

The Legal Aid Society

Financial Report and Reports Related to
Federal Awards
June 30, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

The Board of Directors
The Legal Aid Society

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Legal Aid Society, which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2020, the related statements 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from 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 The Legal Aid Society as of June 30, 2020, and the results of its operations and its 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 The Legal Aid Society's 2019 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated December 30, 2019. 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements, The Legal Aid Society has recognized a receivable amounting to approximately \$22,000,000 from unexecuted and/or unregistered contracts with the State/City of New York. As a result, the State/City of New York may claim not to be obligated to pay The Legal Aid Society for the contract services performed. Consequently, the ultimate realization of these contract receivables is subject to the execution of these contracts by the State/City of New York. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters*Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 31, 2021, on our consideration of The Legal Aid Society'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 Legal Aid Society'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 The Legal Aid Society's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RSM VS LLP

New York, New York
March 31, 2021

The Legal Aid Society

Statement of Financial Position

June 30, 2020

(With Comparative Financial Information as of June 30, 2019)

	2020	2019
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,246,696	\$ 11,758,397
Receivables from grants, governmental contracts and other	87,851,531	69,667,428
Investments, at fair value	20,333,650	24,907,275
Deferred charges and other assets	1,031,212	6,661,377
Property and equipment, at cost, net	4,239,865	4,917,705
Total assets	\$ 130,702,954	\$ 117,912,182
Liabilities and Net Assets (Deficiency)		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 12,227,252	\$ 5,203,578
Accrued payroll and other employee expenses	33,043,197	32,324,388
Accrued postretirement health and benefits cost	70,213,668	58,332,320
Pension liability	18,615,274	14,999,944
Deferred lease incentives and lease obligations	16,430,466	17,854,821
Total liabilities	150,529,857	128,715,051
Commitments and contingencies		
Net assets:		
Without donor restrictions	(25,966,724)	(17,071,187)
With donor restrictions		
Purpose and time restricted	4,048,798	4,202,295
Perpetual in nature	2,091,023	2,066,023
Total net assets with donor restrictions	6,139,821	6,268,318
Total net assets (deficiency)	(19,826,903)	(10,802,869)
Total liabilities and net assets (deficiency)	\$ 130,702,954	\$ 117,912,182

See notes to financial statements.

The Legal Aid Society

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2020

(With Summarized Comparative Financial Information for the Year Ended June 30, 2019)

	2020			2019
	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total	Summarized Comparative Total
Support and revenue:				
Program support and revenue:				
Criminal defense practice	\$ 189,461,114	\$ 359,037	\$ 189,820,151	\$ 172,563,261
Juvenile rights practice	47,798,112	362,025	48,160,137	47,993,771
Civil practice	74,456,629	1,826,103	76,282,732	69,093,012
Contributions (net of direct expenses related to the benefit)	15,409,934	4,880	15,414,814	14,183,747
Return on investments, net	775,629	131,904	907,533	801,850
Court awards	96,614	-	96,614	14,722
Other income	150,225	-	150,225	2,886
Net assets released from restrictions – satisfaction of program and time restrictions	2,812,446	(2,812,446)	-	-
Total support and revenue before in-kind contributions	330,960,703	(128,497)	330,832,206	304,653,249
Operating expenses:				
Program services:				
Criminal defense practice	173,872,914	-	173,872,914	155,163,330
Juvenile rights practice	46,503,797	-	46,503,797	43,814,117
Civil practice	78,065,372	-	78,065,372	70,058,752
Total program services before in-kind contributions	298,442,083	-	298,442,083	269,036,199
Supporting services:				
Administrative expenses	22,423,941	-	22,423,941	19,382,255
Fundraising expenses	1,262,678	-	1,262,678	1,130,070
Total supporting services	23,686,619	-	23,686,619	20,512,325
Total operating expenses before in-kind contributions	322,128,702	-	322,128,702	289,548,524
Results of operations	8,832,001	(128,497)	8,703,504	15,104,725
In-kind contributions:				
Revenue from legal services	82,358,546	-	82,358,546	96,933,776
Program expenses from pro bono services	(82,358,546)	-	(82,358,546)	(96,933,776)
Total in-kind contributions	-	-	-	-
Change in net assets before pension liability adjustment	8,832,001	(128,497)	8,703,504	15,104,725
Pension and other postretirement-related changes:				
Other than net periodic costs	(17,727,538)	-	(17,727,538)	(11,441,489)
Change in net assets	(8,895,537)	(128,497)	(9,024,034)	3,663,236
Net assets (deficiency):				
Beginning	(17,071,187)	6,268,318	(10,802,869)	(14,466,105)
Ending	\$ (25,966,724)	\$ 6,139,821	\$ (19,826,903)	\$ (10,802,869)

See notes to financial statements.

The Legal Aid Society

Statement of Functional Expenses

Year Ended June 30, 2020

(With Summarized Comparative Financial Information for the Year Ended June 30, 2019)

	2020								2019	
	Program Services				Supporting Services				Total	Summarized Comparative Total
	Criminal Defense Practice	Juvenile Rights Practice	Civil Practice	Pro Bono Services	Total Program Services	Administrative	Fundraising	Total Supporting Services		
Employee expenses:										
Professional staff salaries	\$ 79,998,842	\$ 22,579,810	\$ 31,773,955	\$ -	\$ 134,352,607	\$ 5,847,504	\$ 391,636	\$ 6,239,140	\$ 140,591,747	\$ 128,097,647
Support staff salaries	23,663,856	6,199,081	9,971,523	-	39,834,460	4,513,537	265,145	4,778,682	44,613,142	37,127,743
Fringe benefits and other employee costs	49,703,160	13,808,422	20,082,368	-	83,593,950	4,964,042	299,055	5,263,097	88,857,047	76,244,507
Total employee expenses	153,365,858	42,587,313	61,827,846	-	257,781,017	15,325,083	955,836	16,280,919	274,061,936	241,469,897
Other expenses:										
Occupancy costs	11,504,418	2,500,269	7,073,632	-	21,078,319	1,518,338	113,207	1,631,545	22,709,864	22,241,120
Communications	932,041	276,115	493,006	-	1,701,162	123,665	8,838	132,503	1,833,665	1,200,586
Office operating	818,128	242,610	401,508	-	1,462,246	488,132	4,230	492,362	1,954,608	1,892,645
Purchases and leases of furniture and equipment	2,632,332	232,500	947,815	-	3,812,647	566,848	33,522	600,370	4,413,017	6,323,709
Law books and reference materials	663,067	129,808	598,731	-	1,391,606	73,701	3,637	77,338	1,468,944	1,278,231
Trial minutes	298,628	81,439	13,174	-	393,241	-	817	817	394,058	705,124
Cost of investigations and expert witnesses	1,334,199	68,789	632,360	-	2,035,348	9,525	-	9,525	2,044,873	2,201,260
Professional services	258,216	34,415	4,516,098	-	4,808,729	1,129,574	5,904	1,135,478	5,944,207	5,006,611
Transportation	703,602	73,891	150,573	-	928,066	42,708	1,039	43,747	971,813	1,309,569
Insurance	434,041	124,420	189,149	-	747,610	29,911	4,013	33,924	781,534	755,887
Depreciation and amortization	237,266	69,690	271,830	-	578,786	151,716	-	151,716	730,502	843,858
Other	691,118	82,538	949,650	-	1,723,306	2,964,740	131,635	3,096,375	4,819,681	4,320,027
Total other expenses	20,507,056	3,916,484	16,237,526	-	40,661,066	7,098,858	306,842	7,405,700	48,066,766	48,078,627
Total expenses before contributed legal services and direct expenses related to the benefit	173,872,914	46,503,797	78,065,372	-	298,442,083	22,423,941	1,262,678	23,686,619	322,128,702	289,548,524
Contributed legal services	-	-	-	82,358,546	82,358,546	-	-	-	82,358,546	96,933,776
Direct expenses related to the benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,060	30,060	30,060	401,959
	-	-	-	82,358,546	82,358,546	-	30,060	30,060	82,388,606	97,335,735
Total 2020 expenses	\$ 173,872,914	\$ 46,503,797	\$ 78,065,372	\$ 82,358,546	\$ 380,800,629	\$ 22,423,941	\$ 1,292,738	\$ 23,716,679	\$ 404,517,308	
Total 2019 expenses	\$ 155,163,330	\$ 43,814,117	\$ 70,058,752	\$ 96,933,776	\$ 365,969,975	\$ 19,382,255	\$ 1,532,029	\$ 20,914,284		\$ 386,884,259

See notes to financial statements.

The Legal Aid Society

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended June 30, 2020

(With Comparative Financial Information for the Year Ended June 30, 2019)

	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Change in net assets	\$ (9,024,034)	\$ 3,663,236
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Amortization of deferred lease incentives	(858,691)	(858,691)
Amortization of deferred lease obligations	(565,664)	(254,291)
Depreciation and amortization	730,502	843,858
Realized and unrealized gain on investments	(243,862)	(254,974)
Pension and other postretirement-related changes:		
Other than net periodic costs	17,727,538	11,441,489
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in receivables from grants, governmental contracts and other	(18,184,103)	(27,681,830)
Decrease in deferred charges and other assets	5,630,165	388,937
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,023,674	2,263,520
Increase in accrued payroll and other employee expenses	718,809	75,325
Decrease in program advances	-	(513,036)
Increase in accrued postretirement health and benefits cost	1,469,140	1,127,784
Decrease in pension liability	(3,700,000)	(1,800,001)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	723,474	(11,558,674)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of investments	53,687,600	52,032,230
Purchase of investments	(48,870,113)	(52,505,544)
Purchases of property and equipment	(52,662)	(246,769)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	4,764,825	(720,083)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payment of line of credit	(744,009)	(2,128,222)
Proceeds from line of credit	744,009	-
Net used in financing activities	-	(2,128,222)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,488,299	(14,406,979)
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Beginning	11,758,397	26,165,376
Ending	\$ 17,246,696	\$ 11,758,397
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for interest expense	\$ 3,477	\$ 19,136

See notes to financial statements.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Organization

The Legal Aid Society (the Society) is a not-for-profit corporation founded in 1876 that provides legal services to the indigent of New York City through a number of operating practices. The criminal defense practice, which provides the majority of trial level public defender services in New York City, as well as the criminal appeals and parole revocation defense programs, are financed through contracts with the city and the state of New York. The juvenile rights practice is financed principally through a contract with the Office of Court Administration of the State of New York. The civil practice relies on contracts with agencies of the city and the state of New York and the federal government, as well as on financial support from the public, including foundations, law firms, corporations and individuals.

Although the Society is not a governmental institution, it receives significant program revenue and other support through government contracts that are entered into on a periodic basis and are cancelable at any time. As a general rule, those contracts provide revenue to cover cash expenses of funded programs.

In its fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Society recognized an operating surplus without donor restrictions (excess of revenue, other than postretirement charges, over expenses) of \$8.8M. Total assets grew by \$12.8M with an increase in accounts receivable of \$18.2M and an increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$5.5M. The Society's overall working capital was \$102.6M (consisting of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, and non-endowment investments less accounts payable, other accrued expenses and program advances).

The Society's statement of financial position at June 30, 2020, shows cash and cash equivalents of \$17.2M and total assets of \$130.7M. It also shows a net asset deficiency (excess of total liabilities over total assets) of \$19.8M. The net asset deficiency results from the actuarial determinations of: (i) the future obligations of the Society to pay postretirement and post-employment health and benefit costs that incorporate projected short-term trends in healthcare cost increases and (ii) the future benefit obligations under the Society's frozen defined benefit pension plan which, like many such plans around the country, is underfunded. On December 14, 2016, the Society's Board of Directors adopted a plan designed to reduce the net asset deficiency in the Society's defined benefit pension plan to zero over 15 years.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting: The financial statements of the Society have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. In the statement of financial position, assets and liabilities are presented in order of liquidity or conversion to cash and their maturity resulting in the use of cash, respectively.

Financial statement presentation: The classification of a not-for-profit organization's net assets and its support and revenue is based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. The amounts for each of two classes of net assets, without donor restrictions and with donor restrictions, are required to be shown in a statement of financial position and the amounts of change in each of those classes of net assets be displayed in a statement of activities.

The net assets of the Society and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

Net assets without donor restrictions: Net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor restrictions.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Net assets with donor restrictions: Net assets subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Some donor imposed restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Other donor-imposed restrictions are perpetual in nature, where the donor stipulates that resources be maintained in perpetuity. Donor-imposed restrictions are released when a restriction expires, that is, when the stipulated time has elapsed, when the stipulated purpose for which the resource was restricted has been fulfilled, or both.

Use of estimates: In preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenue and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents: For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Society considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents, except for such investments purchased by the Society's investment managers as part of their long-term investment strategies.

Collectibility of receivables: All receivables are due for collection within one year.

Investments: Investments in equity and debt securities are stated at their fair values. Investment return is allocated among net asset without donor restrictions and net asset with donor restrictions, based on donor restrictions or the absence thereof. Interest, dividends and net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments are included in return on investments, net in the statement of activities.

Fair value: The Society follows Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820-10, Fair Value Measurements, which provides a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles and applies to all financial instruments that are being measured and reported on a fair value basis. Accordingly, the Society classifies all its investments as Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3, depending on whether they can be valued by reference to published market prices. See Note 5 for the definition of fair value hierarchy.

Property and equipment: Purchases of property and equipment in excess of \$10,000 per unit are capitalized. Depreciation of property and equipment is computed using the straight-line method and charged to expense over the estimated useful lives of the assets, ranging primarily from three to ten years. Property and equipment acquired with certain government contract funds are recognized as expenses pursuant to the terms of the contract in which the government funding source retains ownership of the property.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the estimated useful life of the asset or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter.

Court awards: Funds are awarded by the courts to the Society in certain non-legal aid cases in which there are remaining class action settlement funds. The amount of such awards in any given year cannot be estimated in advance because these awards are dependent on whether there are such residual settlement funds in particular cases and whether the Society is designated as a recipient. Therefore, such revenue is recognized upon receipt.

Revenue and support: Contracts awarded by governmental agencies are recognized as revenue in net assets without donor restrictions class as the related services are performed.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

The Society records as revenue the following types of contributions when they are received unconditionally, at fair value: cash, promises to give, certain contributed services and gifts of long-lived assets and other assets. Conditional contributions, including cost reimbursement grants, are recognized as support when the conditions on which they depend have been substantially met.

As of June 30, 2020, the Society had outstanding unrecorded conditional receivables from grants, governmental contracts and other of approximately \$46,611,000. Revenue for these conditional grants and contracts will be recognized in future periods when the related barriers are overcome or when the conditions have been substantially met.

- Contributions and promises to give are recorded as revenue when either cash is received or when donors make an enforceable promise to give. Contributions and promises to give are classified either as support without donor restrictions or support with donor restrictions, based on the donor's intent.
- Contributed services provided by attorneys on a pro bono basis are recorded as revenue and expenses at fair value, based on the attorneys' average billing rates.

A number of individuals have made a contribution of their time to serve on the Society's Board of Directors. The value of their contributed time is not reflected in the financial statements.

Tax-exempt status: The Society is qualified as a Section 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (the IRC) and, accordingly, is not subject to federal income taxes. As a not-for-profit organization, the Society is also exempt from New York State and New York City sales and income taxes. The Society has been classified as a publicly supported charitable organization under Section 509(a)(1) of the IRC and qualifies for the maximum charitable contribution deduction for donors.

Management evaluated the Society's income tax positions and concluded that the Society had taken no uncertain income tax positions that require adjustments or disclosures to the financial statements. Generally, the Society is not subject to income tax examinations by the U.S. federal, state or local tax authorities for years before 2017, which is the standard statute of limitations look-back period.

Reclassification: Certain amounts reported in the prior year in financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.

Concentration of credit risk: Financial instruments which potentially subject the Society to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. At various times, the Society has cash deposits at financial institutions that exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limits. The Society has not experienced any losses on these accounts.

Prior-year summarized comparative information: The accompanying financial statements include certain prior-year summarized comparative information in total, but not by net asset class or functional expense classification. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Society's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019, from which the summarized information was derived.

Subsequent events: The Society evaluates events occurring after the date of the financial statements to consider whether or not the impact of such events needs to be reflected or disclosed in the financial statements. Such evaluation is performed through the date the financial statements are available for issuance, which was March 31, 2021, for these financial statements.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements: In August 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2018-08, *Not-For-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Clarifying the Scope and Accounting Guidance for Contributions Received and Contributions Made*, intended to clarify and improve the scope and the accounting guidance for contributions received and made. The Society has adopted ASU 2018-08 by applying the guidance on a modified prospective transition method for contribution received for the year ended June 30, 2020. There are no contributions made by the Society. The adoption of ASU 2018-08 had no impact on the Society's financial position, activities, net assets, or cash flows as of the adoption date or for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*, to improve guidance related to the presentation of defined benefit costs. The Society has adopted this ASU in the year ended June 30, 2020. The impact to the financial statements include the reclassification of costs other than service costs totaling \$5,048,924 and \$4,578,179 from fringe benefit and other employee costs to pension and other postretirement-related charges for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. This ASU has been applied retrospectively to all periods presented.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements: In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. This standard implements a single framework for recognition of all revenue earned from customers. This framework ensures that entities appropriately reflect the consideration to which they expect to be entitled in exchange for goods and services by allocating transaction price to identified performance obligations and recognizing revenue as performance obligations are satisfied. Qualitative and quantitative disclosures are required to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. In June 2020, FASB issued ASU 2020-05, which defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09, making it effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Society is evaluating the impact of this ASU on the financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. The guidance in this ASU supersedes the leasing guidance in Topic 840, Leases. Under the new guidance, lessees are required to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the statement of financial position for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating, with classification affecting the pattern of expense recognition in the statement of activities. In June 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-05, which defers the effective of ASU 2016-02, making it effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. The Society is evaluating the impact of this ASU on the financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments—Credit Losses (Topic 326)*. This update represents a significant change in the allowance for credit losses accounting model by requiring immediate recognition of management's estimates of current expected credit losses. Under the prior model, losses were recognized only as they were incurred, which the FASB has noted delayed recognition of expected losses that might not yet have met the threshold of being probable. The Update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. The Society is evaluating the impact of this ASU on the financial statements.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement*. The ASU modifies the disclosure requirements on fair value measurements in Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, based on the concepts in the Concepts Statement, *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting – Chapter 8: Notes to Financial Statements (Concepts Statement)*, including the consideration of costs and benefits. The Concepts Statement was finalized by the FASB on August 28, 2018. The ASU is effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Society is evaluating the impact of this ASU on the financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-14, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans – General (Subtopic 715-20)*. The amendments in this Update remove disclosures that no longer are considered cost beneficial, clarify specific requirements of disclosures, and add disclosure requirements identified as relevant. The ASU will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Society is evaluating the impact of this ASU on the financial statements.

In September 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-07, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958): Presentation and Disclosures by Not-for-Profit Entities for Contributed Nonfinancial Assets*. This ASU clarifies the presentation and disclosure of contributed nonfinancial assets, including fixed assets and other items. This ASU does not change existing recognition and measurement requirements for contributed nonfinancial assets. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning June 15, 2021. The Society is evaluating the impact of this ASU on the financial statements.

Note 3. Liquidity and Availability of Resources

The following represents the Society's financial assets as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, available to meet general expenditures over the next 12 months:

Financial assets at June 30:	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,246,696	\$ 11,758,397
Receivables from grants, governmental contracts and other	87,851,531	69,667,428
Investments	15,808,728	20,539,262
Total financial assets at June 30, 2020	<u>\$ 120,906,955</u>	<u>\$ 101,965,087</u>

The Society's goal is to actively manage working capital to achieve short-term asset levels equivalent to three to four months of the year's average monthly expenses. At all times, the Society strives to maintain, at minimum, \$30 million, which equates to approximately one month's average expenses, in cash and cash equivalents, and marketable securities.

Note 4. Investments

The fair value of the Society's endowment and other investments consists of the following as of June 30:

	2020	2019
Cash equivalents	\$ 1,524,555	\$ 5,333,696
Certificates of deposit	10,315,601	10,103,960
Mutual funds	4,440,268	4,312,103
U.S. fixed income	4,053,226	5,157,516
	<u>\$ 20,333,650</u>	<u>\$ 24,907,275</u>

The Society's investments at June 30, 2020 and 2019, were held at one financial institution.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Fair Value

The fair value hierarchy ranks the quality and reliability of the information used to determine fair values. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value will be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities traded in active exchange markets, such as the New York Stock Exchange.

Level 2: Observable inputs other than Level 1 including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in less active markets or other observable inputs that can be corroborated by observable market data. Level 2 also includes derivative contracts whose value is determined using a pricing model with observable market inputs or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs supported by little or no market activity for financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation; Level 3 also includes observable inputs for nonbinding single-dealer quotes not corroborated by observable market data.

Investments and commercial paper stated at fair value at June 30 are as follows:

	2020	2019
Cash equivalents	\$ 1,524,555	\$ 5,333,696
Certificates of deposit	10,315,601	10,103,960
Mutual funds:		
U.S. large cap equities	2,033,166	1,864,838
International equities	894,578	1,219,645
Core fixed income securities	1,512,524	1,227,620
U.S. fixed income	4,053,226	5,157,516
Subtotal – investments	20,333,650	24,907,275
Commercial paper ^(a)	7,900,000	1,200,000
	<u>\$ 28,233,650</u>	<u>\$ 26,107,275</u>

(a) Commercial paper is classified as cash and cash equivalents on the statement of financial position.

The Society classifies all of its investments as Level 1, except for U.S. fixed income and certificates of deposit, which are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Mutual funds are valued at the net asset value (NAV) of shares held by the Society at year-end.

U.S. fixed income is valued based on the last reported bid price provided by broker-dealers.

Certificates have been valued a matrix based on interest rates.

Commercial paper is a short-term unsecured promissory note issued by creditworthy corporations and banks. It earns competitive, market-determined yields/rates and is traded on all major exchanges. The commercial paper was issued by a financial institution at June 30, 2020 and 2019.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Fair Value (Continued)

The Society assesses the levels of the investments at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer in accordance with its accounting policy regarding the recognition of transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy. There were no significant transfers among Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Note 6. Contributions

Contributions consisted of the following for each fiscal year:

	2020	2019
Contributions	\$ 11,972,321	\$ 11,290,347
Benefits and special events	2,825,150	3,227,568
Bequests	647,403	67,791
	15,444,874	14,585,706
Less related direct expenses	(30,060)	(401,959)
	<u>\$ 15,414,814</u>	<u>\$ 14,183,747</u>

Note 7. Property and Equipment

Property, equipment and leasehold improvements are summarized as follows:

	2020	2019
Property and leasehold improvements	\$ 16,425,259	\$ 17,329,021
Furniture and equipment	2,321,295	2,321,295
Computer and technology	1,186,761	1,846,652
Mobile outreach van	146,935	146,936
	20,080,250	21,643,904
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(15,840,385)	(16,726,199)
	<u>\$ 4,239,865</u>	<u>\$ 4,917,705</u>

Note 8. Line of Credit

In March 2018, the Society took out a \$3.5 million line of credit with an interest rate per annum equal to the variable LIBOR plus 1.50%. There was no outstanding loan balance as of June 30, 2020 and 2019. Certain investment securities are held as collateral by the lender. The line of credit matures on March 31, 2021.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9. Lease Commitments

As of June 30, 2020, annual future minimum lease payments, which exclude payments based on pass-through expenses and escalations under non-cancelable operating leases for all of the Society's facilities, are approximately as follows:

Years ending June 30:

2021	\$ 20,100,000
2022	19,800,000
2023	17,700,000
2024	12,400,000
2025	9,500,000
Thereafter	91,000,000
	<u>\$170,500,000</u>

Several leases for office space contain escalation clauses related to the lessor's real estate taxes, utilities and other building operating expenses. The rental expense was approximately \$18,307,000 and \$18,095,000 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Society received net incentives from certain landlords for the purchase of furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements. Deferred lease incentive balance was \$4,776,000 and \$5,635,111 as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively, and is included in deferred lease obligations and lease incentives in the accompanying statement of financial position. Deferred lease incentives are being amortized over the term of the respective leases.

Note 10. Net Assets with Donor Restrictions

Net assets with donor restrictions are available for the following purposes at June 30:

	2020	2019
Subject to expenditures for specific purpose:		
Criminal defense practice	\$ 209,030	\$ 592,833
Juvenile rights practice	754,762	577,598
Civil practice	502,394	559,512
Other	148,713	170,357
Endowment:		
Perpetual in nature	2,091,023	2,066,023
Endowment accumulated investment earnings	2,433,899	2,301,995
	<u>\$ 6,139,821</u>	<u>\$ 6,268,318</u>

The total net assets released from restriction due to satisfaction of time and purpose restrictions amounted to \$2,812,446 and \$2,414,864 during the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11. Endowment Funds

The Society's endowment consists of 15 individual funds established for a variety of purposes. The endowments include only donor-restricted endowment funds. The Society's Board of Directors interprets the New York law as requiring that the Society to retain in perpetuity the original value of initial and subsequent gift amounts. Earnings on donor-restricted funds are subject to appropriation for expenditure by the Society in a manner consistent with its spending policies pursuant to the donor restrictions.

The Board of Directors has delegated authority to its Finance and Investment Committee to oversee the investment of the endowment assets with the objective of achieving capital growth and income stability. On an annual basis and consistent with its spending policy, the Society decides whether to appropriate endowment funds for expenditure as part of its annual budgeting process. There were no appropriations in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019.

On a quarterly basis, the Finance and Investment Committee monitors the performance of the qualified investment professionals, the performance of the endowment and the objectives for and use of the earnings on the endowment to ensure that these are consistent with the directions of the donors and the mission of the Society. At least once a year, the Finance and Investment Committee reports to the Board on these issues.

Changes in endowment net assets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, consist of:

	Perpetual in Nature	Accumulated Earnings	Total
Endowment net assets, at June 30, 2018	\$ 2,066,023	\$ 2,077,907	\$ 4,143,930
Net investment earnings	-	224,088	224,088
Endowment net assets, at June 30, 2019	2,066,023	2,301,995	4,368,018
Contribution	25,000	-	25,000
Net investment earnings	-	131,904	131,904
Endowment net assets, at June 30, 2020	\$ 2,091,023	\$ 2,433,899	\$ 4,524,922

Note 12. Functional Allocation of Expenses

Certain expenses are attributable to more than one practice, program or supporting function. These expenses are allocated as following:

- Salary expense is allocated based on time and effort, with the exception of supporting services.
- Fringe benefits are allocated based on employees' full-time equivalents.
- Occupancy costs are allocated based on a square footage algorithm based on estimated usage.
- Certain communications equipment, maintenance agreements and consulting engagements are allocated across practices based on full-time equivalents; others are charged directly to the practices.
- Depreciation expense is charged directly to the practices.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13. Employee Benefit Plans

All current employees of the Society are covered either by a defined contribution plan or by a multi-employer pension plan. In addition, certain current management and nonunion employees who began their employment with the Society prior to December 1, 2004, are covered by the Society's retirement plan (the Retirement Plan), a defined benefit plan.

Benefits under the Retirement Plan are generally based upon years of service and the salary of the employee. The assets of the Retirement Plan consist primarily of mutual funds. Effective July 1, 1999, the Society amended its Retirement Plan to include a cash balance feature and a lump-sum option. On November 30, 2004, the Society froze the accumulation of Retirement Plan benefits as part of its financial restructuring. The Retirement Plan was replaced by a defined contribution plan effective December 1, 2004.

Because of the Retirement Plan's underfunding, the Society made contributions of approximately \$3,700,000 and \$1,800,000 in fiscal 2020 and 2019, respectively. The Society has developed a Board-approved plan for annual funding contributions to eliminate the Retirement Plan's underfunding over a 15-year period, beginning with the year ended June 30, 2017.

The Society made contributions to the defined contribution plan for nonunion employees of approximately \$3,000,000 and \$2,641,000 in fiscal 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement, the Society made contributions related to the Association of Legal Aid Attorneys defined contribution plan, which covers unionized staff attorneys, of approximately \$5,918,000 and \$5,574,000 in fiscal 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement that covers a number of its employees, the Society made contributions related to the Service Employees International Union, Local 1199 pension fund, which is a national multi-employer pension plan, of approximately \$3,815,000 and \$3,090,000 in fiscal 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The risks of participating in a multi-employer plan are different from single-employer plans in the following respects:

- (a) Assets contributed to the multi-employer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.
- (b) If a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.
- (c) If the Society stops participating in the multi-employer plan, and continues in business, the Society could be required to pay an amount, referred to as withdrawal liability, based on the unfunded status of the plan.

The legal name of the pension fund is 1199SEIU Health Care Employees Pension Fund. The EIN/Pension Plan Number is 13-3604862/001. The most recent Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status available in 2019, 2018 and 2017 are for the plan's year-end at December 31, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively. For each of these years, the plan's PPA zone status is green zone. The zone status is based on information that the Society received from the plan and is certified by the plan's actuary. Among other factors, plans in the red zone are generally less than 65% funded, plans in the yellow zone are less than 80% funded and plans in the green zone are at least 80% funded. The funded percentages for these years are 83.6%, 83.5% and 82.5%, respectively. The expiration date of the collective bargaining agreement requiring contributions is September 30, 2021. There is no funding improvement plan or rehabilitation plan that has been implemented or pending.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The Society's participation in the plan for the annual period ended December 31, is outlined in the table below.

Year	Employer Contributions	Greater Than 5% of Total
2019	\$ 3,296,036	No
2018	2,793,601	No

The Society also has other postretirement benefits plans covering substantially all its employees. The Society funds its postretirement benefits other than pensions on a pay-as-you-go basis. Such benefits consist of medical, dental and vision premiums.

In addition, the Society accounts for long-term disability benefits in accordance with ASC Topic 712, Nonretirement Postemployment Benefits. The costs recognized for long-term disability premiums in the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, amounted to approximately \$1,139,000 and \$870,000, respectively. The corresponding costs recognized for the change in the long-term benefit obligation for healthcare in the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, are \$(1,648,000) and \$(245,000), respectively.

The changes of retirement plan benefit obligations and postretirement health and benefits obligations during the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, are shown in the below tables.

	Retirement Plan Benefits		Postretirement Health and Benefits	
June 30:	2020	2019	2020	2019
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 75,936,243	\$ 73,022,831	\$ 58,332,320	\$ 52,375,870
Service cost	-	-	2,491,353	2,117,540
Interest cost	2,461,593	2,940,616	2,198,504	2,136,602
Plan participants' contributions	-	-	158,099	117,615
Special termination benefits:				
Actuarial loss	6,238,850	5,355,460	8,213,704	2,692,064
Benefits paid	(6,502,213)	(5,382,664)	(1,180,312)	(1,107,371)
Benefit obligation at end of year	78,134,473	75,936,243	70,213,668	58,332,320
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	60,936,299	62,835,709	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	2,088,750	2,516,839	-	-
Employer contributions	3,700,000	1,800,001	1,022,213	989,756
Plan participants' contributions	-	-	158,099	117,615
Benefits paid	(6,502,213)	(5,382,664)	(1,180,312)	(1,107,371)
Expenses paid	(703,637)	(833,586)	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	59,519,199	60,936,299	-	-
Funded status at end of year	\$ (18,615,274)	\$ (14,999,944)	\$ (70,213,668)	\$ (58,332,320)

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

	Retirement Plan Benefits		Postretirement Health and Benefits	
June 30:	2020	2019	2020	2019
Amounts recognized as liabilities in the statement of financial position	\$ (18,615,274)	\$ (14,999,944)	\$ (70,213,668)	\$ (58,332,320)
Amounts recognized as cumulative changes in pension and other postretirement costs other than net periodic costs:				
Prior service credit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (135,767)	\$ (81,556)
Net actuarial loss	35,541,414	30,221,892	29,263,408	21,850,105
Net amount recognized	\$ 35,541,414	\$ 30,221,892	\$ 29,127,641	\$ 21,768,549
Components of net benefit cost:				
Components of net periodic benefit cost:				
Service cost	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,491,353	\$ 2,117,540
Expenses	930,000	970,000	-	-
Interest cost	2,461,593	2,940,616	2,198,504	2,136,602
Expected return on plan assets	(4,364,740)	(4,522,194)	-	-
Special termination benefits	-	-	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost	-	-	54,211	57,783
Amortization of losses	2,968,955	2,310,510	800,401	684,862
Net periodic benefit cost	1,995,808	1,698,932	5,544,469	4,996,787
Changes in pension and postretirement costs other than net periodic costs:				
Prior service cost	-	-	(54,211)	(57,783)
Net loss	5,319,522	4,913,891	7,413,303	2,007,202
Net changes in other than periodic cost	5,319,522	4,913,891	7,359,092	1,949,419
Net benefit cost	\$ 7,315,330	\$ 6,612,823	\$ 12,903,561	\$ 6,946,206

The service cost component of net periodic costs is included in fringe benefits and other employee costs in the statement of functional expenses. Other components of net periodic costs are included in pension and other postretirement-related changes other than net periodic costs in the statement of activities.

Weighted-average assumptions to determine benefit obligations at June 30 are:

	Retirement Plan Benefits		Postretirement Health and Benefits	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Discount rate	2.55%	3.40%	3.20%	3.85%

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

Weighted-average assumptions to determine net benefit costs for these years ended June 30 are:

	Retirement Plan Benefits		Postretirement Health and Benefits	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Discount rate	3.40%	4.20%	3.85%	4.25%
Expected return on plan assets	7.50%	7.50%	N/A	N/A

The assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plans. For measurement purposes, the assumed rates for future increases in healthcare, which are based on national trends, are 6.85% and 7.25% in years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The 6.85% rate in fiscal year 2020 is expected to gradually decline to 4.75% in fiscal year 2027.

The effect of a one percentage point change in the healthcare cost trend rate on the year-end postretirement health benefit obligation and total service and interest cost components for the year ended June 30, 2020, is as follows:

	One Percentage Point Decrease	One Percentage Point Increase
Year-end postretirement health benefit obligation	\$ (14,518,000)	\$ 19,850,000
Total of service and interest cost components	(1,133,000)	1,609,000

The following benefit payments which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid as follows:

	Retirement Plan Benefits	Postretirement Health Benefits
Years ending June 30:		
2021	\$ 6,390,294	\$ 936,000
2022	6,002,208	1,044,000
2023	5,808,950	1,155,000
2024	5,983,637	1,265,000
2025	5,346,890	1,378,000
2026-2030	23,989,387	8,988,000

The Society has adopted a policy for the investment of the assets of the Retirement Plan, which is administered by, and may be altered by, the Retirement and Benefits Committee of the Society's Board of Directors. The investment policy has been established to consider both the current and projected financial requirements of the Retirement Plan. The Retirement Plan relies on a total return strategy in which investment returns are achieved through both capital appreciation (realized and unrealized) and current yield (interest and dividends).

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13. Employee Benefit Plans (Continued)

The Retirement Plan uses a balanced asset allocation including both equity-based and fixed income investments to achieve its long-term objectives. Those objectives are:

- Maximize return within reasonable and prudent levels of risk of loss of principal.
- Maintain sufficient liquidity to meet benefits payment obligations on a timely basis.

The portfolio approach for the Retirement Plan is to maintain a balance of approximately 60% in equities and 40% in fixed income. Equity securities include investments in mutual funds invested in large-, mid-, and small-cap companies located in the United States and internationally. Fixed income securities are comprised of mutual funds invested in low-risk interest-bearing investments.

The fair value of the Retirement Plan's investments at June 30, 2020 and 2019 (all of which are Level 1 – see Note 2), by asset category, are as follows:

	Fair Value Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (All Level 1)		%	%
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Cash equivalents	\$ 3,573,155	\$ 1,675,104	6.0%	2.8%
Mutual funds:				
Large-cap	23,668,126	21,261,696	39.8%	34.9%
Mid-cap	4,391,912	4,256,887	7.4%	7.0%
Small-cap	2,222,962	2,140,159	3.7%	3.5%
International	3,844,741	5,479,044	6.5%	9.0%
Emerging markets	2,600,212	2,398,589	4.4%	3.9%
Equity REITs	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Indexed trust fund	4,632,648	6,054,384	7.8%	9.9%
Fixed income	14,585,443	17,670,436	24.5%	29.0%
	<u>\$ 59,519,199</u>	<u>\$ 60,936,299</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Mutual funds: Valued at the NAV held by the Retirement Plan at year-end.

The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Plan believes that its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with those of other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

Note 14. Contingencies

There are a number of pending legal actions against the Society which, in the opinion of management, will not result in material loss to the Society and no amounts have been accrued in the accompanying financial statements for such contingency.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 14. Contingencies (Continued)

As of June 30, 2020, receivables from grants and governmental contracts include accrued revenue aggregating approximately \$22 million from unexecuted and/or unregistered contracts with the state/city of New York Agencies as of March 31, 2021. The ultimate realization of these contracts receivable is subject to the execution of these contracts by New York State and City of New York Agencies. Management is continuously monitoring the status of these contracts. Management believes that the Society will ultimately collect these amounts as these are amounts due for services performed or expenditures incurred on recurring contracts with the New York State and City of New York Agencies.

Certain grants and contracts are currently subject to and may be subject to audit by the funding sources. Such audits might result in disallowances of costs submitted for reimbursement. Management is of the opinion that such cost disallowances, if any, will not have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements. Accordingly, no amounts have been provided in the accompanying financial statements for such potential claims.

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the coronavirus outbreak a “Public Health Emergency of International Concern” and on March 11, 2020, declared it to be a pandemic. Actions taken around the world to help mitigate the spread of the coronavirus include restrictions on travel, quarantines in certain areas and forced closures for certain types of public places and businesses. The coronavirus and actions taken to mitigate the spread of it have had and are expected to continue to have an adverse impact on the economies and financial markets of many countries, including the geographical area in which the Society operates. On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was enacted to, amongst other provisions, provide emergency assistance for individuals, families and businesses affected by the coronavirus pandemic. It is unknown how long the adverse conditions associated with the coronavirus will last and what the complete financial effect will be to the Society. Accordingly, management cannot presently estimate the overall operational and financial impact to the Society.

**Independent Auditor's 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**

The Board of Directors
The Legal Aid Society

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 Legal Aid Society, which comprise the statement of financial position as of June 30, 2020, the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 31, 2021. Our report contained an emphasis of matter paragraph for the receivable from unexecuted and/or unregistered contracts with the State/City of New York.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether The Legal Aid Society'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.

RSM US LLP

New York, New York
March 31, 2021

**Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and
on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance**

The Board of Directors
The Legal Aid Society

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited The Legal Aid Society's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of The Legal Aid Society's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020. The Legal Aid Society's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of The Legal Aid Society's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about The Legal Aid Society's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of The Legal Aid Society's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, The Legal Aid Society complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of The Legal Aid Society is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered The Legal Aid Society's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of The Legal Aid Society's 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 federal 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 federal 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 federal 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 first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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 requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

RSM US LLP

New York, New York
March 31, 2021

The Legal Aid Society

**Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended June 30, 2020**

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Provided to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
Department of Agriculture (USDA):				
Passed through New York City Human Resources Administration: Snap Cluster: State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	CT106920171411103 CT106920171411390 CT106920201410307 CT106920201410190	\$ -	<u>\$ 130,680</u>
Total Department of Agriculture (USDA)				<u>130,680</u>
Department of Justice:				
Office on Violence Against Women: Legal Assistance for Victims	16.524		-	<u>231,548</u>
Total Department of Justice				<u>231,548</u>
Department of the Treasury:				
Low Income Taxpayer Clinics	21.008	N/A	-	<u>103,201</u>
Total Department of Treasury				<u>103,201</u>
Department of Health and Human Services:				
Passed through New York City Human Resources Administration: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	CT106920191406587 CT106920171411390 CT106920171411103 CT106920201410307 CT106920201410190 CT106920191415156 CT106920191413838 CT106920191414972 CT106920191417616 CT106920191418138 CT106920191420058	-	<u>10,649,324</u>
Passed through New York City Human Resources Administration: Social Services Block Grant	93.667	CT106920191406587		<u>14,637</u>
Passed through Community Service Society of New York: Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	C-32978GG	-	<u>11,854</u>
Passed through Community Service Society of New York: Medicaid Cluster: Medicaid Assistance Program	93.778	C-32978GG	-	<u>80,042</u>
Passed through New York City Human Resources Administration: Medicaid Cluster: Medicaid Assistance Program	93.778	CT106920171411390 CT106920171411103 CT106920201410307 CT106920201410190	-	<u>121,548</u>
Total Medicaid Cluster				<u>201,590</u>
Passed through Public Health Solutions: HIV Emergency Relief Project Grants	93.914	17-LSN-713	-	<u>244,181</u>
Total Department of Health and Human Services				<u>11,121,586</u>
Total expenditures of federal awards				<u>\$ 11,587,015</u>

See notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

The Legal Aid Society

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year ended June 30, 2020

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of The Legal Aid Society (the Society) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2020. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Society, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the Society.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

Note 3. Indirect Costs

The Society has elected to use the indirect cost rates that were approved by the grantors.

The Legal Aid Society

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2020

Section I – Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements

audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? ☐ yes ☒ no
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? ☐ yes ☒ none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

☐ yes ☒ no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weakness(es) identified? ☐ yes ☒ no
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? ☐ yes ☒ none reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for
major federal programs:

Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported
in accordance with Section 2 CFR 200.516(a)?

☐ yes ☒ no

Identification of major programs:

CFDA Numbers

Name of Federal Programs or Cluster

93.558

Department of Health and Human Services:
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

16.524

Department of Justice:
Legal Assistance for Victims

Dollar threshold used to distinguish
between type A and type B programs:

\$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

☒ yes ☐ no

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

No matters were reported.

Section III – Findings and Questioned Costs for Federal Awards

No matters were reported.

The Legal Aid Society

**Schedule of Prior Audit Findings
Year Ended June 30, 2020**

The prior year single audit disclosed no significant findings, and no significant uncorrected or unresolved findings exist from prior single audits.