11,317,604
Operating lease right-of-use asset, net	282,442
Other noncurrent assets	13,083
Total noncurrent assets	16,196,901
Total assets	$ 26,241,697
Liabilities and net assets	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 1,624,259
Operating lease liabilities, current portion, net	80,271
Total current liabilities	1,704,530
Operating lease liabilities, less current portion, net	187,204
Total liabilities	1,891,734
Net assets	
Without donor restrictions	24,257,828
With donor restrictions	92,135
Total net assets	24,349,963
Total liabilities and net assets	$ 26,241,697

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Becoming Independent

Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Support and revenue			
Service fees	$ 11,427,181	$ -	$ 11,427,181
Contributions and grants of financial assets	9,787	1,264,675	1,274,462
Contributions of nonfinancial assets	9,583	67,289	76,872
Work activities revenue	826,695	-	826,695
Santa Rosa Junior College subsidy	504,544	-	504,544
Investment gains, net	333,931	-	333,931
Other income	8,925		8,925
Gain on disposal of assets, net	4,517	-	4,517
Net assets released from restrictions	1,240,525	(1,240,525)	-
Total support and revenue	14,365,688	91,439	14,457,127
Expenses			
Program services			
Day training and activities	6,136,882	-	6,136,882
Transportation	435,693	-	435,693
Independent living skills	3,969,159	-	3,969,159
Total program services	10,541,734	-	10,541,734
Support services			
Management and general	863,334	-	863,334
Fundraising	522,607	-	522,607
Total supporting services	1,385,941	-	1,385,941
Total expenses	11,927,675	-	11,927,675
Changes in net assets	2,438,013	91,439	2,529,452
Net assets at beginning of year, *restated*	21,819,815	696	21,820,511
Net assets at end of year	$ 24,257,828	$ 92,135	$ 24,349,963

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Becoming Independent

Statement of Functional Expenses
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Program Services				Support Services			
	Day Training and Activities	Transportation	Independent Living Skills	Program Services Total	Management and General	Fundraising	Support Services Total	**Total Expenses**
Salaries, staff	$ 3,517,290	$ 181,976	$ 2,989,496	$ 6,688,762	$ 558,012	$ 193,816	$ 751,828	$ 7,440,590
Salaries, clients	356,737	-	-	356,737	-	-	-	356,737
Payroll taxes	347,288	16,798	273,070	637,156	33,338	15,115	48,453	685,609
Employee benefits	346,146	18,800	242,760	607,706	44,557	11,484	56,041	663,747
	4,567,461	217,574	3,505,326	8,290,361	635,907	220,415	856,322	9,146,683
Marketing	180,000	619	7,957	188,576	8,832	208,792	217,624	406,200
Vehicle expenses	276,152	120,006	-	396,158	1,595	-	1,595	397,753
Supplies	236,422	5,914	57,555	299,891	50,944	16,808	67,752	367,643
Professional fees	65,355	7,335	35,758	108,448	109,234	3,392	112,626	221,074
Repairs and maintenance	69,231	6,509	24,207	99,947	4,548	21,980	26,528	126,475
Insurance	74,929	7,417	35,023	117,369	4,359	2,180	6,539	123,908
Travel and transportation	45,665	-	71,703	117,368	579	47	626	117,994
Utilities	70,346	7,157	30,095	107,598	4,095	1,837	5,932	113,530
Telephone and data	56,222	2,791	43,195	102,208	5,101	2,982	8,083	110,291
Rent	51,151	2,385	3,707	57,243	2,722	152	2,874	60,117
Other	19,861	394	2,065	22,320	4,228	14,468	18,696	41,016
Postage and copying	2,123	141	793	3,057	401	21,203	21,604	24,661
Training and conference	9,537	226	5,596	15,359	3,785	1,892	5,677	21,036
Interest	13,978	1,957	2,270	18,205	137	68	205	18,410
	1,170,972	162,851	319,924	1,653,747	200,560	295,801	496,361	2,150,108
Depreciation and amortization	398,449	55,268	143,909	597,626	26,867	6,391	33,258	630,884
Total	$ 6,136,882	$ 435,693	$ 3,969,159	$10,541,734	$ 863,334	$ 522,607	$ 1,385,941	$11,927,675

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Becoming Independent

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Cash flows from operating activities	
Increase in net assets	$ 2,529,452
Adjustments to reconcile increase in net assets to net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	630,884
Reinvested interest and dividend income	(150,408)
Net realized and unrealized gains	(110,861)
Gain on disposal of assets	(5,315)
Decrease (increase) in operating assets:	
Accounts receivable	(179,175)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(57,098)
Pledges receivable	227,069
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	219,771
Operating lease liabilities	(68,099)
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities	3,036,220
Cash flows from investing activities	
Proceeds from sale of property	6,700
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	5,064,059
Purchases of investment securities	(5,100,582)
Acquisition of property, equipment and improvements	(2,169,166)
Increase in other noncurrent assets	(2,000)
Net cash and cash equivalents used in investing activities	(2,200,989)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	835,231
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,785,633
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 8,620,864
Supplemental cash flow information	
Cash paid for interest	$ 18,410
Non-cash investing and financing activities	
Acquisition of new operating lease asset and liability	$ 114,742

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

Note 1. Nature of Activities

Becoming Independent (the "Organization" or “BI”) is a California not-for-profit corporation that helps people with intellectual and developmental disabilities live their most meaningful and productive lives. BI is a community benefit organization serving all of Sonoma County with the purpose of elevating human abilities for the mutual benefit of the community. Each year BI welcomes hundreds of individuals to it programs, which focus on three core initiatives: Education, Employment, and Living Services. The opportunities intersect a myriad of interests from art classes, to volunteerism and employment, to learning to manage one’s finances.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Net assets, revenues, expenses, gains and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets of the Organization and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Without donor restrictions – Net assets that are not permanently, or temporarily, restricted by donor-imposed stipulations and, therefore, are available to carry out the Organization's operations.

With donor restrictions – Net assets consist of unconditional promises to give by donors that specify a specific use or the occurrence of a certain future event. When a restriction is met, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets as net assets released from restrictions.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Organization considers all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents, except when a restriction is imposed which limits the investment's use to long-term. Cash is held in demand accounts at banks, and cash balances may exceed the federally insured amounts during the year.

Service Fees and Other Contract Revenues

Contract revenue is reported at the amount that reflects the consideration to which BI expects to be entitled in exchange for providing services, or managing client services, according to contract agreements entered into with third parties. The Organization bills the third-party payers after the services are performed. Revenue is recognized as performance obligations are satisfied.

Contribution Revenues

Contributions received and unconditional promises to give are measured at their fair values and are reported as an increase in net assets. The Organization reports gifts and other assets as restricted support if they are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated assets.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies, *continued*

Contribution Revenues, *continued*

Verifiable pledges of unconditional contributions are recorded as pledges receivable and are recognized as support in the year such pledges are made by the donor. Pledges that are expected to be collected within one year are recorded at net realizable value. Pledges that are expected to be collected in future years are recorded at the present value of their estimated future cash flows. The discounts on those amounts are computed using risk-free interest rates applicable to the years in which the pledges are made. Amortization of the discount is included in contribution revenue in the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets. The Organization uses the allowance method to reserve for uncollectable accounts. Management periodically evaluates the allowance. As of June 30, 2023, Management expects all pledges receivable to be collected.

Donated materials and equipment are reflected as contributions in the accompanying statements at their estimated fair value on the date of receipt. Contributions of donated services that create or enhance nonfinancial assets, that require specialized skills, are provided by individuals possessing those skills, and would typically need to be purchased if not provided by donation, are recorded at their fair values in the year received. Many individuals volunteer their time and perform a variety of tasks that assist the Organization at various events; however, these donated services are not reflected in the financial statements, as the services do not require specialized skills.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are carried at the original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful accounts based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a monthly basis. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectable. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded when received. A receivable is considered to be past due if any portion of the receivable balance is outstanding for more than 90 days. Interest is not charged on accounts receivable balances.

The Organization uses the allowance method for recognition of losses from uncollectable accounts receivable. On June 30, 2023, accounts receivable are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts in the amount of $1,500.

Property, Equipment, and Improvements

Property, equipment, and improvements are recorded at acquisition cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from three to forty years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the useful life of the asset or the term of the lease with any unamortized balance written off to expense if a lease is terminated before the improvement has been fully amortized. It is the Organization's policy to capitalize all computers, equipment, furniture, fixtures, and improvements at costs greater than $2,500.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies*, continued*

Property, Equipment, and Improvements*, continued*

Contributed property and equipment are recorded at fair value on the date of donation. In the absence of donor stipulations, all contributions of property and equipment are recorded as unrestricted support and depreciated over the assets' estimated useful lives. Contributions of personal property are recorded at fair value, which is both measurable and objective. Long-lived assets donated with explicit restrictions regarding their use, and contributions of cash that must be used to acquire property and equipment, are reported as restricted support until the donated assets are purchased and placed in service. Upon the assets being placed in service, the restrictions are considered met and funds are released to unrestricted support. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense when incurred.

The Organization reviews the carrying value of property and improvements for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, the manner in which the property is used, and the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors. Based on this assessment, there was no impairment at June 30, 2023.

Leases

Transactions give rise to leases when the Organization receives substantially all of the economic benefits from, and has the ability to direct the use of specified property and equipment. The Organization has lessee activity that is classified as an operating lease. The operating lease is included in operating lease right-of-use asset, operating lease liability-current portion, and operating lease liability, non-current portion on the Statement of Financial Position.

An operating lease right-of-use asset represents the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and an operating lease liability represents obligations to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date of the lease based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. When discount rates implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined, the Organization uses their applicable incremental borrowing rate, or a risk free rate, at lease commencement to perform lease classification tests and to measure the lease liability and right-of-use asset. Lease expense for operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Certain optional renewal periods would not be included in the determination of the lease liability and right-of-use asset if management determined it was not reasonably certain that the lease would be extended or if the payments were not determinable.

The Organization has agreements with lease and non-lease components, such as common area maintenance, and has elected the practical expedient to not separate the lease and non-lease components when calculating the lease liability and right-of-use asset when it relates to office leases. The Organization has also elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of terms less than 12 months.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies*, continued*

Investments

Investments consist of marketable securities, fixed income, equity and bond mutual funds, and certificates of deposit. The Organization records all investments at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position and investment returns (including realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments, interest and dividends, and investment advisory fees) in the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets. Investment income and gains restricted by a donor are reported as increases in net assets without donor restrictions if the restrictions are met (either by passage of time or by use) in the reporting period in which the income and gains are recognized.

Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of an investment is the amount that would be received to sell the investment in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market price observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of investment and the characteristics specific to the investment. Investments with readily available active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. Investments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

Level 1: Valuations are based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Organization has the ability to access.
Level 2: Valuations are based on pricing inputs that are other than quoted prices in active markets, which are either directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3: Valuations are derived from other valuation methodologies, including pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques.

The categorization of an investment within the hierarchy is based on the investment's pricing transparency, and does not necessarily correspond to the Organization's perceived risk of that investment.

The carrying value of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of short and long-term debt approximates fair value based on discounting the projected market rates available for debt instruments with similar maturities.

Functional Expense Allocation

Expenses that are specifically identifiable are charged directly to the appropriate functional category. All other expenses are charged based on a reasonable allocation. Management and general expenses include those expenses that are not directly identifiable with any other specific function but provide the overall support and direction of the Organization.

Note 2. Significant Accounting Policies*, continued*

Income Taxes

The Organization is a nonprofit corporation under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3) and has been granted tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service and the California Revenue and Taxation Code.

The Organization determines whether its tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority based on the technical merits of the positions. As of June 30, 2023, the Organization had no unrecognized tax positions or uncertain tax positions requiring accrual. Therefore, no provision for income taxes has been provided in the financial statements. Exempt organization information returns are subject to review through three years after the date of filing for federal and four years after the date of filing for California.

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 based on management's knowledge and experience. Those estimates affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenue, support and expenses. The use of management's estimates primarily relates to the collectability of pledges and accounts receivable, and depreciable lives of property, equipment, and improvements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standard Update (ASU) No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* (“ASU 2016-02”), to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The Organization adopted ASU 2016-02 with a date of initial application of July 1, 2022, by electing the modified retrospective transition approach and using the additional (and optional) transition method provided by ASU No. 2018-11, *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements.* The adoption of the new standard created a restatement of the beginning balance of the Organization’s net assets due to the change in the accounting for one of the Organization’s operating leases.

As part of the transition, the Organization also elected to apply the following hindsight practical expedients:

1. Election not to reassess whether any expired or existing contracts are, or contain, leases;
2. Election not to reassess the lease classification for any expired or existing leases; and
3. Election not to reassess initial direct costs on any existing leases.

As a result of the adoption on July 1, 2022, the Organization recorded an unamortized operating lease right-of-use asset of $249,758, an operating lease liability of $220,832, and a reduction to net assets in the amount of $28,926.

Note 3. Liquidity and Availability of Financial Assets

The following reflects the Organization's financial assets, reduced by amounts not available for general use because of contractual, donor imposed, or board designated restrictions within one year of the balance sheet date, as of June 30, 2023:

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 8,620,864
Accounts receivable	1,246,657
Pledges receivable	25,000
Total financial assets at year end	9,892,521
Less those unavailable for general expenditures within one year due to:	
Donor restrictions	(92,135)
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year	$ 9,800,386

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 become due.

Note 4. Investments

Investments are the Organization's only financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. All investments held by BI are considered Level 1 financial assets. As of June 30, 2023 investments include the following:

	Fair Value	Cost
Equity mutual funds	$ 2,940,923	$ 2,846,750
Bond mutual funds	722,856	824,507
Fixed income mutual funds	503,177	509,398
Marketable securities	387,391	385,338
Certificates of deposit	29,425	30,000
	$ 4,583,772	$ 4,595,993

Investment returns are comprised of the following for the year ended June 30, 2023:

Interest and dividends	$ 261,241
Realized losses	(131,329)
Unrealized gains	242,190
Investment fees	(38,171)
	$ 333,931

Investment income includes $110,828 of interest income earned from operating checking and savings accounts.

Note 4. Investments, *continued*

As described above, the Organization invests in various investment securities. Investment securities are exposed to interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term, and such changes could materially affect the fair value of the investment balance.

Note 5. Property and Improvements

Property and improvements consisted of the following at June 30, 2023:

Buildings and improvements	$ 7,024,569
Vehicles	2,466,834
Furniture and equipment	1,498,088
Land improvements	1,457,844
Leasehold improvements	11,441
Depreciable assets	12,458,776
Accumulated depreciation	(3,405,272)
	9,053,504
Construction in progress	329,100
Land	1,935,000
	$ $11,317,604

Depreciation amounted to $285,734 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Note 6. Net Assets with Donor Restrictions

As of June 30, 2023, net assets with donor restrictions consisted of assets for specific purposes in the amount of $92,135.

Net assets released from program restrictions amounted to $1,240,525 during the year ended June 30, 2023.

Note 7. Operating Leases

The Organization leases facilities from which it conducts operations. The facilities are leased under non-cancelable operating leases. These leases have various expiration dates from August 2025 through April 2029 and require minimum monthly payments of approximately $8,400 as of June 30, 2023.

The Organization determined their incremental borrowing rate was 9%, and used that as the discount rate for their facility leases.

Note 7. Operating Leases, *continued*

Total lease costs incurred by these leases and type of payment for the year ended June 30, 2023, consist of the following:

Operating lease cost:		
Amortization of lease asset	$	82,058
Interest on lease liability		18,410
	$	100,468

Operating cash flows from operating leases for the year ended June 30, 2023 total $86,509.

As of June 30, 2023, the undiscounted future lease payment over the lease term for operating leases along with a reconciliation of the undiscounted cash flows to operating lease liabilities are as follows:

2024	$	101,091
2025		101,815
2026		38,418
2027		26,357
2028		27,147
Thereafter		23,185
		318,013
Less: present value discount		(50,538)
Lease liability	$	267,475

Note 8. Employee Benefit Plan

The Organization has a 403(b) Plan available to employees. Employees may contribute up to the Internal Revenue Service determined maximum, with limits to their annual compensation. The Organization makes discretionary matching contributions, which become fully vested after plan participants complete two years of service. BI’s matching contributions totaled $85,248 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Note 9. Concentrations

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At various times during the year ended June 30, 2023, the Organization had deposit amounts with a financial institution in excess of the $250,000 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insurance limit. The Organization had approximately $2,441,000 on deposit in excess of the FDIC insured amount at June 30, 2023.

Note 9. Concentrations*, continued*

Significant Revenue Sources

During the year ended June 30, 2023, a significant portion of the Organization's total support was received from the North Bay Regional Center. Their support accounted for approximately 80% of the total revenue. There was an outstanding receivable balance of about $1,000,000 from this source on June 30, 2023. The service contracts with this agency is renewed periodically, ranging from every year to every five years.

Note 10. Contributions of Nonfinancial Assets

Contributions of nonfinancial assets recognized in the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets as of June 30, 2023 included:

Category	Revenue Recognized	Utilization in Programs or Activities	Donor Restrictions	Valuation Techniques
Auction items and experiences	$ 47,003	Fundraising event	Fundraising event for capital campaign	Value determined by donor description and readily available retail market value.
Food and beverages	19,286	Fundraising event	Fundraising event for capital campaign	Value determined by readily available retail market value.
Professional services	9,050	Fundraising event	No associated donor restrictions	Determined by the regular market rate for the services provided.
Supplies	1,000	Art Program	Art Program	Supplies were valued at readily available retail market value.
Rentals	533	Fundraising event	No associated donor restrictions	Value determined by regular market rate for the items rented.
	$ 76,872			

Note 11. Subsequent Events

The Organization evaluated subsequent events from July 01, 2023 through November 10, 2023, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued, and determined there are no material subsequent events that required recognition or additional disclosure in these financial statements.