FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2023

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Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2023

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To the Board of Directors Orange County Council of Governments Irvine, California

Independent Auditors' Report

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the general fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Orange County Council of Governments (OCCOG), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the OCCOG'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, the general fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the OCCOG's, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 the 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the OCCOG, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the OCCOG'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 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Hawaiian Gardens, California Page Three

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the OCCOG's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the OCCOG'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 management's discussion and analysis, and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 12, 2024, on our consideration of the OCCOG'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 the OCCOGs 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 the OCCOG's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Gruber and Lopez, Inc.

Gruber and Lopez, Inc.

Newport Beach, California January 12, 2024 MANAGEMENTS' DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As Management of the Orange County Council of Governments (OCCOG), we offer readers of OCCOG's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of OCCOG's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to OCCOG's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information.

Government-wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of OCCOG's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of OCCOG's assets and liabilities, with the difference between assets and liabilities reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indication on whether the financial position of OCCOG is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how OCCOG's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position 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 this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods. The government-wide financial statements may be found on pages 8 and 9.

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. OCCOG, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. Governmental 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. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. OCCOG consists of a single governmental fund. The fund financial statements may be found on pages 9 to 12.

Fiduciary Funds. OCCOG is responsible for other assets, that can only be used for the beneficiary on another entity. The fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities on pages 13 and 14 respectively. OCCOG excludes these activities in OCCOG's other financial statements because OCCOG can not use these assets to finance its operations. OCCOG is responsible to ensure the assets are reported in this fund is used for its intended purpose.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The total net position of OCCOG was \$131,585 at June 30, 2023 (as noted in Table 1). In comparison, the total net position of OCCOG at June 30, 2022 was \$175,412. OCCOG's net position at June 30, 2023 was unrestricted, meaning there are no external restrictions placed on the future use of the organization's net position.

Table 1.

ORANGE COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Net Posit on at June 30:

	Governmenta	al Act	ivit ies	Percent Change
	 2023		2022	
Current and other assets	\$ 952,812	\$	636,658	49.7%
Total assets	952,812		636,658	
Current liabilit es	 821,227		461,246	78.0%
Total liabilit es	 821,227		461,246	
Net posit bn:				
Unrestricted	 131,585		175,412	-24.99%
Total net posit on	\$ 131,585	\$	175,412	

The total net position of OCCOG decreased by \$43,827 or 24.99%, during FY 2022-23 (see Table 2). This means that expenses exceeded revenues, on a full accrual basis, by \$43,827 for the year. This compares to the decrease in net position during FY 2021-22 of \$67,194. Revenues were 30.3% higher than in FY 2021-22, and expenses were 27.4% higher. The overall increase in revenues can be attributed to Regional Action Planning (REAP) grant. Membership Dues and Fees increased in FY 2022-23 compared to FY 2021-22 mainly due to increase in members dues as adopted in the FY 2022-23 budget. Operating grants and contributions increased by \$354,481 in FY 2022-23 compared to FY 2021-22 primarily related to (REAP) grant billing. The increase in expenses can be attributed to increased spending for REAP grant in Community Development which amounted to \$353,522.

Changes in net posit on For the year ended June 30:

	Governmental Act vit es			Percent Change	
		2023		2022	
Revenues					
Program revenues					
Member dues and fees	\$	445,748		\$ 365,408	22.0%
Operat ng grants and contribut ons		1,430,560		1,079,453	32.5%
Investment earnings (loss)		4,471		(1,483)	-401.5%
Total revenues		1,880,779		1,443,378	30.3%
Expenses					
General government		507,173		417,245	21.6%
Community development		1,417,433		 1,093,327	29.6%
Total expenses		1,924,606		1,510,572	27.4%
Change in net posit on		(43,827)		(67,194)	-34.8%
Net posit on, beginning of year		175,412		 242,606	-27.7%
Net posit on, end of year	\$	131,585		\$ 175,412	-24.99%

Financial Analysis of the General Fund

As noted above, OCCOG maintains two governmental funds, the General Fund and an Agency Fund.

OCCOG's revenues for FY 2022-23 came from membership dues and fees, charges for services, and operating grants. Members pay annual membership dues that fund expenditures related to the administration of OCCOG. Members also reimburse OCCOG for the cost of demographic research performed by California State University, Fullerton. There was an increase in dues structure from FY 2021-22 to FY 2022-23. For FY 22-23 OCCOG recorded revenue in charges for services to administer planning related projects. The source of funding is Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) Grant Partnerships and Outreach.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The OCCOG Board of Directors adopted a formal budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, on June 23, 2022, which anticipated a deficit of revenues under expenditures for the year of \$(4,636).

Actual expenditures exceeded actual revenues for the year by \$109,543. Actual revenues for the year of \$1,815,063 were \$1,735,508 lower than the final budget amount, as a result primarily of revenue for REAP grant which was not fully realized for FY 22-23. The remaining REAP budget balance is carried over to FY 2023-24.

Total actual expenditures of \$1,924,606 were \$1,630,599 lower than expected in the final FY 2022-23 budget. Expenditures were lower than budget mainly due to REAP grant expenditures which were not fully realized for FY 22-23 budgeted. The remaining REAP budget balance is carried over to FY 2023-24.

Contacting OCCOG Management

Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the OCCOG Executive Director or to the OCCOG Treasurer at 3972 Barranca Parkway Suite J127, Irvine, CA 92606.

ORANGE COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 242,854	
Accounts receivable	703,759	
Accrued interest	1,359	
Prepaid items	4,840	
Total assets	952,812	
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	821,227	
Total liabilities	 821,227	
Net Position		
Net position:		
Unrestricted	\$ 131,585	

ORANGE COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
General Government:	
Program Revenues:	
Charges for Services:	
Membership dues and fees	\$ 445,748
General assembly	47,421
Operating grants and contributions:	
Regional early action planning	1,383,139
Total program revenues	1,876,308
Expenses: General government Community development	507,173 1,417,433
Total expenses	1,924,606
Net program expense	(48,298)
General Revenue Investment earnings	4,471
Change in net position	(43,827)
Net position, beginning of year	175,412
Net position, end of year	\$ 131,585

ORANGE COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS Governmental Fund Balance Sheet June 30, 2023

	Ge	neral Fund
Assets		
Cash and investments	\$	242,854
Accounts receivable	Ψ	703,759
Accrued interest		1,359
Prepaid items		4,840
Total assets	\$	952,812
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	821,227
Total liabilities		821,227
Deferred inflows of resources		
Unavailable revenue		65,716
Total deferred inflows of resources		65,716
Fund Balance:		
Nonspendable		4,840
Unassigned		61,029
Total fund balance		65,869
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	\$	952,812

ORANGE COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position Year Ended June 30, 2023

Fund balances of governmental funds	\$ 65,869
To record as revenue amounts that were received outside of the availability period	65,716
Net position of governmental activities	\$131,585

ORANGE COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balance Year Ended June 30, 2023

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Membership dues and fees	\$ 445,748
Charges for services General Assembly	47,421
Intergovernmental revenues – Regional early action planning	1,317,423
Investment earnings	4,471
Total revenues	1,815,063
Expenditures:	
Current:	
General government:	
Demographic research	177,674
Administrative	158,288
Professional services	146,467
Miscellaneous	24,744
Community development	
General Assembly conference	37,719
Regional Early Action Planning	1,379,714
Total expenditures	1,924,606
-	
Net change in fund balance	(109,543)
Fund balance, beginning of year	175,412
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 65,869
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ORANGE COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2023

Changes in fund balances of governmental funds	\$ (109,543)
Some revenues reported in the Statement of Activities are not considered to be available to finance current expenditures and therefore are reported as available revenues only	
in the statement of activities	 65,716
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (43,827)

ORANGE COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2023

	Assets	Custodial Funds
Cash and Investments		\$ -
	Net Position	
Net position:		

\$ -

Restricted

Governmental Fund Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Cust	odial Fund
Additions Collections from other governments	\$	185,542
Deductions Payments to other governments		241,214
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position		(55,672)
Net position, beginning of year		55,672
Net position, end of year	\$	_

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended June 30, 2023

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. <u>Organization</u>

A Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement (Agreement) between public agencies located in Orange County, California (Members) created the Orange County Council of Governments (OCCOG) in August 1996. Member agencies include all 34 Orange County cities, the County of Orange, the Orange County Transportation Authority, the Transportation Corridor Agencies, Orange County Sanitation Districts, Independent Special Districts of Orange County and the South Coast Air Quality Management District. The Agreement may not be terminated except by an affirmative vote of a majority of total voting membership of the Board of Directors.

The general purpose of OCCOG is: 1) to serve as the Sub-regional Organization that represents Orange County on mandated and non-mandated Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) regional planning activities; 2) to develop and adopt an Orange County Projections that serves as Orange County's official growth forecast for local, area-wide and regional planning activities; 3) to provide a vehicle for its members to engage cooperatively and voluntarily on additional regional and cooperative planning efforts with federal, state and regional agencies and to provide Orange County a voice on recommendations and solutions on such additional planning issues to federal, state and regional agencies; and 4) to conduct studies and projects designed to improve and coordinate the common governmental responsibilities and services on an area-wide and regional basis through the establishment of a council of governments. The goal and intent of OCCOG is one of voluntary cooperation among its member agencies for the collective benefit of all member agencies in Orange County.

The books and financial records for OCCOG for the year ended June 30, 2023 are maintained by the Orange County Council of Governments at 3972 Barranca Pkwy, Suite J127, Irvine, CA 92606.

b. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The basic financial statements of the OCCOG are comprised of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to the basic financial statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

Government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. <u>Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation</u> (continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

c. Description of Funds

The OCCOG reports the following major governmental fund:

<u>General Fund</u> - The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements include a Statement of Net Position and Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The fiduciary fund represents a custodial fund. Fiduciary fund types are accounted for according to the nature of the fund. Custodial funds are reported on the accrual basis of accounting.

OCCOG reports the following fiduciary fund:

<u>Custodial Fund</u> – The Custodial Fund is used to account for monies held by OCCOG on behalf of jurisdictions participating in the Orange County Data Acquisition Partnership. (OCDAP) with Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). Each Agency has entered into an agreement with SCAG, of which OCCOG is an intermediary to collect funds from jurisdictions, and remit to SCAG as needed throughout the project.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and may include amounts based on estimates and assumptions by management. Actual results could differ from those amounts.

e. <u>Net Position and Fund Balance</u>

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflow of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and is classified into three categories:

- Net Investment in Capital Assets The amount 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, and excludes unspent debt proceeds. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets or related debt should also be included in this component of net position.
- Restricted This amount represents the net position that is not accessible for general use because its use is subject to restrictions enforceable by third parties and enabling legislation, reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.
- Unrestricted This amount represents the residual of amounts not classified in the other two categories and represents the net position available for OCCOG.

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified in the following categories:

- Nonspendable Items that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, such as prepaid items and inventories; advances, which are long-term interfund borrowings; and items that are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as principal of an endowment or revolving loan funds.
- Unassigned This includes the excess residual amounts in the General Fund and the residual deficit of all other governmental funds, which have not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes.

The General fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount.

When and expense/expenditure is incurred for purposes which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available. OCCOG's policy is to apply restricted resources first.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f. <u>Cash and cash equivalents and investments</u>

OCCOG pools its available cash for investment purposes. OCCOG's cash and equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, highly liquid money market investments with maturities of one year or less at time of purchase are stated at amortized cost.

g. <u>Prepaid Items</u>

Prepaid items consist of prepayments of insurance.

(2) Cash and Investments

As of June 30, 2023, cash and investments were reported in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Governmental activities	<u>\$ 242,854</u>
Total cash and investments	\$ 242,854

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2023 consist of the following:

Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 88,351
Investments	154,503
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 242,854</u>

California public agency depositors. As of June 30, 2023, the carrying amount of OCCOG deposits was \$88,351 and the bank balance was \$128,121 The \$39,770 difference represents outstanding checks.

Cash consists of bank demand deposit accounts. The California Government Code requires California banks and savings and loan associations to secure a government's deposits by pledging government securities with a value of 110% of a government's deposits. California law also allows financial institutions to secure government deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes at 150% of the value of the government's total deposits. The collateral for deposits in federal and state chartered banks is held in safekeeping by an authorized Agent of Depository recognized by the State of California Department of Banking. These securities are physically held in an undivided pool of all California public agency depositors

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

(2) Cash and Investments (continued)

Investment Types	* Maximum <u>Maturity</u>	* Maximum Percentage <u>Of Portfolio</u>	* Maximum Investment <u>in One Issuer</u>
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	\$75M	\$75M
Local Government Investment Pool	N/A	30%	None
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	None

Investments in State Investment Pool

OCCOG is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of OCCOG's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon OCCOG's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

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

Concentration of Credit Risk

In accordance with GASB statement No. 40 requirements, OCCOG is exposed to concentration of credit risk whenever they have invested more than 5% of their total investments in any one issuer. As of June 30, 2023 OCCOG was not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk

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

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of failure of a counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment in collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools (such as LAIF). As of June 30, 2023, none of OCCOG's deposits or investments were exposed to custodial credit risk.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

(2) Cash and Investments (continued)

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. OCCOG's investment policy limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. LAIF has an investment maturity of less than 1 year.

Fair Value Classifications

Fair value measurements are categorized based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

Investments in LAIF investment pool are uncategorized as deposit and withdrawals are made on the basis of \$1 and not fair value.

(3) Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2023 consisted mainly of \$703,759 due from SCAG in relation to funds due for the Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) grant partnership.

(4) Liability Insurance

a. Description of Self-Insurance Pool Pursuant to Joint Powers Agreement

The Orange County Council of Governments is a member of the California Joint Powers Insurance Authority (the Authority), which provides joint protection programs and group purchased insurance for local government agencies. The Authority is composed of 123 California public entities and is organized under a joint powers agreement pursuant to California Government Code §6500 et seq. OCCOG participates in the Authority's Primary Liability Program, which does not have a self-insured retention or member deductible.

The overall coverage limit for each member, including all layers of coverage, is \$50 million per occurrence. Subsidence losses have a sub-limit of \$40 million per occurrence. The coverage structure includes retained risk that is pooled among members, reinsurance, and excess insurance. More detailed information about the various layers of coverage is available on the following website: https://cjpia.org/protection/coverage-programs.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Continued)

(4) Liability Insurance (continued)

During the past three fiscal years, the Primary Liability Program did not experience settlements or judgments that exceeded pooled or insured coverage. There were also no significant reductions in pooled or insured coverage in 2022-23.

OCCOG pays an annual contribution to the Authority and may share in any member refunds in the event that pooled funding exceeds the cost of pooled claims and claim-related expenses, or OCCOG may be required to pay additional contributions based upon the Authority's operating results. The Authority's financial statements may be obtained from its administrative office located at 8081 Moody Street, La Palma, California 90623, or by calling (562) 467-8700.

(5) Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through January 12, 2024 which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that there are no transactions that will have a significant impact on OCCOG.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ORANGE COUNTY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive/ (Negative)
Revenues:				
Membership dues and fees	\$ 764,621	\$ 764,621	\$ 445,748	\$ (318,873)
Charges for services General Assembly	\$ 70 4 ,021 67,500	\$ 704,021 67,500	\$ 44 3,748 47,421	\$ (318,873) (20,079)
Intergovernmental revenues –	07,500	07,500	47,421	(20,079)
Regional early action planning	2,717,250	2,717,250	1,317,423	(1,399,827)
Investment earnings	1,200	1,200	4,471	3,271
Total revenues	3,550,571	3,550,571	1,815,063	(1,735,508)
Expenditures: Current: General government:				
Demographic research	470,138	470,138	177,674	292,464
Administrative	158,596	158,596	158,288	308
Professional services	147,500	147,500	146,467	1,033
Miscellaneous	28,825	28,825	24,744	4,081
Community development				
General Assembly conference	40,436	40,436	37,719	2,717
Regional Early Action Planning	2,709,710	2,709,710	1,379,714	1,329,996
Total expenditures	3,555,205	3,555,205	1,924,606	1,630,599
Net change in fund balance	(4,634)	(4,634)	(109,543)	(104,909)
Fund balance, beginning of the year	175,412	175,412	175,412	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 170,778	\$ 170,778	\$ 65,869	\$ (104,909)

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2023

Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary Data

OCCOG establishes accounting control through formal adoption of an annual operating budget. The budget is prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The adopted budget can be amended by the Board as unforeseen circumstances come to management's attention. In addition, for FY 2022-23, the Executive Director was granted authority to approve amendments to the budget, provided that any individual amendment did not exceed \$10,000 and further provided that any and all such amendments in excess of \$10,000 and increases in the total amount of budgeted expenditures required the approval of the Board of Directors.

The legal level of budgetary control is the account level within the General Fund.



To the Board of Directors Orange County Council of Governments Irvine, California

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

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, the general fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Orange County Council of Governments (OCCOG) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise OCCOG's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 12, 2024.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered OCCOG's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing the 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 OCCOG's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of OCCOG's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether OCCOG'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 entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Gruber and Lopez, Inc. Gruber and Lopez, Inc. Newport Beach, California

January 12, 2024

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, QUESTIONED COSTS, AND OTHER MATTERS

June 30, 2023

There were no findings noted for June 30, 2023.

STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

June 30, 2022

2022-01	Budget Appropriations
	Finding: Budgeted expenditures exceeded actual by \$11,833 at the General Fund account level.
	Results: Matter was resolved.
2022-02	Fair Market Value Adjustment
	Finding: The LAIF fair value adjustment of \$2,686 was not recorded before the audit began and was discovered during the audit process.

Results: Matter was resolved.