

FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY

AUDIT REPORT
JUNE 30, 2023



FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 30, 2023

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

NAME	POSITION	AREA OF REPRESENTATION	TERM EXPIRES
Bob Gardner	Chair	Mono County Supervisor	12/31/2023
Stacey Adler	Vice-Chair	Superintendent of Schools	Indefinite*
Janice Mendez	Member	Project Lead Community Health in Diabetes Prevention, Bridgeport Indian Colony	3/15/2024
Michelle Raust	Member	Mono County Department of Social Services	9/30/2027
Patricia Robertson	Member	Community-based Organization	5/1/2023
Lauren Plum	Member	Mono County Behavioral Health	9/6/28
<i>Vacant</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Community Member</i>	<i>N/A</i>

**Until appointment of successor or no longer in position.*

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
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FINANCIAL SECTION

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTSIndependent Auditors' Report

Board of Commissioners
First 5 Mono County
Mammoth Lakes, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements***Opinions***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of the First 5 Mono County, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the First 5 Mono County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the First 5 Mono County, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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. 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 Commission and to meet certain 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; this includes 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 Commission'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.

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgement 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 Commission'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 judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Commission'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 required supplementary information, such as management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not 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 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements. The Commission Membership page located before the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Commission Membership page has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 31, 2023 on our consideration of Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely 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 effectiveness of Commission's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Christy White, Inc.

San Diego, California
October 31, 2023

FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

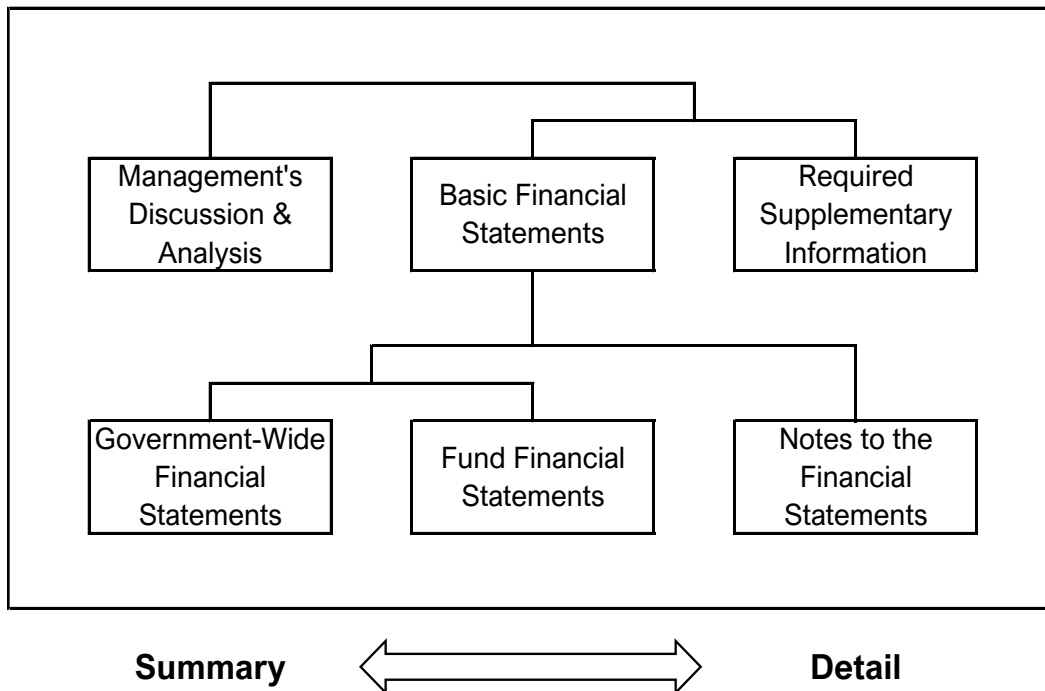
On November 3, 1998, California voters approved Proposition 10 – the Children and Families First Act (Act). The Act imposed additional excise tax on cigarettes and tobacco related products to fund programs that promote, support, and improve the early development of children from prenatal through age five. The intent is for all California children to be healthy, to live in a healthy and supportive family environment, and to enter school ready to learn.

The Mono County Board of Supervisors created the Mono County Children and Families Commission (Commission) as a county commission in 1999 under the provisions of the Act. The Commission consists of seven members appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. The Commission is an agency of the County with independent authority over the county strategic plan for the support and improvement of early childhood development within the County and of the Mono County Children and Families Trust Fund established pursuant to the Act. The Commission contracts with the Mono County Office of Education for human resources, information technology, custodial, office space, and some fiscal support.

As management of the Commission, we offer readers of our financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2023.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Commission's basic financial statements. The Commission's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.



**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

Components of the Financial Section

Government-wide Financial Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Commission's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the Commission's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the Commission's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. earned but unused vacation leave).

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 9-10 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Commission, like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Fund financial statements report essentially the same functions as those reported in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and government wide statements.

The Commission adopts an annual appropriated budget for its fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

The fund financial statements can be found on pages 11-14 of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 15-24 of this report.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The Commission presents its financial statements under the reporting model required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America Statement No. 34 (GASB 34), Basic Financial Statements – and Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) – for State and Local Governments.

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government’s financial position. In the case of the Commission, assets exceed liabilities by \$619,406 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. This represents resources received from Proposition 10 taxes, other revenue including grants received by the Commission, and interest earned on fund balance, that has not been expended. Cash and investments are maintained in the County’s cash and investment pool where interest earned on the Commission’s balance is apportioned to the Commission. Other sources of net position also reside in the Commission’s receivables due from other governments (\$253,087). These receivables represent grants and matching program funds, as well as Proposition 10 taxes that were remitted by the State, County, or Non-Governmental Organization but had not been received by the Commission, as of June 30, 2023.

The Commission also reports accounts payable of \$706,244 representing payments due on grant services contracts, and other miscellaneous expenses that had not been expended at year-end and reimbursement for services rendered to the Commission that had not been reimbursed by year-end.

The Commission’s net position increased overall by \$18,873 during the 2022-2023 fiscal year. This decrease was due to expenses being less than revenues for the current year.

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	2022	Net Change
ASSETS			
Current and other assets	\$ 1,325,650	\$ 1,275,468	\$ 50,182
Total Assets	1,325,650	1,275,468	50,182
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities	706,244	674,935	(31,309)
Total Liabilities	706,244	674,935	(31,309)
NET POSITION			
Restricted	-	30,394	(30,394)
Unrestricted	619,406	570,139	49,267
Total Net Postion	\$ 619,406	\$ 600,533	\$ 18,873

	Governmental Activities		
	2023	2022	Net Change
REVENUES			
Program revenues	\$ 1,058,933	\$ 968,067	\$ 90,866
General revenues	20,406	8,320	12,086
Total Revenues	1,079,339	976,387	102,952
EXPENSES			
Program expenses	1,060,466	982,863	77,603
Total Expenses	1,060,466	982,863	77,603
Change in net position	18,873	(6,476)	25,349
Net Position - Beginning	600,533	607,009	(6,476)
Net Position - Ending	\$ 619,406	\$ 600,533	\$ 18,873

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMISSION'S GOVERNMENTAL FUND

As noted earlier, the Commission uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

For the year ending on June 30, 2023, the Commission reported an ending fund balance of \$619,406; a increase of \$18,873 from the prior year. This increase represents the amount of revenues in excess of expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2023. The fund balance increase was a product of higher than anticipated interest revenue and lower than anticipated salary and benefit costs and Emergency Fund distribution.

The Commission's fund balance as of the end of the fiscal year 2022-2023 (\$619,406) is allocated as follows: \$83,000 is committed to the following programs: Raising A Reader and Safe Kids. \$536,406 is assigned to Oral Health, School Readiness Strategies, the Emergency Fund, Systems Building, and Commission Operations by means of the 5-year fiscal plan and 2022-23 adopted budget.

Total revenue consisting of Proposition 10 funds, interest income, State Commission matching funds, special projects grant revenue, and miscellaneous income increased from \$976,387 to \$1,079,339 for the year ending June 30, 2023. This increase is mainly due to increases in grant revenue primarily from the California Department of Public Health Home Visiting funding and partnership with Mono County Libraries funding for developmental screenings.

Fund Budgetary Highlight

- Total revenues were under budget by \$133,423 primarily due to the following:
 - Challenges with the new Small Population County Funding Augmentation invoicing process leading to a lower drawdown of funds than budgeted
 - Unfilled Positions
 - Lower than projected contract costs

CAPITAL ASSETS AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Capital Assets

The Commission did not have any capital assets at the end of the current fiscal year.

Long-Term Liabilities

The Commission did not have any long-term liabilities outstanding at the end of the current fiscal year.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The Commission is committed to focusing Proposition 10 funds on the purposes for which it is intended: To promote and sustain comprehensive, integrated programs and services that will help to nurture children ages 0-5 so that their young brains and bodies will develop appropriately.

The following factors were considered in preparing the Commission's financial plan for fiscal year 2022-2023:

- Continuation of funding commitments for Home Visiting, Oral Health, School Readiness programs, the Community Development Block Grant through Mono County, Mono County Home Visiting, and the Peapod Program.
- Continuation of Small County Population Funding Augmentation
- 1% interest on the local Children and Families Trust Fund.

The Commission views Proposition 10 as a mechanism to establish and fund a sustainable system of results-oriented early childhood development and family support services for the age 0-5 population, not as just another funding source for programs. In that regard, in fiscal year 2022-2023 the Commission continued to focus on evaluating all funded programs to determine what is working or has promised to impact the health and well-being of children. This information will be used to help evaluate the overall impact of Proposition 10 in Mono County. The result of these evaluation activities will help to inform the Commission as it plans for fiscal year 2023-2024 expenditures and beyond.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Mono County Children and Families Commission finances for all those interested. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: Executive Director, First 5 Mono County Children and Families Commission, P.O. Box 130, Mammoth Lakes, California, 93546.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,072,563
Due from other governments	253,087
Total Assets	<u>1,325,650</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accrued liabilities	706,244
Total Liabilities	<u>706,244</u>
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	619,406
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 619,406</u>

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

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	Governmental Activities
Program Revenues	
Federal grants	\$ 66,168
Proposition 10 apportionment	74,654
Proposition 10 small county augmentation, SMIF, and Proposition 56	246,738
Other state grants	370,904
Local grants	290,567
Other local	9,902
Total Program Revenues	<u>1,058,933</u>
Program Expenses	
Grants	110,300
Salaries and benefits	530,591
Contracted services	274,198
Office supplies	44,024
Office and storage rent	3,465
Travel and conferences	28,502
Indirect costs	54,660
Other	14,726
Total Program Expenses	<u>1,060,466</u>
Net Program Revenue (Expenses)	(1,533)
General Revenues	
Interest income	20,406
Total General Revenues	<u>20,406</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	18,873
Net Position - Beginning	600,533
Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ 619,406</u>

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

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>General Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,072,563
Due from other governments	<u>253,087</u>
Total Assets	\$ 1,325,650
LIABILITIES	
Accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 706,244</u>
Total Liabilities	706,244
FUND BALANCES	
Committed	
Programs and program services	83,000
Assigned	<u>536,406</u>
Total Fund Balances	619,406
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,325,650

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

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET
POSITION
JUNE 30, 2023**

Amounts reported for assets and liabilities for governmental activities in the statement of net position do not differ from amounts reported in the governmental fund.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	<u>General Fund</u>
REVENUES	
Federal grants	\$ 66,168
Proposition 10 apportionment	74,654
Proposition 10 small county augmentation, SMIF, and Proposition 56	246,738
Other state grants	370,904
Local grants	290,567
Other local	9,902
Interest	20,406
Total Revenues	<u>1,079,339</u>
EXPENDITURES	
Program expenditures	
Grants	110,300
Salaries and benefits	530,591
Contracted services	274,198
Office supplies	44,024
Office and storage rent	3,465
Travel and conferences	28,502
Indirect costs	54,660
Other	14,726
Total Expenditures	<u>1,060,466</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	18,873
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>600,533</u>
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 619,406</u>

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

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities do not differ from amounts reported in the governmental fund.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Mono County Board of Supervisors established First 5 Mono County, also known as Mono County Children and Families First Commission (“the Commission”) in 1999 under the provisions of the California Children and Families Act of 1998 (Act). The Commission provides support for all children, prenatal to five years, and their families to improve early childhood development. The Commission is funded through cigarette tax revenue generated as a result of the California approval of the Proposition 10 Act (“Prop 10”) in November 1998. The commission shall consist of at least seven members. The membership shall consist of: (1) One member from the Board of Supervisors; (2) At least two, and as many as four, members shall be from among the following persons: the county health officer and persons responsible for management of the following county functions: children’s services, public health services, behavioral health services, social services and tobacco and other substance abuse prevention and treatment services; (3) The County Superintendent of Schools; (4) Representatives of local medical, pediatric, or obstetric associations or societies; (5) Representative of a local school district; (6) Representative of a community-based organization that has the goal of promoting or nurturing early childhood development. (Ord. 05-05 §7.90.060). The Commission is implementing comprehensive and integrated systems for children to thrive in supportive, nurturing and loving environments; enter school healthy and ready to learn and become productive and well-adjusted as members of society. The Commission developed a strategic plan to guide activities and funding for the period of July 2019 through June 2024. The Commission’s Guiding Principles are to 1) strive to serve all families in Mono County using strength based, family centered, and culturally relevant approaches, 2) promote and fund high-quality programs that are flexible and creative, 3) foster coordination and partnerships with service providers, 4) be accountable to the public with effective fiscal management and evaluation, and 5) leverage funds to maximize community resources and program support.

B. Component Units

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Commission is financially accountable. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the Commission in that the Commission approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. In addition, component units are other legally separate organizations for which the Commission is not financially accountable but the nature and significance of the organization’s relationship with the Commission is such that exclusion would cause the Commission’s financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Commission has no such component units. In addition, the Commission is not aware of any entity that would be financially accountable for the Commission that would result in the Commission being considered a component unit of that entity.

C. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Statements.

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the primary government (the Commission). These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and other non-exchange transactions.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenue for the Commission’s governmental activity. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with the Commission. Program revenues include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of the Commission. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including investment income, are presented as general revenues.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (continued)

Fund Financial Statements.

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Proposition 10 taxes and investment income are accrued when their receipt occurs within sixty days after the end of the accounting period so as to be both measurable and available. All receivables are expected to be collected within the current year. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Commission gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include Proposition 10 taxes and grants. Revenues from Proposition 10 taxes are recognized when all eligibility requirements are met which coincides with the State apportions Proposition 10 tax revenues to the Commission. Revenues from grants are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

General Fund:

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the Commission. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government.

D. Basis of Accounting – Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government-wide financial statements are reported using 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.

Net Position equals assets and deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. The net position should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on its use are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The net position restricted for other activities results from special revenue funds and the restrictions on their use.

Governmental Funds

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded under the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. “Available” means the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. Generally, “available” means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year-end.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

D. Basis of Accounting – Measurement Focus (continued)

Revenues – Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions (continued)

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Commission receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes, grants, and entitlements. Under the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from the grants and entitlements is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Commission must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Commission on a reimbursement basis. Under the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time a liability is incurred. On the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Commission's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

E. Assets, Liabilities, Fund Balance and Net Position

Capital Assets

The Commission's assets are capitalized at historical cost. Depreciation is charged to operations using a straight-line method, based on the average useful life of the asset. The estimated useful lives of their property and equipment are five years. The Commission currently does not possess capital assets. Its equipment purchases are under the \$5,000 County capitalization threshold.

Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Commission is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable - The nonspendable fund balance classification reflects amounts that are not in spendable form. Examples include inventory, lease receivables (net of related deferred inflows), prepaid items, the long-term portion of loans receivable, and nonfinancial assets held for resale. This classification also reflects amounts that are in spendable form but that are legally or contractually required to remain intact, such as the principal of a permanent endowment.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Assets, Liabilities, Fund Balance and Net Position (continued)

Fund Balance (continued)

Restricted - The restricted fund balance classification reflects amounts subject to externally imposed and legally enforceable constraints. Such constraints may be imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or may be imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - The committed fund balance classification reflects amounts subject to internal constraints self-imposed by formal action. The constraints giving rise to committed fund balance must be imposed no later than the end of the reporting period. The actual amounts may be determined subsequent to that date but prior to the issuance of the financial statements. In contrast to restricted fund balance, committed fund balance may be redirected by the government to other purposes as long as the original constraints are removed or modified in the same manner in which they were imposed, that is, by the same formal action.

Assigned - The assigned fund balance classification reflects amounts that the government *intends* to be used for specific purposes. Assignments may be established either by the Commission Membership or by a designee of the Commission and are subject to neither the restricted nor committed levels of constraint. In contrast to the constraints giving rise to committed fund balance, constraints giving rise to assigned fund balance are not required to be imposed, modified, or removed by formal action of the Commission Membership. The action does not require the same level of formality and may be delegated to another body or official. Additionally, the assignment need not be made before the end of the reporting period, but rather may be made any time prior to the issuance of the financial statements.

Unassigned - In the General Fund, the unassigned fund balance classification reflects the residual balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that is not restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes. However, deficits that cannot be eliminated by reducing or eliminating amounts assigned to other purposes are reported as negative unassigned fund balance.

The Commission applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

F. 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. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

G. Budget and Budgetary Process

The Commission adopts an annual budget, which can be amended by the Commission throughout the year. The basis used to prepare the budget is the same as the basis used to reflect actual revenues and expenditures. An annual budget is not required by the California Government Code for the Commission but is a recommended element in the First Five Association of California Financial Management Guide.

H. New Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 91 – In May 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. This standard's primary objectives are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The statement was postponed by GASB Statement No. 95 and is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2021. The Commission has fully implemented this Statement as of June 30, 2023.

GASB Statement No. 96 – In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for governments. This statement defines a SBITA; establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended. The statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The Commission has fully implemented this Statement as of June 30, 2023.

GASB Statement No. 99 – In April 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. The objectives of this statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The statement addresses various practice issues, including: (a) clarification of provisions in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, related to the determination of the lease term, classification of a lease as a short-term lease, recognition and measurement of a lease liability and a lease asset, and identification of lease incentives, (b) disclosures related to nonmonetary transactions; clarification of provisions in Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*, as amended, related to the focus of the government-wide financial statements, (c) terminology updates related to certain provisions of Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*, and (d) terminology used in Statement 53 to refer to resource flows statements. A portion of this statement was effective upon issuance, while the remaining portions of this statement were effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2022 and for periods beginning after June 15, 2023. The Commission has implemented the requirements that were effective upon issuance but has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements for the requirements of this statement that are not yet effective.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
 JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

H. New Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

GASB Statement No. 100 – In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2023. The Commission has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 101 – In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. This statement is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2023. The Commission has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

A. Summary of Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Commission’s cash and cash equivalent balance at June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

	Governmental Activities
Cash in county - unrestricted	\$ 1,072,563
Total cash and investments	\$ 1,072,563

B. Policies and Practices

The Commission maintains all of its cash and investments with the Mono County Treasurer in an investment pool. On a quarterly basis the Treasurer allocates interest to participants based upon their average daily balances. Required disclosure information regarding categorization of investments and other deposit and investment risk disclosures can be found in the County’s financial statements.

The County maintains written investment policies that address a wide variety of investment practices, including primary investment objectives, investment authority, allowable investment vehicles, investment maturity terms, eligible financial institutions, capital preservation, and cash flow management.

All cash deposits at the County conform to the California Government Code Section 53646 and are fully collateralized by governmental securities pledged for the purpose of Public Deposit Collateral.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 2 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

C. General Authorizations

Except for investments by trustees of debt proceeds, the authority to invest Commission funds deposited with the county treasury is delegated to the County Treasurer and Tax Collector. Additional information about the investment policy of the County Treasurer and Tax Collector may be obtained from its website. The table below identifies the investment types permitted by California Government Code.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Remaining Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
Local Agency Bonds, Notes, Warrants	5 years	None	None
Registered State Bonds, Notes, Warrants	5 years	None	None
U. S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None
U. S. Agency Securities	5 years	None	None
Banker's Acceptance	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	None	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20% of base	None
Medium-Term Corporate Notes	5 years	30%	None
Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	None
County Pooled Investment Funds	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None
Joint Powers Authority Pools	N/A	None	None

D. 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 to changes in market interest rates. The Commission manages its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in the County Treasury. The Commission maintains a pooled investment with the County Treasury with a fair value of approximately \$1,029,539 and an amortized book value of \$1,072,563. The average weighted maturity for this pool is 588 days.

E. Credit Risk

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. The investments in the County Treasury are not required to be rated. As of June 30, 2023, the pooled investments in the County Treasury were not rated.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
 JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 2 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

F. Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Commission's deposits may not be returned to it. The Commission does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for deposits. However, the California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law. The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110 percent of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco having a value of 105 percent of the secured deposits. As of June 30, 2023, the Commission's funds were held in the County Treasury and was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

G. Fair Value

The Commission categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value. The following provides a summary of the hierarchy used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs should be developed using the best information available under the circumstances, which might include the Commission's own data. The Commission should adjust that data if reasonable available information indicates that other market participants would use different data or certain circumstances specific to the Commission are not available to other market participants.

Uncategorized - Investments in the Mono County Treasury Investment Pool are not measured using the input levels above because the Commission's transactions are based on a stable net asset value per share. All contributions and redemptions are transacted at \$1.00 net asset value per share.

The Commission's fair value measurements at June 30, 2023 were as follows:

	Uncategorized
Investment in county treasury	\$ 1,029,539
Total fair market value of investments	\$ 1,029,539

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
 JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

	<u>General Fund</u>
Federal Government	
Community development block grant	\$ 22,050
State Government	
Proposition 10 apportionment	7,496
Proposition 10 small county augmentation	62,498
Other state grants	111,677
Local grants	
Other local	49,366
Total	<u>\$ 253,087</u>

NOTE 4 – ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities at June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

	<u>General Fund</u>
Vendors payable	\$ 706,244
Total	<u>\$ 706,244</u>

NOTE 5 – FUND BALANCES

The Commission is committed to maintaining a prudent level of financial resources to protect against the need to reduce service levels because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted expenditures.

	<u>General Fund</u>
Committed	
School Readiness: Raising a Reader	\$ 38,000
Safe Kids	45,000
Total committed	<u>83,000</u>
Assigned	
Other assignments	536,406
Total assigned	<u>536,406</u>
Total	<u>\$ 619,406</u>

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued
JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The required composition of the Board of Commissioners includes members from the County and other local governments, community-based organizations which serve children, and the Mono County Superintendent of Schools. Commissioners must abstain from voting on issues directly related to their respective organizations. The Mono County Office of Education is contracted by the Commission to provide personnel, custodial, some financial and information technology services. The Commission incurred expenses totaling \$50,000 for these services during the year ended June 30, 2023.

NOTE 7 – PROGRAM EVALUATION

The Commission spent \$11,850 on program evaluation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

NOTE 8 – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Commission is covered under the risk management program of Mono County which provides risk management oversight. Insurance coverage is through the Mono County Office of Education Self Insured Schools of California (SISC). The Commission has had no claims filed against it and has no outstanding claims.

NOTE 9 – SECTION 30131.4 OF THE CALIFORNIA TAX AND REVENUE CODE CERTIFICATION

The Commission has certified that the supplant requirement stated in Section 30131.4 of the California Tax and Revenue Code has been met.

NOTE 10 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Commission receives funding from the State of California Proposition 10, the Children and Families First Act, to fund programs that promote, support, and improve the early development of children from prenatal through age five. These programs must be in compliance with applicable laws and may be subject to financial and compliance audits by the State. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the State cannot be determined at this time, although the County's management does not expect such amounts, if any, to be material.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
GENERAL FUND – BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variances - Final to Actual
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Federal grants	\$ 156,649	\$ 156,649	\$ 66,168	\$ (90,481)
Proposition 10 small county augmentation, SMIF, and Proposition 56	342,020	342,020	321,392	(20,628)
Other state grants	393,943	393,943	370,904	(23,039)
Local grants	300,150	300,150	290,567	(9,583)
Other local	8,000	8,000	9,902	1,902
Interest	12,000	12,000	20,406	8,406
Total Revenues	1,212,762	1,212,762	1,079,339	(133,423)
EXPENDITURES				
Program expenditures				
Grants	107,526	107,526	110,300	(2,774)
Salaries and benefits	604,460	604,460	530,591	73,869
Contracted services	345,706	345,706	274,198	71,508
Office supplies	55,336	55,336	44,024	11,312
Office and storage rent	2,900	2,900	3,465	(565)
Travel and conferences	33,749	33,749	28,502	5,247
Indirect costs	51,596	51,596	54,660	(3,064)
Other	11,489	11,489	14,726	(3,237)
Total Expenditures	1,212,762	1,212,762	1,060,466	152,296
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	-	-	18,873	18,873
Fund Balance - Beginning	600,533	600,533	600,533	-
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 600,533	\$ 600,533	\$ 619,406	\$ 18,873

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
 NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

NOTE 1 – PURPOSE OF SCHEDULES

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

This schedule is required by GASB Statement No. 34 as required supplementary information (RSI) for the General Fund. The budgetary comparison schedule presents both (a) the original and (b) the final appropriated budgets for the reporting period as well as (c) actual inflows, outflows, and balances, stated on the Commission’s budgetary basis. A separate column to report the variance between the final budget and actual amounts is also presented, although not required.

NOTE 2 – EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Commission incurred an excess of expenditures over appropriations in individual programs presented in the Budgetary Comparison Schedule as follows:

	Expenditures and Other Uses		
	Budget	Actual	Excess
Program expenditures			
Grants	\$ 107,526	\$ 110,300	\$ 2,774
Office and storage rent	\$ 2,900	\$ 3,465	\$ 565
Indirect costs	\$ 51,596	\$ 54,660	\$ 3,064
Other	\$ 11,489	\$ 14,726	\$ 3,237

OTHER INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS

**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****Independent Auditors' Report**

Board of Commissioners
First 5 Mono County
Mammoth Lakes, 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 the governmental activities and the general fund of First 5 Mono County (the Commission), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 31, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Commission's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission'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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Commission'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 financial statements. 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 Commission'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 Commission's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Christy White, Inc.

San Diego, California
October 31, 2023

REPORT ON STATE COMPLIANCEIndependent Auditors' Report

Board of Commissioners
First 5 Mono County
Mammoth Lakes, California

Report on State Compliance***Opinion on State Compliance***

We have audited the First 5 Mono County's (Commission) compliance with the requirements specified in the State of California's Standards and Procedures for Audits of Local Entities Administering the California Children and Families Act, issued by the State Controller's Office, applicable to the Commission's statutory requirements identified below for the year ended June 30, 2023.

In our opinion, First 5 Mono County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the applicable state programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on State Compliance

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, and the State of California's Standards and Procedures for Audits of Local Entities Administering the California Children and Families Act, issued by the State Controller's Office. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Commission 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 opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Commission'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 the California Children and Families Program.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit for State Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Commission’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 State of California’s Standards and Procedures for Audits of Local Entities Administering the California Children and Families Act 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. 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 the Commission’s compliance with the requirements of the California Children and Families Program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Standards and Procedures for Audits of Local Entities Administering the California Children and Families Act, 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 the Commission’s compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances;
- Obtain an understanding of the Commission’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 State of California’s Standards and Procedures for Audits of Local Entities Administering the California Children and Families Act, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission’s internal controls over compliance. Accordingly, we express no such opinion; and
- Select and test transactions and records to determine the Commission’s compliance with the state laws and regulations applicable to the following items:

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>PROCEDURES IN AUDIT GUIDE</u>	<u>PROCEDURES PERFORMED</u>
Contracting and Procurement	6	Yes
Administrative Costs	3	Yes
Conflict of Interest	3	Yes
County Ordinance	4	Yes
Long - Range Financial Plans	2	Yes
Financial Condition of the Commission	1	Yes
Program Evaluation	3	Yes
Salaries and Benefits Policies	2	Yes

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 identify during the audit.

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 state 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 state 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 state 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 may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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 State of California's Standards and Procedures for Audits of Local Entities Administering the California Children and Families Act. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Christy White, Inc.

San Diego, California
October 31, 2023

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditors' report issued:	<u>Unmodified</u>
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	<u>No</u>
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	<u>None Reported</u>
Non-compliance material to financial statements noted?	<u>No</u>

STATE AWARDS

Internal control over state programs:	
Material weaknesses identified?	<u>No</u>
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	<u>None Reported</u>
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with <i>2022-23 Standards and Procedures for Audits of Local Entities</i> <i>Administering the California Children and Families Act</i> ?	<u>No</u>
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for state programs:	<u>Unmodified</u>

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

There were no financial statement findings or findings of non-compliance for the year ended June 30, 2023.

**FIRST 5 MONO COUNTY
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023**

There were no findings for the year ended June 30, 2022.