Audited Financial Statements

mothers' milk bank

June 30, 2020

Quigley & Miron

San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank
Audited Financial Statements
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Quigley & Miron

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank
San Jose, California

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank (Organization), a nonprofit organization, which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2020, and the related statement of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank as of June 30, 2020, and the changes in its net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank's June 30, 2019 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated March 16, 2020. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Quigley & Miron

Campbell, California
March 26, 2021

San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank
Statement of Financial Position
June 30, 2020
(with comparative totals for 2019)

	2020	2019
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 523,535	$ 604,052
Investments—Note 3	1,974,354	2,070,305
Accounts receivable—Note 4	360,094	290,514
Accrued interest receivable	1,747	2,204
Prepaid expenses	72,851	65,524
Property and equipment, net—Note 5	586,638	706,989
Total Assets	**$ 3,519,219**	**$ 3,739,588**
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 94,358	$ 70,889
Salaries and employee benefits payable	141,884	99,379
Total Liabilities	**236,242**	**170,268**
Net Assets		
Without donor restrictions	3,282,977	3,569,320
Total Net Assets	**3,282,977**	**3,569,320**
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	**$ 3,519,219**	**$ 3,739,588**

See notes to financial statements.

San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2020
(with comparative totals for 2019)

	2020	2019
Operating Activities		
Revenue and Public Support		
Fees for services	$ 3,064,406	$ 2,862,071
Interest and dividends—Note 3	76,736	103,023
Other income	7,544	1,748
Contributions and grants	18,948	107,561
In-kind contributions	2,195	1,390
Total Revenue and Public Support	**3,169,829**	**3,075,793**
Expenses		
Milk bank services	2,931,419	2,245,280
Supporting services		
Management and administration	406,364	545,401
Fund development	71,582	43,992
Total Expenses	**3,409,365**	**2,834,673**
Change in Net Assets from Operations	**(239,536)**	**241,120**
Nonoperating Activities		
Investment return, net—Note 3	(46,807)	3,404
Total Nonoperating Activities	**(46,807)**	**3,404**
Change in Net Assets	**(286,343)**	**244,524**
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	**3,569,320**	**3,324,796**
Net Assets at End of Year	**$ 3,282,977**	**$ 3,569,320**

See notes to financial statements.

San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank
Statement of Functional Expenses
Year Ended June 30, 2020
(with comparative totals for 2019)

	Milk Bank Services	Supporting Services: Management and Administration	Supporting Services: Fund Development	2020 Total	2019 Total
Salaries	$ 1,119,433	$ 162,988	$ 55,406	$ 1,337,827	$ 1,061,842
Employee benefits—Note 6	149,559	23,417	4,375	177,351	140,031
Payroll taxes	93,190	12,977	4,340	110,507	90,230
Total Personnel Expenses	**1,362,182**	**199,382**	**64,121**	**1,625,685**	**1,292,103**
Program supplies	461,906			461,906	440,120
Shipping and delivery	460,253	1,528		461,781	337,077
Donor blood and milk testing	191,965			191,965	175,131
Occupancy	113,120	36,272	1,601	150,993	82,709
Depreciation	106,377	21,142	1,366	128,885	122,625
Professional fees and services		73,000		73,000	78,040
Contracted services	34,119	28,264	700	63,083	75,385
Office expenses	35,666	8,126	1,354	45,146	32,552
Merchant fees	39,232		168	39,400	31,742
Telephone	27,324	6,226	1,038	34,588	20,730
Advertising and promotion	30,501			30,501	25,853
Travel	18,074	6,608	763	25,445	36,524
Insurance		24,244		24,244	22,051
Event registration fees	18,264			18,264	10,380
Dues and subscriptions	17,219	619		17,838	15,233
Equipment rent and maintenance	11,800		365	12,165	10,782
Printing and publications	3,417		106	3,523	1,131
Other expenses		953		953	6,884
Provision for doubtful accounts					17,621
Total Expenses	**$ 2,931,419**	**$ 406,364**	**$ 71,582**	**$ 3,409,365**	**$ 2,834,673**

See notes to financial statements.

San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2020
(with comparative totals for 2019)

	2020	2019
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Change in net assets	$ (286,343)	$ 244,524
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	128,885	122,625
Investment (gains) losses	46,577	(3,554)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(69,580)	(2,143)
Accrued interest receivable	457	(1,072)
Prepaid expenses	(7,327)	(26,014)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	23,469	(22,054)
Salaries and employee benefits payable	42,505	10,261
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	**(121,357)**	**322,573**
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(8,534)	(130,262)
Purchase of investments	(141,553)	(228,075)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	190,927	65,000
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities	**40,840**	**(293,337)**
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(80,517)**	**29,236**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	**604,052**	**574,816**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	**$ 523,535**	**$ 604,052**

See notes to financial statements.

San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020
(with comparative totals for 2019)

Note 1—Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization—San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank (Organization), established in 1974 in San Jose, California, is a 501(c)(3) non-profit tissue bank providing safe and processed breast milk for babies and others who are under the care of a health care professional. The Organization collects excess breast milk from volunteer breastfeeding mothers, stores the breast milk for optimal nutritional value, processes the breast milk to remove viruses and bacteria that may cause illness and distributes the donor human milk to hospitals and families. As a charter member of the Human Milk Banking Association of North America (HMBANA), the Organization's standards of processing donated breast milk are the basis of operation for all milk banking organizations. The Organization is licensed as a Tissue Bank in California and Maryland and is registered with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Organization navigated the uncertainties and challenges brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Organization had an increase in processing and distribution of donor milk. The Organization's goal is to build access for all infants with special emphasis to those that are underserved. The Organization increased distribution by 7% (766,000 ounces of processed milk). The increase was the result of increased outpatient demand for milk and the increase of hospitals use of donated milk beyond neonatal intensive care units. 60% of the milk distributed supported hospitals, and 40% of the milk distributed supported outpatients. To increase access to donor milk, the Organization implemented "Express Milk" program for outpatients. This program made it possible for outpatients to order 40 ounces of milk without a prescription. The Organization implemented a manufacturing process to standardize the nutrient content of donor milk. Each batch of Hospital grade milk is assured to contain an optimal level of protein, fat and calories. The staff continuing to look for opportunities for improvement to increase efficiency in processes while maintaining a safe work environment.

Programs include Black Infant Health programs, WIC services, and hospital-based services as populations need. Milk drives were also included in Medical professional conferences as a teaching tool for physicians. Organizationally, San Jose Mothers' Milk Bank expanded marketing and public relations of the milk bank, social media and laboratory services this year. Breast pump services are expanding throughout California and continue to rise in distribution as more hospitals and clinics are becoming baby friendly. Additionally, marketing and public relations activities are in progress with the new marketing manager. We are now expanding our services beyond our state to assure babies who need donor milk have access.

Financial Statement Presentation—In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2016-14, *Presentation of Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Entities*. The update addresses the complexity and understandability of net asset classification, deficiencies in information about liquidity and availability of resources, and the lack of consistency in the type of information provided about expenses and investment return. Organization has adopted ASU No. 2016-14 for the year ended June 30, 2019 and has adjusted the presentation of these statements accordingly. The ASU has been applied retrospectively to all periods presented.

Note 1—Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—*Continued*

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Organization's net assets are classified based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. As such, the net assets of the Organization and changes therein are presented and reported as follows:

> Net assets without donor restrictions—Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed stipulations and that may be expended for any purpose in performing the primary objectives of the Organization. These net assets may be used at the discretion of the Organization's management and the board of directors.
>
> Net assets with donor restrictions—Net assets subject to stipulations imposed by donors and grantors. Some donor restrictions are temporary in nature; such restrictions that may or will be met either by actions of the Organization and/or the passage of time. Other donor restrictions are perpetual in nature, whereby the donor has stipulated that the funds be maintained in perpetuity. Generally, the donors of such assets permit the Organization to use all or part of the income earned on related investments for general or specific purposes. There were no net assets with donor restrictions as of June 30, 2020 or 2019.

Donor-restricted contributions are reported as increases in net assets with donor restrictions, depending on the nature of the restriction. When a time restriction expires or a purpose restriction is satisfied, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and are reported in the statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions. It is the policy of the Organization to record contributions that are restricted by the donor as an increase in net assets without donor restrictions if the restriction expires in the reporting period in which the contribution is recognized.

Measure of Operations—The statement of activities reports all changes in net assets, including changes in net assets from operating and nonoperating activities. Operating activities consist of providing safe and processed breast milk for babies and others and related fees for service, and interest and dividends. Nonoperating activities are limited to investment return and other activities considered to be of a more unusual or nonrecurring nature.

Income Taxes—The Organization is a nonprofit organization exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (Code). Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is included in the financial statements. In addition, the Organization has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service not to be a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Code.

Accounting standards require an organization to evaluate its tax positions and provide for a liability for any positions that would not be considered 'more likely than not' to be upheld under a tax authority examination. Management has evaluated its tax positions and has concluded that a provision for a tax liability is not necessary at June 30, 2020 or 2019. Generally, the Organization's information returns remain open for examination for a period of three (federal) or four (state of California) years from the date of filing.

Note 1—Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—*Continued*

Recently Adopted Accounting Principle—In June 2018, FASB issued ASU No. 2018-08, *Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made*. ASU No. 2018-08 clarifies the definition of an exchange transaction. As a result, not-for-profit entities (NFPs) are to account for most federal grants as donor-restricted conditional contributions rather than as exchange transactions (the prevalent practice today). An accommodation ("simultaneous release" option) is provided which, if elected, would allow grants received and used within the same period to be reported in net assets without donor restrictions, consistent with where the grant revenue is reported today. Donors are to use the same criteria as recipients (i.e., a barrier or hurdle coupled with a right of return/right of release) to determine whether gifts or grants are conditional or unconditional. Expense recognition is deferred for conditional arrangements and is immediate for unconditional arrangements. No new disclosures are required. ASU No. 2018-08 has been adopted by the Organization for the year ended June 30, 2020, however, the retrospective approach requires that organizations reflect the effect of the new guidance in the earliest year presented in the financial statements and noted that there was no material effect on the financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents—The Organization considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Property and Equipment—Property and equipment is stated at cost if purchased, or fair value at the time of donation if contributed. Property and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, ranging from three to ten years. Purchases of equipment in excess of $1,000 are capitalized.

Concentration of Credit Risk—Financial instruments which potentially subject the Organization to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, investments, and accounts receivable. The Organization places its cash, cash equivalents, and certificates of deposit with financial institutions where the funds are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to $250,000 per institution. At times, in the normal course of business, such cash balances are in excess of the FDIC insurance limits, however management deems the risk of loss due to these concentrations to be minimal. Accounts receivable are due from hospitals, agencies, and individuals well-known to the Organization. The Organization's management has assessed the credit risk associated with these accounts receivable and has determined an allowance for potential uncollectible amounts is not necessary.

Investments—Investments are valued at fair market value. Investment transactions are recorded on the trade date. Investment income and realized and unrealized gains and losses, net of investment management fees, are reported as increases or decreases in the appropriate net asset category.

Fees for Services—Revenues derived from fees for services are recognized at the time services are provided.

Note 1—Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—*Continued*

In-Kind Contributions—The Organization receives in-kind contributions of breast milk from countless mothers, without which the Organization could not carry out its mission. However, these contributions have not been reflected on the financial statements as they do not meet the requirements of generally accepted accounting principles. The Organization received in-kind contributions of supplies of $2,195 and $1,390 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and is included in the program supplies caption of the statement of functional expenses.

Functional Expenses—The costs of providing the various program and supporting services have been summarized on a functional basis in the statement of activities. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated between the milk bank services and supporting services benefitted. Salaries and wages, employee benefits, payroll taxes, and travel are allocated on the basis of estimates of time and effort. Occupancy and depreciation are allocated on the basis of square footage. All other functional expenses are allocated directly to the program or supporting service benefitted.

Statement of Cash Flows—The Organization paid no income taxes and no interest expense during the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Comparative Totals for 2019—The accompanying financial statements include certain prior-year summarized comparative financial information in total, but not by net asset class. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Organization's audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019, from which the summarized information was derived.

Note 2—Availability and Liquidity

The Organization's goal is generally to maintain financial assets to meet one year operating expenses (approximately $3,000,000).

The following represents the availability and liquidity of the Organization's financial assets at June 30, 2020 to cover operating expenses for the next fiscal year:

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 523,535
Investments	1,974,354
Accounts receivable	360,094
Current Availability of Financial Assets	**$ 2,857,983**

Note 3—Investments and Fair Value Measurements

In determining the fair value of assets and liabilities, the Organization utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible. The Organization determines fair value based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability in the principal or most advantageous market. When considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, the following fair value hierarchy distinguishes between observable and unobservable inputs, which are characterized in one of the following levels:

Level 1—Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to the Organization at the measurement date. The Organization's Level 1 assets consist of fixed income mutual funds.

Level 2—Valuations based on observable inputs (other than Level 1), such as quoted prices for similar assets at the measurement date, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly. The Organization's Level 2 assets consist of certificates of deposit.

Level 3—Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement, and involve management judgment. The Organization had no Level 3 assets or liabilities at June 30, 2020 and 2019.

The Organization may utilize a practical expedient for the estimation of the fair value of investments in investment companies for which the investment does not have a readily determinable fair value. The practical expedient used by the Organization to value private investments is the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share, or its equivalent. In some instances, the NAV may not equal the fair value that would be calculated under fair value accounting standards. The Organization had no assets or liabilities classified at NAV as a practical expedient during the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Investments measured on a recurring basis at June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fixed income mutual funds	$ 1,801,090	$ 1,801,090	$	$
Certificates of deposit	173,264		173,264	
Totals	**$ 1,974,354**	**$ 1,801,090**	**$ 173,264**	**$**

Note 3—Investments and Fair Value Measurements—*Continued*

Investments measured on a recurring basis at June 30, 2019 consist of the following:

	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fixed income mutual funds	$ 1,802,306	$ 1,802,306	$	$
Fixed income securities	167,563		167,563	
Certificates of deposit	100,436		100,436	
Totals	**$ 2,070,305**	**$ 1,802,306**	**$ 267,999**	**$**

Investment return for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 is as follows:

	2020	2019
Unrealized investment gains (losses)	$ (50,700)	$ 3,554
Realized investment gains	4,123	
Investment management fees	(230)	(150)
Investment Return, Net	**(46,807)**	**3,404**
Interest and dividends	76,736	103,023
Total Return on Investment	**$ 29,929**	**$ 106,427**

Note 4—Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2020 and 2019 consist of the following:

	2020	2019
Hospitals	$ 180,708	$ 219,258
Individuals	179,386	71,256
Totals	**$ 360,094**	**$ 290,514**

Note 5—Property and Equipment, Net

Net property and equipment at June 30, 2020 and 2019 consists of the following:

	2020	2019
Leasehold improvements	$ 797,960	$ 797,960
Equipment	266,059	257,525
Computer equipment	11,462	11,462
	1,075,481	1,066,947
Less accumulated depreciation	(488,843)	(359,958)
Property and Equipment, Net	**$ 586,638**	**$ 706,989**

For the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 depreciation expense totaled $128,885 and $122,625, respectively.

Note 6—Retirement Plan

The Organization has a simple IRA (Plan) covering all eligible employees who receive at least $5,000 of compensation. Each participant may elect to contribute up to the maximum limit allowed by federal law. During the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Organization elected to make a 2% non-matching contribution to eligible employees. Employer contributions for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019 totaled $18,374 and $13,628, respectively.

Note 7—Leases

In June 2016, the Organization entered into a 10-year lease agreement for new office space to house their entire operations and in June 2018 signed an expansion for additional office and freezer space. Total occupancy expense related to the lease amounted to $150,993 and $82,709 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Future minimum annual rental commitments by year for this operating lease with remaining terms in excess of one year are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2021	$ 118,387
2022	120,755
2023	123,170
2024	125,632
2025	128,146
Thereafter	32,194
	$ 648,284

Note 8—Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Leases—In February 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, which requires organizations that lease assets (lessees) to recognize the assets and related liabilities for the rights and obligations created by the leases on the statement of financial position for leases with terms exceeding 12 months. ASU No. 2016-02 defines a lease as a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to control the use of identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The lessee in a lease will be required to initially measure the right-of-use asset and the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, as well as capitalize initial direct costs as part of the right-of-use asset. ASU No. 2016-02 is effective for nonprofit organizations with fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, with early adoption permitted. The Organization is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of ASU No. 2016-02 will have on its financial statements.

Revenue Recognition—In May 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which supersedes most of the current revenue recognition requirements. The underlying principle is that an entity will recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance provides a five-step analysis of transactions to determine when and how revenue is recognized. Major provisions include capitalization of certain contract costs, consideration of time value of money in the transaction price and allowing estimates of variable consideration to be recognized before contingencies are resolved in certain circumstances. The guidance also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. ASU No. 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019; with early adoption permitted. The guidance permits the use of either a retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Organization is evaluating whether this will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Gifts-in-Kind—In September 2020, FASB issued ASU No. 2020-07, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation and Disclosures by Not-for-Profit Entities for Contributed Nonfinancial Assets*, which requires increased transparency around the use and valuation of contributed nonfinancial assets (also known as gifts-in-kind) received by not-for-profit entities. Under the updated guidance, gifts-in-kind are required to be presented as a separate line item in the statement of activities, apart from contributions of cash or other financial assets, and to be disaggregated in the notes to the financial statements by the category that depicts the type of contributed nonfinancial assets. There are additional required disclosures regarding qualitative information denoting whether the gifts-in-kind were monetized or utilized during the reporting period; the entity's policy, if any, about monetizing rather than utilizing contributed nonfinancial assets; and the valuation techniques and inputs used to arrive at a fair value measure. ASU No. 2020-07 is to be applied retrospectively and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. Early adoption is permitted. The Organization is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of ASU 2020-07 will have on its financial statements.

Note 9—Risks and Uncertainties

In early March 2020, the COVID-19 virus was declared a global pandemic. Business continuity, including supply chains and consumer demand across a broad range of industries and countries, has been, and continues to be, severely impacted, as governments and their citizens take significant and unprecedented measures to mitigate the consequences of the pandemic. The Organization has continued to conduct its program activities and to monitor the ongoing impact of the pandemic response on its overall operations. At the time of this reporting, the cumulative financial impact of the pandemic on the Organization, if any, cannot be fully determined, therefore no related adjustment has been made to these financial statements.

Note 10—Subsequent Events

Subsequent events were evaluated by management through March 26, 2021, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and it was concluded that no material subsequent events have occurred that would require adjustment to the financial statements or disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.